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Wales: The Hammer and the Dragon

South Stack Lighthouse, Holyhead

Our last stop on the isle of Great Britain is Wales, but this is not the final country we'll visit in the United Kingdom. There is one more, but it is not located on this large island. While we could drive back down through Scotland and England to reach Wales, it would be much more interesting to take a ship, don't you think?

We'll take the local Caledonia MacBrayne ferry down to the seaport town of Cairnryan on the southwest coast of Scotland, just north of the English border, then we'll board the great Stena Line ferry, the largest ferry in Europe, serving Scotland, England, Wales, Ireland, and France. Our destination is Holyhead, Wales.

As we glide through the Irish Sea, we can faintly see the coast of Northern Ireland off in the distance to our right and the Isle of Man more clearly to the left before we arrive in northern Wales. Wales has been politically connected to England since the 16th century, but she has a distinct cultural identity all her own.

Geographically speaking, Wales is stunning. From the craggy cliffs above the shoreline to the verdant green hills further afield, Wales is like a surreal photograph come to life. Culturally speaking, Wales is charming. Formidable castles spike the coastline. Fleecy sheep speckle the countryside, and children laugh and play on every corner.





The Welsh are more expressive and perhaps more exuberant than their English cousins. They are warm and winsome. The majority of people living in Wales speak English, but many speak Welsh at home and with their fellow countrymen. Officially, Wales is a bilingual nation. Welsh is an old Celtic language closely related to Cornish, which is spoken farther south on the English coast, and to Breton, spoken even farther south across the English Channel on the northern coast of France. It is one of Europe's oldest living languages, spoken since the 6th century.

In Welsh, the name of this country is Cymru (pronounced *Camry*). Their language is called Cymraeg. This melodic language is poetic and descriptive, considered to be one of the great treasures of Wales. It defines the nation and its people. It's what makes Wales, Wales.

Wales is littered with impressive castles. Let's visit one nearby at Caernarfon, which is the current seat of English government in North Wales. Caernarfon Castle is also the site where Prince Charles, son of Queen Elizabeth II, was crowned Prince of Wales in 1969. Just like his father's title — the Duke of Edinburgh — the Prince of Wales is a title of honor only. When Prince Charles ascended to the throne, his son William became the next Prince of Wales.

Caernarfon Castle was built by Edward I after his invasion of North Wales in 1282. After defeating the local Welsh princes, he began a concentrated crusade to colonize the entire region. He built fortified towns in the shadows of the mighty fortresses he constructed — towns where English citizens could settle safely in the newly conquered territory. Edward's massive building project was extremely expensive and nearly bankrupted the English Crown.

The fact that the coastline of Wales is dotted with English strongholds proves that the feisty Welsh were not easily subdued by their neighbor to the east. King Edward I, the fiery monarch of England



during the late 13th century, was determined to claim the entire island for England. He was known as the Hammer because of his brutish treatment toward both the Welsh and the Scots.

Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, the ruler of Gwynedd in Wales at that time, refused to pay homage to the great and terrible Edward I, prompting the English invasion of Gwynedd and the surrounding region. King Edward desperately wanted to control this region, so he built mighty castles throughout Wales to both flaunt the power of England and squelch any possible future uprisings.

Caernarfon Castle, along with several others located in the nearby towns of Conwy, Beaumaris, and Harlech, are among the finest examples of medieval military architecture in all of Europe. The last time this castle was stormed was in 1415, when the Welsh, led by Owain Glyndwr, revolted against English rule in the Last War of Independence. Roughly a hundred years later, Wales was officially incorporated into England by the Laws in Wales Acts of 1535 and 1542.

Just a short ways inland is Snowdonia, the first and largest national park in Wales, which is named after Snowdon, its highest peak at 3,560 feet. “Snowdon” in Welsh does not translate to mean snow. It means “the land of eagles” because eagles prefer to live at higher elevations, and they love living here.





Betws-y-Coed

Most visitors to the park either hike to the summit of the mountain or ride the train to the top to enjoy the spectacular view. From there, you can see Crib Goch, with its distinctive knife-edge crest. Curiously, Crib Goch means “the red ridge” in Welsh. This rugged ridge sits under a nearly permanent rain cloud. It is the wettest spot in the entire United Kingdom, receiving nearly 180 inches of rain each year.

While others are going up Snowdonia, we are going down — down into the slate mining caves to have an even more extraordinary adventure. Outside the small town of Betws-y-Coed is an old slate mine that has been turned into a thrilling adventure challenge. We descend to the deepest point in the United Kingdom to test our skills and our nerve. After we **rappel** to the center of the mountain, we spend the afternoon ziplining through hollow caverns, boating across an underground lake, scaling up vertical shafts, traversing the abyss, scrambling up a hidden waterfall, and then doing it all over again. Isn't this a great adventure?

