

Welcome to Spain



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Introduction

It's officially the Kingdom of Spain (Spanish: Reino de España), is a sovereign state located on the Iberian Peninsula in southwestern Europe. Its mainland is bordered to the south and east by the Mediterranean Sea except for a small land boundary with Gibraltar; to the north and northeast by France, Andorra, and the Bay of Biscay; and to the west and northwest by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean. Along with France and Morocco, it is one of only three countries to have both Atlantic and Mediterranean coastlines. Spain's 1,214 km (754 mi) border with Portugal is the longest uninterrupted border within the European Union.



What does “Hispania” means?

The origins of the Roman name Hispania, from which the modern name “**España**” was derived, are uncertain and probably unknown due to inadequate evidence.

It may be a derivation of the Phoenician I-Shpania, meaning “**island of rabbits**”, “**land of rabbits**” or “edge”, a reference to Spain's location at the end of the Mediterranean; Roman coins struck in the region from the reign of Hadrian show a female figure with a coney at her feet, and Strabo called it the “land of the rabbits”.



Geography of Spain

At 505,992 km² (195,365 sq mi), Spain is the world's fifty-second largest country and Europe's fourth largest country. It is some 47,000 km² smaller than France and 81,000 km² larger than the US state of California. Mount Teide (Tenerife, Canary Islands) is the highest mountain peak in Spain and is the third largest volcano in the world from its base.



Climate of Spain

Three main climatic zones can be separated, according to geographical situation:

The **Mediterranean** climate, characterized by warm and dry summers. It is dominant in the peninsula, it is found in the central and northern-central of Spain (e.g. Valladolid, Burgos, León).

The **semi-arid** climate, located in the southeastern quarter of the country, especially in the region of Murcia and in the Ebro valley. In contrast with the Mediterranean climate, the dry season extends beyond the summer.

The **oceanic** climate, located in the northern quarter of the country, especially in the region of Basque Country, Cantabria, Asturias and partly Galicia. In contrary to the Mediterranean climate, winter and summer temperatures are influenced by the ocean, and have no seasonal drought



Tourism

One of the most important parts of the economy of Spain is Marbella's tourism. The climate of Spain, its geographical location, popular coastlines, diverse landscapes, historical legacy, vibrant culture and excellent infrastructure, has made Spain's international tourist industry among the largest in the world. In the last five decades, international tourism in Spain has grown to become the second largest in the world in terms of spending, worth approximately 40 billion Euros or about 5% of GDP in 2006.

Bullfighting

Bullfighting , is a traditional spectacle of **Spain**, Portugal, southern France and some Latin American countries (Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela and Peru), in which one or more bulls are fought in a bullring. Although a blood sport, by definition, some followers of the spectacle prefer to view it as a 'fine art' and not a sport, as there are no elements of competition in the proceedings.



Running of bulls

The Running of the Bulls is a practice that involves running in front of a small group of cattle, typically six, of the “toro bravo” breed that have been let loose on a course of a sectioned-off subset of a town's streets.

The most famous one is the feast of **San Fermin**.

They are also traditionally held in other places such as towns and villages across Spain.

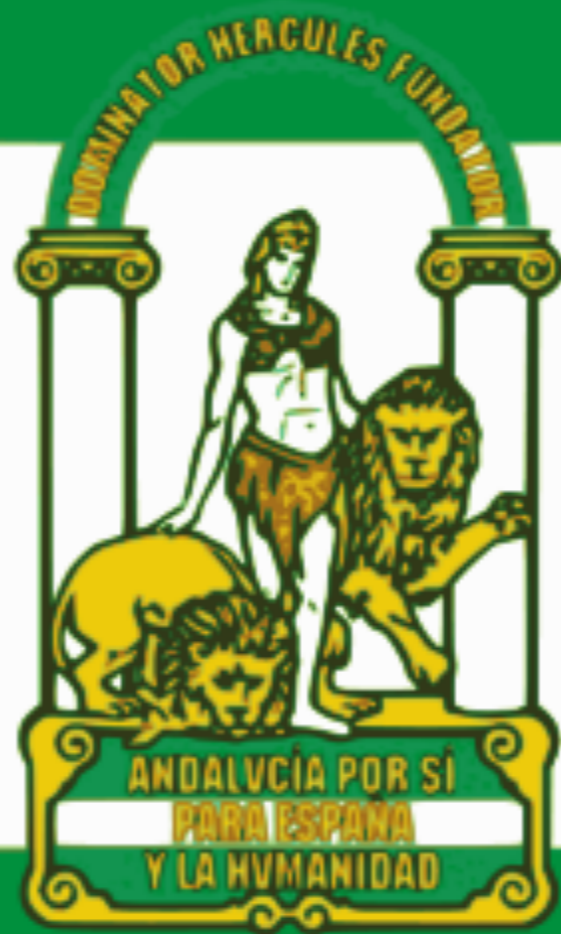
The origin of this event comes from the need to transport the bulls from the off-site corrals where they had spent the night, to the bullring where they would be killed in the evening. Youngsters would jump among them to show off their bravado.



