

Differences

Portugal vs Poland



Weronika Kmiecik

POLITICS

PORTUGAL

(Portuguese Republic)

Capital: Lisbon

President: Aníbal Cavaco
Silva

Government: Unitary
semi-presidential
constitutional republic

Population: 10,427,301

POLAND

(Republic of Poland)

Capital: Warsaw

President: Bronisław
Komorowski

Government: Parliamentary
republic

Population: 38,485,779

GEOGRAPHY

POLAND

AREA:

- ✓ LAND – 311 904 km²
- ✓ WATER- 10 673 km²
- ✓ ALL- 322 577 km²

Length of the coast: 700 km

Highest point: Rysy – 2503 m
above sea level

Lowest point: Raczki Elbląskie – 1,8
m below sea level



POLAND WARMIA I MAZURY



BALTIC SEA

PORTUGAL

AREA:

- ✓ LAND -91 951 km²
- ✓ WATER - 440 km²
- ✓ ALL- 92 329 km²

Length of the coast: 1793 km

**Highest point: Ponta do Pico –
2351 m above sea level**

**Lowest point: Atlantic Ocean –
0 m below sea level**



Gerês - Portugal



Atlantic Ocean

NEIGHBORS

POLAND



NEIGHBORS

PORTUGAL



Largest cities

POLAND

- Warsaw 1 718 219
- Cracow 758 940
- Łódź 715 360
- Wrocław 631 263
- Poznań 549 082
- Gdańsk 460 815
- Szczecin 408 502
- Bydgoszcz 360 289
- Lublin 346 987
- Katowice 305 997

PORTUGAL

- Lisbon 547 733
- Porto 237 591
- Vila Nova de Gaia 186 600
- Amadora 175 136
- Braga 121 000
- Almada 109 800
- Funchal 108 200
- Coimbra 97 600
- Agualva-Cacém 85 000
- Queluz 81 100

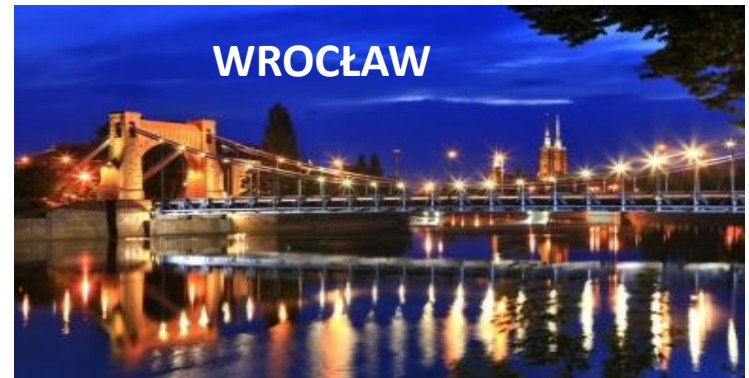
WARSAW



CRACOW



WROCLAW





LISBON



PORTO



BRAGA



AMADORA



COIMBRA

Climate Portugal-mediterranean

Portugal is located in the Mediterranean. In winter, there are significant differences between the north and south of the country. At the southernmost tip of the Algarve there are then often warm, sunny days and sheltered beaches of the south allow you to sunbathe throughout the year. Evenings tend to be cool, but not enough to discourage tourists. In the area of Lisbon, the winter is mild, but unpredictable - alternating sunny and rainy days. In the center and north there are sometimes rainy and cool winters, but not cold. Periods of rain are interrupted by clear sky. In the mountain it is definitely colder. Snow cover lasts from November to February in Serra da Estrela and mountain ranges in the north and east. Winter lasts a short period of time - from November / December to February / March, with average temperatures of 12 ° C. Throughout the country it begins to be warmer in May and June, and the heat lasts up to September.

Climate Poland- temperate

Poland's long-term and short-term weather patterns are made transitional and variable by the collision of diverse air masses above the country's surface. Maritime air moves across Western Europe, Arctic air sweeps down from the North Atlantic Ocean, and subtropical air arrives from the South Atlantic Ocean. Although the Arctic air dominates for much of the year, its conjunction with warmer currents generally moderates temperatures and generates considerable precipitation, clouds, and fog. When the moderating influences are lacking, winter temperatures in mountain valleys may drop to a minimum of $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($-4\text{ }^{\circ}\text{F}$).

The spring arrives slowly in March or April, bringing mainly sunny days after a period of alternating wintertime and springtime conditions. Summer, which extends from June to August, is generally less humid than winter. Showers and thunderstorms alternate with dry sunny weather that is generated when southern winds prevail. Early Autumn is generally sunny and warm before a period of rainy, colder weather. In November begins the transition into winter. Winter, which may last from one to three months, brings frequent snowstorms but relatively low total precipitation.

CUISINE –PORTUGAL

Portuguese cuisine is characterized by its diversity. Easy access to the sea guaranteed plenty of fish and shellfish, which are the basis of the cuisine. 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”), which are muffins with pudding filling, sprinkled with cinnamon and powdered sugar. The most popular dish in Porto is “Francesinha”, which is a Portuguese sandwich originally from Porto, made with bread, wet-cured ham, linguiça, fresh sausage like chipolata, steak or roast meat, covered with melted cheese and a hot thick tomato and beer sauce served with french fries.



