

PORTUGAL



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LOCATION



Portugal is situated in the western part of the **Iberian Peninsula**.

Its borders are **Spain** in the north and east and the **Atlantic Ocean** in the south and west.

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The islands of **Madeira** and the **Azores** are also part of the Portuguese territory.

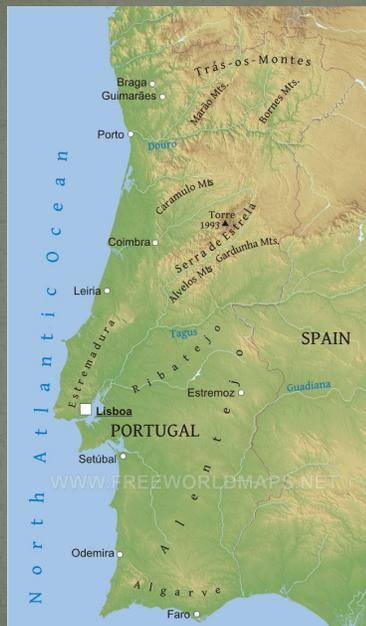
Located in the Atlantic Ocean, both archipelagos have volcanic origins.

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Portugal's highest point is Pico Alto (7,713 ft / 2,351 m) on Pico Island in the Azores. It's an ancient volcano.

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PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY

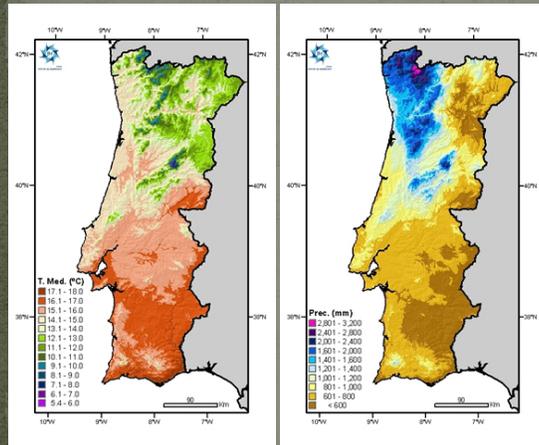
Portugal is divided by the Tagus river, which separates the rocky north from the rolling plains in the south.

The main mountain range is the **Serra de Estrela**, situated between the Douro and the Tagus rivers.

The most important rivers are **Douro**, **Tagus** (the longest river of the Iberian Peninsula) and **Guadiana**. They originate in Spain and flow into the Atlantic Ocean.

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CLIMATE

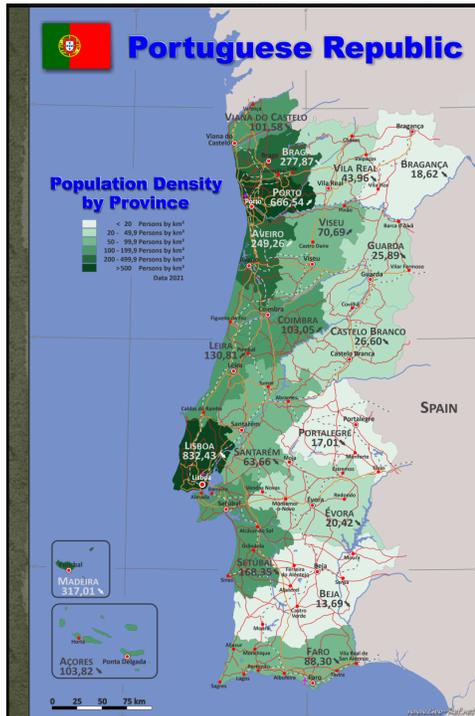


The climate in Portugal is very different from the north to the south.

In the north, the climate is **Oceanic**: it rains a lot and it can even snow in the high mountains.

In the south, the climate is **Mediterranean**, much hotter and very dry.

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POPULATION

Portugal's population peaked in 2008 at 10,6 million people. Currently it stands at **10,2 million** people. A large part of the Portuguese population is concentrated **along the coast**.

Almost half of the country's population live in the two main metropolitan areas (as of 2021)

Lisbon: 2,719,000
Porto: 1,385,000

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ETHNIC GROUPS

Most of the Portuguese people belong to **the same ethnic group**. A single religion (Catholicism) and a single language have contributed to this ethnic and national unity.

Traditionally a country of **emigrants** (about 5 million people of Portuguese origin live abroad), Portugal has recently received many immigrants from its former colonies.



