

МИНИСТЕРСТВО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ И НАУКИ РОССИЙСКОЙ ФЕДЕРАЦИИ
ФЕДЕРАЛЬНОЕ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННОЕ БЮДЖЕТНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ
УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ ВЫСШЕГО ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ
«ОРЛОВСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

А.П. Александрова

SOME FACTS ABOUT SCOTLAND AND SCOTS

*Учебное пособие для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы
студентов*



Орёл – 2014

УДК 811.111(075.8)
ББК Ш143.21я73 «Страноведение»
А465

Печатается по решению редакционно-
издательского совета ФГБОУ ВПО
«Орловский государственный
университет»
Протокол №8 от 20.03.2014г.

Рецензенты:

доктор филологических наук, профессор кафедры английской филологии Орловского государственного университета Л.П. Семененко;

профессор кафедры иностранных и русского языков Орловского юридического института МВД России, заведующий кафедрой, кандидат филологических наук, доцент Л.И. Анохина

А465 Александрова А.П. Some facts about Scotland and Scots (Немного о Шотландии и Шотландцах): Учебное пособие для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов / А.П. Александрова. – Орёл: ФГБОУ ВПО «ОГУ». – 2014. – 51с.

В данном пособии предлагаются наиболее важные и интересные факты из истории, географии и культуры Шотландии.

Предназначено студентам языковых вузов для самостоятельной подготовки к практическим занятиям по курсам «История и география Великобритании и США» и «Культура Великобритании и США». Может быть полезным для преподавателей вузов и школьных учителей, ведущих практический курс английского языка, а также для всех, кто владеет достаточными навыками чтения на английском языке и интересуется вопросами страноведения Великобритании.

© Александрова А.П.

PREFACE

Situated within a vibrant Europe, Scotland is progressive nation built on dynamism, creativity and the fabulous warmth of its people. Here you will find a range of Scottish facts, from information on its diverse and dramatic landscape and natural resources to facts about Scotland's population, economy and industry.

Tourism is one of Scotland's most lucrative assets, focusing on such attractions as golf, walking and a rich history. In industry, too, the country is pioneering and enterprising. Key business sectors include life sciences, electronic technologies, energy and financial services.

Scotland also boasts a thriving export market with an impressive global reach, especially in food and drink – including Scotland's famous whisky – and chemicals.

The Scottish people are also a major strength. In the workplace, they are well-educated, skilled and motivated – and they are proud of their heritage of inventiveness and innovation. They also like to play – whether it's a party, festival or sporting event.

While Scotland is a small nation it has big ambitions.

LAND OF MOUNTAINS AND HEATH

Scotland, the northernmost part of the island of Great Britain, is a nation famous for its natural beauty. Pinewood forests dot the Highlands. Dwarf willows grow on the highest slopes of the Grampian Mountains just below the snow-covered peaks. But perhaps the most famous of Scotland's plant life is the heather, a kind of heath. The word heath is also used to describe the wild wide-open stretches of rough land of Scotland's countryside.

Scotland has been part of the United Kingdom since the 18th century. Its capital is Edinburgh. Scotland's largest city is Glasgow, an industrial center.

Scotland has made many economic and cultural contributions to the world. Writer Robert Louis Stevenson wrote the well-loved *Treasure Island* as well as the horror story *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*. And poet Robert Burns is claimed by Scots as their national poet. Many visitors to Scotland go there to see its castles and abbeys. Tourists to Scotland enjoy the country's wildlife. Deer, foxes, badgers, and wildcats can be seen in the countryside. Golden eagles, peregrine falcons, and kestrels fly overhead. Almost half the world's gray seals breed off the coast in Scottish waters. And sometimes whales can be seen too.

Many tourists also visit the country's largest lake, Loch Ness. Though its famous Loch Ness monster is probably a myth, many sightings of the monster have been reported. And the possibility that it may exist continues to fascinate many people.



FACTS IN BRIEF

<i>ALBA</i> (Scotland in Gaelic)	
Ancient Name	Caledonia ¹ , Scotia
Motto	In My Defens God Me Defend (Scots)
Anthem	Flower of Scotland ²
Capital	Edinburgh
The largest city	Glasgow
Other major towns	Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Dundee, Inverness, Stirling
Official languages	English, Gaelic, Scots
Government	Devolved Government in a Constitutional monarchy
Monarch	Elizabeth II
Area	78,772 km ²
Population	Around 5.2 million (National Records of Scotland)
Currency	Pound Sterling (£)

FLOWER OF SCOTLAND

*O Flower of Scotland,
When will we see
Your like again
That fought and died for
Your wee bit hill and glen.
And stood against them,
Proud Edward's army,
And sent them homeward
To think again.
The hills are bare now,
And autumn leaves
Lie thick and still*

¹ Caledonia – is the ancient name of Scotland; a corruption of “Cellyddon”, a Celtic word meaning a dweller in woods and forests”. The word Celt is itself a contraction of the same word (“Celyd”), and means the same thing. Today the word is used in the names of some hotels, clubs, etc.

² It was written by Roy Williamson of the folk group The Corries, and presented in 1967, and refers to the victory of the Scots, led by Robert the Bruce, over England's Edward II at the Battle of Bannockburn in 1314.

*O'er land that is lost now,
Which those so dearly held
That stood against them,
Proud Edward's army
And sent them homeward
To think again.
Those days are past now
And in the past
They must remain
But we can still rise now
And be the nation again
That stood against them
Proud Edward's army
And sent them homeward
To think again.
O Flower of Scotland,
When will we see
Your like again
That fought and died for
Your wee bit hill and glen.
And stood against them
Proud Edward's army
And sent them homeward
To think again.*

THE LAND

Location and Size. Scotland lies in the northern part of Great Britain. It has an area of 30,411 square miles. In the south, the *River Tweed*, the *Cheviot Hills*³, and a bay called the *Solway Firth* form the border between Scotland and England. In the south-west, the North Channel separates Scotland from Northern Ireland. The western coast of the country faces the Atlantic Ocean. A large group of islands called the *Hebrides* stretches along the west coast of the country. The *Orkney* and *Shetland* islands lie north of Scotland, and form the boundary between the Atlantic Ocean and the North Sea. The coastline of Scotland is very indented.

Physical Features. Scotland has three natural regions: the *Highlands* in the north, the *Central Lowlands*, and the *Southern Uplands*.

³ * See the article in the Cultural literacy vocabulary



The Highlands include two mountain ranges – the *North-west Highlands* and *the Grampian Mountains**. The Highlands have two kinds of valleys: *steep*,



narrow *glens**, and broad flat-floored *straths**. A deep valley called *Glen More**, or the *Great Glen*, separates the two mountain ranges. *Ben Nevis*, the highest mountain in Britain, rises to the south of *Glen More*, and reaches a height of 4,406 feet. Much of the area is wasted land on which grow scattered trees and purple heather. At lower levels,

forests have been planted.

The Central Lowlands lie between the Highlands and the Southern Uplands. The valleys of the *Clyde**, *Forth*, and *Tay* rivers contain Scotland's best farm land and most of its minerals. Broad plains of fertile soil and low hills with patches of trees cover the entire region.

The Southern Uplands consist of rolling moors and occasional rocky cliffs. Rich pasture lands cover much of this region. Heavy rains keep the countryside green and fresh during most of the year. In the south, the *Uplands* rise to the *Cheviot Hills*, along the boundary between Scotland and England.

Rivers and Lakes. The *Clyde* is the most important river in Scotland. Once it was narrow and shallow, but engineers widened and deepened it during the 1700s so that ships could sail to *Glasgow* from the Atlantic Ocean. The longest rivers in Scotland flow eastwards into the North Sea: the *River Tay*, the *River Tweed*, the *River Dee**, and the swiftest *River Spey*.

Most of Scotland's many lakes, called *lochs**, lie in the deep Highland valleys. Picturesque Loch Lomond is the largest lake in Scotland. Many castles stand on the islands and along the shores of Loch Lomond. *Loch Lochy* and *Loch Ness** extend through Glen Moore. These lakes are connected by short canals, and the entire waterway is called the *Caledonian Canal*.

Climate. Scotland has a fairly wild climate. Summers are cool, with temperature averaging about 14°C. Winters are cold, especially in the island district, where temperatures average about 4°C. Moist winds from the *Gulf Stream* warm the west coast.

Natural Resources. Scotland has few valuable natural resources. More than three-quarters of the land is used for farming and for cattle and sheep grazing. Since the 1930s the government has been enlarging the small forests. Large deposits of coal lie in the Lowlands. In the Highlands, river and loch waters provide electric power. Scotland has the largest hydro-electric power stations in Britain.

THE LIFE OF THE PEOPLE

The People. The country has a population around 5.2 million people, living in an area of 78,772 km². One-fifth of the people live in farm areas, and the rest live in towns. Four-fifth of the Scots live in Central Lowlands, an area that makes up only one-fifth of the country.

The largest cities are *Glasgow*, *Edinburgh*, *Aberdeen*, and *Dundee*. Nearly all Scots speak English, but they make many changes in pronunciation. They also



use many of their own words. Well-known of the are: *wee* (small), *bairn* (child), and *bonnie* (lovely). Some people in remote parts of Scotland still speak *Gaelic**, the old Highland language.

Ways of Life. Family ties are strong in Scotland. Before 1745, family life in the Highlands was based on the *clan**, a group of families related to each other through a common ancestor. On January 25, many Scots hold *Burns suppers*, parties at which they celebrate the birthday of the poet *Robert Burns**. The climax comes when a dish called a *haggis** is carried steaming into the dining hall to the accompaniment of *bagpipes*. A *haggis* is a savoury dish from minced mutton, onions, oatmeal, and seasoning stuffed into a sheep's stomach.

On November 30, *St. Andrew's Day**, celebrations honour Scotland's patron saint. Scottish people celebrate *Hogmanay** (December 31) every year by visiting each other's homes and expressing good wishes for the New Year. They offer their visitors *shortbread* (a rich, sweet biscuit), *black bun* (a rich fruit-cake in pastry), and whisky.

Food. *Oatmeal* forms a basis for many meals in Scotland. Scottish cooks make *porridge*, a breakfast dish, by mixing oatmeal with boiling water. They roll herrings in oatmeal before cooking them. *Bannocks* of oatcakes, are thick, flat cakes made from flour and milk. They may also include a variety of other ingredients, such as sugar, treacle, or potatoes. They are cooked on a *girdle iron* (griddle iron), a large, flat metal disk placed over heat. The Scots enjoy salmon and trout from their streams and lakes. *Soups* and *broths* form an important part of the diet.

Clothing. Each Highland clan has its own special *plaid* called a *tartan**. The tartan is a many-coloured fabric used for *kilts* and women's skirts. The design of the tartan symbolizes either a clan or a district in Scotland. Kilts are usually worn only for special occasions.

Recreation. *Golf* originated in Scotland as early as the 1400s, and many Scottish people play the game. *Rugby* and *association football* are popular team sports. In hard winters, many Scots enjoy *curling**.

