

**Chapter 1 : Portugal Economy , CIA World Factbook**

*Portugal languished as a backwater on the European periphery for three-quarters of a century, marginalised in economic and political, as well as geographical, terms.*

The national flag, adopted in 1976, consists of a green field at the hoist and a larger red field. At the junction of the two, in yellow, red, blue, and white, is the national coat of arms. A Portuguesa The Portuguese. The escudo was replaced by the euro as official currency as of 2002. The euro is divided into cents. There are coins in denominations of 1, 2, 5, 10, 20, and 50 cents and 1 euro and 2 euros. There are notes of 5, 10, 20, 50, 100, and 200 euros. The metric system is the legal standard. Comparatively, the area occupied by Portugal is slightly smaller than the state of Indiana. The mainland of Portugal extends 1,269 km (789 mi) n-s and 853 km (529 mi) e-w. Bordered on the n and e by Spain and on the s and w by the Atlantic Ocean, Portugal has a total boundary length of 3,513 km (2,182 mi), of which 1,425 km (885 mi) is coastline. Although the north is largely lowland or land of medium altitude, the distribution of highlands is unequal north and south of the Tagus Tejo River. Westward lies the low coast of the Beira Littoral. The Tagus and Sado basins lie adjacent to the hilly area of Estremadura and rise to the hills of Alentejo on the east. The interior lowland of lower Alentejo, farther south, is limited by the hills of Algarve. The south coast, from the mouth of the Guadiana to Cape St. Vincent, is mainly steep, but northward from Cape St. Vincent, it rises steeply toward the hills of Sintra, beyond which is a low coast of dunes interrupted by the marshes of Aveiro. Beyond the mouth of the Douro River, the coast is steep all the way to the Spanish frontier and the mouth of the Minho River. Portugal is located on the Eurasian Tectonic Plate near its southern boundary with the African plate. The region is seismically active, but fortunately, most earthquakes within the last century have been fairly moderate and were primarily centered in the northern part of the country. One of the most destructive earthquakes in history occurred in Lisbon on 1 November 1755 when an 8.9 magnitude earthquake caused the deaths of about 70,000 people. In the north, an oceanic climate prevails: Central Portugal has hot summers and cool, rainy winters, with 50-75 cm (20-30 in) in average annual rainfall. The southern climate is very dry, with rainfall not exceeding 50 cm (20 in) along the coast. Few wild animals remain in Portugal. The coastal waters abound with fish, sardines and tuna being among the most common species. As of 2002, there were at least 63 species of mammals, 150 species of birds, and over 5,000 species of plants throughout the country. Industrial pollutants include nitrous oxide, sulfur dioxides, and carbon emissions. In 2002, industrial carbon dioxide emissions totaled 10.5 million metric tons. In 2002, the total of carbon dioxide emissions was at 10.5 million metric tons. According to a report issued by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources IUCN, threatened species included 15 types of mammals, 15 species of birds, 1 type of reptile, 20 species of fish, 67 types of mollusks, 15 species of other invertebrates, and 15 species of plants. Threatened species in Portugal include the Spanish Lynx, rosalia, Mediterranean monk seal, and Spanish imperial eagle. The Madeiran land snail and the Canarian black oyster catcher have become extinct. There were 94 males for every females in the country. According to the UN, the annual population rate of change for 2000-10 was expected to be stagnant at 0. The projected population for the year 2010 was 10.5 million. The overall population density was 110 per sq km (280 per sq mi), with approximately two-thirds of the population living in coastal areas. The capital city, Lisbon Lisboa, had a population of 1.2 million in that year. Porto, the next largest city, had a metropolitan population of 1.2 million. These two metropolitan areas account for most of the urban dwellers in the country. By 2002, it was estimated that more than 1 million Portuguese were emigrating yearly. Overall, more than 1 million Portuguese emigrated in 2002. Since then at least 25 million, generally return from abroad each year, mostly from other European countries or America. In 2002, Portugal introduced major innovations to its immigration law, together with multiple and flexible visa arrangements, duties were clarified and the legalization process streamlined. Children born to immigrants living in the country legally for at least six years would automatically be granted citizenship. In 2002, Ukrainians displaced Brazilians as the dominant nationality. There were 1.2 million legal migrants at the end of 2002, including 52,000 Africans. In 2002, there were a total of 1.2 million refugees and no asylum applications were filed. In the net migration rate was 1.2 million. In the north are traces of Celtic influence; in the south, Arab and Berber influence is considerable. The present-day Portuguese population is one of the most homogeneous in Europe. Minority

