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Find a used car trade, resell, certified used and retail value used vehicles depending on the condition, mileage and other factors of car sales. Dramatic Glencoe regularly compiles lists of Scotland's most romantic places and it's easy to see why. Plan a visit to this magical place, allowing your imagination to take you there first. Reliable, bare Glencoe mountains look down, dark and unforgiving, on the windy lonely landscape strewn with rocks hills and empty meadows. There are 8 Munros (Scottish mountains over 3,000 feet), their flanks have long stripped almost naked sheep and deer. Popular with climbers, it is one of Scotland's oldest landscapes, with the remains of a volcanic caldera formed more than 450 million years ago. In Scottish Gaelic mythology, it is the legendary home of Celtic hero Fingal and his son Ossian, remembered in Ossian's Cave, a large and dramatic feature on Aonach Dubh (Black Ridge), part of the Glencoe massif also known as the Three Sisters. But his most famous, and most tragic, claim to fame as the site of the Glencoe massacre on February 13, 1692. It's a complicated story of clan feuds, politics and betrayal, but here's the bare bones of history. The MacIains of the Mac McDonald clan has lived in Glencoe for hundreds of years. They were brought to earth by an ancestor who fought alongside Robert the Bruce in Bannockburn. At one time, the MacDonalds were one of the most powerful clans in the Highlands and held the title of Lords of the Islands. Their traditional rivals were the Campbell Clan, and together they engaged in generations of restrained animosity, which consisted, for the most part, of cattle raids and poaching of each other's territories. Probably a little bit like the Hatfields and McCoy. By the end of the 15th century, McDonald's had lost much of its power. In 1493, the Campbells helped James IV, Stuart King of Scotland, abolish the McDonald's Lordship. Their land, including Glencoe, was confiscated by the Crown. Since then, McDonald's has had no legal claims for the land, which they have traditionally been shooed. But they held on to the area by the force of the sword. They became tenants of several different clan chiefs. What happened next is quite confusing. Political animosity grew between Campbell and McDonald's over Campbell's influence at court and as a hand-setting in the mountains. Then, in the 17th century, the MacDonalds chose the losing, Jacobite, side against the Protestant King William of Orange, the monarch of England and Scotland. When the Catholic King Jacobia III fled England to the continent, they sided with the Catholics. In 1691, tired of all the incessant raids and wars in Scotland, King William offered clemency to the Highland clans who rebelled against the Crown, provided that they stopped raiding their neighbours and agreed to take an oath of allegiance to the magistrate by 1 January 1692. The alternative, the king promised, would be death. Teh of the Macdonald clan stretched out as much time as possible, but eventually agreed. Unfortunately for his clan, he went to the wrong castle to take the oath of office - Inverlohi near Fort William instead of Inveraray near Oban. By the time he reached Invera, the deadline had expired for five days. After swearing, McDonald suggested that his clan was safe. But in fact, the order to destroy them had already been given, and forces of 130 soldiers were sent to Glencoe. What makes the Glencoe massacre so horrific is that the McDonald's family, like their leader, assumed they were safe. They welcomed soldiers to their homes, where they entertained them for 10 days. Then, on the night of February 12, under secret orders (some say from his Captain Campbell, some speak from the king himself) soldiers stood up and killed 38 to 40 McDonald's, men, women, children and the elderly as they slept in their beds. The others fled to the mountains. A popular story is that they died there from exposure or starvation. But, it is more likely that they dispersed into the mountains and caves they knew well (after generations as criminals and pastoralists) and survived. The National Trust for Scotland Visitor Centre, from the A82, is a good place to start, with interactive displays that explain the development of the landscape, the local flora and fauna, and this Glencoe story, including all the complex events that led to the massacre. A few simple, low levels, circular walks begin in the center. In addition to the exhibition, the center has a shop, cafe, station where you can plan a walk or get advice from a ranger, and an observation deck where you can use a central telescope to search for buzzards, golden eagles and pine martens. The centre is open all year round, but the clock changes depending on the season. Visit their website for hours and entrance fees. Visit Glencoe and the North Lawn People's Museum, open from April to October. It is located on the terrace of traditional 18th-century cottages in the village of Glencoe near the A82. The museum's collections include Jacobite relics, costumes, toys and household utensils, as well as weapons found on the thatched roofs of local homes hidden after the massacre for more than 200 years. The family has a day in Glencoe activities. This multifunctional center in Ballachulis offers cycling, rock climbing, white water rafting, river buggy, canyoning, bridge swinging and a number of other high adrenaline. For the less adventurous, there's bike hire, woodland walks, mountain biking and gorge walking - a water-based activity they claim is suitable for families with young children. And if your game is even tamer you can try such low adrenaline activities as archery, laser clay shooting, natural trails, electric bikes and golf. Visit their website for a full range of activities and prices. Go skiing. Glencoe Mountain ski resort is one of the most remote areas of Scotland, with lifts and runs at the very top Rannkh Moore, next to Glen's