

# Welcome to SPAIN



Spain is located in Southwest Europe. It is bordered by France to the north and Portugal to the west. It has access to the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.







A city in southern Spain. It is located in the region of Andalusia. Located on the Mediterranean Sea, at the foot of the mountains. Almeria has beautiful monuments, such as the cathedral of Nuestra Señora de la Encarnación, or the fortress of San Cristobal.

**ALMERIA**







A city in southern Spain. It is located in the region of Andalusia. Cadiz is situated on an island separated from the mainland by the narrow Caño de Sancti Petri canal. The island is surrounded by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Cádiz. The monuments located there among others Oratorio de la Santa Cueva church, walls with the Puerta de Tierra gate.

## CADIZ





# GRENADA

This is a city in Andalusia, in southern Spain. Located in the valley of the river Genil. Its monuments are: the cathedral of Santa María de la Encarnación or the palace Casa del Cabildo Antique.







# CORDOBA

A city in southern Spain. It is located in the region of Andalusia. Located on the Guadalquivir River. An industrial, scientific and tourist city of world importance. Monuments in Cordoba include the Mezquita - a mosque converted into a cathedral, the Puente Romano bridge.







# Huelva



monuments to visit

A city in southwestern Spain, in the region of Andalusia, lying at the mouth of the Tinto River into the Atlantic. In 1492 Christopher Columbus set sail from the port of Palos de la Frontera on an expedition to India.

See the corridors of the interesting Gruta de las Maravillas cave. The location in the area of Parque Natural de Sierra de Aracena y Picos de Aroche certainly adds to the charm of this town. Certainly one of the most beautiful is Aracena, with a castle on a hill erected in the 13th century on an earlier Muslim alcaicer. Aracena also has a Renaissance parish church from the 16th century, Parroquia de Nuestra Señora de la Asunción, with a magnificent rear façade.





# Jaén

A city in southern Spain, in the region of Andalusia. A settlement established near silver mines. During the Reconquista, Jaén was a place of fights many times, due to the strategic location of the mountain pass on the road from Castile to Andalusia.



monuments to visit

- Castle Castillo de Santa Catalina, after 1246, Christians built a new one on the ruins of an Arab fortress.
- Capilla de San Andrés, built in the 16th century by order of Gutiérrez Gonzales, treasurer of Pope Leo X in Mudejar style. Inside, richly decorated with gold.





# Malaga

City in southern Spain. Second - after Seville, the largest city in the region of Andalusia, the sixth largest city in Spain. Located on the Mediterranean Sea. At the foot of the Betyckie Mountains. One of the oldest cities in Europe.



- Gibralfaro Castle - the castle in Malaga built by Jusuf I, muslim ruler of Granada in the first half of the 14th century. The castle was erected on a mountain 131 m above sea level, located at the foot of the mountain of the older fortress, with which it is connected with a passage, protected by one line of walls.
- Garden of Pedro Luis Alonso (Jardines de Pedro Luis Alonso)- a very pleasant rose garden. Initially, mainly citrus (which still had some left) grew in the garden. The garden was named after the first post-war mayor of Malaga.





## Sevilla



A city in southern Spain, the capital of the region of Andalusia. A large port on the Guadalquivir River, in the 17th century the most populous city in Spain, known from the largest cathedral in the world, the palace and the 18th century archive entered on the UNESCO list.



- **Alkazar** - the former royal palace, which dates back to the 11th century, when representatives of the Cordoban caliphate resided here, expanded in the years 1350–1369 by Peter I the Cruel in the Mudejar style.
- **Stock Exchange** - a renaissance building of the trading exchange, from 1583–1598. In the 18th century, Charles III placed the Central Archives of India here, collecting documents related to the history of discovering and conquering the New World.
- **Bullfighting arena (Spanish La Plaza de Toros de la Real Maestranza de Caballería de Sevilla)**- amphitheater built in 1749–1881, seating 12,500 people. Inside is a bullfight museum, exhibiting a collection of costumes (including a toreador's purple cape painted by Picasso), portraits and posters.