Passport of an immigrant from Portugal to Brazil

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RELIGION

More than 80% of Portuguese people are **Catholics**. Many of them make pilgrimages (*romarias*) to religious shrines.



The most famous shrine is the one at **Fatima** where the Virgin Mary appeared before three children in 1917.

There are also small Protestant, Orthodox, Muslim and Jewish communities. Less than 7% of the population declare themselves to be non-religious.

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LANGUAGE

<i>English</i>	<i>Portuguese</i>
good morning	bom dia
good afternoon	boa tarde
good evening	boa noite
yes	sim
no	não
please	por favor
thank you	men say "obrigado;" women say "obrigada"
goodbye	adeus

Portuguese is the official language of Portugal. It's a **Romance language**, closely related to the Spanish language Galician.

In the 15th and 16th centuries, **the language spread worldwide** when Portugal established a colonial and commercial empire. Today, Portuguese is the official language in Brazil and in other former colonies, including Macao, in China.

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Portugal's main cities

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LISBON (LISBOA)

The **capital** city of Portugal lies at the mouth of the Tagus River. It's one of the oldest cities in Europe and it was an important center of trade during the Roman era.

It was seriously damaged by an earthquake in 1755.



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The monument to the Discoveries, in Lisbon

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The Belem Tower is a UNESCO World Heritage Site. It was built in the early 16th century. From here, many of the great Portuguese explorers set off on their voyages of discovery.



A traditional form of public transport in Lisbon is the tram.

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Jeronimos Monastery (Belem)



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The Pena Palace in **Sintra**, a town in the vicinity of Lisbon.

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PORTO (OPORTO)

It's located along the **Douro river estuary** in Northern Portugal.

Portugal's name derives from the Roman name of this city, *Portus Cale*.



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Évora



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OTHER CITIES



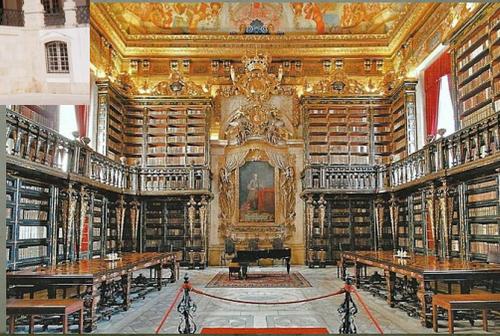
Braga, Bom Jesus shrine



Coimbra

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University of Coimbra (1290)



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Faro, in the Algarve region



Rocky beach and cliffs in Faro

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HISTORY

Portugal was originally settled by the Celtic tribe of Lusitanians and by the Phoenicians, then it was part of the **Roman Empire**. In the Middle Age, the **Visigoths** and then the **Moors** (Muslims) invaded the Iberian Peninsula.

After the **Reconquista** Period, Portugal was one of the first European nations to be unified into a single country. It gained independence from Spain in 1143.

The Portuguese **Age of Discovery** began in the 15th century. Successful expeditions were made to Africa and the Americas and the **Portuguese Empire** expanded worldwide.

The Tordesillas Treaty (1494) determined Portugal's and Spain's areas of influence in the Atlantic ocean

Between 1580 and 1640 Portugal and Spain were unified dynastically

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HISTORY

Portugal's imperial hegemony declined after the Napoleonic Wars and the loss of Brazil in 1822.

In 1910, the monarchy was eliminated and a republic was declared.

A military coup in 1926 installed a dictatorship that remained until the so-called Carnation Revolution in 1974.

António de Oliveira Salazar ruled during the **Estado Novo** (1926-1974)

In 1975, Portugal granted to its overseas colonies in Africa

In 1986, Portugal became a member of the **European Union**. It adopted the **Euro** on January 1st, 1999 (its former currency was the Escudo).

The Great Recession was hard felt in Portugal. The country applied for an international bailout in 2011.

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POLITICS

Portugal is a **Republic**.

The chief of state is the President of the Republic, who is elected for a five-year term. The members of Parliament (the Republic Assembly) are elected every four years.

