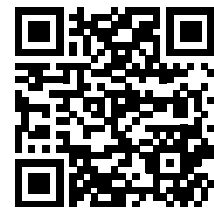


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## Discovering Scotland's Trade



In the early days, Scotland's economy was heavily reliant on trade. The Scots traded \_\_\_\_\_, which was one of their most important exports. They would exchange it for \_\_\_\_\_ that were not readily available in their homeland. In addition to wool, \_\_\_\_\_ played a crucial role in Scottish trade, particularly with countries across the \_\_\_\_\_.

Trading routes were not just confined to Europe; Scottish merchants ventured as far as the \_\_\_\_\_ regions. These long voyages were made possible by the development of sturdy \_\_\_\_\_, which could withstand rough seas. The Vikings also had a significant \_\_\_\_\_ on Scotland's trade, both as competitors and partners. Another valuable commodity was \_\_\_\_\_, used not just for construction but also for building more ships. Trade fairs were common, where \_\_\_\_\_ from various parts of Europe would come together. The introduction of \_\_\_\_\_ significantly boosted trade, making transactions easier. Scotland's relationship with \_\_\_\_\_ was complex, with periods of both conflict and cooperation affecting trade. The Scottish \_\_\_\_\_ was also bolstered by the clan system, which controlled local production and \_\_\_\_\_. Throughout this period, Scottish trade contributed to the cultural \_\_\_\_\_ and economic development, laying the foundations for the \_\_\_\_\_'s modern economy.

economy North Sea timber exchange England trade fish goods  
impact wool country merchants currency ships Baltic