Sevilla is a city in southern Spain, known for the largest cathedral in the world, founded by the Iberians probably in the 2nd century BC. Hispalis settlement, then occupied by Phoenicia and Carthage. At the turn of the 15th and 16th centuries, it became a transshipment point for trade with overseas colonies and one of the largest cities of the continent (over 100,000 inhabitants).





The Cathedral of Our Lady of Seville is the largest and one of the most magnificent Gothic churches in the world. It was built in the years 1402–1506 on the site of the mosque from 1184–1196.

In the church we can also find the tomb of Columbus. The construction of the building took nearly 100 years, in 1506 the construction of the cathedral was completed, but the finishing work took the builders almost four centuries.





Flamenco dance has its roots in ancient religious oriental dances. In today's form, you can see many elements of Hindu dance, such as movements of the arms, hands and fingers, as well as the use of the legs as a percussion instrument.





Pascua



Feliz Navidad

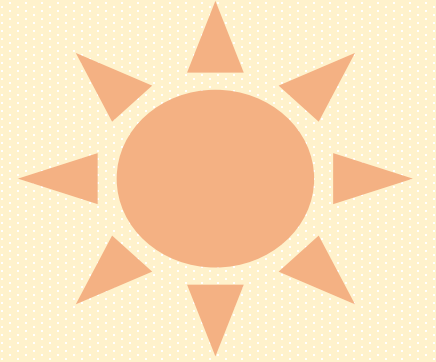
# Holidays in Sevilla

Easter, Feria de abril, Christmas





# Easter in Seville



- Semana Santa - processions through the streets of Seville with figures of Mary and Jesus they sing songs in the style of flamenco.
- Platforms with figures are very heavy, that's why they are carried by men, they can do it only once in their life.
- people in costumes follow the platforms, they are sinners hiding under masks and high hats
- Semana Santa in Seville is a religious celebration. The mood of each day of Semana Santa changes. The opening, joyful procession on Palm Sunday, to the dark procession on Good Friday and finally the joyful moment of the Sunday of the Resurrection of Jesus Christ.

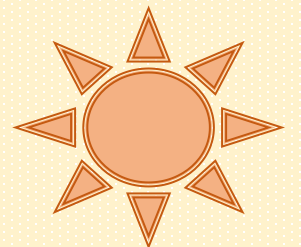


# Feria de abril



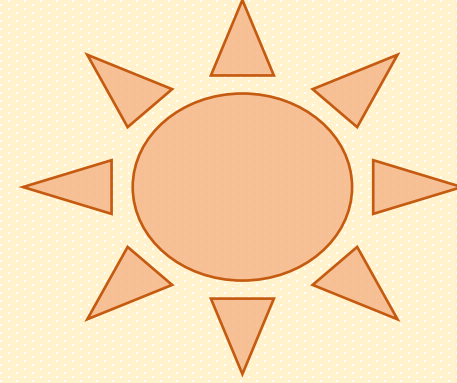
- The Feria de Abril is an event that takes place two weeks after the end of the celebration of Easter
- The Feria de Abril has been held for over 170 years
- The Feria de Abril shows the tradition of the people of Seville
- There are over 1,000 tents in which there are sellers

- In tents, apart from having fun, you can also taste many meals and drink traditional drinks for this region
- On this occasion, women put on flamenco dresses, men wear suits and hats
- On Saturday at midnight, at the end of the fiesta, you can watch a fantastic fireworks display.





# Christmas in Sevilla



- Christmas in Spain are the days between 22 December and 6 January.
- In Spain, they prepare nativity scenes and decorate the Christmas tree
- Roast turkey is considered a typical dish during Christmas Eve in Spain
- On December 22, there is a special Christmas lottery in Spain (Lotería de Navidad) where you can win very high cash prizes
- Children get gifts on December 25, and then on January 6 from three wise men.
- On New Year's Eve, before midnight, Spanish people have to eat 12 grapes for good luck







# CASTLE ALCÁZAR

- Fortress of the Kings of Castile and Royal School of Artillery Its picture has been around the world: a unique fairy tale-like palace that brings together architectural tastes of different monarchs. It tells -to all those who come to know it- ancient palatial stories. Austere, as they were the Castilian kings, raised on the rock at the confluence of the valleys of the rivers Eresma and Clamores, the Alcazar seems to watch over the city. Its beautiful Tower keep, often compared to the bow of a boat sailing between the two rivers, is of a stunning beauty. Tourists are amazed to realize that the fortress is a living part of this Castilian city, chosen as a place of residence for many of the monarchs of the Trastamara dynasty.