“La Tomatina”

It's a festival that is held in the Valencian town of Buñol, a town located 30 km (19 miles) from the Mediterranean, in which participants throw tomatoes and get involved in this tomato fight purely for fun. It is held on the last Wednesday of August, during the week of festivities of Buñol.





Andalusia

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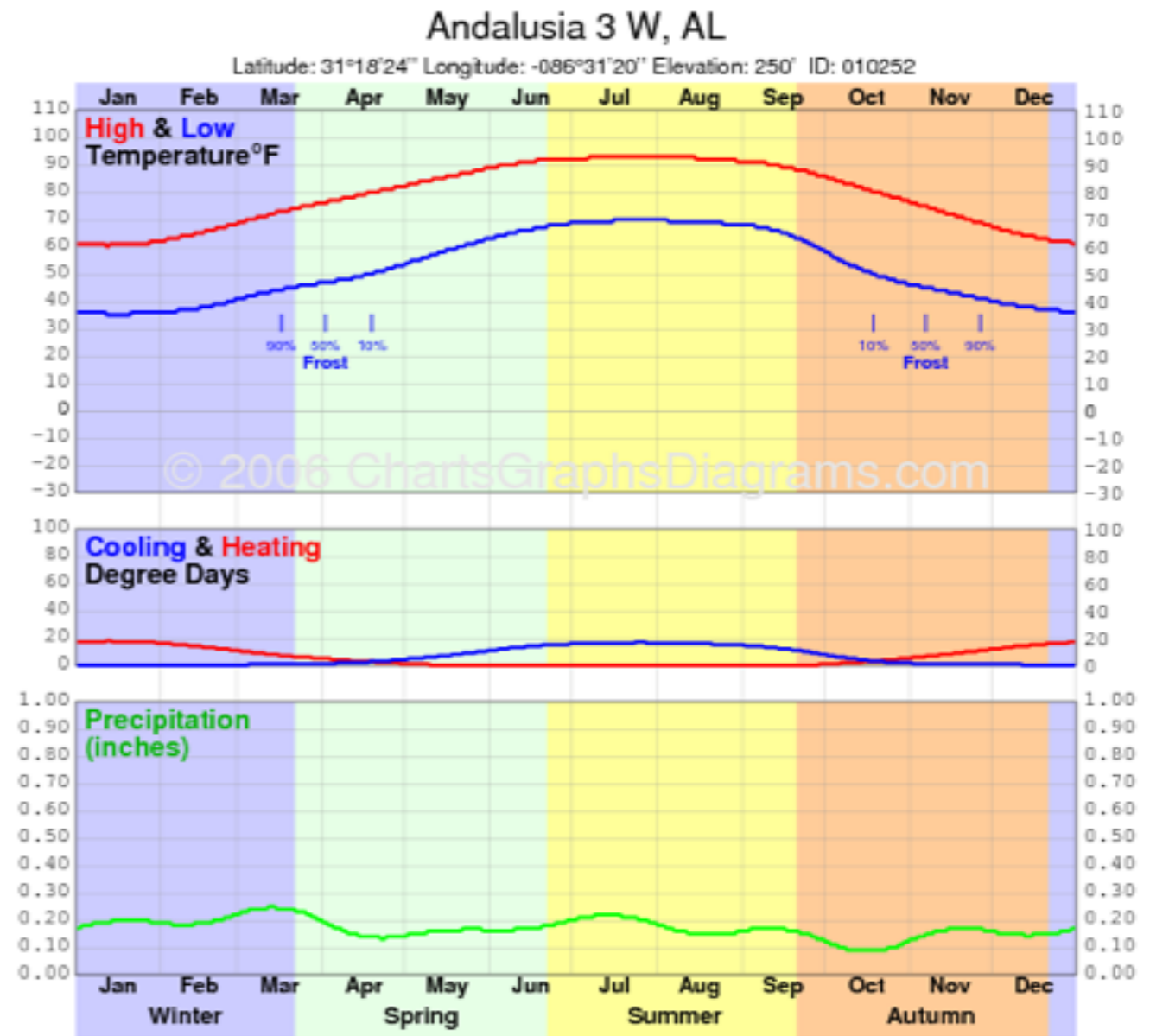
Where is it and what is it?