After that cave adventure, we are downright exhausted! Let's grab a quick dinner of Welsh **rarebit** and **cawl** and then settle into a countryside bed and breakfast for the night. The word rarebit is a corrupted form of “rabbit,” but there is no rabbit in rarebit. Welsh rarebit is essentially melted cheese on toast, and cawl is a broth-based soup with vegetables and bacon. Doesn't that sound like a good way to finish off this great day? I think so, too.

rappel: descend a rock face or other near-vertical surface by using a doubled rope coiled around the body and fixed at a higher point

rarebit: dish of melted and seasoned cheese on toast, sometimes with other ingredients

cawl: in the Welsh language, the word is used to refer to any broth-based soup



Travel by Ferry

Views:

- ✓ The Stena Line ferry is the largest ferry in Europe, serving Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and France.
- ✓ Craggy cliffs, green hills, castles, and sheep create a scenic countryside.
- ✓ Edward I's massive building project of Caernarfon Castle nearly bankrupted the English Crown.
- ✓ Crib Goch, meaning “the red ridge” in Welsh, is below a nearly permanent rain cloud.

Language and Culture:

- ✓ The Welsh are more expressive and animated than their English cousins.
- ✓ English and Welsh (Cymraeg) are the two primary languages.
- ✓ In Welsh, Wales is Cymru (pronounced Camry).
- ✓ Rarebit is melted cheese on toast, often served with cawl, a Welsh stew.

Medieval Military Architecture

Answer the following questions and follow the instructions

1. What are two things you learned about Caernarfon Castle?

a. _____

b. _____



2. Based on the descriptions of the terms, check the boxes that are part of Caernarfon Castle's structure.

Crenellation - top row of stones on a wall or tower with alternating raised sections and lower sections to offer spaces for protection and line of fire

Merlon - raised section of a crenellation

Crenet - lower section of a crenellation

Curtain wall - the outer wall of a castle

Moat - ditch that is dry or with water around all or part of a castle

Slit - opening in wall for firing arrows

Bailey - courtyard of level ground with enclosed spaces called wards

Tower - tall, narrow structure that stands by itself or connected to another structure

3. What observations can you make about how the castle was designed for military purposes?

4. Why is the coast of Wales dotted by massive English castles?

Stena Line Ferry

Ports are the landing place for ships where cargo and people are loaded and unloaded. They are a vital part of maritime infrastructure. Cargo or products need to move for commerce. People and vehicles on ferries depend on an organized system for travel.

With the Stena Line ferry being the largest ferry in Europe, a systematic process is needed for loading and unloading vehicles along with people. Algorithms — instructions to solve a problem — can be used. Mathematical formulas help create a systematic process to maximize the use of space and provide order while also setting safety parameters.

At the port, there is a terminal where vehicles are assigned how to enter the ferry via a ramp. Lanes are used to help create order, and the size of vehicles must be considered. Vehicles must be closely arranged yet not too snug that doors cannot be opened.

With scissors, cut out paper or cardboard to represent a ferry and ramp. Draw lanes. Create a plan for loading and unloading that takes into account the different sizes of vehicles, the need for a system with some efficiency, and the possibility of some vehicles arriving close to departure time. Arrange and move various-sized small game pieces, small toy cars, or both to represent loading and unloading the ferry.

How do you create order in your own life? While there are things that happen that are unexpected, having some order can help as we navigate challenging situations.

Optional: Teacher's Discretion No Yes

Due Date: _____

With parent permission or guidance, explore books or online sources about the loading and unloading process for different ferries.

Materials needed:

- Various-sized small game pieces, small toy cars, or both
- Paper or cardboard
- Scissors
- Ruler





→ It's a new day! And today, we are driving to south Wales. Two-thirds of the population of Wales lives in or around Cardiff, the capital city, located on the southern coast of Wales. While most visitors to Wales spend some time in the capital, our destination is just east of Cardiff. We are on our way to Caerleon, an old Roman villa and the supposed location of King Arthur's Camelot.

Are you familiar with the tales of King Arthur? Arthur was a legendary warrior king who led Britain to defeat the Saxon invaders at the close of the 5th century. Whether King Arthur was fact or fiction has long been debated by historians. Arthur's name occurs in Old English poetry and in such texts as Geoffrey of Monmouth's 12th-century *Historia Regum Britanniae* (*A History of the Kings of Britain*). But are any of them true?

Many tales have been handed down through the tradition of oral storytelling in the regions of southern Wales and Brittany in northern France. Celtic folklore depicts King Arthur as a mighty and moral hero of the realm, surrounded by trusted friends and mortal enemies. He was the Red Dragon of Wales. His family's royal crest is proudly represented on the Welsh flag even to this day. Stories of King Arthur, his wife Guinevere, and his most trusted knight Lancelot have been told and retold for over a thousand years. Arthurian literature thrived during the Middle Ages and then died away in the centuries that followed. However, there was a major





resurgence in fascination with this British king and his company of extraordinary companions during the 19th century. Even today, in the 21st century, the legend lives on not only in literature but also in film, theater, and other media.