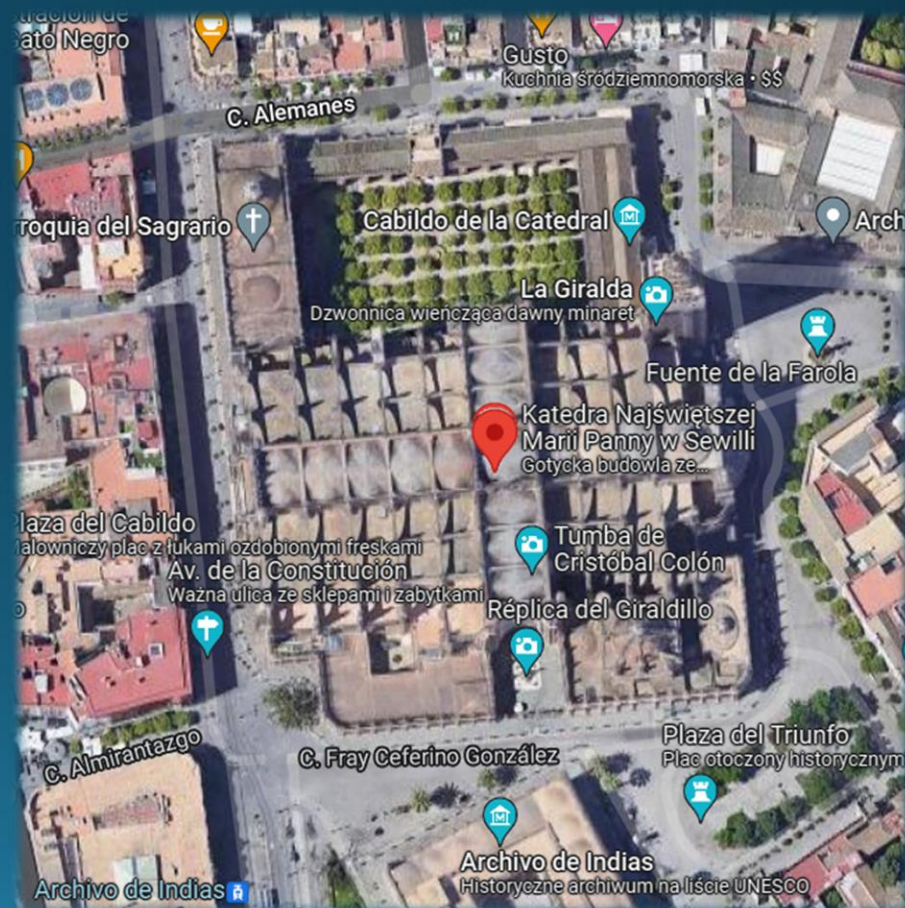
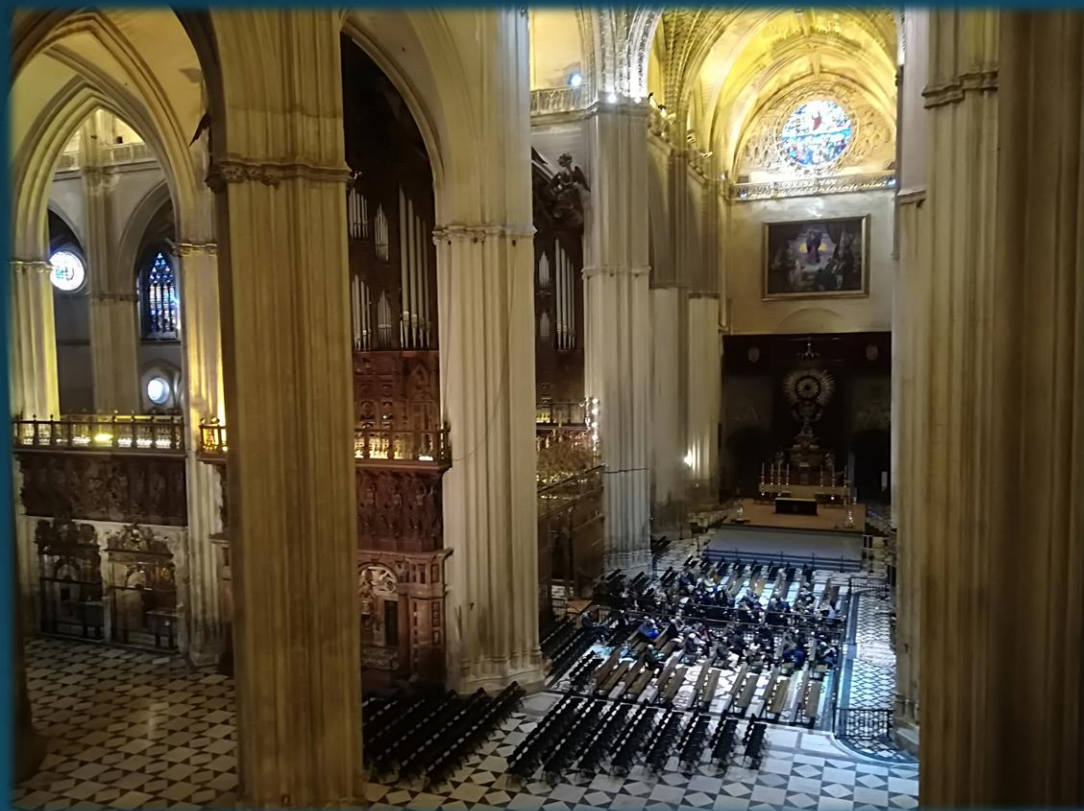
# Cathedral of saint Mary in Seville