groups are primarily made up of immigrants, both legal and illegal, from Brazil, African colonies, and Eastern Europe. There are about 50, Roma in the country. Portuguese is also the official language of Brazil and the former African provinces. Mirandese is a second official language, but is not as widely used. Spanish, French, and English are the most common second languages. About 7, people are Hindus. The Church of Scientology claims to have about active members. In , a new law on religious freedom was passed to extend to minority religions more of the privileges previously granted only to the Roman Catholic Church. The Catholic Church has, however, maintained a special status with the government through a concordat which was amended in . Certain Catholic holidays are recognized as national holidays. Of that total, broad gauge accounts for 2, km 1, mi , of which km mi have been electrified. The length of usable highways in was 17, km 10, mi , of which 14, km 9, mi were paved, including 1, km 1, mi of expressways. Bus service links all Portuguese cities, towns, and principal villages. In there were 5,, motor vehicles registered in continental Portugal, including 3,, passenger cars, and 1,, commercial vehicles. The main shipping firm is the Portuguese Maritime Transport Co. It maintains scheduled services to the Azores, Madeira, Macao, and the former overseas territories in Africa. There is also regular service to Brazil and North America. The chief portsâ€™Lisbon the largest , Porto, Ponta Delgada, and Sinesâ€™are all fully equipped and have adequate warehousing facilities. Portugal has created a captive register of convenience on Madeira for Portuguese-owned ships, allowing for taxation and crewing benefits. In , Portugal had an estimated 65 airports, 42 of which had paved runways as of . Portela is one of the principal airports for overseas flights to North and South America and to western and central Africa; Santa Maria is a stopping point for transoceanic flights from Europe to North America. In , about 7. Lusitanians were successively overrun by Celts, Romans, Visigoths, and Moors . By the mid13th century, the present boundaries of Portugal were established, and Lisbon became the capital. The city was largely destroyed by a great earthquake in but was subsequently rebuilt. During the Napoleonic wars, Portugal, faithful to its British alliance, was the base of British operations against the French in the Iberian Peninsula. Lack of stability under the new republic led to a military dictatorship in . In , Salazar proclaimed a new constitution, which consolidated his regime and established Portugal as a corporative state. Despite its reduced status as a European power, Portugal attempted to maintain its overseas empire, especially its resourcerich African provinces. Subsequently, the Assembly passed a number of resolutions condemning Portugal for its policies in its African territories. Meanwhile, guerrilla movements in Angola, Mozambique , and Guinea-Bissau were met by a steadily increasing commitment of Portuguese troops and supplies. Salazar, who served as prime minister of Portugal from to , died in July at the age of . When he was incapacitated in September , he was succeeded by Marcello Caetano. The unwillingness of the Caetano regime to institute democratic and economic reforms, coupled with growing discontent over the continuance of the ever more costly colonial war in Africa, led to a military coup by the left-wing Armed Forces Movement in April . Broad democratic liberties were immediately granted and opposition political parties legalized, while the corporate state apparatus was gradually dismantled. The first provisional coalition government came to power in May , with Gen. In September , after a power struggle with the leftist forces, Gen. Francisco da Costa Gomes. Following an unsuccessful right-wing coup attempt in March , Gen. The continued dissension between right and leftâ€™and between Communist and Socialist factions on the leftâ€™was evidenced by the numerous provisional governments that followed the coup. In April , general elections were held for a Constituent Assembly , whose task was to draw up a new constitution. Legislative elections were held in April and presidential elections in June. Mainly as a result of policy differences within the governing coalition, this administration fell in July and was replaced by a caretaker cabinet. Political turbulence increased after the election, and in , urban terrorism appeared. In the following year, Portugal entered the EC, boosting the economy. Political instability continued, however, and a general election was called in October

**Chapter 2 : Portugal profile - Timeline - BBC News**

*The Portuguese economy since [David Corkill] -- This book provides the economy of one of Europe's lesser-known countries. From dictatorship to democracy, Portugal's history over the past twenty years has been one of political upheaval and belated.*

Portugal Table of Contents Portugal has long been a nation whose people emigrated. Socially significant emigration first occurred in the fifteenth century and sixteenth century during the great explorations. Although the Portuguese established trading posts at many places in Africa and Asia, Brazil was the main colony of settlement. Later, numbers of Portuguese settled in the African colonies of Angola and Mozambique. Emigration on a massive scale began in the second half of the nineteenth century and continued into the s. Between and , Portugal lost an estimated 2. Emigration remained high until and the first oil shock that slowed the economies of West European nations and reduced employment opportunities for Portuguese workers. Since then, emigration has been moderate, ranging between 12, and 17, a year in the s, a fraction of the emigration that occurred during the s and early s. The main motive for emigration, at least in modern times, was economic. Portugal was long among the poorest countries in Europe. In northern Portugal, for example, many young men emigrated because the land was divided into "handkerchief-sized" plots. In some periods, Portuguese emigrated to avoid military service. Thus, emigration increased during World War I and during the s and early s, when Portugal waged a series of wars in an attempt to retain its African colonies. For centuries it was mainly men who emigrated. Around the turn of the century, about 80 percent of emigrants were male. Even in the s, male emigrants outnumbered female emigrants two to one. Portuguese males traditionally emigrated for several years while women and children remained behind. For several decades after World War II, however, women made up about 40 percent of emigrants. The social effects resulting from this extensive and generally male emigration included an aging population, a disproportionate number of women, and a slower rate of population growth. Childbearing was postponed, and many women were obliged to remain single or to spend many years separated from their husbands. In some areas where emigration was particularly intense, especially in the north, villages resembled ghost towns and visitors noted that it seemed that only women were working in the fields. Although emigration brought with it untold human suffering, it had positive effects, as well. The women who stayed behind became more independent as they managed the family farm and fended for themselves. Emigrants abroad absorbed the more open and pluralistic mores of more advanced countries; they also learned about independent labor unions and extensive social welfare programs. The money that emigrants sent back to Portugal from their job earnings abroad became crucial for the functioning of the Portuguese economy. Quite a number of the Portuguese who had done well abroad eventually returned and built houses that were considerably better than the ones they had left behind years earlier. During the latter half of the nineteenth century and during much of the twentieth century, the greatest number of emigrants went to the Western Hemisphere. The Americas were seen as a New World offering hope, jobs, land, and a chance to start fresh. Between and , the Americas received approximately 50 percent of all Portuguese emigration. Brazil was the destination of choice. In addition to the climate, ties of history, culture, and language attracted the Portuguese to Brazil and enabled them to assimilate easily. Despite occasional tensions between them and the Brazilians, the Portuguese saw Brazil as a land of the future with abundant land and jobs. A final surge of Portuguese emigrants was caused by the Revolution of , when an estimated 20, to 30, Portuguese associated with the former regime fled or were exiled to Brazil. According to government estimates, more than 1 million Portuguese were living in Brazil in the s. Among the other Latin American countries, Venezuela has ranked second to Brazil in terms of Portuguese emigration, and Argentina third. Other Latin American countries have received only a few Portuguese immigrants, for the Portuguese, like other peoples, preferred to go to countries where their fellow countrypeople could help them get settled. Emigration to North America was also intense. By the late s, it was estimated that the number of Portuguese and persons of Portuguese descent living in this continent amounted to more than 1 million in the United States and , in Canada, most notably in Toronto and Montreal. Significant Portuguese migration to the United