Religion. Scotland is the birthplace and stronghold of the *Presbyterian Church* and most Scots belong to this church. Scotland also has many Roman Catholics.

THINGS TO SEE AND DO

Scotland is famous for the beauty of its mountains and coastal areas. The heather-covered Highlands provide an attractive setting for mountain climbers and hikers. Yachtsmen test their skill along the rugged coastline with its many islands. The streams and moors of Scotland contain many kinds of wildlife to delight the nature lover, the hunter, and the fisherman.



Mountain Hare

Scotland's fine golf courses are favourites with golfers from many countries.

Many people visit *Holyroodhouse** in *Edinburgh**, the home of Mary Queen of Scots*. The ancient royal jewels of Scotland, called the *regalia*, are displayed in *Edinburgh Castle** on top of *Castle Rock*.

The *Edinburgh Festival** of Music and Drama is presented every year during the last two weeks in August and the first week in September. Many other *Highland Gatherings* at different places feature contests in dancing, piping, *caber tossing** and athletics.

The homes of many Scottish writers are now museums. The two-roomed cottage where the poet *Robert Burns* was born stands in the village of *Alloway*, in Ayrshire. *Sir Walter Scott** lived at *Abbotsford**, in Roxburghshire.

THE ARTS



Scottish music is a significant aspect of the nation's culture, with both traditional and modern influences. A famous traditional Scottish instrument is the *Great Highland Bagpipe*. Bagpipe bands, featuring bagpipes and various types of drums, and showcasing Scottish music styles while creating new ones, have spread throughout the world. The *harp*, *fiddle* and *accordion* are also traditional Scottish instruments. Today, there are many successful Scottish bands and individual artists in varying styles.



The National Library of Scotland

Scottish literature includes text written in English, Scottish Gaelic*, Scots, French, and Latin. The poet and songwriter *Robert Burns** wrote in the Scots language, although much of his writing is also in English and in a “light” Scots dialect which is more accessible to a wider audience. Similarly, the writings of *Sir Walter Scott**, *Robert Louis Stevenson**, and *Sir Arthur Conan Doyle** were internationally successful during the late 19th and early 20th centuries. *J. M. Barrie** introduced the movement known as the “*Kailyard school*” at the end of the 19th century, and his plays, including *Peter Pan* brought elements of fantasy and folklore back into fashion. This tradition has been viewed as a major stumbling block for Scottish literature, as it focused on an idealised, pastoral picture of Scottish culture. Some modern novelists, such as *Irvine Welsh**, write in a distinctly Scottish English that reflects the harsher realities of contemporary life. More recently, author *J.K. Rowling** has become one of the most popular authors in the world (and one of the wealthiest) through her *Harry Potter** series, which she began writing in a coffee-shop in Edinburgh.

THE NATIONAL CHARACTER

- The Scots are not English. Nor are the Scots British. The two nations of the United Kingdom have derived from mixed sources, racially and historically. Each has developed strong national characteristics which separate them in custom, habit, religion, law and even in language.

- The nation of modern Scotland derived from three main racial sources: the Celts*, the Scandinavians* or Teutons* and mysterious Picts*. These Picts were the first inhabitants of what we now call Scotland. They were a *small tough people*. They were conquered by the invading Celts from Ireland who incidentally were called Scots and from whom the name of the modern nation comes. It is from the Celts that there comes the more *colourful, exciting and extravagant strain* in the Scots. And it is from this strain that there come the celebrated Scottish traditions of *implacability and splendid courage in defence and in attack*. [«English», 42/1999 page 12]

- Scots tend to be *greater patriots of their country* than their English neighbours. There are many Scots who can recite Burns by the yard, whereas very few English people can do as much for Shakespeare. The Scots claim that English jokes are too obvious, that Scottish humour is much tougher and quite above English heads. It is hard to generalize about the Scots, since there are two distinct national types and the caricatures of both of them have become quite popular. Jock, the comedy Scotsman, *hard, avaricious, materialistic, puritanical, undemonstrative, cold* – the Lowlander; and the Highlander *in his kilt, a bit touched in the head, draped proudly in romantic tartan and haunted by fairy music*. Both pictures have a grain of truth.

- *Poverty and struggle* against dangerous neighbours have *hardened* the Lowlanders and *taught them the virtue of thrift*. As the Lowlanders are used to a hard life, they *can adapt themselves to all living conditions*. They have provided England (and the world) with men of action *outstanding for their energy and enterprise*: scientists and sportsmen, captains of industry and explorers like Livingstone. Many of them were of humble birth. The reputation for avarice is offset by *hospitality*, for which the whole of Scotland is famous. Many of the native-born Highlanders have been forced to emigrate.

- The Scotsman is *more self-conscious about his nationality* than the Englishman. His *sense of the family* is more extended and tenacious than is common among modern Englishmen. He usually keeps in touch with uncles, aunts and cousins scattered not only over Scotland itself but all over the world. Few Scots ever lose their native accent. Accent and manners are, for Scots abroad, badges of mutual recognition, and draw exiled Scots everywhere together. [«Страноведение: Великобритания», О.А.Леонович]

- Scottish people are known for their *dourness, pawkiness, implacability* and *splendid courage*. The Scottish people have also a reputation of being *the stingiest people* on earth. Which is not true, of course. They admit they do not like

to spend money, but they like spending money on their friends and visitors – not on themselves. The Scots are very *clever* and *simple people with a natural sense of humour*. And they are *hard-working people* although they *like to dance* very much. Glasgow, the biggest city of Scotland, has more dancing schools than any other European city. Bagpipe* is the national instrument of Scotland.

- Every Scotsman belongs to a *clan*, a big family group. All the people with the same family name belong to the same clan, but sometimes the family name may differ from the name of their clan. A lot of Scottish family names begin with “Mac”* or “Mc”: MacDonald, MacMillan, McHale. And Jork is a popular Scottish name for John or Jack.

- Each clan has its own special *tartan*. There are more than 300 tartans and some clans have more than one tartan. By the colour of the tartan one can learn which clan the man belongs to. The tartan of the Queen of Great Britain is gray with black, red and blue. On festive occasion many Scotsmen wear their traditional clothes (bonnet with a tassel, kilt, plaid*, a kilt pin, sporran-pouch*, brogues*) with great pleasure. [«Страноведение: Англия», М.С.Нестерова]

- *Warm, fun-loving and generous Scottish people*

Scottish people have a worldwide reputation for warmth and friendliness. Whether it's the 2.5 million visitors who travel to Scotland every year or the thousands who come to live permanently, so many talk of a genuine friendliness and a welcoming hospitality. Did you know that almost three quarters of European visitors say that one of the main reasons for visiting Scotland is its people?

- *Everyday friendliness*

The Scots love people – and they like to make others feel at home. You'll find an enthusiastic friendliness in so many places. Ask a stranger for directions, buy something in a local shop, eat or drink in a pub or restaurant or put on the kettle in your workplace kitchen and you'll be met with a smiling face and a friendly “Let me help”, “Tell me more about yourself” or “How are you?”

- *Culture and identity*

Scottish people are proud of their nationality but they also have a long tradition of welcoming new people and cultures. Historically, Scotland has appreciated the benefits of embracing different cultures.

Today, Scotland is a richly diverse country with dozens of different cultures living in harmony. Tolerance, equality of opportunity and social justice are important principles of Scottish people and communities.

- *They love a party*

Scotland knows how to party – and extends an invitation to all. From large Hogmanay (New Year's Eve) street parties and music and film festivals to more intimate Burns' Suppers and St Andrew's Day celebrations, there is always a fun event to attend.

Getting together, sharing good times, ‘having a blether’ and welcoming others with open arms give Scotland its reputation for being a happy and friendly country. Really, it's no wonder that 50 million people around the world claim Scottish ancestry – and so many want to be a part of our Scottish family.

THINGS ASSOCIATED WITH SCOTLAND

It is very amazing and interesting to look at the top-list of the things, that are directly associated with Scotland, its life and people.

LET'S START WITH THE TOP!

1. Acknowledged as Scotland's national drink, whisky – in the Gaelic, uisge beatha (pronounced oosh-ga beh-huh), meaning water of life – has been produced here for longer than anyone can remember. Something that began centuries ago as a way of using up rain-soaked barley after a wet harvest, the whisky industry has now grown into one of the country's biggest earners, bringing in hundreds of millions of pounds every year.

2. Gaelic is the longest-standing language used in Scotland and can boast one of the richest song and oral traditions in Europe. It is a part of the family of Celtic languages which are spoken today in six separate areas: Scotland, Ireland, the Isle of Man, Wales, Cornwall and Brittany in France.

3. Thistle. The thistle has been an important Scottish symbol for more than 500 years. Perhaps its first recognizable use was on silver coins issued in 1470 during the reign of James III and from the early 16th century, it was incorporated into the Royal Arms of Scotland. Scotland's premier Order of Chivalry, established in 1687, is The Most Ancient and Noble Order of the Thistle and its members wear a collar chain whose links are made of golden thistles. The Knights and Ladies of the Thistle also wear a breast star which bears the thistle emblem and a motto which is regularly associated with it, *Nemo Me Impune Lacessit* – 'no-one provokes me with impunity'.



There is a legend which relates how a sleeping party of Scots warriors were almost set upon by an invading band of Vikings and were only saved when one of the attackers trod on a wild thistle with his bare feet. His cries raised the alarm and the roused Scots duly defeated the Danes. In gratitude, the plant became known as the Guardian Thistle and was adopted as the symbol of Scotland.

Sadly, there is no historical evidence to back up the tale and in fact, there's even confusion as to the type of thistle that we see represented everywhere. There are many species of thistle and the spear thistle, stemless thistle, cotton thistle, Our Lady's thistle, musk thistle and melancholy thistle have all been suggested as possible candidates.

4. Bagpipe. Bagpipes existed in many countries from India to Spain and from France to Egypt. It's also clear that bagpipes were popular throughout the rest of the British isles prior to their documented appearance north of the border. When, and how, they did first appear in Scotland is a hotly contested topic with competing

theories claiming they were either a Roman import or that the instrument came from Ireland.

5. Kilt. The skirt-like kilt which is familiar to us today evolved around the middle of the 18th century from the more commonly worn and functional belted plaid (in Gaelic, feileadh breacan or feileadh mor, “the big kilt”).

Modern kilts have up to eight metres of material which is thickly pleated at the back and sides, with the pleats stitched together only at the waistband. Fashion designers have also tried to update the kilt and make it appeal to a wider audience by using non-tartan designs such as camouflage and material such as leather.

6. Tartan. Tartan is, without doubt, one of the nation’s major “brands” – instantly recognized the world over as uniquely Scottish.

What makes tartan different from other chequered materials is the history and romance of the Highlands that is seemingly woven into every aspect of the fabric. In reality however, this mythologising of tartan is a surprisingly modern development and although tartan has come to be identified as particularly Scottish, any individual, family or institution can commission and register their own tartan.

7. The Burns Supper. Scots have given the world many great things – the telephone, whisky, penicillin, and even television. But one thing that is often missed off the roll call of achievement is the Burns Supper.