a gothic cathedral, built in Seville (Spain), on the site of a mosque  
built by the Muslim Almohad dynasty.

The cathedral is the largest and one of the greatest Gothic churches in the world.





The Cathedral of Seville consists of five aisles with a clearly higher transept and a central nave. The structure is connected by characteristic two-span buttress arches, decorated with pinnacles.

9 gothic, richly decorated portals lead to the interior of the temple.

The sanctuary is 76 m long and 116 m wide.

From the east, the famous belfry, the so-called Giralda, which is one of the symbols of Seville.

The tower with a belfry with 24 bells in the top storey is 100 m high





# Giralda





# The Giralda

is the bell tower of Seville Cathedral in Seville, Spain. It was built as the minaret for the Great Mosque of Seville in al-Andalus, Moorish Spain, during the reign of the Almohad dynasty, with a Renaissance-style belfry added by the Catholics after the expulsion of the Muslims from the area. The Giralda was registered in 1987 as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO





# METROPOL PARASOL

Setas de Sevilla ("Mushrooms of Seville") or Las Setas ("The Mushrooms"), initially titled Metropol Parasol, is a wooden structure located at La Encarnación square in the old quarter of Seville, Spain. It was designed by the German architect Jürgen Mayer and completed in April 2011.





# HISTORY



From the 19th century on the square there was a market square, located in a separate building. The building was partially demolished in 1948 in accordance with the urban revitalization plans. The market itself, however, remained until 1973, when the rest of the ruined building was finally demolished. The grounds remained dormant until 1990, when the city decided to build an underground car park with a place for a market at the top. However, ruins from Roman and Al-Andalus times were discovered during construction, and construction was frozen after 14 million euros had been spent. In 2004, the city decided to redevelop this area and opened an international competition for tenders.