States began in the nineteenth century. Early in the twentieth century, substantial Portuguese communities were established in California, New Jersey, and Massachusetts. Since the s, the most intense migration has been to the northeast, Rhode Island, Connecticut, and to cities in southeastern Massachusetts. Portuguese emigration to the United States often involved whole families, rather than just the men. For this reason, emigrants to the United States settled permanently, unlike Portuguese emigrants to Northern Europe, who were mostly men who set out alone with the intention of returning home after a few years. Another characteristic of the Portuguese migration to the United States was that many were fishermen from the Azores who came to work in areas offshore of New England. Portugal was never as successful at stimulating emigration to its African territories as it wanted to be. For centuries the number of Europeans in these territories was small. Faced with competition from other European imperialist powers in the nineteenth century, Portugal sought to fill up its vast African spaces with people. The state allowed prisoners to work off their sentences by settling in Africa, it offered land grants and stipends to prospective settlers, it tried to encourage its soldiers assigned there to stay, and it tried to lure other Europeans to settle there to augment the thin Portuguese population. These efforts were not notably successful, however, and Portuguese emigration to Africa never amounted to more than 4 percent of the total. The government tried to persuade the unemployed, especially those in the north, to settle in Africa rather than emigrate illegally to Europe, but in the long run it was unsuccessful in these efforts. Even the construction of major dams and other infrastructure projects in the territories failed to lure significant numbers of settlers. By the mids, the African colonies were lost, and Portugal was flooded with refugees from these areas instead of providing emigrants to them. Most of these settlers left these former colonies rather than live under the rule of the Marxist-Leninist groups that came to power. Sizeable numbers went to South Africa and to Brazil, but an estimated , returned to Portugal, where they increased the already high unemployment rate and added to the social and political tensions of the late s. Eventually, however, most of these returnees were assimilated into Portuguese society, and some of them achieved notable political or financial success. During the first half of the twentieth century, most Portuguese emigrating from their country went to its colonies or to the Western Hemisphere. This changed dramatically in the s when Western Europe began to experience an economic boom that lasted at least up to the first oil crisis of The boom created millions of jobs, and Portuguese migrants traveled north to fill them. Alongside Italians, Spaniards, Turks, North Africans, and others, Portuguese worked in restaurants, in construction, in factories, and in many other areas. Although much of the work was menial and poorly paid, such employment provided significant economic advancement for many Portuguese. By the late s, an estimated 80 percent of Portuguese emigrants went to Europe. France was the most popular destination. There were also sizeable Portuguese communities in Switzerland, Belgium, Britain, and the Netherlands. Chaotic economic and social conditions resulting from the Revolution of caused a slight surge of emigration in the later s, but it never again reached the levels of the s and early s. During the s, the rate of emigration slowed as revolutionary turmoil subsided and the economy began to grow. Greater governmental efficiency and membership in the EC attracted much foreign investment and created jobs. Portuguese no longer had to go abroad to find economic opportunity.

*This book provides the economy of one of Europe's lesser-known countries. From dictatorship to democracy, Portugal's history over the past twenty years has been one of political upheaval and belated economic modernisation.*