Key figures in the Arthurian tales are the gallant Knights of the Round Table. The famous circular table was supposedly constructed especially for this imposing group of men to signify that all were of equal rank in Arthur's kingdom. It was located in Camelot, King Arthur's primary fortress and the place he held court. Most scholars place the location of Camelot here in Caerleon, and local businesses are proud to promote this myth by selling an assortment of King Arthur souvenirs. While no ruins have been found of Arthur's castle, other fascinating ruins certainly do exist here.

In Caerleon, we find the remains of Isca Augusta, a Roman legionary fortress dating back to A.D. 43, and an even older hilltop fortification dating back to around the Iron Age, likely built more than 3,000 years ago. Camelot or no Camelot, this place gives us a glimpse into some very ancient history.

Driving back north, we have one more place to visit in Wales before we leave the island of Great Britain. The town names here seem awfully difficult to pronounce, don't they? On the highway, we see signs for Llanvihangel Crucorney, Cwmystwyth, Llanrhaeadr-ym-Mochnant, and Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog. Can you pronounce any of these words? Here's a little bit of help. The "w" is actually a long vowel, which sounds like an English double-o as in "pool," but the double-l is unlike any sound we use in the English language. In the field of **linguistics** — the study of language — this is called a *voiceless alveolar lateral fricative*, and it is pronounced like a silent L or a forward S. Now that you have had one short language lesson in Welsh, you may feel more prepared to pronounce one of the longest town names in the entire world. The town is in north Wales. Its name is Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogoch.

linguistics: scientific study of language or speech



Wow, what a name! It means, “Saint Mary’s church in the hollow of the white hazel near to the fierce whirlpool of Saint Tysilio of the red cave.”

While the name of this town is intriguing, this is not our final stop in Wales. But don’t worry! We are almost there! However, as we drive through the Welsh countryside, reading the various signs in both languages, we are suddenly struck by the view. It is almost like we stepped into an animated story, as the scenery is so picture perfect. The curving hillsides slope gently down to meet each other in a lush green valley, meticulously manicured and divided into lots by low stone walls enclosing fluffy white Welsh mountain sheep and curly-haired Welsh black cattle. This postcard-perfect scene is too good to miss. Let’s stop to take some photos.

Look there! On the ground moving along at quite a rapid pace is a rainbow leaf beetle, *Chrysolina cerealis*, unique to the Welsh habitat; it is considered endangered in the United Kingdom. Snap a photo of that beautiful bug to show your friends at home. With some stunning photos captured, let’s pile back into the car and finish our journey.



We are now pulling into the quaint Welsh town of Ruthin. This much simpler name comes from the Welsh words *rhudd*, which means “red,” and *din*, which means “fort.” “Red fort” refers to the color of the red sandstone used to build the castle here in 1277. The original name for the castle was Castell Coch yng Ngwern-fôr, meaning “Red Castle in the Sea Swamps.” Ruthin has had its fair share of flooding over the years, as it is situated in a low valley where the water flows during heavy rains. Castell Coch, which was originally the residence of Edward I’s brother, was the first castle to be stormed by Owain Glyndwr during the Last War of Independence. Now the castle is a hotel. This is where we’ll spend our final night in Great Britain!

Before we turn in for the night, let’s stroll around the charming town center. After the Last War, Ruthin was rebuilt into a fine medieval marketplace town. There is a lovely old church here that is still used as a

church today, but the old courthouse building with its original gibbet (gallows) still visible just below the eaves has been converted into a bank.

The last time the gibbet was used was in the year 1679. Father Charles Mahoney, an Irish Franciscan monk, was shipwrecked off the coast near Pembrokeshire in south Wales yet somehow managed to survive and swim ashore. He traveled north in hopes of completing his homeward journey to Ireland but was arrested because he was wearing a **habit**, the traditional garb of monks.

He was tried and convicted of the crime of being a Catholic priest in an era when Catholicism was against the law in Britain. He was sentenced to death here at the old courthouse.



Bara
brith

That is some tragic history for you, and you can learn quite a lot more about past criminals (or supposed criminals) and their punishments down at the Ruthin Gaol, which is the Old English spelling of “jail.” Or, if you would rather, we can pop into the corner bakery instead and enjoy some Welsh baked goods, such as Welsh cakes or bara brith, which means “speckled bread.” Welsh cakes are a bit like biscuits with a sprinkling of sugar over the top, and bara brith is a fruit loaf made with chopped dried fruit bits and sweet spices, similar to a Christmas fruitcake. Usually, bara brith is served sliced with butter alongside a cup of hot tea in the afternoon. It sounds like that will hit the spot.

With full stomachs and the anticipation of staying overnight in an 800-year-old castle, we practically skip up the hill to reach our hotel. What a beautiful country Wales is! And such a fascinating if complicated history it shares with her neighbor, England. It has been such a delight to roam around this huge island nation exploring all Great Britain has to offer. Where will we go next?

habit: long, loose garment worn by a member of a religious order



Say “oo” for “w” while in Wales!