The Burns Supper is the annual celebration of the life and work of Scotland’s national bard, Robert Burns. January in Scotland is a dark and cold month, traditionally perceived to be filled with post-Christmas gloom. So the chance to get together at its end with like-minded individuals to eat, drink and be entertained lifts the spirit in a way Burns himself would surely have approved of.

No-one is exactly certain when the first Burns Supper took place but it’s likely that it was held by one of the many Burns Clubs that sprang up across west and central Scotland in the wake of the poet’s untimely death in 1796 at the age of only 37. Nowadays, Burns Suppers have followed his popularity around the globe so that, on or around 25 January (Burns’s birthday). They also come in all shapes and sizes, from formal affairs in grand surroundings to more intimate gatherings in local clubs and pubs. The only common link between them all – and the only one that really matters – is the desire to commemorate one of the greatest poets the English language has known.

8. St Andrew. St Andrew is the patron saint of Scotland – a task he shares with Greece, Russia and Romania.

The brother of St Peter and one of the original Apostles, Andrew was reputedly martyred at Patras in Greece, having petitioned the Roman authorities who had sentenced him to death not to crucify him on the same shape of cross as Christ. His request was granted and Andrew was duly crucified on the x-shaped cross (or saltire) which has subsequently become his symbol.

On November 30 Scottish people celebrate St. Andrew’s Day.

9. The Honours of Scotland. The Honours of Scotland – Scotland’s crown jewels – have been fought over for centuries are now safely esconsed in Edinburgh Castle.

The Honours of Scotland are the oldest regalia in the British Isles. They comprise a crown, a sword and a sceptre, all of which date from the 15th and 16th centuries. Together with the Stone of Destiny*, these symbols of Scottish nationhood are on permanent public display at Edinburgh Castle*.

10. The Stone of Destiny. The Stone of Destiny has been revered for centuries as a holy relic, fought over by Scottish and English for 700 years.

The Stone has been used successively by Dalriadic*, Scottish, English and British monarchs as an important part of their enthronement ceremonies. At first sight, it is difficult to understand why this plain and rather unremarkable block of sandstone has fired the passion that it has over the past 700 years. Yet the power and importance of the Stone (also known as the Stone of Scone) far outstrips its physical appearance. It is arguably the greatest symbol and touchstone of Scottish nationhood and as such, has been a very potent icon for more than a thousand years.

11. The Saltire. The Scottish national flag is a white-on-blue saltire (i.e. a diagonal cross on a coloured background) and it derives from the shape of the cross on which Scotland's patron saint, St Andrew, was crucified.



We can easily draw a conclusion, that Scottish tartan and kilt are the part and parcel of Scotland. *Tartan* and *kilt* are not just a model of clothes, that let us easily distinguish Scottish people from others in the crowd, tartan and kilt made the history of Scotland, its national traditions and customs, that Scottish people try to save and bring it from the past into the future.

There we come across a question: *What is the present and modern understanding of Scottish clans? What has changed? Do any new features of clan life appear?*

Of course, without any doubt Scottish people pulled and pull full efforts into saving and protecting their national traditions, but any innovations in cultural, economic and political areas involve changes in the people's mind, there understanding of the reality.

There is a personal statement of the member of Clan Ewen about modern clans: "...the public face of the clans today is often a more or less straight mix of history and pageant... Unless the clans have something to offer for people today, they will no longer have any meaningful existence. They certainly do still mean something to me and to many others like me who do not want to turn their backs on their clan heritage. But could we do more to inspire the loyalty and pride of our fellow clansfolk.

I think we can, if we try to look after others in the clan. In today's world, this can mean seeking out those who are most in need, because they won't necessarily come looking for their clan. It also means helping young people find their way in

the world. And we need to remember that the clan includes everyone who bears the clan name or the name of a recognized sept, not just the ones who join the society.” [Electric Scotland guide to Scottish and Irish clans, families, tartans electricScotland.com]

Scottish people are worried about their national heritage, they are interested in the protection of their history.

The modern image of clans, each with their “own” tartan and specific land, was promulgated by the Scottish author Sir Walter Scott and others. Historically, tartan designs were associated with Lowland and Highland districts whose weavers tended to produce cloth patterns favoured in those districts. By process of social evolution, it followed that the clans/families prominent in a particular district would wear the tartan of that district, and it was but a short step for that community to become identified by it.

Clans generally identify with geographical areas originally controlled by the Chiefs, sometimes with an ancestral castle and clan gatherings form a regular part of the social scene. The most notable gathering of recent times was “The Gathering 2009” which included a “clan convention” in the Scottish parliament.

We come to a conclusion that time cannot but influence the life arrangement of Scottish people. Of course, they continue to support their national tradition – clan division – but nowadays it has different characteristics. Today it is related to the cultural sphere of life, but not to political or economic ones. Perhaps, people value it less, but they have never neglected it.

HISTORIC ATTRACTIONS IN SCOTLAND

There are a million ways to fill your holiday in Scotland with many things to see and do. Step onboard a historic boat, take a train ride through a former film set, or taste stunning local food and drink – there are many places to visit in Scotland, whatever your interest.

Tourists can explore the historic attractions of Scotland and watch the country's rich and colourful history stretching back thousands of years come to life. One can discover charming castles, grand historic homes and ancient sites.



HISTORIC SITES IN SCOTLAND

There are a variety of historic sites in Scotland which will shed light on the past, illuminating the important stories from the country's history.

Churchill Barrier

The Churchill Barriers are a series of four causeways linking the Orkney Mainland to the islands of Lamb Holm, Glimps Holm, Burray and South Ronaldsay with a total length of 1.5 miles. They were built in 1940 as naval defences following the sinking of The Royal Oak, but now serve as road links, carrying the A961 road from Kirkwall to Burwick.

In 1914 the Royal Navy's Grand Fleet moved to Scapa Flow as it was one of the largest sheltered harbours in the world and was ideally located to take on a German Fleet based in the Baltic. The narrow passages between the five islands on the eastern side of Scapa Flow were defended by sinking blockships. At the start of WWII further blockships were sunk and submarine nets were deployed, but proved inadequate.



The Ring of Brodgar, Mainland



The Ring of Brodgar (or Brogar, or Ring o' Brodgar) is a Neolithic henge and stone circle on the Mainland, the largest island in Orkney, Scotland. It is part of the UNESCO World Heritage Site known as the Heart of Neolithic Orkney.

The Royal Yacht Britannia



Her Majesty's Yacht *Britannia* is the former Royal Yacht of the British monarch, Queen Elizabeth II, in service from 1954 to 1997. She was the 83rd such vessel since the restoration of King Charles II in 1660. She is the second royal yacht to bear the name, the first being the famous racing cutter built for The Prince of Wales in 1893. She is now permanently moored as an exhibition ship at Ocean Terminal, Leith, Edinburgh, Scotland.

MONUMENTS AND RUINS IN SCOTLAND

Discover the stories and characters behind Scotland's monument and ruins, which honour the country's legends and reveal a colourful past. Many monuments are in memory of great people from kings to legends, while the ruins reveal ancient villages and how ancestors used to live.

Glenfinnan Monument at the head of Loch Shiel

Glenfinnan is a village in Lochaber area of the Highlands of Scotland. The Glenfinnan Monument situated at the head of Loch Shiel was erected in 1815 to mark the place where Prince Charles Edward Stuart ("Bonnie Prince Charlie") raised his standard, at the beginning of the 1745 Jacobite Rising.

About halfway along the picturesque West Highland Railway line between Fort William and Mallaig lies Glenfinnan railway station. The Jacobite Steam Train and other trains regularly run this route, and just before arriving at Glenfinnan from the direction of Fort William, the line crosses a spectacular arched viaduct.



National Wallace Monument on Abbey Craig, Stirling



The National Wallace Monument (generally known as the Wallace Monument) is a tower standing on the summit of Abbey Craig, a hilltop near Stirling in Scotland. It commemorates Sir William Wallace, the 13th century Scottish hero.

The tower was constructed following a fundraising campaign, which accompanied a resurgence of Scottish national identity in the 19th century. In addition to public subscription, it was partially funded by contributions from a number of foreign donors, including Italian national leader Giuseppe Garibaldi. Completed in 1869 to the designs of architect John Thomas Rothead at a cost of £18,000, the monument is a 67-metre sandstone tower, built in the Victorian Gothic style.

The tower stands on the Abbey Craig, a volcanic crag above Cambuskenneth Abbey, from which Wallace was said to have watched the gathering of the army of King Edward I of England, just before the Battle of Stirling Bridge. The monument is open to the general public. Visitors climb the 246 step spiral staircase to the viewing gallery inside the monument's crown, which provides expansive views of the Ochil Hills and the Forth Valley.

A number of artifacts believed to have belonged to Wallace are on display inside the monument, including the Wallace Sword, a 1.63-metre long sword weighing almost three kilograms. Inside is also a *Hall of Heroes*, a series of busts of famous Scots, effectively a small national Hall of Fame.

A statue of Robert the Bruce with the National Wallace Monument behind, Stirling

Bannockburn is the site of the famous battle fought in 1314. It is situated to the south of Stirling. Robert the Bruce (King Robert I) commanded his army against the forces of Edward II. The battle was fought over 2 days in June of that year. The Scottish army won and sent Edward's army "homeward to think again". The Visitor Centre at Bannockburn is run by the National Trust for Scotland. The sculpture of Robert the Bruce commands a position which is traditionally taken to be where the King oversaw the battle 7 centuries ago.



The Tomb of the Eagles, South Ronaldsay

The Tomb of the Eagles, or Isbister Chambered Cairn, is a Neolithic chambered tomb located on a cliff edge at Isbister on South

Ronaldsay in Orkney, Scotland. First explored by Ronald Simison in 1952, he conducted his own excavations at the site in 1973. Alerted by Simison, archaeologist John Hedges then mounted a full study, prepared a technical report and wrote a popular book that cemented the tomb's name.

16,000 human bones were found at the site, as well as 725 from birds. These were identified as predominantly belonging to the white-tailed sea eagle and represented between 8 and 20 individuals. These were originally interpreted as a foundation deposit, however this interpretation has been challenged by new dating techniques. These reveal that the eagles died c. 2450–2050 BC, up to 1,000 years after the building of the tomb. This confirms growing evidence from other sites that the neolithic tombs of Orkney remained in use for many generations.



HISTORIC BUILDINGS AND HOMES IN SCOTLAND

There is a wide variety of properties across the country that you can visit from grand former homes of kings and queens to mills and cottages of working Scots. This is a great way to uncover the history of Scotland and really see what life was like for people hundreds of years ago.

Ellisland Farm

Ellisland Farm (NX930838) and museum lies about 6.5 mi/10.4 km northwest of Dumfries in village of Auldgirth, located in the Parish of Dunscore, Dumfries and Galloway, Scotland. Robert Burns built, lived and

farmed at Ellisland from 1788 to 1791. Some of Robert Burns' best loved nature poems were inspired by the tranquil setting of Ellisland Farm.