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The country, with a transcontinental empire with plenty of natural resources and vast unexploited areas, was among the most powerful nations in the world. After a short period of economic divergence before , the Portuguese economy recovered slightly until , entering thereafter on a path of strong economic convergence. Economically, most of the Salazar years were marked by a period of modest growth and the country remained largely underdeveloped and its population relatively poor and with low education levels well into the s. Portuguese economic growth in the period created an opportunity for real integration with the developed economies of Western Europe. Through emigration, trade, tourism and foreign investment, individuals and firms changed their patterns of production and consumption, bringing about a structural transformation. Simultaneously, the increasing complexity of a growing economy raised new technical and organizational challenges, stimulating the formation of modern professional and management teams. Average family purchasing power was rising together with new consumption patterns and trends and this was promoting both investment in new capital equipment and consumption expenditure for durable and nondurable consumer goods. The Estado Novo regime economic policy encouraged and created conditions for the formation of large business conglomerates. The regime maintained a policy of corporatism that resulted in the placement of a large part of the Portuguese economy in the hands of a number of strong conglomerates , of which, the most important were known as the "seven magnificent". These Portuguese conglomerates had a business model with similarities to South Korean chaebols and Japanese keiretsus and zaibatsus. At one point, it became the largest industrial group in the Iberian Peninsula and one of the five largest in Europe. Its core businesses included the cement, chemicals , petrochemicals , agrochemicals , textiles, beer, beverages, metallurgy , naval engineering , electrical engineering , insurance, banking, paper, tourism and mining. Its main business activities and corporate headquarters located in mainland Portugal , but it also included branches, plants and several developing business projects all around the Portuguese overseas territories , especially in Angola and Mozambique. Besides that, the overseas territories were also displaying impressive economic growth and development rates from the s onwards. Even during the Portuguese Colonial War , a counterinsurgency war against independentist guerrilla and terrorism, the overseas territories of Angola and Mozambique Portuguese Overseas Provinces at the time had continuous economic growth rates and several sectors of its local economies were booming. They were internationally notable centres of production of oil, coffee, cotton, cashew, coconut, timber, minerals like diamonds , metals like iron and aluminium , banana, citrus, tea, sisal, beer, cement, fish and other sea products, beef and textiles. Labour unions were not allowed and a minimum wage policy was not enforced. However, in a context of an expanding economy, bringing better living conditions for the Portuguese population in the s, the outbreak of the colonial wars in Africa set off significant social changes, among them the rapid incorporation of more and more women into the labour market. Marcelo Caetano moved on to foster economic growth and some social improvements, such as the awarding of a monthly pension to rural workers who had never had the chance to pay social security. The post Carnation Revolution period was characterized by chaos and negative economic growth as industries were nationalised and the negative effects of the decoupling of Portugal from its former territories were felt. Heavy industry came to an abrupt halt. All sectors of the economy from manufacturing, mining, chemical, defence, finance, agriculture and fishing went into free fall. Clearly, the prerevolutionary period was characterized by robust annual growth rates for GDP 6. Portugal overtook Greece in terms of GDP per capita in , but fell again below it in , until today. Several branches of Portuguese industry became export-oriented, and in over one-fifth of Portuguese manufactured output was exported. There was a percentage-point increase in the participation of the services sector from 39 percent of GDP in to As a result, there was a sharp and rapid decrease in the output of tradable goods and a rise of the importance of the non-tradable goods sector in the Portuguese economy. In order to qualify for the Economic and Monetary Union EMU , Portugal agreed to cut its fiscal deficit and undertake structural reforms. The EMU brought to Portugal exchange rate stability, falling

inflation, and falling interest rates. Falling interest rates, in turn, lowered the cost of public debt and helped the country achieve its fiscal targets. In , it continued to enjoy sturdy economic growth, falling interest rates, and low unemployment. The three different designs chosen for the national side of the Portuguese euro coins were drawn by the artist Vitor Manuel Fernandes dos Santos. The inspiration came from the three seals of the first king, Dom Afonso Henriques. Household debt expanded rapidly. The overall rate of growth slowed in late and into , making fiscal austerity that much more painful to implement. Portugal made significant progress in raising its standard of living to that of its EU partners. Unemployment stood at 4. GDP growth in , at 1. This poor performance of the Portuguese economy was explored in April by *The Economist* which described Portugal as "a new sick man of Europe".

**Chapter 5 : Portugal - Emigration**

*The Portuguese Economy Since ,books, textbooks, text book Compare book prices at online bookstores worldwide for the lowest price for new & used textbooks and discount books! 1 click to get great deals on cheap books, cheap textbooks & discount college textbooks on sale.*

On July 27, 1976, he died. Portugal since The Revolution of the Carnations Two developments galvanized the movement that was shortly to topple the dictatorship. The first occurred in mid-1974, when career army officers became alienated by a government measure commissioning militia officers for service in the colonial wars. The transition to a functioning, consolidating, pluralist Portuguese democracy mirrored, though in a nonviolent way, the political course of the French Revolution: Independence was granted to Portuguese Guinea as Guinea-Bissau almost immediately after the revolution. The new regime abolished such instruments of repression as censorship, the paramilitary forces, and the secret police. By this time, radical MFA elements and their leftist civilian allies in the Portuguese Communist Party and other Marxist-Leninist groups had won virtual control over the government in Lisbon, sections of the armed forces, and the media. The MFA itself was restructured and a Council of the Revolution installed with the support of six political parties. An election for a national assembly in April drew 92 percent of eligible voters, a record in western European history. Political and social instability prevailed through most of 1976. More than half a million people fled to Portugal from the former African colonies, adding a refugee problem to the already volatile domestic situation; some 30 persons died in incidents of public violence, new political parties proliferated, and strikes were widespread. In the government also decided to nationalize banking, transport, heavy industries, and the media. In the Alentejo in southern Portugal, farmworkers expropriated latifundia and established communal farming. On November 25, 1976, moderate military elements crushed a radical leftist coup in the army and restored order. The constitution and subsequent reforms In April the Constituent Assembly approved a new constitution, which committed Portugal to socialism. The new government swiftly moved to revise the character of the constitution. The Assembly of the Republic approved a series of reforms that included reducing the powers of the president and abolishing the Council of the Revolution, which had been given the power to determine the constitutionality of laws and gave the military effective veto power over legislation. Both government policy and public sentiment, as reflected in numerous elections and polls, favoured reprivatization of the largely nationalized economy, a de-emphasis on communal agriculture, and entry into the European Economic Community EEC; later succeeded by the European Union [EU] as soon as possible. The alliance faltered in 1978, propelling the country into yet another crisis. President Eanes called an early general election for April 1976, and the Socialists, led by Soares, scored an inconclusive victory. Because Portugal urgently needed a stable, broadly based government to tackle its severe economic problems, Soares formed a coalition government with the Social Democrats formerly the Popular Democrats. It successfully implemented an month emergency program and a four-year modernization plan in its quest for admission to the EEC. The coalition, though precarious, lasted until June 13, 1976. Almost immediately, Cavaco Silva questioned the viability of the coalition, voicing doubts especially on the subjects of labour and agrarian reform. This crisis, which ended the coalition in June, had been intensified by nationwide strikes in the industrial and transport sectors led by communist unions and by demonstrations by parties on both the left and the right of the political spectrum calling for an end to the coalition government. Soares resigned, and in October the Social Democrats, campaigning on a platform advocating a free-market economy, became the largest single party in the Assembly of the Republic and were able to form a minority government with Cavaco Silva as prime minister. A renewal of this mandate four years later provided the continuity necessary for carrying out reforms. Portugal developed a multiparty system in which two major parties the Socialists and the Social Democrats and several minor parties emerged. In Cavaco Silva returned to politics with a successful run for the presidency, scoring a victory on the first ballot against a split Socialist ticket. Nevertheless, Portugal continued to experience several troubling problems. Despite economic growth during the 1980s, high unemployment persisted. Also of concern to political leaders were continued poverty in rural and urban areas, a growing gap between rich and poor, and administrative and labour inefficiency. The