Myth or Legend:

- ✓ The supposed location of King Arthur’s Camelot is the old Roman villa of Caerleon.
- ✓ King Arthur’s royal crest from his family is represented on the Welsh flag.
- ✓ Lancelot and the Knights of the Round Table met in Camelot.

Locations:

- ✓ Two-thirds of Wales’ population live in the capital city of Cardiff.
- ✓ Town names include Llanvihangel, Cwmystwyth, and Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceirog.
- ✓ The “w” in Welsh is pronounced like the English double-o as in “pool.”
- ✓ Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwllllantysiliogogoch is a town with one of the longest names in the world.
- ✓ Ruthin was named “Red fort” after the red sandstone used to build Castell Coch.

TIMELINE



- 1282 ▶ Edward I invades Wales and builds Caernarfon Castle.
- 1535 ▶ Wales is officially incorporated into England by the Laws in Wales Acts.

Short Answer

Write a short answer to the questions.

1. Two-thirds of the population of Wales live in what city? _____
2. What is mined for in Wales? _____
3. What are some of the animals that live in Wales? _____
4. What does Red Castle or Castell Coch yng Ngwern-fôr mean? _____

5. What is the name of Welsh cakes? _____

Rename Your Town or City

Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwlllantysiliogogoch has claimed the title of one of the longest town names in the world.

The original name for Llanfairpwllgwyngyllgogerychwyrndrobwlllantysiliogogoch in Wales was originally shorter until it reached this length. Without a doubt, the meaning of the long name gives details on its location. Landmarks, church buildings, and landscape shape its meaning.

What does it mean in Welsh? “Saint Mary’s Church in the hollow of the white hazel near the rapid whirlpool and the Church of Saint Tysilio of the red cave.”

Bring your creativity and knowledge of where you live to create a new long name for your town or city. What are landmarks, buildings or other structures of significance to your faith, and descriptions of landscape? Try combining all your words together without spaces to form a creative new name for your town or city.



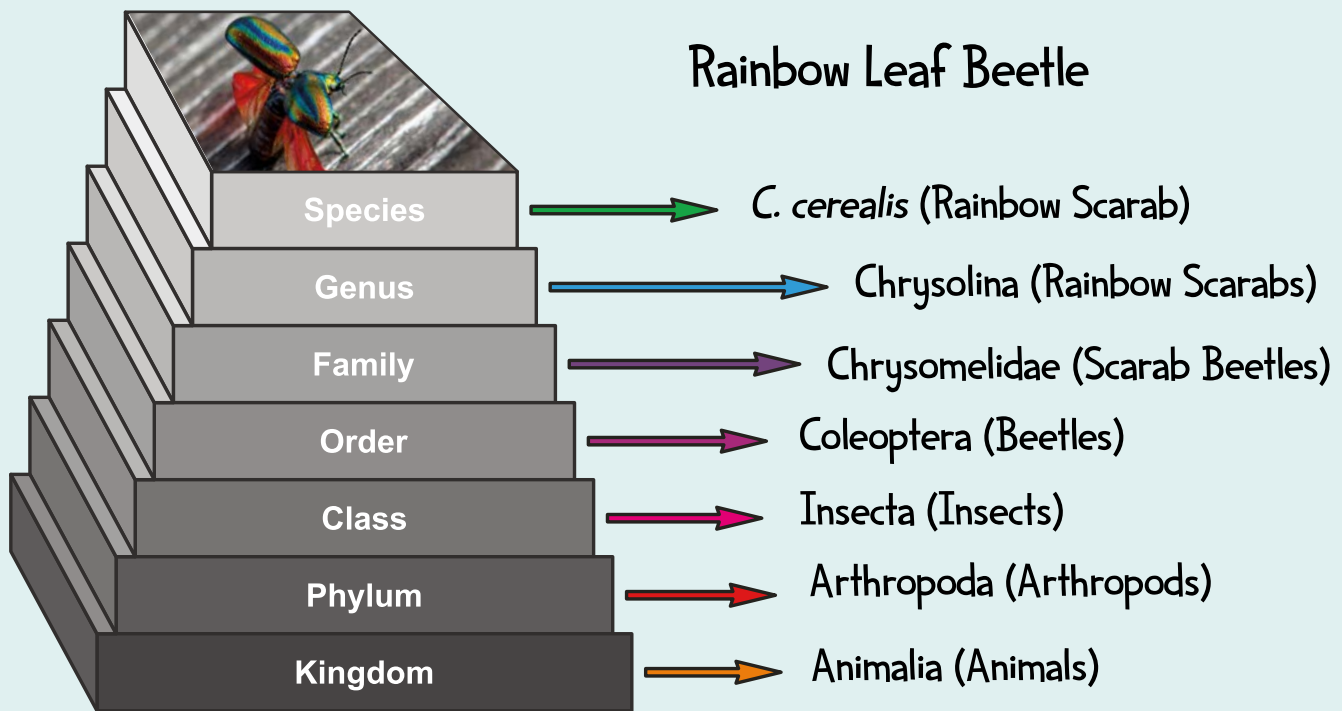
Search for Insects

Chrysolina cerealis is classified as the rainbow beetle's species in the animal kingdom. The rainbow beetle is found in Wales and in a few other locations in Europe. When we learn in Genesis of every "kind" being created, we are learning about the family or order. This