Ellisland is now a popular museum and visitor attraction and it provides a wonderful insight into the life of Robert Burns on a farm two hundred years ago. Guided tours of Ellisland farmhouse and museum are always available.



House of Dun, Montrose



A wonderful example of a medium-sized mansion, the House of Dun stands on an elevated bit of land overlooking the Montrose Basin nature reserve.

The house was built from 1730 for David Erskine, who called in neo-classical architect William Adam to design a replacement for an old tower house nearby.

Adam's design was completely symmetrical, as was the fashion in that time, though the house has been altered several times since it was built.

William Adam also designed the landscape surrounding the house, but little remains of Adam's landscape beyond several avenues of trees leading from the house. More impressive is the lovely walled parterre beside the house and the small terraced garden to the rear. There is also a woodland garden called The Den, with sinuous walks leading to the old ruined kirk and family mausoleum, and to the last remaining archway of the original Dun Castle.

The interiors feature marvellous plasterwork by Joseph Enzer, particularly in the Banqueting and Dining Rooms. The allegorical plasterwork is replete with classical symbolism, and oblique references to possible Jacobite sympathies by the Erskines. One can visit the state rooms and 'below stairs' servants quarters and the delightful little kitchen.

The Palace of Holyroodhouse, Edinburgh



The Palace of Holyroodhouse, commonly referred to as Holyrood Palace, is the official residence of the British monarch in Scotland. Located at the bottom of the Royal Mile in Edinburgh, at the opposite end to Edinburgh Castle, Holyrood Palace has served as the principal residence of the Kings and Queens of Scots since the 16th century, and is a setting for state occasions and official entertaining.

Holyrood Abbey was founded by David I, King of Scots, in 1128. James IV constructed a new palace adjacent to the abbey in the early 16th century, and James V made additions to the palace, including the present north-west tower. Holyrood Palace was re-constructed in its present form between 1671 and 1679 to the Baroque design of the architect Sir William Bruce, forming four wings around

a central courtyard, with a west front linking the 16th-century north-west tower with a matching south-west tower. The Queen's Gallery was built adjacent to the palace and opened to the public in 2002 to exhibit works of art from the Royal Collection.

Queen Elizabeth spends one week in residence at Holyrood Palace at the beginning of each summer, where she carries out a range of official engagements and ceremonies. The 16th century Historic Apartments of Mary, Queen of Scots and the State Apartments, used for official and state entertaining, are open to the public throughout the year, except when members of the Royal Family are in residence.

Paxton House



Paxton House is a historic house at Paxton, Berwickshire, in the Scottish Borders, a few miles south-west of Berwick-upon-Tweed, overlooking the River Tweed.

It is a country house built for Patrick Home of Billie in an unsuccessful attempt to woo a Prussian heiress. Attributed to James Adam, it was built between 1758 and 1766, under the supervision of James Nisbet, with extensive interiors (c1773) by Robert Adam, as well as furniture by Thomas Chippendale. The East Wing was added in 1812-13 by architect Robert Reid to house the library and picture gallery.

Formerly the seat of the Home of Paxton family, who became Foreman-Home, Milne-Home, and finally Home-Robertson as the direct male lines failed and the inheritance progressed through a female. In 1988, the last laird, John David Home Robertson, a socialist member of Parliament, placed the house and grounds into the Paxton House Historic Building Preservation Trust. It is now open to the public and is a Partner Gallery of the National Galleries of Scotland.

Scone Palace, the crowning place of Scottish kings, north of Perth across the River Tay



Scone is a place that breathes history like nowhere else in Scotland.

Today, in the 21st century, it is the home of the Earls of Mansfield and a major attraction to visitors from all over the world. Fifteen hundred years ago, it was the capital of the Pictish kingdom and the centre of the ancient Celtic church.

In the intervening centuries, it has been the seat of parliaments and the crowning place of Kings. It has housed the Stone of Destiny and been immortalised in Shakespeare's *Macbeth*.

Poised above the River Tay, Scone Palace overlooks the routes north to the Highlands and east through Strathmore to the coast. The Grampian mountains form a distant backdrop and, across the river, stands the Fair City of Perth.

Two thousand years ago, the Romans camped here. In the early 7th century the Culdees, a group of early Christians, established themselves here. In the 9th century, Kenneth MacAlpin, the first King of Scotland, brought the Stone of Destiny here and, for the next 7 centuries, the Kings and Queens of Scotland were crowned at Scone.

Today, Scone Palace lies in magnificent grounds and houses priceless collections of porcelain, ivories, clocks and objets d'art.

The present Earl and Countess of Mansfield bid you welcome to their family home and hope that you will enjoy a visit to the crowning place of Scottish Kings.

CULTURAL LITERACY VOCABULARY

Abbotsford – is the house built and lived in by Sir Walter Scott, the 19th century novelist, and author of timeless classics such as Waverley, Rob Roy, Ivanhoe and The Lady of the Lake.

In 1811 Sir Walter bought the property which was to become Abbotsford, set in the heart of the Scottish Borders, on the banks of the River Tweed. The building of Abbotsford took six years, and was completed in 1824. William Atkinson was the chosen architect, and George Bulloch gave his advice on the furnishings, while local craftsmen carried out the work.

The house was opened to the public in 1833, five months after Sir Walter's death, and has been enjoyed by visitors ever since. The house contains an impressive collection of historic relics, weapons and armour, and a library containing over 9,000 rare volumes.

Visitors will be able to see Sir Walter Scott's Study, Library, Drawing Room, Entrance Hall, Armouries and the Dining Room where he died on 21st September 1832.

Bagpipe – The bagpipe was known to the ancient civilizations of the Near East. It was probably introduced into Britain by the Romans. Carvings of bagpipe players on churches and a few words about them in the works of Chaucer and other writers show that it was popular all over the country in the Middle Ages.

Now bagpipes can be seen and heard only in the northern counties of England, in Ireland and in Scotland where they were introduced much later. Bagpipes have been used in most European countries. It is also native to India and China.

In Scotland the bagpipe is first recorded in the 15th century during the reign of James I, who was a very good player, and probably did much to make it popular. For long it has been considered a national Scottish instrument.

The sound of the bagpipes is very stirring. The old Highland clans and later the Highland regiments used to go into battle to the sound of the bagpipes.

Brogues – street boots often decorated with some leather-peaces, holes and notches. (The holes were originally punched through the leather to let water drain out when the wearer was walking over wet ground.)

Caber toss, the – is a traditional Scottish athletic event practiced at the Scottish Highland Games involving the tossing of a large wooden pole called a caber, similar to a telephone pole or power pole.

Celts – the ancient European people who during the late Bronze Age and the Iron Age gradually spread north and west from Austria and Switzerland to Britain and Ireland. Celtic culture became established in Britain and continued during the Roman occupation. Scotland, Ireland and parts of Wales and south-west England have kept strong Celtic traditions to the present day. Early in the 5th century the Romans left and Anglo-Saxons moved west through Britain, This was the time when the legendary King Arthur fought on the side of the Romano-British Celts against the Anglo-Saxons. It was also the beginning of the so-called Dark

Ages. By the 7th century there were Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in the south and east and Celtic kingdoms elsewhere. This was the most important period of Celtic culture in Scotland and Ireland, before the Vikings came from Scandinavia in the late 8th century.

Celtic society was organized in tribes, each of which had a king or chief. There were three social orders: *warriors* and *noblemen*, *druids*, learned people and ordinary people. The druids included priests, doctors, musicians and the most highly skilled craftsmen. The priests are particularly known for having taken part in sacrifices, including sacrifices of people, in order to know the future.

Cheviot Hills, the – are a range of rolling hills along the England/Scotland border between Northumberland and the Scottish Borders. The Cheviot is the highest hill in the range at 815 m. Other notable tops are Hedgehope Hill, Windy Gyle, Cushat Law and Bloodybush Edge. Of all the hills, only Windy Gyle has its summit on the border. The rest are all within England. The English section is protected within the Northumberland National Park.

Clan – a group of families, all originally descended from one family and usually having the same family name. There are 67 original Scottish clans. Each has a crest, a motto and a variety of colours in its tartan. There are four mighty clans in Scotland. They are:

STEWART



The royal family is descended indirectly from Walter Stewart, High Steward of Scotland under Robert Bruce, who married the Bruce's daughter to found the Stuart dynasty. Elizabeth II often wears the Stewart tartan, which is also the uniform of pipers in the Scots Guards. Motto: "Courage grows strong at a wound."

MACDONALD



The clan claims descent from the high kings of Ireland. Clan members fought with Robert Bruce at Bannockburn, and as lords of the isles their chiefs ruled Scotland's western seaboard until the end of the 15th century. Though divided into several branches, it is Scotland's largest clan. Motto: "By sea and by land."

CAMPBELL



Originating in the ancient British kingdom of Strathclyde, this clan acquired through force and diplomacy much land that belonged to smaller clans. A feud with the Macdonalds culminated in the 1692 GLEN COE MASSACRE. The clan chiefs, the dukes of Argyll, have lived at Inveraray Castle for more than 500 years. Motto: “Do not forget”

MURRAY



The clan, consisting of many branches and headed by the duke of Atholl, is descended from Freskin, a Fleming, who received a grant of land in the 12th century from David I. In the 17th century the earldom of Atholl was joined through marriage to that of Murray with its seat of Blair Castle. Motto: “Furth fortune and fill the fetters.”

Clyde, the – the principal commercial waterway in Scotland. The River Clyde rises in the Southern Uplands of Scotland, and flows northwards for 75 miles, draining three counties. The upper Clyde valley is sheltered enough to support market gardens and plum and apple orchards. The picturesque Falls of Clyde, near the town of Lanark, supply the power for many mills in the Lowlands of Scotland. World-famous shipbuilding yards line the banks of the Clyde in Glasgow, the largest city in Scotland. The *Queen Mary*, *Queen Elizabeth*, and other famous ships were built in the shipyards of the Clyde. Below Glasgow, the river widens into the Firth of Clyde, an inlet of the sea that is more than 50 miles long.

Curling – a Scottish winter sport game played by sliding flat heavy stones (*curling stones*) over ice towards a mark called the *tee*. When the poet Robert Burns wrote “Tam Samson’s Elegy” in 1786, he referred to curling. The earliest evidence of it is a challenge made at *Paisley* in 1541. Scotland now has some 630 curling clubs with 19000 members.

Dalriadic or **Dál Riata** (also **Dalriada** or **Dalriata**) – was a Gaelic overkingdom on the western coast of Scotland with some territory on the northeast

coast of Ireland. In the late 6th and early 7th century it encompassed roughly what is now Argyll and Bute and Lochaber in Scotland and also County Antrim in Ireland.

Dee, the – is a river in Scotland that rises at approximately 4000 feet in elevation on the plateau, and is the highest source of any major river in the British Isles. Water emerges in a number of pools and flows across the plateau to the cliff edge, then plunges into the sea bay

Edinburgh – is the capital city of Scotland, a position it has held since 1437. It is the seventh largest city in the United Kingdom and the second largest Scottish city after Glasgow. The City of Edinburgh Council is one of Scotland's 32 local government council areas.