increasing depopulation of interior rural areas, the result in part of urbanization and rural-urban migration, was an issue of major concern. Rural and provincial areas of Portugal experienced the steady loss of population to urban areas such as Greater Porto , Coimbra , and Lisbon. This movement further hampered agriculture, which faced stiff competition from other EU countries, and limited the availability of educational, health, and social services in rural areas. As Portugal increasingly evolved into an urban society , political leaders attempted to achieve a balance between growth and development modernization and the need to protect consumers, the public interest, and the rare but vulnerable environment. By the beginning of the 21st century, Portugal had benefited from substantial improvements in health, communications, transportation, welfare, and education. The new pluralist democracy provided citizens with historically unprecedented civil liberties. During the s, as a partner in further European integration , Portugal was under great pressure to conform to rigorous EU standards, procedures, and rules. New layers of administration were established, and trade, travel, employment, and other barriers started to fall in , when Portugal began preparing for full economic and monetary union with other EU members. From through , Portugal celebrated many historical feats.

**Chapter 6 : Formats and Editions of Portuguese economy since [calendrierdelascience.com]**

*Portugal's history since 3 the Colonial Wars, 20 per cent of the population continued to believe that the country could not survive without it.*

These are external links and will open in a new window Close share panel A chronology of key events: Second son Manuel becomes king. Image caption Lisbon was the point of departure for many seafaring expeditions - King Manuel II abdicates amid revolution; Portugal proclaimed a republic. Manuel Jose de Arriaga elected first president of republic. General Antonio de Fragoso Carmona becomes president. Image copyright Getty Images Image caption A prisoner is led away during the Lisbon Revolution which deposed the king Salazar era - Salazar becomes prime minister. PM for 36 years Became finance minister in Premier from ; established authoritarian "Estado Novo" political system Gave up premiership after stroke in ; died in - Portugal becomes founding member of Nato. Rebellion breaks out in Angola, Guinea and Mozambique. Coup - Caetano government overthrown by group of army officers. After more than years in power, Portugal withdraws from Portuguese Timor - now East Timor - which is then occupied by Indonesia. Huge influx of expatriates from former colonies. Mario Soares becomes prime minister. General Antonio Ramalho Eanes wins presidency. Civilian government - Military Council of the Revolution abolished, civilian government formally restored. Mario Soares elected president. Parliament is dissolved, early general election set for March Barroso government March - Social Democrat leader Jose Manuel Durao Barroso forms centre-right coalition after general election in which Socialists are defeated. Officials say an area the size of Luxembourg has been lost to the fires. At least 18 people are killed; damage is estimated at one billion euros. Image copyright Getty Images Image caption Wildfires swept Portugal following a drought in February - Socialists sweep to victory in general elections. They usher in economic and social reforms which provoke a series of protest strikes among public sector workers. European leaders had signed the treaty at a special summit in Lisbon in December Opponents of the move say it is a capitulation to Brazilian influence. Two-year term will begin on 1 January Jose Socrates continues as PM in caretaker capacity. Ruling Socialist Party ousted. Bailout exit May - Portugal exits international bailout without seeking back-up credit from its lenders. Former Socialist premier Jose Socrates is remanded in custody on suspicion of corruption, tax fraud and money laundering. In return Spain agrees to share environmental information and organise consultations over the facility.

**Chapter 7 : Estado Novo (Portugal) - Wikipedia**

*In , the Portuguese colony of Brazil became an independent country, however, until , Portugal managed to preserve its colonies/overseas territories in Africa, which included Angola and Mozambique, territories that would experience reasonable rates of economic growth until the departure of the Portuguese in*