is the classification system: kingdom, phylum, class, order, family, genus, species. The "kind" in Genesis comes from the word *baramin* that may be associated with order or family. So, there are variations in an order or family to create uniquely designed beetles that adapt to their habitat and showcase originality within God's ordered creation. The multicolored iridescent shell of the rainbow leaf beetle glimmers in the sunlight.

Materials needed:

- Magnifying glass
- Drawing paper and drawing supplies



Optional: Teacher's Discretion No Yes Due Date: _____

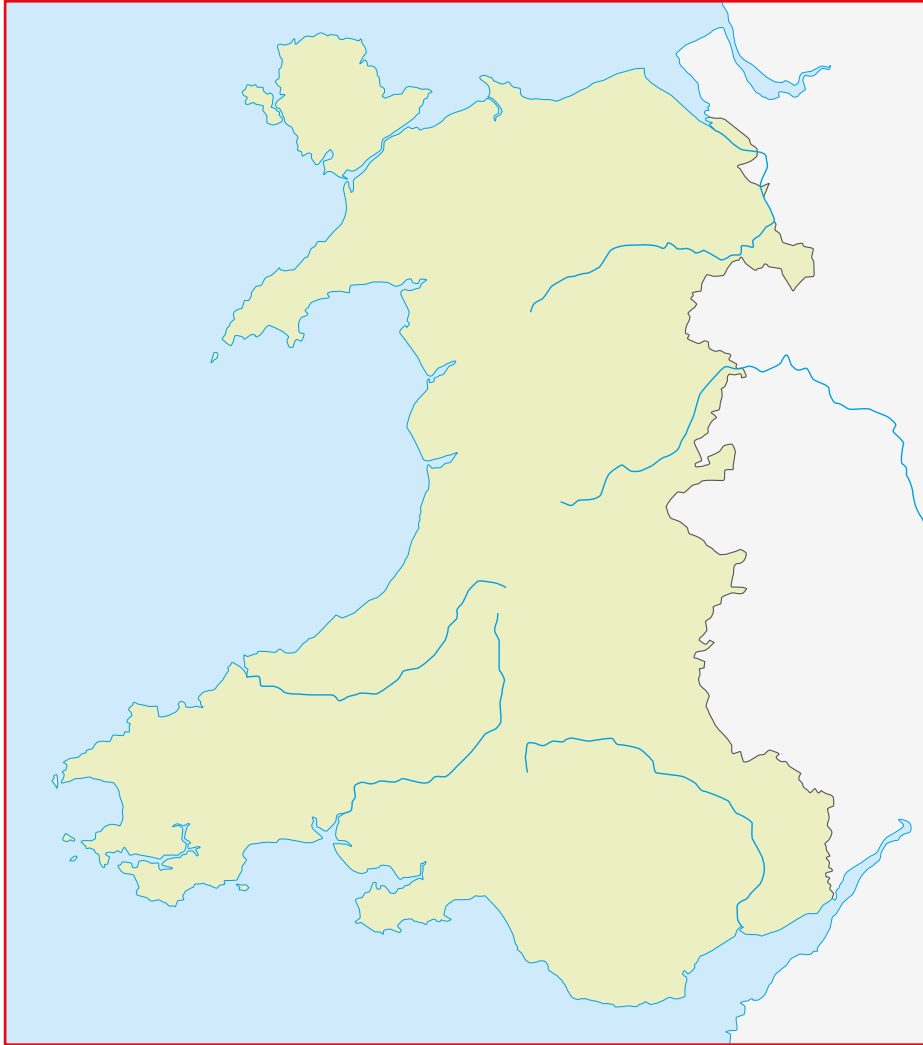
With your parent's permission or guidance, explore outside or even go for a hike or walk to discover insects where you live. Use a magnifying glass to examine the unique characteristics of the insects you locate. Draw one or more insects you locate. To learn more about the Rainbow Beetle, explore the Answers in Genesis website.

Then God said, "Let the earth bring forth living creatures after their kind: cattle and creeping things and beasts of the earth after their kind": and it was so.

—Genesis 1:24

Mapping It Out!

Complete the map of the country of Wales in the box below. Refer to the map on page 383.



Label the following places on your map. You can use colored pencils to shade areas of land or water, draw rivers and mountains, etc.

- Wales
- Irish Sea
- Holyhead
- Caernarfon
- Add a star ★ for the capital city of Cardiff.

Flashcards

Make flashcards of the bolded glossary words from this lesson. Then, either add drawings of the terms or act them out in charades. Be creative!