Located in the south-east of Scotland, Edinburgh lies on the east coast of the Central Belt, along the Firth of Forth, near the North Sea. Owing to its rugged setting and vast collection of Medieval and Georgian architecture, including numerous stone tenements, it is often considered one of the most picturesque cities in Europe.

The city forms part of the *City of Edinburgh* council area; the city council area includes urban Edinburgh and a 78 km² rural area. Edinburgh is the seat of the Scottish Parliament. The city was one of the major centres of the Enlightenment, led by the University of Edinburgh, earning it the nickname *Athens of the North*. The Old Town and New Town districts of Edinburgh were listed as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1995. There are over 4,500 listed buildings within the city.

Edinburgh is well-known for the annual *Edinburgh Festival*, a collection of official and independent festivals held annually over about four weeks from early August. The number of visitors attracted to Edinburgh for the Festival is roughly equal to the settled population of the city. The most famous of these events are the Edinburgh Fringe (the largest performing arts festival in the world), the Edinburgh Comedy Festival (the largest one in the world), the Edinburgh International Festival, the Edinburgh Military Tattoo, and the Edinburgh International Book Festival.

Other notable events include *the Hogmanay street party* (31 December), *Burns Night* (25 January), *St. Andrew's Day* (30 November), and *the Beltane Fire Festival* (30 April).

The city attracts one million visitors a year, making it the second most visited tourist destination in the United Kingdom, after London.

Edinburgh Castle – is an ancient stronghold which dominates the sky-line



of the city of Edinburgh from its position atop the volcanic *Castle Rock*. Edinburgh Castle is visited annually by approximately one million people. Within the confines of the Castle, there is much to see. It was the seat (and regular refuge) of Scottish Kings, and the historical apartments include the Great Hall, which now houses an

interesting collection of weapons and armour.

The Royal apartments include a tiny room in which Mary, Queen of Scots gave birth to the boy who was to become King James VI of Scotland and James I of England upon the death of Queen Elizabeth in 1603. The ancient Honours of Scotland – the Crown, the Sceptre and the Sword of State – are on view in the Crown Room. Nearby is the Scottish National War Memorial, a building designed and created shortly after the First World War; many who enter find the experience a moving one.

Edinburgh Castle is also the home of the One O’Clock Gun. This is fired every day except Sunday at precisely 1.00pm to provide everyone with an accurate check for their clocks and watches.

The oldest building in all Edinburgh is to be found within the Castle precincts. It is St. Margaret’s Chapel, a tiny Norman building which has been standing there intact for more than 900 years.

Edinburgh Festival – is a festival of music and drama that has been held in Edinburgh for three weeks every summer since 1947. It is a collective term for several simultaneous arts and cultural festivals that take place during August each year in Edinburgh, Scotland. These festivals are arranged by a number of formally unrelated organizations, meaning there is no single event officially termed the *Edinburgh Festival*. Many tourists come to see the shows and concerts.

Gaelic – may refer to the group of languages spoken by the Gaels, or to any one of the individual languages.

Scottish Gaelic is a member of the Goidelic (Gaelic) branch of Celtic languages. This branch also includes the *Irish* and *Manx* languages. *Scottish*, *Manx* and *Irish Gaelic* are all descended from *Old Irish*. The language is often described as *Scottish Gaelic*, *Scots Gaelic*, or *Gàidhlig* to avoid confusion with the other two Goidelic languages. Outside Scotland, it is occasionally also called *Scottish*. Scottish Gaelic should not be confused with Scots, because since the 16th century the word *Scots* has by-and-large been used to describe the Lowland Anglic language, which developed from the northern form of early Middle English.

Glen – is a valley, typically one that is long, deep, and often glacially U-shaped; or one with a watercourse running through such a valley. The word comes from the Irish language/Scottish Gaelic language word *gleann*, or *glion* in Manx. The designation “glen” also occurs often in place names such as *Great Glen* in Scotland, *Glenrothes* in Fife, Scotland, and *Glendalough* in Ireland.

Glen More (The Great Glen, Glen Albyn) – is a series of glens in Scotland running 100 kilometres from Inverness on the Moray Firth to Fort William at the head of Loch Linnhe.

The Great Glen follows a large geological fault known as the Great Glen Fault. It bisects the Scottish Highlands into the Grampian Mountains to the southeast and Inverness to the northwest.

The Glen is a natural travelling route in the Highlands of Scotland, which is used by both the Caledonian Canal and A82 road, which link the city of Inverness on the east coast with Fort William on the West.

Much of the Glen is taken up with a series of lochs, with rivers connecting them. The Caledonian Canal also uses the lochs as part of the route, but the rivers are not navigable.

Grampian Mountains – is a range of mountains in central Scotland that includes the high peaks *Cairngorms* and *Ben Nevis*. They are popular with mountain climbers and hill walkers, and with people who like to shoot grouse (= birds that are shot for sport and food).

Haggis – a famous Scottish dish made mainly from a sheep's or calf's heart, lungs and liver and boiled in a bag made from part of a sheep's stomach. Haggis is traditionally eaten by the Scots on Burns Night and Christmas.

Harry Potter– is a series of seven fantasy novels written by British author J. K. Rowling*. The books chronicle the adventures of the eponymous adolescent wizard Harry Potter, together with Ron Weasley and Hermione Granger, his friends from the *Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry*. The central story arc concerns Harry's struggle against the evil wizard Lord Voldemort, who killed Harry's parents in his quest to conquer the wizarding world and subjugate non-magical (Muggle) people to his rule. Several successful derivative films, video games and other themed merchandise have been based upon the series.

Since the 1997 release of the first novel *Harry Potter and the Philosopher's Stone*, which was retitled *Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone* in the United States, the books have gained immense popularity, critical acclaim and commercial success worldwide. As of June 2008, the book series has sold more than 400 million copies and has been translated into 67 languages, and the last four books have consecutively set records as the fastest-selling books in history.

Thus far, the first five books have been made into a series of motion pictures by Warner Bros. The sixth, *Harry Potter and the Half-Blood Prince*, is scheduled for release on 17 July 2009. The series also originated much tie-in merchandise, making the Harry Potter brand worth £7 billion (US\$15 billion).

Holyroodhouse /the **Palace of Holyroodhouse**, commonly referred to as **Holyrood Palace** – is the official residence of the British monarch in Scotland. Located at the bottom of the Royal Mile in Edinburgh, at the opposite end to Edinburgh Castle, Holyrood Palace has served as the principal residence of the Kings and Queens of Scots since the 16th century, and is a setting for state occasions and official entertaining.

Holyrood Abbey was founded by David I, King of Scots, in 1128, and the abbey's position close to Edinburgh Castle meant that it was often visited by Scotland's monarchs, who were lodged in the guest house situated to the west of the abbeycloister. James IV constructed a new palace adjacent to the abbey in the early 16th century, and James V made additions to the palace, including the present north-west tower. Holyrood Palace was re-constructed in its present form between 1671 and 1679 to the Baroque design of the architect Sir William Bruce, forming four wings around a central courtyard, with a west front linking the 16th-century north-west tower with a matching south-west tower. The Queen's Gallery was built

adjacent to the palace and opened to the public in 2002 to exhibit works of art from the Royal Collection.

Irvine Welsh (born 27 September 1958 Leith, Edinburgh) – is a contemporary Scottish novelist, best known for his novel *Trainspotting*. He has also written plays and screenplays, and directed several short films.

Joanne Rowling, “Jo” (1965 –) – who writes under the pen name J. K. Rowling, is a British author, best known as the creator of the *Harry Potter* fantasy series, the idea for which was conceived whilst on a train trip from Manchester to London in 1990. The *Potter* books have gained worldwide attention, won multiple awards, and sold more than 400 million copies.

Aside from writing the *Potter* novels, Rowling is perhaps equally famous for her “rags to riches” life story, in which she progressed from living on welfare to multi-millionaire status within five years. The 2008 *Sunday Times Rich List* estimated Rowling’s fortune at £560 million (\$798 million), ranking her as the twelfth richest woman in Britain. *Forbes* ranked Rowling as the forty-eighth most powerful celebrity of 2007, and *Time* magazine named her as a runner-up for its 2007 Person of the Year, noting the social, moral, and political inspiration she has given her fandom (fans, collectively). She has become a notable philanthropist, supporting such charities as *Comic Relief*, *One Parent Families* and the *Multiple Sclerosis Society of Great Britain*.

Loch – is a body of water which is either a lake or a sea inlet, which may be also a firth, fjord, estuary or bay.

This name for a body of water is Gaelic in origin and is applied to most lakes in Scotland and to many sea inlets in the west and north of Scotland.

As a name element *Loch* has been anglicised to *Lough* for many bodies of water in Ireland and for some in the north of England.

Perhaps the most famous Scottish loch is *Loch Ness*, although there are other large examples such as *Loch Awe*, *Loch Lomond* and *Loch Tay*.

Examples of sea lochs in Scotland include *Loch Long*, *Loch Fyne*, *Loch Linnhe*, *Loch Eriboll*, *Loch Tristan*, *Trisloch*.

Loch Ness – is a long and deep lake in the northern Highlands of Scotland. It is famous for the *Loch Ness monster*, also known informally as *Nessie*. The monster is thought by some people to be a large animal like a dinosaur that spends most of its time underwater.



Mary Queen of Scots – Mary I (popularly known in the English-speaking world as Mary, Queen of Scots and, in France, as Marie Stuart) (1542 – 8 1587) was Queen of Scots from 1542 to 1567.

She was the only surviving legitimate child of King James V. She was only six days old when her father died and

left her Queen of Scots. Her mother, Mary of Guise, assumed regency and the baby sovereign was crowned nine months later.

In 1558, she married Francis, Dauphin of France, who ascended the French throne as Francis II a year later. However, Mary did not hold the position of Queen of France for long; she was widowed by 1560. Soon after her husband's death, Mary returned to Scotland. Four years later, Mary remarried, choosing her first cousin, Henry Stuart, Lord Darnley, as her second husband. Their union was not happy and following the birth of their son, James, in 1566, a plot was hatched to remove Darnley. In February 1567, an explosion occurred in the house at Kirk o'Field, and Darnley was found dead in the garden.

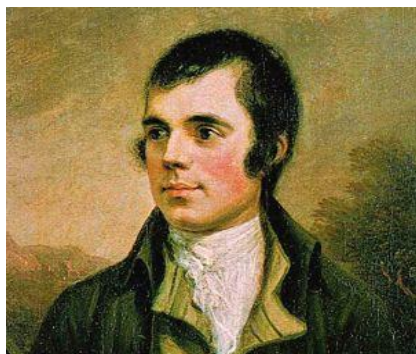
She soon married James Hepburn, 4th Earl of Bothwell – today, it is believed that she was forced into marriage. Mary was imprisoned in Loch Leven Castle on 15 June and forced to abdicate the throne in favour of her one-year-old son. After an unsuccessful attempt to regain the throne, Mary fled to England seeking protection from her father's first cousin, Queen Elizabeth I, whose kingdom she was to inherit. Elizabeth I, however, ordered her arrest, because of threat of being deposed by Mary, who was considered the rightful ruler of England by English Catholics.