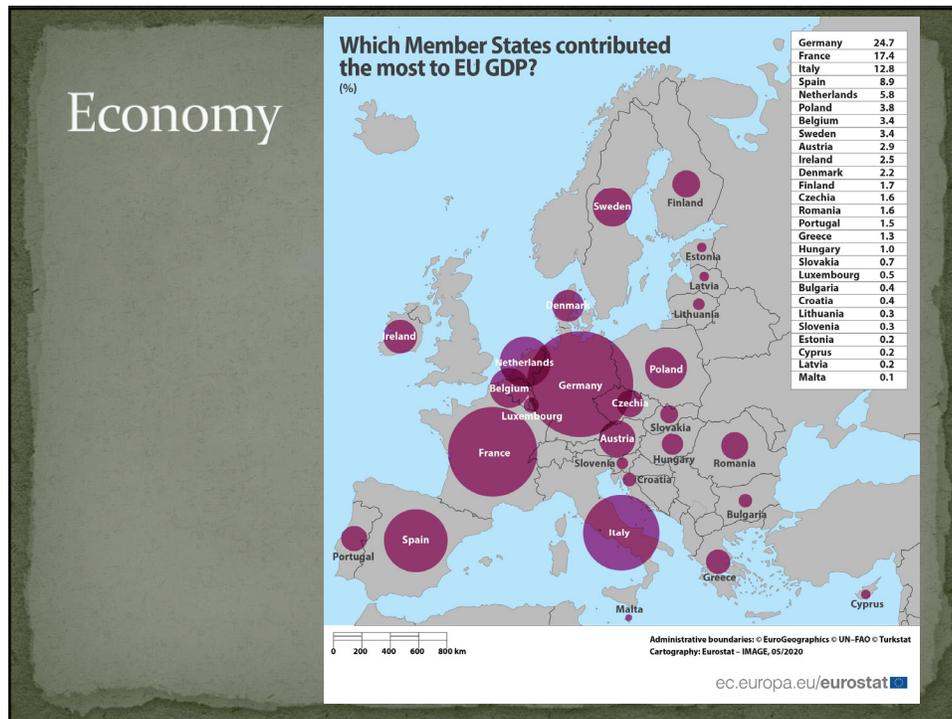


Marcelo Rebelo de Sousa
(President – 2016)



António Costa
(Prime Minister – 2015)

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ECONOMY

- **Primary sector:**
Agricultural Products: cereal, potatoes, tomatoes, olives, grapes
Breeding: ovine, cattle, swine
Fishing, forestry (to obtain cork)
Mineral resources: iron, copper, zinc, tungsten
- **Secondary sector:**
Major Industries and products: textiles and footwear; wood, paper and cork; metalworking; chemicals; fish canning; ceramics; electronics equipment; ship construction; winery
- **Tertiary sector:**
Major exports: tungsten, cork and paper, clothing, wine and tomatoes
Major imports: oil, machinery, raw materials, foodstuffs.
Tourist destinations: seaside, historical cities

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The Douro Valley, rich in vineyards



Cork harvesting

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DOCs & GEOGRAPHICAL INDICATIONS PORTUGAL

Region	Sub-region	Code
PORTO E DOURO	PORTO	01
	DOURO	02
	TRÁS-OS-MONTES	03
DÃO	DÃO	04
	TRÁS-OS-MONTES	05
BAIRRADA	BAIRRADA	06
	TRÁS-OS-MONTES	07
LISBOA	ALCANTARA	08
	TRÁS-OS-MONTES	09
TEJO	TEJO	10
	TRÁS-OS-MONTES	11
PENINSULA DE SETUBAL	ALCANTARA	12
	TRÁS-OS-MONTES	13
ALGARVE	ALGARVE	14
	TRÁS-OS-MONTES	15
ALentejo	ALentejo	16
	TRÁS-OS-MONTES	17
ALentejo	ALentejo	18
	TRÁS-OS-MONTES	19
ALentejo	ALentejo	20
	TRÁS-OS-MONTES	21
ALentejo	ALentejo	22
	TRÁS-OS-MONTES	23
ALentejo	ALentejo	24
	TRÁS-OS-MONTES	25
ALentejo	ALentejo	26
	TRÁS-OS-MONTES	27
ALentejo	ALentejo	28
	TRÁS-OS-MONTES	29
ALentejo	ALentejo	30
	TRÁS-OS-MONTES	31

MADEIRA COLHEITA 1996

MATURED IN WOOD

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CUSINE



Dobrada, a meat dish



Bacalhau à Brás,
a fish dish



Paisteis de nata



Porto, the most
famous wine

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CULTURE

Fado is a Portuguese music style. The instruments used are the classical guitar and the Portuguese guitar.



Traditional outfit



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FAMOUS PEOPLE



Vasco da Gama



Fernão de Magalhães

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FAMOUS PEOPLE



Amalia Rodrigues,
"Queen of Fado"



José Saramago
Nobel Prize Winner



Fernando Pessoa,
a famous poet

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FAMOUS PEOPLE



Cristiano Ronaldo



Josè Mourinho