Andalusia (in Spanish, Andalucía), is the most populated and the second largest autonomous community in Spain. It's placed in the south of the Iberian peninsula and it's divided into eight provinces: Almería, Cádiz, Córdoba, Jaén, Seville, Huelva, Granada and Málaga, in which we are



Climate

We are in a warm-temperate region, and in general, we experience a Mediterranean climate. We have dry summers, and sometimes, extremely hot temperatures. In winter, it's really cold in some parts, but not so much in others. We have a considerable climatic variety, as you see. The hottest provinces are Córdoba and Seville, and the coldest are Granada and Córdoba.



Flora and Fauna

Andalusia's typical flora is the mediterranean forest, characterized by leafy perennials, adapted to the long and dry summers. The dominant species are the Holly Oak, the Cork Oak, pines in general, and pinsapo, as well as olives and almonds.



We have a very extend biodiversity, even more in fauna, because we can find more than 400 of the 630 vertebrate species extant in Spain here, in Andalusia. The typical animals are Iberian lynx, the fallow deer, the Spanish ibex and the greater flamingo.



History

Andalusian was first conquered by Carthaginians, which were defeated by The Romans, and it was named Baetica. After The Romans, came the Visigoths and the Byzantine Empire, from 552 until 624.

After them, they came to conquer the Muslims and the Islamics, who renamed our province as Al-Andalus, and they stayed here from 711 until 1492, with the fall of Granada.

The Catholic Kings named Al-Andalus as Andalusia, and from here, the famous Christopher Columbus made the first expedition that resulted to learning about the existence of America.

The plague of the 16th century was one of the worst epidemics in Andalusia's history, leading to more than 200,000 deaths, especially in Málaga and Seville. Now, Andalusia is one of the 17 autonomous communities in Spain, and the regional Government of Andalusia (Junta de Andalucía) includes the Parliament of Andalusia, its chosen president, a Consultative Council and other bodies.



Customs and society

Andalusia has a lot of social customs, many of which have their roots under the Muslim influence. In its own customs, the Catholicism and the flamenco dresses tend to be very colorful. Head coverings, like the mantón, are also common. Cities like Almería and Granada are influenced by Moorish architecture.



Huelva



Cádiz



Málaga



Almería

In Cádiz, traditional costumes are worn at bullfights and parties, and the 'cante jondo' is a form of religious song, very popular in Granada. In Jaén, the 'cante jondo' is a flamenco style originating in Málaga. The 'cante jondo' is better known religious events in Spain.



Sevilla



Córdoba



Granada



Jaén



Food

The Andalusian diet varies, especially between coast and interior, but it's basically based on: cereals, olive oil, dried fruits, meat, and wine. Our most famous dishes are:

- Fried fish (pescaíto frito)
- Seafood
- Gazpacho
- Migas de harina
- Polvorones (for christmas)
- Jamón Serrano (ham)



MARBELLA

Marbella



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Introduction

Marbella is a city and municipally that belongs to the province of Málaga. It is part of the well-known Costa del Sol.

It is situated on the Mediterranean Sea, between Málaga and Gibraltar Strait.

It is one of the most important tourist cities of the Costa del Sol and most of the year is an international tourist attraction.