After a long period of custody in England, she was tried and executed for treason following her alleged involvement in three plots to assassinate Elizabeth I and place herself on the English throne.

Pict – is a member of ancient British people. They lived in northern Scotland between the first and the 9th centuries AD, when they became united with the Scots. Little is known about the Picts, but they are famous for their stone carvings decorated with mysterious symbols.

Plaid – is a long with a tartan pattern piece of cloth worn over the shoulders and pinned with a brooch. It is a part of a traditional dress of a Scotsman, especially a Highlander.

Robert Burns (25 January 1759 – 21 July 1796) – was a poet and a lyricist. He is widely regarded as the national poet of Scotland, and is admired worldwide. He is the best known of the poets who have written in the Scots language, although much of his writing is also in English and a “light” Scots dialect, accessible to an audience beyond Scotland. He also wrote in standard English, and in these pieces, his political or civil commentary is often at its most blunt.



He is regarded as a pioneer of the Romantic movement and after his death became a great source of inspiration to the founders of both liberalism and socialism. A cultural icon in Scotland and among the Scottish Diaspora around the world, celebration of his life and work became almost a national charismatic cult during the 19th and 20th centuries, and his influence has long been strong on Scottish literature.

As well as making original compositions, Burns also collected folk songs from across Scotland, often revising or adapting them. His poem (and song) *Auld Lang Syne* is often sung at Hogmanay (the last day of the year), and *Scots Wha Hae* served for a long time as an unofficial national anthem of the country. Other poems and songs of Burns that remain well-known across the world today, include *A Red, Red Rose*, *A Man's A Man for A' That*, *To a Louse*, *To a Mouse*, *The Battle of Sherramuir*, *Tam o' Shanter* and *Ae Fond Kiss*.

Robert Louis Stevenson (13 November 1850 – 3 December 1894) – a Scottish novelist, poet, essayist and travel writer. Stevenson was greatly admired by many authors, including Jorge Luis Borges, Ernest Hemingway, Rudyard Kipling, Vladimir Nabokov, J. M. Barrie, and G. K. Chesterton, who said of him that he “seemed to pick the right word up on the point of his pen, like a man playing spillikins”.

Stevenson is known especially for his novels of adventure. His characters often prefer unknown hazards to everyday life of the Victorian society. His most famous study of the abysmal depths of personality is *THE STRANGE CASE OF DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE* (1886). Many of Stevenson's stories are set in colorful locations, they have also horror and supernatural elements. Arguing against realism, Stevenson underlined the “nameless longings of the reader”, the desire for experience.

Saint Andrew – the patron saint of Scotland. St. Andrew was one of Christ's twelve apostles. Some of his bones are said to have been brought to what is now St. Andrews in Fife during the 4th century. Since medieval times the X-shaped saltire cross upon which St. Andrew was supposedly crucified has been the Scottish national symbol.

Scandinavians – any of the people of Scandinavia (the region in northern Europe, including Norway, Sweden, Denmark and sometimes Iceland and the Faeroe Islands.)

Sir Arthur Ignatius Conan Doyle (1859 – 1930) – was a Scottish author most noted for his stories about the detective *Sherlock Holmes*, which are generally considered a major innovation in the field of crime fiction. He was a prolific writer whose other works include science fiction stories, historical novels, plays and romances, poetry, and non-fiction.

Sir James Matthew Barrie, 1st Baronet (1860 – 1937) – more commonly known as **J. M. Barrie**, was a Scottish author and dramatist. He is best remembered for creating *Peter Pan*, the boy who refused to grow up, whom he based on his friends, the Llewelyn Davies boys. He is also credited with popularising the name *Wendy*, which was very uncommon before he gave it to the heroine of *Peter Pan*.

Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832) – a Scottish poet and novelist, was an important figure in the Romantic movement in English literature. His novels are full of adventure, romantic characters, and suspense. Perhaps his best novel is “*The heart of Midlothian*” (1818).

Sporran-pouch – part of a traditional costume of a highlander or other Scot. It is a large, flat bag made of fur or leather hanging in front of the kilt. It hangs from a narrow belt worn round the hips.

St. Andrew's Day – is the feast day of Saint Andrew. It is celebrated on 30 November.

Saint Andrew is the patron saint of Scotland, and St. Andrew's Day is Scotland's official national day. In 2006, the Scottish Parliament designated the St. Andrew's Day as an official bank holiday. Although it is a bank holiday, banks are not required to close and employers are not required to give their employees the day off as a holiday.

St Andrew's Day is an official flag day in Scotland. The Scottish Government's flag-flying regulations state that the Flag of Scotland (*The Saltire*) shall fly on all its buildings with a flagpole. The Union Flag is also flown if the building has more than one flagpole.



Stone of Destiny, the – often referred to in England as The Coronation Stone, is an oblong block of red sandstone, used for centuries in the coronation of the monarchs of Scotland and later the monarchs of England, Great Britain and the United Kingdom. Historically, the artifact was kept at the now-ruined Scone Abbey in Scone, near Perth, Scotland. Other names by which it has sometimes been known include Jacob's Pillow

Stone and the Tanist Stone, and in Scottish Gaelic clach-na-cinneamhain. Its size is about 26 inches (660 mm) by 16.75 inches (425 mm) by 10.5 inches (270 mm) and its weight is approximately 336 pounds (152 kg). The top bears chisel-marks. At each end of the stone is an iron ring, apparently intended to make transport easier.

Strath – is a large valley, typically a river valley that is wide and shallow (as opposed to a glen which is typically narrower and deep). It is commonly used in the Scottish Highlands to describe a wide valley, even by non-Gaelic speakers. It occurs in numerous Scottish place names (such as *Strathspey* and *Strathclyde*).

Tartan – a colourful checked fabric, especially when woven into a kilt, is one of Scotland's most enduring symbols. It was worn in battle, for hunting and for ceremony, the tartan identifying the wearer as a member of one of the many clans, or tribes that made up the volatile northern kingdom.

The genealogy of Scotland's clans and the disputed antiquity of their various distinctive tartans arouse passionate debate among a people whose pride in their history can bewilder their Anglo-Saxon neighbours.

Teutons – an ancient tribe variously considered as Teutonic or Celtic, that lived north of the Elbe in Jutland.

APPENDIX

TARTANS

Etymology of the word “tartan”

The English word *tartan* is derived from the French *tiretain*. This French word is probably derived from the verb *tirer* in reference to woven cloth (as opposed to knitted cloth). Today tartan usually refers to coloured patterns, though originally a tartan did not have to be made up of any pattern at all. As late as the 1830s tartan was sometimes described as “plain coloured ... without pattern”. Patterned cloth from the Gaelic speaking Scottish Highlands was called breacan, meaning many colours. Over time the meanings of tartan and breacan were combined to describe certain type of pattern on a certain type of cloth. The pattern of a tartan is called a *sett*. The sett is made up of a series of woven threads which cross at right angles.

Today tartan is generally used to describe the pattern, not limited to textiles. In America the term *plaid* is commonly used to describe tartan. The word *plaid*, derived from the Scottish Gaelic *plaide*, meaning “blanket”, was first used of any rectangular garment, sometimes made up of tartan, particularly that which preceded the modern kilt. In time, plaid was used to describe blankets themselves.

The right to wear any tartan belongs to the bearers of the name or names that go with it, but there has never been an objection to the wearing of a tartan for sentimental reasons. This is evidenced by the celebrated portraits at Dunvegan of Norman, twenty-second Chief of MacLeod, in which the plaid has been identified as Murray of Tullibardine tartan; Norman’s mother was closely related to these Murrays and he spent much of his boyhood with them.

In the early years of the nineteenth century, sheer liking for a pattern played a big part in many people’s choice, but nowadays it is perhaps better for those without a tartan to accept one of the universal patterns that are available. Hunting Stewart and Caledonia are both quite acceptable and involve no possibility of giving offence.

The records of the Scottish Tartans Society contain particulars of something over a thousand tartans and, even granting that many of these are almost unheard of and others mere variations of each other.

Origins

Today *tartan* may be mostly associated with Scotland, however the earliest evidence of tartan is found far afield from the British Isles. According to the textile historian E. J. W. Barber, the Hallstatt culture of Central Europe, which is linked with ancient Celtic populations and flourished between 400 BC to 100 BC, produced tartan-like textiles. Some of them were recently discovered, remarkably preserved in Salzburg, Austria. Also, textile analysis of fabric from Indo-European Tocharian graves in Western China has shown it to be similar to the Iron Age Hallstatt culture of central Europe. Tartan-like leggings were found on the “Cherchen Man”, a 3, 000 year-old mummy, found in the Taklamakan Desert in

western China (see Tarim mummies). Similar finds have been found in central Europe and Scandinavia. The earliest documented tartan in Britain, known as the Falkirk tartan, dates from the 3rd century AD. It was uncovered at Falkirk in Stirlingshire, Scotland, about 400 metres north-west of the Antonine Wall. The fragment was stuffed into the mouth of the earthenware pot containing almost 2,000 Roman coins. The Falkirk tartan is simple check design, of natural light and dark wool. Early forms of tartan such as this are thought to have been invented in pre-Roman times, and would have been popular among the inhabitants of the northern Roman provinces as well as in other parts of Northern Europe such as Jutland where the same pattern was prevalent.

The present official Clan Campbell tartans are blue, green and black based.

Tartan, as we know it today, is not thought to have existed in Scotland before the 16th century. By the late 16th century there are numerous references to striped or checkered plaids. It is not until the late 17th or early 18th century that any kind of uniformity in tartan is thought to have occurred. Martin Martin, in his *A Description of the Western Islands of Scotland* published in 1703, wrote that Scottish tartans could be used to distinguish the inhabitants of different regions. He expressly wrote that the inhabitants of various islands and the mainland of the highlands were not all dressed alike, but that the setts and colours of the various tartans varied from isle to isle. As he does not mention the use of a special pattern by each family, it would appear that such a distinction is a modern one.



Soldiers from a Highland Regiment circa 1744. The private (on the left) is wearing a belted plaid.

It is interesting, that there are several terms to describe the colour of the tartans: modern, ancient, and muted. These terms refer to colour only. Modern represents a tartan that is coloured using chemical dye, as opposed to natural dye. In the mid-19th century natural dyes began to be replaced by chemical dyes which were easier to use and were more economic for the booming tartan industry. Chemical dyes tended to produce a very strong, dark colour compared to the natural dyes. In modern colours, setts made up of blue, black and green tend to be obscured. Ancient refers to a lighter shade of tartan. These shades are meant to represent the colours that would result from fabric aging over time. Muted refers to tartan which is a shade between modern and ancient. This type of tartan is very modern, dating only from the early 1970s. This shade is said to be the closest match to the shades attained by natural dyes used before the mid-19th century.