Welsh corgi





A Tasty Tour

[optional]



Rarebit

Ingredients:

- 4 slices thick bread
- 2 egg yolks
- 2 tablespoons sour cream
- $\frac{3}{4}$ teaspoon Worcestershire sauce
- 1 teaspoon mustard (Dijon for spicy)
- 2 cups cheddar cheese, grated

NOTE: Requires adult supervision and participation.

Optional: Teacher's Discretion

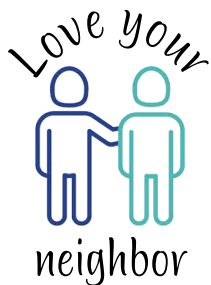
No Yes Due Date: _____

Directions:

1. Toast the bread on both sides.
2. In a bowl, whisk together the egg yolks, sour cream, mustard, and Worcestershire sauce.
3. Stir in the grated cheese and any other ingredients you want to add.
4. Spread the egg and cheese sauce mixture right up to the edges of the toast and grill for 2–3 minutes until golden brown.

Learn Geography Terms

Page 342 is a reference page for understanding the terms geographers use to describe landforms.



Christianity is the religion of more than 40% of Wales, and a slightly larger percentage are non-religious. Just like other parts of the world, there are people God created who do not recognize Him. We humbly ask you, Lord, for wisdom and boldness. James 1:5 tells us, “But if any of you lacks wisdom, let him ask of God, who gives to all generously and without reproach, and it will be given to him.”

Crossword Puzzle

Complete the crossword puzzle using the hints below.



ACROSS

3. Rhudd in Welsh means _____
5. Largest park in Wales
6. Nickname for King Edward the First
7. Broth soups are known as _____
9. Old English spelling of “jail”
10. Welsh for “the red ridge”
12. Welsh language is called _____

DOWN

1. Roman legionary fortress
2. A knight of the Round Table of Camelot
4. Majority of people in Wales speak this language
8. Melted cheese on toast is called _____
11. Welsh name for Wales

Make a Topographical Map: Part 1

Let's create a topographical map.

1. Choose between creating a map of Wales or of Wales and England.
2. Cut cardboard to desired size.
3. With a pencil and yardstick or ruler, draw and label the lines of latitude and longitude on your cardboard.
4. Using the latitude and longitude lines as a guide, draw the outline of Wales or Wales and England.
5. In a mixing bowl, stir together 4 cups flour and 2 cups salt. Gradually add 2 cups of water. Knead salt dough until smooth.
6. Arrange the salt dough on your map space and form higher elevations according to the topographical map information.
7. Allow map to dry for 1 to 2 days.

Materials needed:

- Cardboard
- Scissors
- Yardstick or ruler
- 4 cups flour
- 2 cups salt
- 2 cups water
- Mixing bowl