# ABOUT THE PROJECT

- Customer: Ayuntamiento de Sevilla und SACYR
- Architecture: J. MAYER H. Architects
- Design team: Jürgen Mayer H., Andre Santer, Marta Ramírez Iglesias, Ana Alonso de la Varga, Jan-Christoph Stockebrand, Marcus Blum, Paul Angelier, Hans Schneider, Thorsten Blatter, Wilko Hoffmann, Claudia Marcinowski, Sebastian Finckh, Alessandra Raponi, Olivier Jacques, Nai Hwei Wang, Dirk Blomeyer (Management Consultant 1st Phase)



- Total area: 18,000 m<sup>2</sup>
- Building area: 5000 m<sup>2</sup>
- Total usable area in the building: 12 670 m<sup>2</sup>
- Number of floors: 4
- Height of the object: 28.50 m
- Construction: concrete, wood, steel
- Outside material: wood, granite
- Material inside: concrete, granite, steel
- Design: 2004-2005
- Construction: 2005-2011

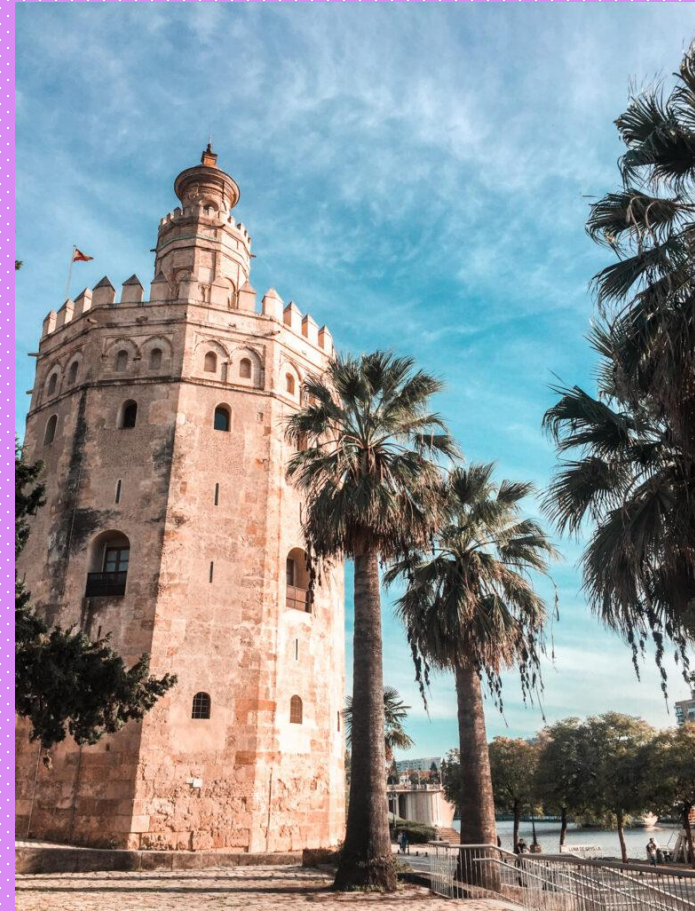


# THE GOLDEN TOWER OF SEVILLA

Torre del oro in other words „golden tower” is one of the best known landmarks of Sevilla.

In the past it was covered in tiles.

It was built in 1220 by the Muslim Almoravid in order to defend Sevilla, but it served as a lighthouse.



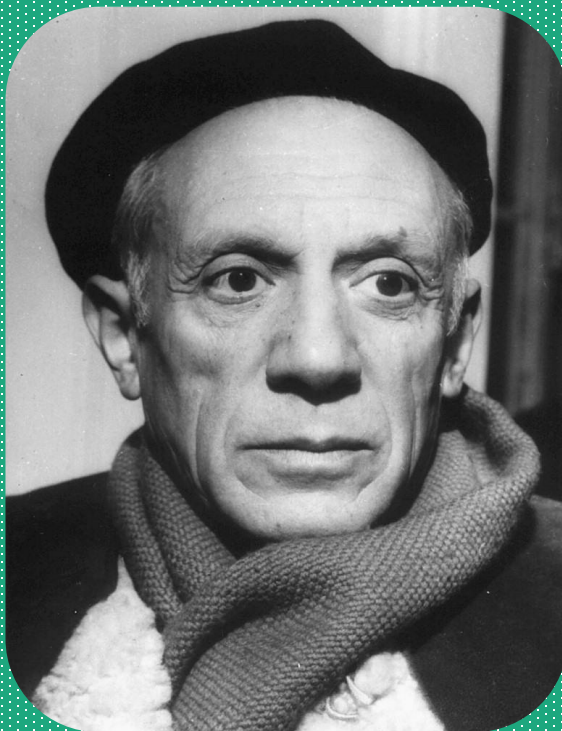


Since 1944 there is a Shipping Museum and one of the rooms is dedicated to the Golden Tower. On the top of the building, there is currently a viewing platform, so you can admire the city centre and the river.





