

PORTUGAL vs. POLAND

Erasmus programme 2011/2012

Student: Maria Sadecka

Coordinator: Clara Sarmento

Course: European Studies

Home Organization: National Defense University, Poland

1. Geographic information
2. Demographic information
3. Climate
4. National cuisine
5. Culture

Geography:

Portugal	Poland
Area: Land: 91 951 km ² Water: 440 km ² total: 92 391 km ²	Area: Land: 311 904 km ² Water: 10 673 km ² total: 322 577 km ² ,
Length of land boundaries: Spain (1214 km), Total: (1214 km).	Length of land boundaries: Germany (467 km), Czech Republic (796 km), Slovakia (541 km), Ukraine (535 km), Belarus (418 km), Lithuania (104 km), Russia (Kaliningrad Oblast, 210 km), Total: (3071 km)
Length of the coast: Total: 1793 km	Length of the coast: Total: 700 km
Highest point: Ponta do Pico: 2351 m above sea level Lowest point: Atlantic Ocean 0 m above sea level	Highest point: Rysy -2503 m above sea level Lowest point: Raczki Elbląskie - -1,8 m above sea level
Largest cities: Lisbon 600 000 Porto 263 000 Braga 170 858 Coimbra 148 470 Setúbal 114 000	Largest cities: Warsaw 1 720 398 Krakow 756 183 Lodz 737 098 Wroclaw 632 996 Poznan 551 627

Demographic:

Portugal	Poland
1981 ´ 9 833 041 people	2000 ´ 38 654 000 people
1991 ´ 9 862 540	2005 ´ 38 191 000
2001 ´ 10 356 117	2010 ´ 38 200 000

2001 In Poland:

Polish: 36 085 000 = 93,7%

German: 109 000 = 0,3%

Ukraine: 48 000 = 0,1%

2001 in Portugal:

Portuguese: 9 916 117 = 95%

Brazilians: 106 000 = 1%

Ukraine: 54 000 = 0,5 %

Climate:

Portugal

Type of climate: Mediterranean

Portugal is located in the Mediterranean climate zone of the ocean. In winter, there are significant differences between the north and south of the country. At the southernmost tip of the Algarve often occur when warm, sunny days and sheltered beaches south allow for sunbathing throughout the year.

Poland

Type of climate: Temperate

Poland has a temperate climate with transitional between maritime and continental climate. The hottest month is July and the coldest January. Cold days are from November to March. The best time to visit Poland is the period from May to September. It is then warm and sunny. September begins with a unique and beautiful time, known as the "golden Polish autumn".

Lisbon:



Warsaw:



Porto:



Krakow:



National Cuisine

Portuguese cuisine is characterized by diversity. Easy access to the sea guaranteed wealth of fish and shellfish, which are the basis of the food. The national dish of Portugal is “bacalhau”, salted and dried cod, which apparently can be prepared in 365 ways, as much as there are days in the year. Each region has its own unique way of preparing it. Another equally popular dish is grilled sardines. Lisbon boasts “pastéis de Belém” (“pastéis de nata”), muffins with pudding filling, sprinkled with cinnamon and powdered sugar.

Bacalhau:



Pastéis de nata:



Portuguese wines have won international acclaim and several international awards. The most famous in the world are the Porto wine (from the Douro Valley) and the extremely durable Madeira wine. Portugal combines with wine: Vinho Verde, Vinho Alvarinho, Vinho do Douro, Vinho do Alentejo, Vinho do Dão, Vinho da Bairrada and Moscatel wine (from the area of Setúbal and Favaio).



foto: roblisameehan

In Poland ...

The most popular dishes:



Pierogi



stuffed cabbage



pork chops



ground pork



stew



pork knuckle

Typical flavours of Polish cuisine are salty, salted, fermented or pickled lightly and moderately pungent, spicy and herbal, tart and sour-sweet. Widely used and typical in Polish and Slavic dill and spices are poppy with specific flavours.

Beyond national boundaries Polish cuisine is known today primarily from a wide variety of meats (such as "polish sausage" in the United States) and the vodka, or is confused with the German due to the presence of "sauerkraut", beer and pork, or because of the Russian borsch, Vodka and pierogi.

Among the alcoholic drinks vodka, propelled from cereals and potatoes, ousted former common mead. Beer in Poland, hop, is a traditional and

common drink, but we drink wine less often.



A popular drink is tea, often drunk with a slice of lemon and sweetened with sugar.



Culture:

The **culture of Portugal** shows the effect of different civilizations: those that reached the Iberian peninsula (including the Celts, Romans and Moors), as well as those with whom the Portuguese had contact by sea expeditions in the period of discovery.

The UNESCO World Heritage Site located 13 sites in Portugal, of which 9 of them are architectural monuments and 2 are wine-growing regions.

Since 1990, the number of public cultural facilities in Portugal increased. In addition to the Calouste Gulbenkian Museum, opened in 1969 in Lisbon, they created Centro Cultural de Belem in Lisbon, Museu de Arte Contemporanea de Serralves and the **Casa da Música in Porto**.



Polish culture

Lifestyle and mentality of Poles developed over a thousand years. National culture was born under the influence of the Latin world, both traditional and Byzantine - through dialogue nationalities living in Poland. Poles like to see other artists at home and are interested in the achievements of other nations. In the nineteenth and early twentieth century, cultural activity and substituted political and economic activities.

Dialogue and intermingling of cultures can be seen in the Polish tradition for centuries. Customs, manners and dressings shaped from Western and Eastern influences. Traditional costumes of Polish nobles in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (robes, bathrobes, belts Slutsky) are formed under the influence of the wealthy eastern art design, including Islam. It is the result of many influences and the traditional Polish cuisine banquet. The avant-garde Polish theatre has reached worldwide proportions. The experimental theatre of Jerzy Grotowski was created and one of the most original artists of the twentieth century, Tadeusz Kantor - painter, author of "Theatre of Death" - made the famous show "The Dead Class".

Contemporary Poland offers a variety of cultural experiences. Those interested in high culture will find music festivals of international renown (Wroclaw Cantans, Warsaw Autumn). Polish museums offer interesting collections of ancient and modern art. For the world's masterpieces include "Lady with an Ermine" by Leonardo da Vinci (Czartoryski Museum in Krakow), an altar carved in wood by Veit Stoss in St. Mary's Church in Krakow, "The Last Judgement" by Hans Memling (National Museum in

Gdańsk). We also have interesting collections on the Poster Museum in Wilanów near Warsaw and many ethnographic museums and open-air museums. The cultural panorama of contemporary Polish complements local festivals.



"Lady with an Ermine" by Leonardo da Vinci