

The Picture of Wales

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The Cambrian Mountain Range covers the biggest part of Wales. The territories of this country are washed by the waters of the Gulf Stream, which contribute to the mild climate with continuous rain. The field in this country is not suitable for falling, but is very good for cultivating cattle and sheep.

Many years ago, sheep used to be driven along the roads and across the mountains, which led to England. Today, they are popular walking routes. The landscape of the Northern part of Wales reflects the history of this country. The point is that many centuries ago, Anglesey was the center of the religious elite. They were called Druids. The invasions of Normans and Romans took place mainly on the coastline. As a result, the mountains were left to the Welsh and served as a safe defense. Today, these savage fields are commonly identified as the language and cultural center of Wales (Wales, 1978). Farming is still the basis of economy, as well as in the central part of the country. Along with fields, this part of Wales is rich in green and beautiful forests. Tourism is the main activity along the coastline, which is magnificent. The sandy Victorian resort became extremely popular during the 19<sup>th</sup> century.

Broadly speaking, no one would call North Wales industrial. However, Snowdonia still contains some remnants of the slate-industry, which used to be prosperous. Gray, blunt quarries represent a striking mismatch to the marvelous mountains of this region. Villages like Llaberis, Beddgelert, and Betws-y-Coed often welcome tourists to enjoy the impressive sceneries of this secluded location.

Unlike North Wales, the South and Mid-Wales are much more diverse. The industrial area retreats are altered by the immense hills of the Brecon Beacons, which lead to the countryside of Wales. The walking path in Pembrokeshire stretches along the coastline and attracts visitors. For many centuries, people settled the Southern part of Wales. A number of ancient sites were found in the Vale of Pembrokeshire and Glamorgan. These were made by the Romans, who founded the Caerleon base. The Normans built a number of castles from Chepstone to Pembroke. European immigrants came to South Wales looking for jobs during the 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries. This is because

a number of ironworks and coal mines existed. People who specialized in the coal trade formed tight communities, managing to turn Cardiff into the biggest coal- exporting port in the world. When the value of the coal industry began to decrease, the country black massive piles grew into beautiful green hills.

The Brecon Beacon National Park lies on the southern border and seems to introduce the Welsh countryside. Here, eye-catching, man-made lakes, sheep farms, and petite village towns can be found (Wales, 1978). In visiting this country, one will be strongly impressed by its splendid views and a kind of mystery this country has maintained for centuries.

### References

Wales, G. (1978). *The journey through Wales and the Description of Wales.*: Penguin Classics.

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