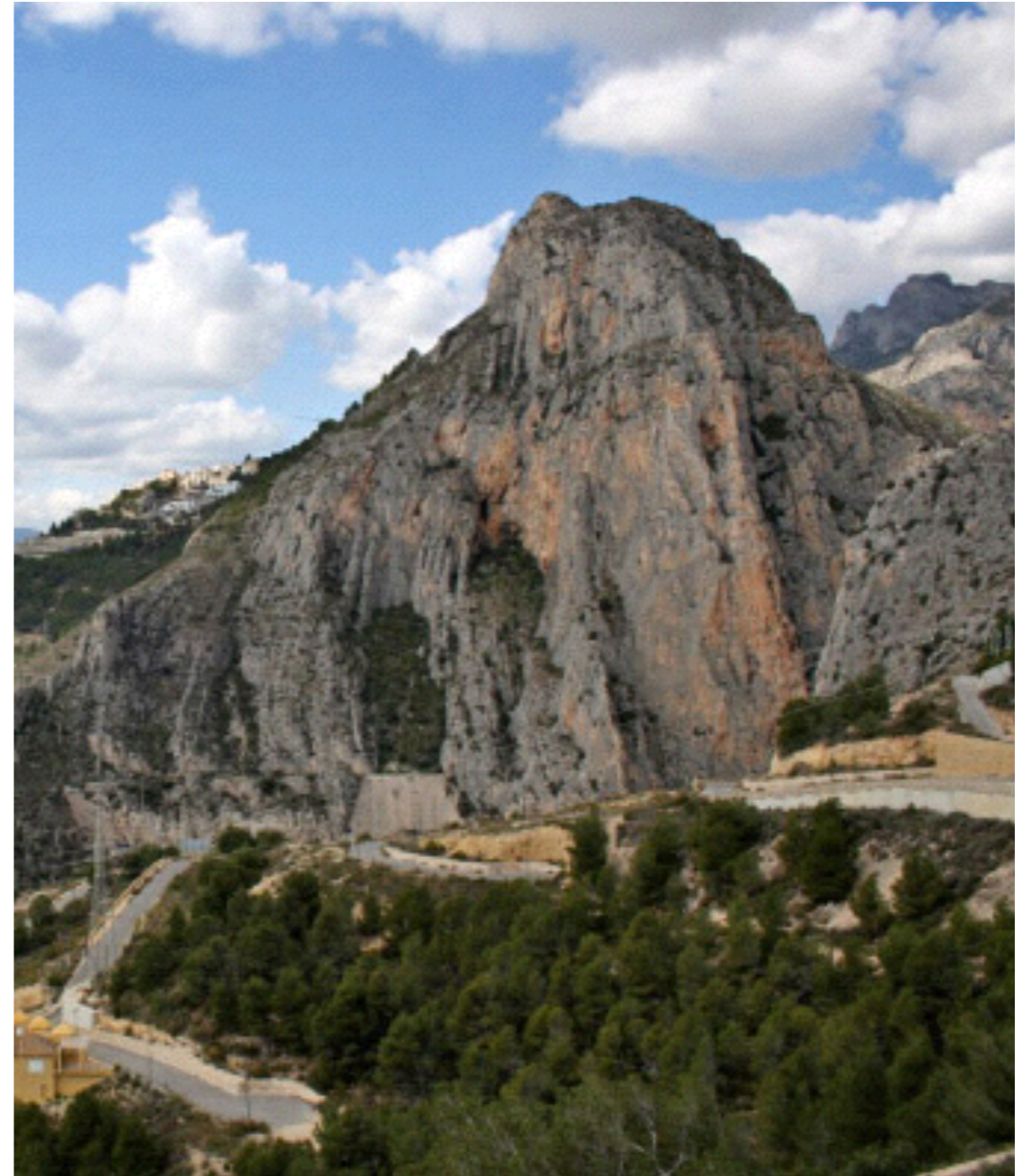


Geographical

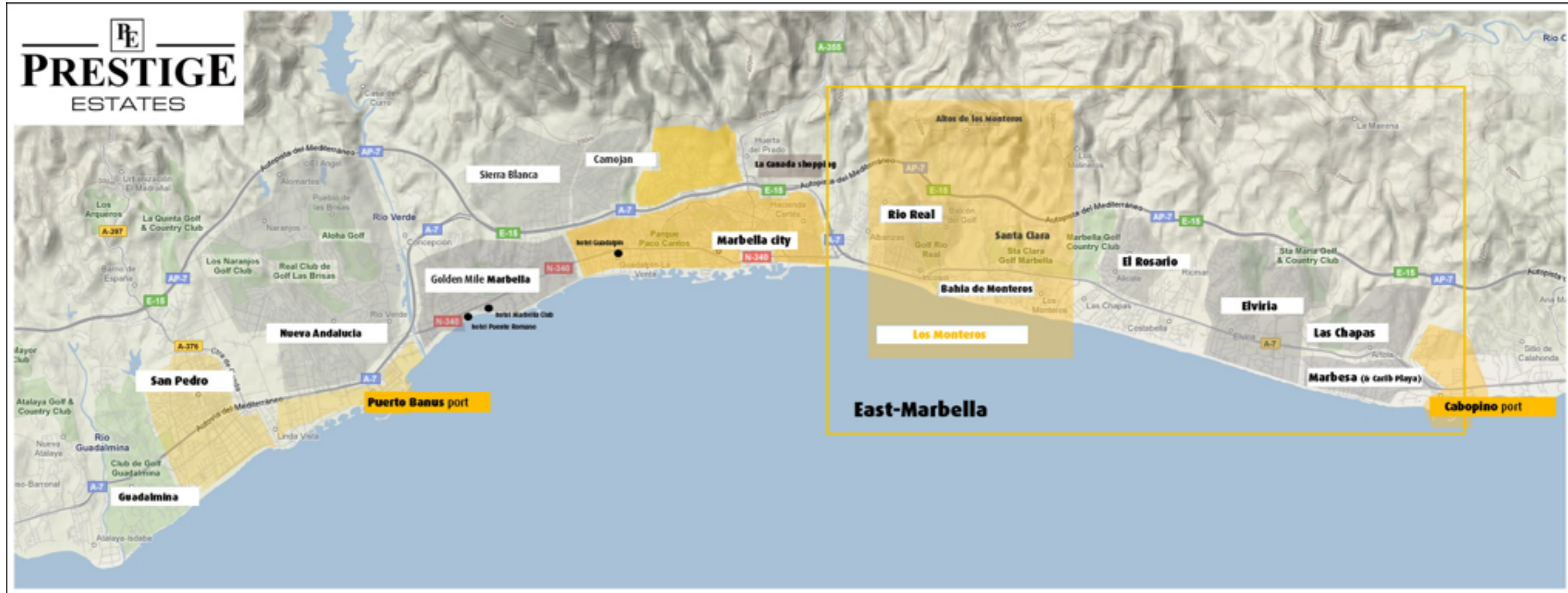
The Marbella municipality occupies a strip of land that extends along 44 kilometres of coastline.

It limits in the North with a group of mountains, Sierra Blanca, in the South with the Mediterranean Sea, in the East with the town of Mijas and in the West with the town of Estepona.

The most important geographical thing of Marbella are the beaches.



Divisions



Climate

Marbella is known for its hot and “perfect” climate.

In Winter, there isn't much cold and rains, and in Summer, there are normal hot temperatures (25°-35°).

Tourists like this climate, and that's why they repeat the visit.




Tourism

Marbella is one of the most luxury cities in the world.

Many famous people like Eva Longoria or Michelle Obama have come to Marbella to visit its fantastic beaches and luxury shops.

The most luxury part of Marbella is Puerto Banús (Banus Port) in the West of Marbella.



 Instituto de Educación Secundaria
Profesor Pablo del Saz

Our school



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- Classes
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Classes

We have 27 rooms, one for each class, and also 2 technology workshops, 1 laboratory, an ICT class as well as a music class and a library.



Also we have a gym for doing P.E. and courts of football, basketball and volleyball.

We are 21 (19+2) groups from 1st of ESO (12-13 years) until 1st of baccalaureate (16-17 years).



- 1st of ESO - 12-13 years
- 2nd of ESO - 13-14 years
- 3rd of ESO - 14-15 years
- 4th of ESO - 15-16 years
- 1st of Baccularate - 16-17 years
- 2nd of Baccularate - 17-18 years
- University - 18- 23+ years

Projects

We have a Values Education project that consists in making the institute a better place.

The pupils of 4th of ESO and 1st of Bacc. are doing the musical of “The Lion King” to perform it in June.



THANK YOU AND
ENJOY YOUR WEEK!