During the s and s, Portugal experienced economic growth due to increased raw material exports to the war-ravaged and recovering nations of Europe. Until the s, however, the country remained very poor and largely underdeveloped due to its disadvantaged starting position and lack of effective policies to counter that situation. Some liberal economic reforms advocated by elements of the ruling party, which were successfully implemented under similar circumstances in neighboring Spain, were rejected out of fear that industrialization would destabilize the regime and its ideological base and would strengthen the Communists and other left-wing movements. Portuguese overseas territories in Africa during the Estado Novo regime: Angola and Mozambique were by far the two largest of those territories. Portuguese Military Expenses during the Colonial War: This was accomplished through population and capital transfers, trade liberalization, and the creation of a common currency, the so-called Escudo Area. The latter, on the other hand, were permitted to continue to levy duties on goods imported from Portugal but at a preferential rate, in most cases 50 percent of the normal duties levied by the territories on goods originating outside the Escudo Area. The economies of the overseas provinces, especially those of both the Overseas Province of Angola and Mozambique , boomed. EFTA member states since Former member states, now EU member states. Caetano moved on to foster economic growth and some social improvements, such as the awarding of a monthly pension to rural workers who had never had the chance to pay social security. Some large scale investments were made at national level, such as the building of a major oil processing center in Sines. Notwithstanding the concentration of the means of production in the hands of a small number of family-based financial-industrial groups, Portuguese business culture permitted a surprising upward mobility of university-educated individuals with middle-class backgrounds into professional management careers. Before the Carnation Revolution , the largest, most technologically advanced and most recently organized firms offered the greatest opportunity for management careers based on merit rather than by accident of birth. Through emigration, trade, tourism and foreign investment, individuals and firms changed their patterns of production and consumption, bringing about a structural transformation. Simultaneously, the increasing complexity of a growing economy raised new technical and organizational challenges, stimulating the formation of modern professional and management teams. The economy of Portugal and its overseas territories on the eve of the Carnation Revolution a military coup on 25 April was growing well above the European average. Average family purchasing power was rising together with new consumption patterns and trends and this was promoting both investment in new capital equipment and consumption expenditure for durable and nondurable consumer goods. The Estado Novo regime economic policy encouraged and created conditions for the formation of large and successful business conglomerates. Those Portuguese conglomerates had a business model with similarities to Japanese keiretsus and zaibatsus. In addition, the rural population was committed to agrarianism “greatly important for a majority of the total population, with many families living exclusively from agriculture or complementing their salaries with farming, husbandry and forestry yields. Besides that, the overseas territories were also displaying impressive economic growth and development rates from the s onwards. Even during the Portuguese Colonial War “, a counterinsurgency war against independentist guerrilla and terrorism , the overseas territories of Angola and Mozambique Portuguese Overseas Provinces at the time had continuous economic growth rates and several sectors of its local economies were booming. They were internationally notable centres of production of oil, coffee, cotton, cashew, coconut, timber, minerals like diamonds , metals like iron and aluminium , banana, citrus, tea, sisal, beer Cuca and Laurentina were successful beer brands produced locally , cement, fish and other sea products, beef and textiles. Tourism was also a fast developing activity in Portuguese Africa both by the growing development of and demand for beach resorts and wildlife reserves. While the counterinsurgency war was won in Angola, it was less than satisfactorily contained in

Mozambique and dangerously stalemated in Portuguese Guinea from the Portuguese point of view, so the Portuguese Government decided to create sustainability policies in order to allow continuous sources of financing for the war effort in the long run. However, in a context of an expanding economy, bringing better living conditions for the Portuguese population in the s, the outbreak of the colonial wars in Africa set off significant social changes, among them the rapid incorporation of more and more women into the labour market. Marcelo Caetano moved on to foster economic growth and some social improvements, such as the awarding of a monthly pension to rural workers who had never had the chance to pay social security. In , with the replacement of Salazar by Marcelo Caetano, the Estado Novo-controlled nation got indeed a very slight taste of democracy and Caetano allowed the formation of the first democratic labour union movement since the s. Until the s, post- primary education was limited to a tiny elite. In general, teenagers used to leave school and start to work early. In contrast with other European nations, the country had had a poor record in educational policies since the 19th century. By the end of the 19th century the illiteracy rate was at over 80 percent and higher education was reserved for a small percentage of the population. In addition, the long established Lisbon and Coimbra universities were highly expanded and modernized in the s. The last two decades of the Estado Novo, from the s to the Carnation Revolution , were marked by strong investment in secondary and university education , which experienced in this period one of the fastest growth rates of Portuguese education history to date. Though this corresponded to significant growth of post-primary enrollment in larger urban areas, yet there was a gap to be filled in the following years, given the little time to overcome their disadvantaged starting position. The massification of secondary education was only achieved in the late s and s, so by the time of the Carnation Revolution illiteracy was receding, but low-literacy and illiteracy was still high, compared with the highest standards already achieved by the most developed countries in the world. End of the regime[ edit ].

**Chapter 8 : UPDATE 3-Japan economy dives most since ; outlook rough By Reuters**

*Portugal since Portugal's economy was partly dependent on tourism, but its fragile environment was endangered by the impact of tourism, urban sprawl, and a.*