CUISINE – POLAND



tomato soup



mushroom soup

Polish cuisine has evolved over the centuries to become very eclectic due to Poland's History. It is rich in meat, especially pork, chicken and beef (depending on the region), winter vegetables (such as cabbage, in “bigos”) and spices. Typical flavors of Polish cuisine are salty, salted, fermented or pickled, lightly and moderately pungent, tart and sour-sweet. We use a lot of herbs and spices. Poppy seeds are widely used not only in Poland, but also in other Slavic countries. We also eat a lot of potatoes. Potatoes are prepared in many ways, eg. boiled, baked or marinated. Moreover, we eat a lot of soups. The most popular are cucumber soup, tomato soup, mushroom soup, sour rye soup, rosół (variety of meat broth) and barszcz.



cucumber soup



sour rye soup



rosół



barszcz

Polish national dishes

Bigos



Schabowy
(breaded cutlet)



typical dinner

Pierogi



Szarlotka (apple cake)

Gołąbki



JA w Polki.pl

Kiełbasa (sausage)



rolls meat



na dokładkę
salad



Drinks and alcohol – PORTUGAL

Portuguese people drink a lot of coffee. The most popular is espresso. Sometimes I think that the Portuguese only drink coffee, day or night. But it seems that Port wine is the symbol of Portugal.

Portuguese wines have won international acclaim and several international awards and they are popular all the world. The most famous are Port wine (from the Douro Valley) and the extremely durable Madeira wine. Other famous Portuguese wines are 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 Favaios). Of course, Portugal also produces beer! In the south people drink “Sagres” and in the north, “Super bock”.





Drinks and alcohol – POLAND

Poles drink a lot of tea. We drink tea in very large quantities and various combinations. The most popular is black tea with lemon and sugar. But we likewise drink a lot of green tea, herbal tea, white tea, mint tea and chamomile. Vodka is popular in Poland but it isn't true that we drink vodka all the time! Polish vodka is probably the best in the world. We have a lot of companies and types of vodka, e.g. walnut vodka, quince vodka, raspberry vodka, clean vodka or cherry vodka. Poland is also famous for good beer. We have a lot of beer companies.



CULTURE – POLAND

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 the dialogue of the ethnic groups living in Poland. In the nineteenth and early twentieth century, cultural activity had more importance over political and economic activity. Dialogue and intermingling of cultures can be seen in the Polish tradition for centuries. Customs, manners and dressings have Western and Eastern influences. The traditional costumes of Polish nobles in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries (robes, bathrobes, Slutsky belts) were manufactured under the influence of the wealthy eastern art design, including Islam. Contemporary Poland offers a variety of cultural experiences.

Polish aristocracy XVI-XVII century



Polish museums offer interesting collections of ancient and modern art, including world masterpieces such as "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 (Krakow) or "The Last Judgement" by Hans Memling (National Museum in Gdańsk). Moreover, we have a lot of interesting museums. At the National Museum in Warsaw we can see many beautiful works of art, e.g. "Bitwa pod Grunwaldem" by one of the most famous Polish painters, Jan Matejko. It is a historical picture which shows the battle of 1410. My favourite place is Great Theater and National Opera in Warsaw. We can watch many interesting shows, concerts, opera and ballet. The most popular and well-known Polish composer all over the world is Chopin. Chopin museum and Polish Theater really interesting. Take a walk to the old town in Warsaw and see the beauty of Polish architecture. In Warsaw we have a lot of the beautiful parks.



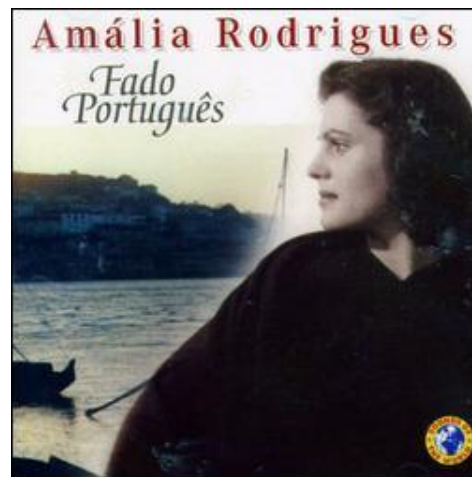
CULTURE – PORTUGAL

Portugal is a beautiful country with equally extensive History as Poland. Portugal shows the effect of different civilizations: those that reached the Iberian peninsula, e.g. the Celts, Romans and Moors, as well as those with whom the Portuguese had contact by sea expeditions in the period of the Discoveries. There are many interesting places and events associated with water and the proximity to the Atlantic Ocean. The UNESCO World Heritage Site located 13 sites in Portugal, 9 of which are architectural monuments and 2 are wine-growing regions. There are a lot of interesting places and museums. Since 1990, the number of public cultural facilities in Portugal increased. In addition to the Calouste Gulbenkian Museum, founded in 1969 in Lisbon, other important cultural centers are the Centro Cultural de Belém in Lisbon, the Museu de Arte Contemporânea de Serralves and the Casa da Música in Porto.



Traditional Portuguese music is “Fado”. Fado is a music genre which can be traced to the 1820s in Portugal, but it has probably earlier origins. Scholar Rui Vieira Nery states that "the only reliable information on the History of Fado was orally transmitted and goes back to the 1820s and 1830s". Fado songs are very emotional and usually melancholic and sad.

There is an impressive bookshop which maintained its old style in Porto.



THANK YOU

For your Attention