The idea that the various colours used in tartan have a specific meaning is purely a modern one. One such myth is that red tartans were “battle tartans”,

designed so they would not show blood. Many recently created tartans, such as Canadian provincial and territorial tartans and American state tartans, are designed with certain symbolic meaning for the colours used. For example the colour green sometimes symbolises prairies or forests, blue can symbolise lakes and rivers, and the colour yellow is sometimes used to symbolise various crops.

“A man in a kilt is a man and a half”.

It is a well known fact that the most popular thing that is made from tartan is kilt, Scottish kilt.

Let's look at the etymology of the word “kilt”.

According to the Oxford English Dictionary, the noun derives from a verb to *kilt*, originally meaning “to gird up; to tuck up (the skirts) round the body”, itself of Scandinavian origin. We can paint a kilt in our imagination just getting accustomed with the etymology of this word. “...to tuck up (the skirts) round the body” means that this clothes must be tied around the body.

In its original form the kilt itself was a very basic garment which required neither the trouble of tailoring nor the frequent replacement which a pair of breeches needed. The tartan cloth formed a piece of material some 2 yards in width by 4 or 6 yards in length. This was known variously as the Breacan, the Feileadh Bhreacain and the Feileadh Mor – the big kilt, usually referred to in English as the belted plaid.

Modern kilt is a tailored garment that is wrapped around the wearer's body at the natural waist (between the lowest rib and the hip) starting from one side (usually the wearer's left), around the front and back and across the front again to the opposite side. The fastenings consist of straps and buckles on both ends, the strap on the inside end usually passing through a slit in the waistband to be buckled on the outside; alternatively it may remain inside the waistband and be buckled inside. A kilt covers the body from the waist down to the centre of the knees. The overlapping layers in front are called “aprons” and are flat; the single layer of fabric around the sides and back is pleated. A kilt pin is fastened to the front apron on the free corner (but is not passed through the layer below, as its function is to add weight).

Underwear may or may not be worn, as the wearer prefers, although tradition has it that a “true Scotsman” should wear nothing under his kilt. The Scottish Tartans Authority, however, has described the practice as childish and unhygienic. Organizations that sanction and grade the competitions in Highland dancing and bagpiping all have rules governing acceptable attire for the competitors. These rules specify that kilts are to be worn (except that in the national dances, the female competitors will be wearing the Aboyne dress).

This cloth had many advantages in the Highland climate and terrain. It allowed freedom of movement, it was warm, the upper half could provide a voluminous cloak against the weather, it dried out quickly and with much less discomfort than trousers and if required it could, by the mere undoing of the belt, provide a very adequate overnight blanketing. The tightly woven wool proved

almost completely waterproof, something the loose woven wool of today – is not. When complete freedom of action was required in battle it was easily discarded, and one famous Highland clan battle, that between the Frasers the MacDonalds and Camerons in 1544, is known as Blar-na-Leine, which can be translated as “Field of the Shirts”.

The Scottish kilt is usually worn with kilt hose (woollen socks), turned down at the knee, often with garter flashes, and a sporran (Gaelic for “purse”: a type of pouch), which hangs around the waist from a chain or leather strap. This may be plain or embossed leather, or decorated with sealskin, fur, or polished metal plating.



Other common accessories include:

- A belt (usually with embossed buckle)
- A jacket (of various traditional designs). The ordinary or everyday jacket and vest worn with the kilt, should be made of tweed, home-spun (usually wool) or lighter weight for summer, or other suitable material preferably with horn button.
- A kilt pin



- A sgian dubh (Gaelic: “black knife”: a small sheathed knife worn in the top of the hose)



- Ghillie brogues. The Brogue is a style of low-heeled shoe or boot traditionally characterized by multiple-piece, sturdy leather uppers with decorative perforations (or “brogueing”) and serration along the pieces' visible edges. Modern brogues trace their roots to a rudimentary shoe originating in Scotland and Ireland that was constructed using untanned leather with perforations that allowed water to



drain from the shoes when the wearer crossed wet terrain such as a bog. Brogues were traditionally considered to be outdoor or country footwear not otherwise appropriate for casual or business occasions, but brogues are now considered appropriate in most contexts. Brogues are most commonly found in one of four toe cap styles (full or “wingtip”, semi-, quarter and longwing) and four closure styles (Oxford, Derby, Ghillie and Monk). Today, in addition to their typical form of sturdy leather shoes or boots, brogues may also take the

form of business dress shoes, sneakers, high-heeled women’s shoes or any other shoe form that utilizes or evokes the multi-piece construction and perforated, serrated piece edges characteristic of brogues.

- A Ghillie shirt. Occasionally kilt is worn with a Ghillie shirt, also known as *Jacobean* or *Jacobite*, it is an informal traditional shirt. The term Ghillie refers to the criss-crossed lacing style as also seen on the Ghillie Brogue. Ghillie shirts are considered to be more casual than their shirt and waist-coat counterpart that is normally seen with the kilt. The Ghillie shirt existed before the kilt, with there being no documentation for kilts until 1575.

Ghillie shirts are traditionally used for dances or ceilidhs as they are light and spacious to allow for air to pass through. They do not need to be worn with any sort of tie. The Irish version of the Ghillie shirt is the Grandfather shirt.

In other resousers a Leine Croich (a tunic) or saffron shirt were mentioned. People worn them with the garment that was originally largely. In fact a knee-length garment of leather, linen or canvas, heavily pleated and quilted, which provided a surprisingly good defense and which was much more mobile (and less expensive) than contemporary plate armour. This form of dress is to be seen on West Highland tombstones right up to the early seventeenth century, worn with a high conical helmet and the great two-handed claymore.

- Lace jabot. Instead of a tie, the lace jabot is worn over a plain white shirt, in modern days, some wear the tie but the lace jabot is favored. Lace cuffs are usually sewn or snapped into the jacket.



Nowadays, contemporary kilts (also known as modern kilts and, especially in the United States, utility kilts) have appeared in the clothing marketplace in Scotland, the US and Canada in a range of fabrics, including leather, denim, corduroy, and cotton. They may be designed for formal or casual dress, for use in sports or outdoor recreation, or as white or blue collar workwear. Some are closely modelled on traditional Scottish kilts, but others are similar only in being knee-length skirt-like garments for men. They may have box pleats, symmetrical knife pleats, or no pleats at all, and be fastened by studs or velcro instead of buckles. Many are designed to be worn without a sporran, and may have pockets or tool belts attached.

In 2008, a USPS letter carrier, Dean Peterson, made a formal proposal that the kilt be approved as an acceptable postal uniform – for reasons of comfort. The proposal was defeated at the convention of the 220,000-member National Association of Letter Carriers. Female athletes, especially lacrosse players, often wear kilts during games. They will typically wear compression shorts or spandex under their kilts to avoid exposing their underwear. Kilts are popular among many levels of lacrosse, from youth leagues to college leagues, although some teams are replacing kilts with the more streamlined athletic skirt.



Men’s kilts are seen in many places in popular contemporary media. For example, in the Syfy series *Tin Man*, side characters are shown wearing kilts as working peasant clothes. Trends in everyday fashion, especially in the Gothic subculture, have led to a popularization of the kilt as an alternative to more conventional legwear. Some of these, marketed by companies like Utilikilt, Freedomkilt, Lip Service, and Tripp NYC, are made of PVC or cotton-polyester blends, making them more affordable.

An example of contemporary kilt

There are several comments on the topic “Wearing Scottish kilts today”:

- “Tourists who visit Scotland can’t hold their interest towards Scottish men in national clothes. It arouses kind smiles and looks. Many women find it very sexy”.

- “Scottish people are proud of their country. They want people to see how they value their national traditions, especially their tradition to wear the kilts.”

- “I’m from Russia. And nothing could contain my interest and astonishment when I saw people in the streets wearing the kilts. And I could not help asking myself, why Russian people don’t do the same thing, why they don’t

wear Russian traditional clothes, it is so beautiful! In this moment I was a bit envious.”

So, people have absolutely different attitudes towards the wearing kilts today, but no one would object that wearing traditional national clothes let people feel that they are a part of their country, history and traditions. It connects and unites people. It makes them feel one nation.

“QUOTES ABOUT SCOTLAND

“For 3 million you could give everyone in Scotland a shovel, and we could dig a hole so deep we could hand her over to Satan in person (on Margaret Thatcher)” – Frankie Boyle

“In prehistoric times, early man was bowled over by natural events: rain, thunder, lightning, the violent shaking and moving of the ground, mountains spewing deathly hot lava, the glow of the moon, the burning heat of the sun, the twinkling of the stars. Our human brain searched for an answer, and the conclusion was that it all must be caused by something greater than ourselves – this, of course, sprouted the earliest seeds of religion. This theory is certainly reflected in faery lore. In the beautiful sloping hills of Connemara in Ireland, for example, faeries were believed to have been just as beautiful, peaceful, and pleasant as the world around them. But in the Scottish Highlands, with their dark, brooding mountains and eerie highland lakes, villagers warned of deadly water-kelpies and spirit characters that packed a bit more punch.” – Signe Pike, *Faery Tale: One Woman’s Search for Enchantment in a Modern World*

“We Slovenians are even better misers than you Scottish. You know how Scotland began? One of us Slovenians was spending too much money, so we put him on a boat and he landed in Scotland.” – Slavoj Žižek

“Americans may say they love our accents (I have been accused of sounding ‘like Princess Di’) but the more thoughtful ones resent and rather dislike us as a nation and people, as friends of mine have found out by being on the edge of conversations where Americans assumed no Englishmen were listening. And it is the English, specifically, who are the targets of this. Few Americans have heard of Wales. All of them have heard of Ireland and many of them think they are Irish. Scotland gets a sort of free pass, especially since Braveheart re-established the Scots’ anti-English credentials among the ignorant millions who get their history off the TV.” – Peter Hitchens

“When he awoke it was dawn. Or something like dawn. The light was watery, dim and incomparably sad. Vast, grey, gloomy hills rose up all around them and in

between the hills there was a wide expanse of black bog. Stephen had never seen a landscape so calculated to reduce the onlooker to utter despair in an instant. “This is one of your kingdoms, I suppose, sir?” he said. “My kingdoms?” exclaimed the gentleman in surprize. “Oh, no! This is Scotland!” – Susanna Clarke, *Jonathan Strange & Mr Norrell*

“Of all the small nations of this earth, perhaps only the ancient Greeks surpass the Scots in their contribution to mankind.” – Winston Churchill

“Oats. A grain, which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people.” – Samuel Johnson

“Note savages, eh? They live in mountain caves and dress like wild men. They walk about in woolen petticoats, which they are not in the least modest about casting aside when they need their sword arms free. Dash me, can you even begin to imagine the sight of a horde of naked, hairy-legged creatures charging at you across a battlefield like bloody fiends out of hell –screaming and flailing those great bloody swords and axes of theirs like scythes? Not savages?” – Marsha Canham, *The Pride of Lions*