Overview[ edit ] Portugal had been run by an authoritarian dictatorship the Estado Novo , or New State , which was considered by many to be fascist , for over four decades. It started as a professional class [5] protest of Portuguese Armed Forces captains against a decree law: By the end of , Portuguese troops had been withdrawn from Portuguese Guinea and the latter had become a UN member state. Holding red carnations cravos in Portuguese , many people joined revolutionary soldiers on the streets of Lisbon , in apparent joy and audible euphoria. In the aftermath of the revolution a new constitution was drafted, censorship was formally prohibited, free speech was declared, political prisoners were released and the Portuguese overseas territories in Sub-Saharan Africa were immediately given their independence. East Timor was also offered independence, shortly before being invaded by Indonesia. Context[ edit ] At the beginning of the s, a near-half century of authoritarian rule continued to weigh heavily on Portugal. He was replaced in September by Marcello Caetano , who served until he was deposed on 25 April The international context was not favourable to the Portuguese regime. The Cold War was near its peak, and both Western and Eastern-bloc states were supporting the guerrillas in the Portuguese colonies, attempting to bring these under, respectively, American and Soviet influence see Portuguese Colonial War. The overseas policy of the Portuguese Government and the desire of many colonial residents to remain under Portuguese rule would lead to an abrupt decolonisation, which occurred only after the Carnation Revolution of April and the fall of the regime. For the Portuguese ruling regime, the overseas empire was a matter of national interest. In the view of many Portuguese, a colonial empire was necessary for continued national power and influence. Throughout the war period Portugal faced increasing dissent, arms embargoes and other punitive sanctions imposed by most of the international community. It was this escalation that would lead directly to the mutiny of members of the FAP in the Carnation Revolution in 1974 an event that would lead to the independence of the former Portuguese colonies in Africa. However, between 1964 and 1974, there were also three generations of militants of the radical right at the Portuguese universities and schools, guided by a revolutionary nationalism partly influenced by the political sub-culture of European neofascism. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. April Learn how and when to remove this template message The economy of Portugal and its colonies on the eve of the Carnation Revolution was growing well above the European average. Those Portuguese conglomerates had a business model with similarities to South Korean chaebols and Japanese keiretsus and zaibatsus. Portuguese colonies in Africa during the Estado Novo regime: Angola and Mozambique were by far the two largest of those territories. Besides that, the colonies were also displaying impressive economic growth and development rates from the 1950s onwards. They were internationally notable centres of production of oil, coffee, cotton, cashew, coconut, timber, minerals like diamonds , metals like iron and aluminium , banana, citrus, tea, sisal, beer Cuca and Laurentina were successful beer brands produced locally , cement, fish and other sea products, beef and textiles. Tourism was also a fast developing activity in Portuguese Africa both by the growing development of and demand for beach resorts and wildlife reserves. However, in a context of an expanding economy, bringing better living conditions for the Portuguese population in the 1950s, the outbreak of the colonial wars in Africa set off significant social changes, among them the rapid incorporation of more and more women into the labour market. Marcelo Caetano moved on to foster economic growth and some social improvements, such as the awarding of a monthly pension to rural workers who had never had the chance to pay social security. His main slogan was "evolution in continuity", suggesting that there would be a reform of the Salazarist system. His so-called "political spring" also called Marcelist Spring 1974 Primavera Marcelista included greater political tolerance and freedom of the press and was regarded as an opportunity by the opposition to gain concessions from the regime. In 1976, the Estado Novo-controlled nation got indeed a very slight taste of democracy and Caetano allowed the establishment of the first democratic labour union movement since the 1920s. Nevertheless,

after the elections of and it was clear that the past practices of political repression would continue against communists, anti-colonialists and other oppositionists. However, he performed poorly in elections for the Presidency of the country. By the early s, the Portuguese Colonial War continued to rage on, requiring a steadily increasing budget. The Portuguese military was overstretched and there was no political solution or end in sight. While the human losses were relatively small, the war as whole had already entered its second decade. The Portuguese ruling regime of Estado Novo faced criticism from the international community and was becoming increasingly isolated. The colonial war had a profound impact on Portugal—thousands of young men avoided conscription by emigrating illegally, mainly to France and the US. As the war in the colonies was becoming increasingly unpopular in Portugal itself with the people becoming weary of war and balking at its ever-rising expense, the military insurgents took advantage of it and got some momentum. Many ethnic Portuguese of the African colonies were also increasingly willing to accept independence if their economic status could be preserved. All the Portuguese territories in Africa were rapidly granted their independence. The movement was significantly aided by other officers in the Portuguese army who supported Spínola and democratic civil and military reform. Some observers speculate that it was Costa Gomes who actually led the revolution. There were two secret signals of the military coup: The second signal came on 25 April at Six hours later, the Caetano regime relented. Despite repeated appeals from the "captains of April" of the MFA on the radio warning the population to stay safe inside their homes, thousands of Portuguese took to the streets, mingling with the military insurgents and supporting them. One of the central points of those gathering was the Lisbon flower market, then richly stocked with carnations, which were in season. Some military insurgents would put these flowers in their gun-barrels, an image which was shown on television around the world [23]. This would be the origin of the name of this "Carnation Revolution". Although there were no mass demonstrations by the general population prior to the coup, spontaneous civilian involvement turned the military coup into an event with unexpected popular participation. Caetano found refuge in the main Lisbon military police station at the Largo do Carmo. The revolution was closely watched from neighbouring Spain, where the government and opposition were planning for the succession of Francisco Franco , who died a year and a half later, in Aftermath[ edit ] A demonstration in Porto on 25 April After the military coup in Lisbon on 25 April , power was taken by a military junta, the National Salvation Junta , and Portugal went through a turbulent period, commonly called the Continuing Revolutionary Process Portuguese: Initially there was a confrontation, at times open, at other times hidden, between the conservative forces around Spínola and the radicals of the MFA. Spínola was forced to appoint key figures in the MFA to senior security positions and as a result an attempted coup to halt the progress of democratisation failed and Spínola was removed from office. Then there followed a confrontation within the MFA, which itself splintered, between the most leftist forces, often close to the Communist party, and the more moderate groupings, often close to the Socialists. At a military level, a part of Guinea-Bissau was de facto independent since , but the capital and the major towns were still under Portuguese control. In Angola and Mozambique, independence movements were only active in a few remote countryside areas from which the Portuguese Army had retreated, and the economies of these two territories were booming. Hundreds of thousands of other Portuguese citizens—workers, small business people, and farmers often with deep roots in the former colonies —also returned to Portugal as retornados. Angola would later enter into a decades-long civil war which involved nations like the Soviet Union , Cuba , South Africa , and the United States. Millions of Angolans would die in the aftermath of independence, due either to the violence of the armed conflict or malnutrition and disease. After a short period of stability, Mozambique would also later enter into a devastating civil war that left it as one of the poorest nations in the world. Since the s, its situation has improved after the war ended and multi-party elections were held. East Timor was invaded by Indonesia and would later be occupied until