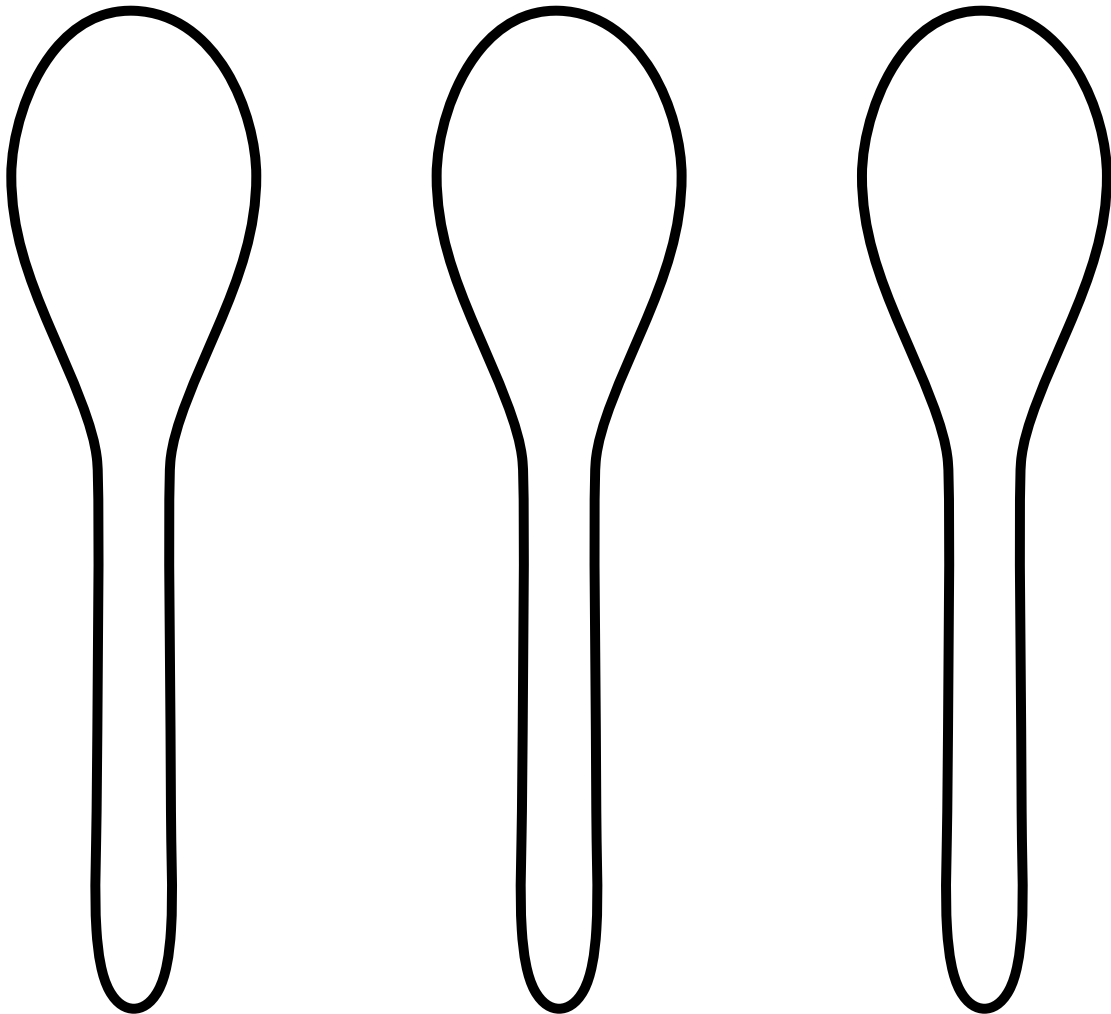


You will be painting and labeling your topographical map on Day 130 of the course as Part 2 of this activity.

Welsh Lovespoons

The Welsh have a special tradition centered around a spoon. Wooden lovespoons would be carefully-crafted by a young man, who would then give the spoon to the girl he loves. It was a way to show how much he loved her and that he was skilled and could make money for his future wife and family.

Let's get creative – using markers, colored pencils, or crayons, use the three spoons to tell a story through your designs.



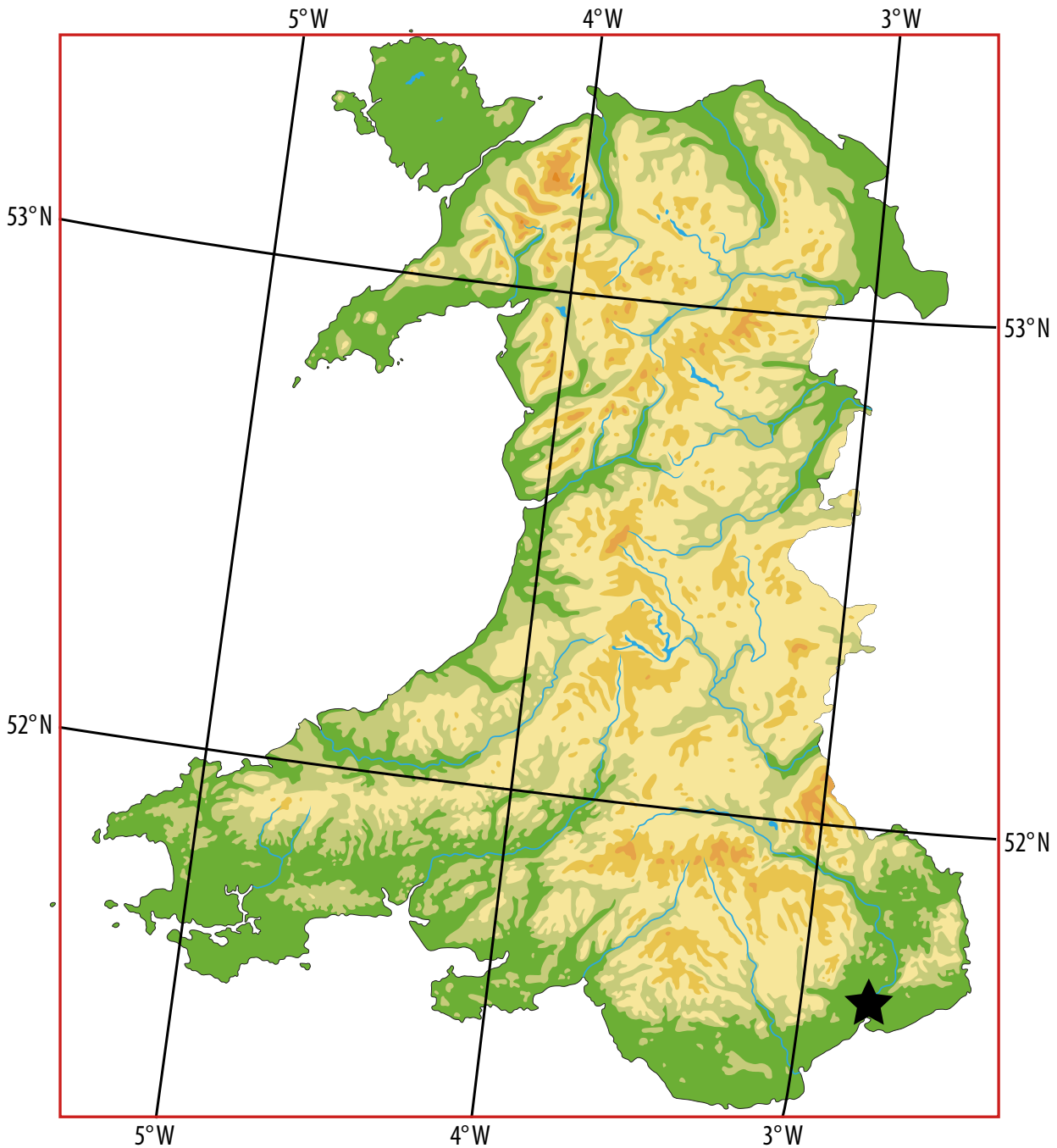
When you have finished, write the short story your design reveals on the lines below.