“The infinitesimal seedlings became a forest of trees that grew courteously, correcting the distances between themselves as they shaped themselves to the promptings of available light and moisture, tempering the climate and the temperaments of the Scots, as the driest land became moist and the wettest land became dry, seedlings finding a mean between extremes, and the trees constructing a moderate zone for themselves even into what I would have called tundra, until I understood the fact that Aristotle taught, while walking in a botanic garden, that the middle is fittest to discern the extremes. (“Interim”)” – William S. Wilson, *Why I Don't Write Like Franz Kafka*

“The Scottish sun, shocked by having its usual cloudy underpinnings stripped away, shone feverishly, embarrassed by its nakedness.” – Stuart Haddon

“But he'll never be fully recognised, because Scots literature these days is all about complaining and moaning and being injured in one's soul.” – Alexander McCall Smith, *The Sunday Philosophy Club*

“Autumn in the Highlands would be brief – a glorious riot of color blazing red across the moors and gleaming every shade of gold in the forests of sheltered glens. Those achingly beautiful images would be painted again and again across the hills and in the shivering waters of the mountain tarns until the harsh winds of winter sent the last quaking leaf to its death on the frozen ground.” – Elizabeth Stuart, *Heartstorm*

“I don’t believe that the Scots were always frugal, now that I have read our mean history. Once the land was without mankind and was covered with trees – most of these heaths and moors are modern – and heather grows on the moor because the peasants snapped the limbs they could reach from the trees as high as they could reach, which slowed the growth of the trees, and their pigs rooted up saplings in the forest, and with branches beyond reach men chopped down the trees, trees that had leached the shallow soil but at least held it with their roots, so that with fewer trees the rains carried off the thin layer of soil, trees became more scarce, winds blew wilder, dry land grew drier and wet land grew more wet, as one peasant here and another peasant there, gathering infinitesimal sticks for paltry winter fires, first raised the trees into the shapes of trees in a medieval hunting scene, and a courtier or if you will a laird might ride horseback through the forest, which looked as cultivated as he did, and he might hunt stags or roes visible among the visible trunks of allegorical trees, as allegory to us was naturalism to them, but their trim and vertical forests quickly deforested to vacant heath and moor, sheep and cattle grazing, nothing much taller than heather, and stone cottages built, a small dairy, smoke curling from chimneys in the morning, thick blue-grey ascending into blue, the old landshape become a landscape, and stones shaped into walls that curved with hilly fields, poisonously quaint, so that modern Scotland – Scotland by the seventeenth century – has been gardenized, with no un-policied nature anywhere, and the only worse yet to come the townscape, the rustic villages, towns shaped with a view to the view, town hall spire rhyming with church steeple, a skyline constructed because they saw themselves as others would see them as they drove around the curve of the road, and they wanted to be ready for them, one tree left at the margin of a hill to catch the sunset in its branches, a grove of trees in the middle of a city as a park or square or green, the whole of Scotland a manshape, and the interferences of men applauded everywhere by men as they drove out to view the scenery and viewed the sum of infinitesimal greeds, the history of Scottish appetites, uncalculated and incalculable intrusions into the forest until the forest became a moor... (“Interim”)” – William S. Wilson, *Why I Don't Write Like Franz Kafka*

“In the Scotland of the early seventeenth century, an old woman living alone in Kirkcudbrightshire was accused of witchcraft and on conviction was rolled downhill in a blazing tar barrel. One of the charges against her was that she walked withershins round a well near her cottage which was used by other people. The well was afterwards known as the Witch’s Well. These episodes must surely serve as cautionary tales to anyone tempted to transgress the usual custom of walking deasil round a holy well.” – Colin Bord, *Sacred Waters*

“We look to Scotland for all our ideas of civilisation.” – Voltaire

“Battles against Rome have been lost and won before, but hope was never abandoned, since we were always here in reserve. We, the choicest flower of

Britain's manhood, were hidden away in her most secret places. Out of sight of subject shores, we kept even our eyes free from the defilement of tyranny. We, the most distant dwellers upon earth, the last of the free, have been shielded till today by our very remoteness and by the obscurity in which it has shrouded our name. Now, the farthest bounds of Britain lie open to our enemies; and what men know nothing about they always assume to be a valuable prize.... A rich enemy excites their cupidity; a poor one, their lust for power. East and West alike have failed to satisfy them. They are the only people on earth to whose covetousness both riches and poverty are equally tempting. To robbery, butchery and rapine, they give the lying name of 'government'; they create a desolation and call it peace..." – Tacitus

"Dear friends, he began, there is no timetable for happiness; it moves, I think, according to rules of its own. When I was a boy I thought I'd be happy tomorrow, as a young man I thought it would be next week; last month I thought it would be never. Today, I know it is now. Each of us, I suppose has at least one person who thinks that our manifest faults are worth ignoring; I have found mine, and am content. When we are far from home we think of home; I, who am happy today, think of those in Scotland for whom such happiness might seem elusive; may such powers as listen to what is said by people like me, in olive groves like this, grant to those who want a friendship a friend, attend to the needs of those who have little, hold the hand of those who are lonely, allow Scotland, our place, our country, to sing in the language of her choosing that song she has always wanted to sing, which is of brotherhood, which is of love." – Alexander McCall Smith,

"Another lesson to file away about Scotland: insulting other people in a childish manner was the national pastime." – Molly Ringle, *What Scotland Taught Me*

"Did not strong connections draw me elsewhere, I believe Scotland would be the country I would choose to end my days in." –Benjamin Franklin

"Any self respecting Scot knows that a good tartan is the solution to everything: it tells you where you are, where you belong, who your friends and family are. Forget the Vikings: those guys just can't hold a candle to a delicious battle-weary warrior whose fighting skills and wicked sex appeal have spawned a thousand Scottish heartthrobs." –Trisha Telep, *The Mammoth Book of Scottish Romance*

"Scotland is the Canada of England!" – Rainn Wilson

"The noblest prospect which a Scotchman ever sees, is the high road that leads him to England!" – Samuel Johnson, *A Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland and The Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides*

"Scotland has never ceased to amaze the world with its forward vision, bold action and great educational institutions. Nothing makes me more proud than to promote

this wonderful land with all its richness and diversity wherever I go.” – Evelyn Glennie

“A peaceful refuge in which to rediscover each other, we thought, not realizing that, while golf and fishing are Scotland’s most popular outdoor sports, gossip is the most popular indoor sport.” – Diana Gabaldon

“Though the continued march of intellect and education have nearly obliterated from the mind of the Scots a belief in the marvelous, still a love of the supernatural lingers among the more mountainous districts of the northern kingdom; for ‘the Schoolmaster’ finds it no easy task, even when aided by all the light of science, to uproot the prejudices of more than two thousand years. (“The Phantom Regiment”)” – James Grant, *Reign of Terror*

“The village lay in the hollow, and climbed, with very prosaic houses, the other side. Village architecture does not flourish in Scotland. The blue slates and the grey stone are sworn foes to the picturesque; and though I do not, for my own part, dislike the interior of an old-fashioned pewed and galleried church, with its little family settlements on all sides, the square box outside, with its bit of a spire like a handle to lift it by, is not an improvement to the landscape. Still, a cluster of houses on differing elevations – with scraps of garden coming in between, a hedgerow with clothes laid out to dry, the opening of a street with its rural sociability, the women at their doors, the slow waggon lumbering along – gives a centre to the landscape. It was cheerful to look at, and convenient in a hundred ways. (“The Open Door”)” – Margaret Oliphant, *The Gentlewomen of Evil: An Anthology of Rare Supernatural Stories from the Pens of Victorian Ladies*

“Brentwood stands on that fine and wealthy slope of country, one of the richest in Scotland, which lies between the Pentland Hills and the Firth. In clear weather you could see the blue gleam-like a bent bow, embracing the wealthy fields and scattered houses of the great estuary on one side of you; and on the other the blue heights, not gigantic like those we had been used to, but just high enough for all the glories of the atmosphere, the play of clouds, and sweet reflections, which give to a hilly country an interest and a charm which nothing else can emulate. Edinburgh, with its two lesser heights – the Castle and the Calton Hill – its spires and towers piercing through the smoke, and Arthur’s Seat lying crouched behind, like a guardian no longer very needful, taking his repose beside the well-beloved charge, which is now, so to speak, able to take care of itself without him – lay at our right hand. From the lawn and drawing-room windows we could see all these varieties of landscape. The colour was sometimes a little chilly, but sometimes, also, as animated and full of vicissitude as a drama. I was never tired of it. Its colour and freshness revived the eyes which had grown weary of arid plains and blazing skies. It was always cheery, and fresh, and full of repose. (“The Open

Door”)” – Margaret Oliphant, *The Gentlewomen of Evil: An Anthology of Rare Supernatural Stories from the Pens of Victorian Ladies*

БИБЛИОГРАФИЧЕСКИЙ СПИСОК

1. Александрова А.П., Котова Ю.П. География Великобритании: Учебно-методическое пособие для студентов университетов, институтов и факультетов иностранных языков / А.П. Александрова, Ю.П. Котова.– Орёл: ГОУ ВПО «ОГУ». - 2009.
2. Котова Ю.П., Александрова А.П. Взгляд на историю Великобритании: Учебное пособие для аудиторной и самостоятельной работы студентов / Ю.П. Котова, А.П. Александрова. – Орёл: ФГБОУ ВПО «ОГУ». – 2011.
3. Леонивич О.А. Страноведение Великобритании. М.: Университет, 2005.
4. Радовель В.А. Страноведение: Великобритания. Ростов н/Д: Феникс, 2005.
5. David Ross. Scotland. History of a Nation. Geddes & Grosset, 2005.
6. Clans, Tartans, Regiments from Rampant Scotland Directory rampantscotland.com
7. Electric Scotland guide to Scottish and Irish clans, families, tartans electricscotland.com
8. History of Scottish Tartan. fife.50megs.com
9. Tartans of Scotland. James D.Scarlett, Lutterworth Press – London, 1972.
10. Unknown Scotland. Stephen Wilson, 2008
11. [http://: www.bbc.co.uk](http://www.bbc.co.uk)
12. [http://: www.encyclopedia/Britannica-online.com](http://www.encyclopedia/Britannica-online.com)
13. [http://: www.wikipedia.com](http://www.wikipedia.com)
14. <http://www.britannia.com/scotland>
15. <http://www.scotland.org/>
16. <http://global.britannica.com>
17. <http://aboutfortwilliam.com>
18. <http://www.greatscotland.co.uk>
19. <http://www.visitscotland.com>
20. <http://www.goodreads.com/quotes/tag/scotland>

СОДЕРЖАНИЕ

Preface	3
Land of mountains and heath	4
Facts in brief	5
The national character	11
Things associated with Scotland	13
Historic attractions in Scotland	17
Cultural literacy vocabulary	27
Appendix	37
Библиографический список	49

Анжелика Паруйровна Александрова

SOME FACTS ABOUT SCOTLAND AND SCOTS

*Учебное пособие для аудиторной
и самостоятельной работы студентов*