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Construction of a railway from Mombasa to Lake Victoria is progressing fast, but delayed in Tsavo. Two lions kills and eats Indian and African railway workers. Patterson manages to kill the lions after hunting them for nine months. The events were dramatised in the film *The Ghost and The Darkness*. The man-eating lions are still on display in The Field Museum, Chicago. The railway reaches half way through Kenya. The city of Nairobi is founded a few years later. The railway from Mombasa to Kisumu is completed with its km. European and Indian settlers now arrives in great numbers to East Africa. White settlers are favoured from the beginning and given influence on the management of the colony. The African inhabitants of the "White highlands" are forced into "native reserves". In the following years several local uprisings are stopped by British soldiers. As in the other African colonies some tribes are favoured by the British. This makes the foundation for jealousy, hatred and ethnic clashes for generations ahead. The border between Kenya and Uganda is adjusted. Before this Kisumu and the area around Lake Victoria was a part of Uganda. First experiments with growing coffee in Kenya are made by British settlers. Today Kenya is the African country exporting most coffee. The British colonial administration moves from Mombasa to Nairobi. View to Ngong Hills from the Blixen farm. More photos from Nairobi Highlands. They settle on a farm close to Nairobi and starts growing coffee. Karen Blixen has no experience and no success with farming but after returning to Denmark in she becomes a well known writer. World War I also includes Africa. One fourth of them dies. The British settlers requires more land. Another hectares are taken from the Africans. The "Registration Act" forces all African adult males to carry identification whenever leaving the reserves. The protectorate becomes Kenya and gets status of British Crown Colony. A British governor administrates the colony. Foundation of East African Breweries today: Kenya Breweries, producing the popular "Tusker" and other brands. Africans educated in the Missions starts protesting against the British policies. Another young Kikuyu from EAA is about to begin his career: Jomo Kenyatta leaves for university Studies in England and returns to become a political leader years later. The first tea plantation is founded in Kenya. A law ensured that only the European settlers could profit from growing tea and coffee for export. Daniel Arap Moi is born in Baringo. American writer Ernest Hemingway visits Kenya and writes some of his most famous stories. Labour unions are becoming stronger in the colony. Strikes hits hard on Mombasa. A organisation for African independence is formed: Jomo Kenyatta becomes leader of KAU. Mau Mau rebellion A political Kikuyu group called "Mau Mau" starts violent attacks on white settlers. Jomo Kenyatta is regarded to be leader of the "Mau Mau" and he is jailed the following year. The Mau Mau rebellion continues and Britain declares a state of emergency in Kenya. The Mau Mau are now without efficient leadership. The Mau Mau warriors kills more Africans loyal to the British than white people. Around 50, British soldiers are set in against the rebellion. They burn down villages and carry out bomb attacks from airplanes. When the rebellion is finally put down a total of app. Dedan Kimanthi is executed. Kenyan songwriter Fadhili William records the pop song Malaika. The song becomes a world-wide hit and as has since been recorded by several other artists. Ghana is the first African colony to gain independence. See also Ghana Timeline Kenyatta is transferred from jail to house arrest. Formation of political parties are now allowed and African politicians are invited for negotiations in London. Britain gives in to the pressure and starts preparing Kenya for independence. Estimated 60, Europeans now live in Kenya. The skull is estimated to be 1. Independence December 12, The government is without opposition. He tries to start an opposition party, but is arrested several times during the following years. Conflicts between ethnic groups continue. The Luo politician Tom Mboya aspires to future presidency and is assassinated by a Kikuyu. Jomo Kenyatta is re-elected as president. Kiswahili becomes official language in the parliament. Border problems and regional tensions: Big game hunting becomes prohibited by law. Jomo Kenyatta dies in his home in Mombasa. During his presidency Kenya has become one of the most stable and prosperous countries in Africa. In spite of mistakes and some degree of paranoia, Kenyatta was loved by most

Kenyans and respected by politicians abroad. The Republic of Kenya held many promises which were soon to fade. Daniel Toroitich Arap Moi becomes president of Kenya. At the time he is not seen as a very strong politician, but he was vice president for Kenyatta and the parliament agrees on the choice. This is partly because as a Kalenjin Tugen he is not representing any of the dominant tribes in Kenya. The new national slogan launched by Moi is "nyayo" -follow the tracks. But soon Moi starts hitting hard on opponents, banning tribal societies and closing universities. The president makes more and more frequent use of prisons and guns in the coming years. The president launches a plan for protection of Rhinos in Kenya. The Kenyan Airforce attempts a military coup. A few days pass in uncertainty and people are killed. Then forces loyal to the government puts an end to the rebellion. Following the coup-attempt, 12 people are sentenced to death and are jailed. President Moi is re-elected after introducing a complicated and highly criticised voting system. Opposition leaders including Kenneth Matiba are jailed without trial. Richard Leakey becomes manager of the Department of Wildlife in Kenya. President Moi burns of 12 tons of ivory, making a public statement against poaching. Communist regimes in eastern Europe collapses, putting an end to "the Cold War" era. USA and Western Europe has supported corrupt regimes all over Africa in their attempt to keep communism from the door. But now they loose interest in the continent. For the first time donor countries makes demands of democratic development and puts pressure on the Kenyan government. Multiparty systems are a public demand all over the continent and the governments no longer has Western support to suppress the opposition. In the following years KANU Youth are used to harass opposition members and provoke riots in democratic demonstrations. The government sends in police and military, killing at least 20 and arresting several hundreds, including politicians, human rights activists and journalists. The skyline of Nairobi photographed by Jacob Crawford in [View more photos from Nairobi](#).