Make a Topographical Map: Part 2

Refer back to this topographical map and key for Wales as a guide. Paint your plaster topographical map. Then redraw and label the lines of latitude and longitude. Label key sites of water and the capital city.

Materials needed:

- Yardstick or ruler
- Paint
- Paintbrushes



Elevation

- Highest: 3,560 ft (1,058 m)
- Lowest: 0 ft (0 m)

Matching

Match each word or phrase to the correct description.

- | | |
|--|--------------|
| 1. _____ Person lacking social skills and manners; rough or violent | a. Barbarian |
| 2. _____ Fighters for political, social, or religious causes during medieval times | b. Pagan |
| 3. _____ A condition of being safe or sheltered from pursuit, danger, or trouble | c. Refuge |
| 4. _____ A person holding religious beliefs other than those of the main world religions | d. Crusaders |
| 5. _____ A state in which all property is owned and shared equally | e. Communism |

Fill in the Blank

Complete the correct answer in the blanks provided.

1. Riga is the capital city of Latvia and was once a _____ fishing village.
2. The white wagtail is the national bird of _____.
3. The _____ _____ refers to the materials created of various objects, such as tools and jewelry, from stone and bronze.
4. _____ won the Battle of Grunwald.
5. The Curonian Spit is a UNESCO World _____ Site.

Multiple Choice

Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. In 1390, Welsh raiders stormed the Crooked Castle in Lithuania using a weapon called the _____.
 - a. Welsh raider
 - b. Welsh dog
 - c. Fierce dog
 - d. Welsh cat

2. A translucent honey-colored substance, amber is from fossilized tree _____.
 - a. Storks
 - b. Resin
 - c. Bark
 - d. Crosses

3. In Estonia, you may try _____ through wet, spongy ground.
 - a. Playing basketball
 - b. Sandboarding
 - c. Taking a ferry
 - d. Bog-shoeing

4. The Curonian Spit is located in
 - a. Lithuania
 - b. Latvia
 - c. Estonia
 - d. Finland

5. A sweet confection made from sugar or honey and almond meal is _____ that is used to craft cakes, confections, and even large creations.
 - a. Saint
 - b. Rye bread
 - c. Marzipan
 - d. Biezpiena Sierins

Finish the Map

Label the following locations on the map:

1. Baltic Sea
2. Lithuania
3. Latvia
4. Estonia
5. Tallinn



Name _____

Multiple Choice

Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. A translucent honey-colored substance, amber is from fossilized tree _____.
 - a. Storks
 - b. Resin
 - c. Bark
 - d. Crosses
2. The White Cliffs of _____ can be seen across the English Channel in the country of France on a clear day.
 - a. Clover
 - b. Rover
 - c. Stover
 - d. Dover
3. The _____ carries warm water up from the equator, which cools in the northern hemisphere and then returns to the southern hemisphere.
 - a. Saaremaa Island
 - b. Crusader
 - c. Maarahvas
 - d. Trans-Atlantic Gulf Stream
4. In Estonia, you may try _____ through wet, spongy ground.
 - a. Playing basketball
 - b. Sandboarding
 - c. Taking a ferry
 - d. Bog-shoeing

Fill in the Blank

1. Cambridge was a farm, then a trading center for _____, then a location for the University of Cambridge.
2. Riga is the capital city of Latvia and was once a _____ fishing village.
3. The _____ _____ refers to the materials created of various objects, such as tools and jewelry, from stone and bronze.
4. An archipelago is a group of _____.
5. The polar bear travels by _____, arrives in Iceland, comes from Greenland, and does not usually stay.

Finish the Map

Label the following locations on the map:

1. The Baltic Sea
2. Sweden
3. London
4. England
5. Scotland
6. Wales
7. Northern Ireland
8. North Sea
9. Lithuania
10. Latvia
11. Iceland
12. Reykjavík
13. Atlantic Ocean
14. Stockholm
15. Oslo
16. Estonia