head. Thank you for letting us know! Learn about photosynthesis step by step with this short guide to study. Start with the basics: In plants, photosynthesis is used to convert light energy from sunlight into chemical energy (glucose). Carbon dioxide, water and light are used to produce glucose and oxygen. Photosynthesis is not one chemical reaction, but a set of chemical reactions. General reaction:  $6\text{CO}_2 - 6\text{H}_2\text{O} - \text{light} \rightarrow \text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_6 - 6\text{O}_2$  To photosynthesis reaction can be classified as light-dependent reactions and dark reactions. Chlorophyll is a key molecule for photosynthesis, although other pigments of the carotenoids are also involved. There are four (4) types of chlorophyll: a, b, c and d. Although we usually think of plants as having chlorophyll and photosynthesis, many microorganisms use this molecule, including some prokaryotic cells. In plants, chlorophyll is found in a special structure called chloroplast. Reactions to photosynthesis occur in different areas of chloroplast. Chloroplast has three membranes (internal, external, thylacoid) and is divided into three compartments (stroma, thylacoid space, inter-membrane space). Dark reactions occur in the stroma. Light reactions occur on thylacoid membranes. There are several forms of photosynthesis. In addition, other organisms convert energy into food using non-synthetic reactions (e.g. lithotroph and methanogenic bacteria) Products of photosynthesis Here is a rundown of the steps used by plants and other organisms to use solar energy to produce chemical energy: In plants, photosynthesis usually occurs in leaves. Here plants can get raw materials for photosynthesis all in one convenient place. Carbon dioxide and oxygen enter/exit from leaves through pores called stomata. Water is delivered to the leaves of the roots through the vascular system. Chlorophyll in chloroplasts inside leaf cells absorbs sunlight. The process of photosynthesis is divided into two main parts: light-dependent reactions and light-dependent or dark reactions. A light-dependent reaction occurs when solar energy is captured to make a molecule called ATP (adenosine triphosphate). A dark reaction occurs when ATP is used to produce glucose (Calvin Cycle). Chlorophyll and other carotenoids form so-called antenna complexes. The antenna complexes transmit light energy to one of two types of photochemical reaction centers: P700, which is part of Photosystem I, or P680, which is part of Photosystem II. Excited electrons are transmitted to electronic techniques, leaving the reaction center in an oxidized state. Light-dependent reactions produce carbohydrates using ATP and NADPH, which are formed from light-dependent reactions. Not all wavelengths of light are absorbed during photosynthesis. Green actually a color that is reflected. Light that is absorbed breaks down water into hydrogen and oxygen:  $\text{H}_2\text{O} - \text{light energy} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \text{O}_2 + 2\text{H}^+$  Excited electrons from the Photosystem I can use the electronic transport chain to reduce the oxidized P700. This sets up a proton gradient that can generate ATP. The end result of this cyclical electron flow, called cyclical phosphorylation, is the generation of ATP and P700. Excited electrons from the Photosystem I could flow through another electronic transport chain to produce NADPH, which is used to synthesize carbogidraty. This is a non-cyclical pathway in which the P700 is reduced by an excited electron from Photosystem II. Excited electron from Photosystem II flows through the electronic transport chain from the excited P680 to the oxidized form of the P700, creating a proton gradient between the stroma and the thylacoids that generates ATP. The net result of this reaction is called non-cyclical photophosphorylation. Water brings in the electron needed to regenerate the reduced P680. Cutting each NADP molecule to NADPH uses two electrons and requires four photons. Two ATP molecules are formed. Dark reactions don't require light, but they don't prevent it, either. For most plants, dark reactions occur during the daytime. A dark reaction occurs in the stroma of chloroplast. This reaction is called carbon fixation or The Calvin Cycle. In this reaction, carbon dioxide is converted to sugar using ATP and NADPH. Carbon dioxide is combined with 5-carbon sugar to form 6-carbon sugar. 6-carbon sugar is broken down into two sugar molecules, glucose and fructose, which can be used to produce sucrose. The reaction requires 72 photons of light. The effectiveness of photosynthesis is limited by environmental factors, including light, water and carbon dioxide. When the stomata is closed, the plants can begin photorepization. Plants called C4 plants support high levels of carbon dioxide inside cells that make glucose to help avoid photorepization. C4 plants produce carbohydrates more efficiently than conventional C3 plants, provided that carbon dioxide limits and enough light is available to support the reaction. At moderate temperatures, too much of the energy burden falls on plants to make the C4 strategy worthwhile (named 3 and 4 due to the amount of carbon in the intermediate reaction). C4 plants thrive in hot, dry climates. Study Questions Here are some questions you can ask yourself to help you determine if you really understand the basics of how photosynthesis works. Identify photosynthesis. What materials are needed for photosynthesis? What is being done? Write a general reaction to photosynthesis. Describe what happens during the cyclical phosphorylation of the photo system I. How electrons are transmitted to the synthesis of ATP? Describe the carbon-fixing reactions or the Calvin cycle. What enzyme is the enzyme Reaction? What are the products of the reaction? Do you feel ready to test yourself? Take the photosynthesis quiz! Quiz!

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