# Three famous Spaniards

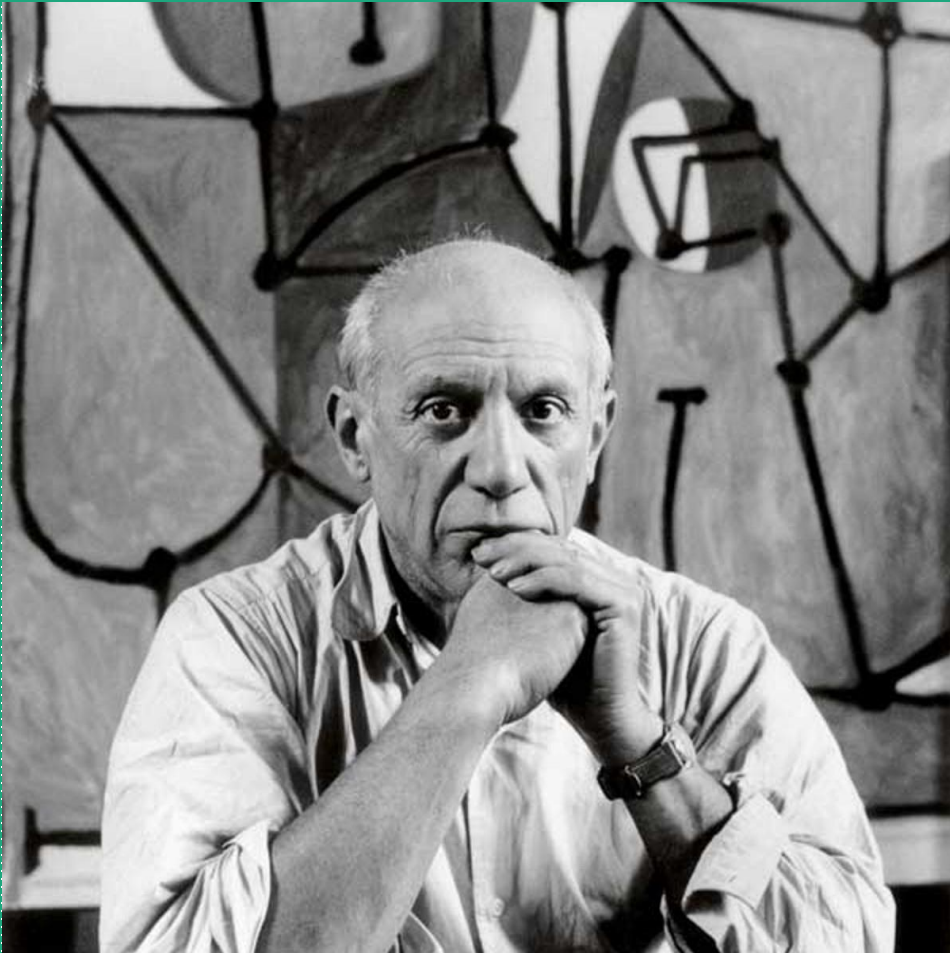




**number one**



# Pablo Picasso



Pablo was born in October 1881. He was a Spanish painter. He spent most of his life in France. As a young man, Picasso painted in a naturalistic style.



**number two**

# Álvaro Soler



He was born on January 9, 1991 in Barcelona. When he was 10 years old, he went to Japan with his parents where he learnt play the piano. I think everyone knows song "Sofia". Álvaro Soler also recorded a song with polish singer Monika Lewczuk



**number three**

# Pedro Almodóvar



Pedro is one of the best movie directors born on September 25 in 1949. He won Oscar two times. One of his the greatest films is "All About My Mother"



