



ESCUELAS PARROQUIALES
SAGRADO CORAZÓN

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SCHOOL

1.- What is the atmosphere in your school? Describe relations between students, teachers, staff.

The relationships in our schools between teachers and students are very good. You have to bear in mind that students enter our school with three years, and finish school with sixteen years. For that reason, the feedback is very good, the students and teachers coexist for thirteen years and that creates a relationship that goes beyond the educational field. The students also have a special relationship with the non-teaching staff, because the students know them since they are very young.

2.- When did your school was established and what were circumstances of this process?

Our school was founded 76 years ago by the priest D. José Hidalgo Marcos.

The end of the nineteenth century and the twentieth century was a difficult time for education in Spain due, mainly, to the difficult political situation that was experienced in our country, which led to the Civil War and a subsequent dictatorship that would last forty years. In addition, education in rural sectors such as Olivenza, was something like a utopia.

The work focuses on the figure of D. José Hidalgo Marcos, who fought to improve education in Olivenza, specifically in a very humble neighbourhood, the Sacred Heart, also called "La Farrapa". The word "Farrapa" comes from the Portuguese and means broken rags and the town gave it this name due to the poverty of its inhabitants. Through a tireless struggle against school absenteeism and illiteracy and using as a means the requests he made to anyone with economic possibilities, he managed to get the children to have an education that otherwise would have been forbidden.

The Parochial Schools "Sacred Heart", created in the mid-twentieth century from the misery of a house of a teacher and with the perseverance and good will of its founder, would come to have also dispensary, Teleclub, daycare, school-workshop and, even, Alumni Association. These schools continue today with their great teaching work.



3.- Which subjects do pupils in your school like the most, explain why.

It is a very difficult question, but the favorite subject in our school depends on the age of the students. When they are little, they like the funniest subjects like music, physical education, plastic etc. But when the students get older this change because they have other interests and the favorite subjects change for languages, mathematics, science, Spanish language. It also depends on what choice students make about their future studies.

4.- What plans for future do pupils in your school have? (questionnaire maybe)

We have asked students who finish school in our school, half of the students want to do higher studies in order to study a university career in the future. A quarter of them want to study professional training, while they are studying, they are learning a job and the rest of the students have not decided yet, but they have little time left and they have to decide already.

5.- Describe your school calendar. (festivals, holidays, special days, parties, etc)

First, we have to explain to you that we have different types of celebrations in our academies calendar:

- National holiday: these days we do not have to go to the school, all the country is on holiday.
- Pedagogical celebrations: these days are special because of some pedagogical reason, and we have classes as always, but we prepare activities, expositions, posters... related with the topic of the celebration.

1st of September: beginning of the academic year for teachers.

8th of September: Regional holiday. Day of Extremadura.

12th of September: beginning of the classes for the students.



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26th of September: Pedagogical celebration. European day for the linguistic and cultural diversity of Europe

12th of October: National holiday. We celebrate the National Day of Spain.

17th of October: Pedagogical celebration. Day of solidarity with the third world

1st of November: National holiday. We celebrate All Saints day.

2nd of November: National holiday. IN Spain sometimes, id there is a National holiday that is dated on Thursday, the Friday is considered holiday too and we call it “bridge”, or long weekend.



26th of November: National holiday. We celebrate the teacher's day.

6th of December: National day. We celebrate the Day of the Constitution.

8th of December: National holiday. We celebrate the Day of the Virgin of the Immaculate Conception.

7th of December: “Bridge”

From 24th of December to 7th of January: National holidays. Christmas holidays.

30th of January: School day. This year, we did in our school one silence march.

They transmit messages such as “together for peace” and a manifesto was read.

15th of February: School day. We celebrate the sandwich day. All students bought a sandwich and the money collected was given to one charity association called “Cáritas”.

4th and 5th of March: Regional day. Carnival festivity.

18th of March: National day. We celebrate the Labor Day

From 15th to 22nd of April: National day. We celebrate the holy week.



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From 23rd to 26th of April: School day. D. José Hidalgo cultural week. During the week, each day we celebrate the day of something and we do activities related to that day. For example, the science or the language day.

1st of May: National day. Workers day.

14th of June: School day. We celebrate the “Sagrado Corazón Day”. We don’t go to school this day. It’s the day of our school.

21st of June: end of the academic period. Classes are over.

From 21st of June to 10th of September: Summer Holidays. They start when the year is finished, and they finish when a new year starts.

CITY QUESTIONS

1.- What do you like your city for?

As Olivenza is a small city, one of the most things that young people use to do is hang out with their friends because there aren’t danger; there are less cars and less criminals. Parents aren’t worried about their children.

Another reason for us to feel lucky is that we are only 26km far from Elvas, Portugal. This is an advantage for us because we can learn Portuguese speaking or living with our neighbours.

As you know, Olivenza was Portuguese in the past. For this reason, old people from Olivenza can speak Portuguese. They used to mix it with Spanish.

We also like to live here because there is a family atmosphere in its streets.

Moreover, Olivenza is near to Badajoz, one of the most important cities of our region, Extremadura. In this city, there are also many services, such as health, schools, universities...

If you like doing sport, you must live in Olivenza. This is another reason for us to live here. We have gorgeous facilities for all population, such us a climate pool, tennis courts and football stadiums. There are also many sport activities from all ages for whoever wants; tennis, gymnastics, football, athletics...



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In Olivenza also take place many festivals during the year, such as “La feria del toro” (the bullfight fair), which is known in the country. (For reading more, visit our magazine <http://210.gvs.arnes.si/cell/?p=16338>)

Finally, we have traditional dances and music groups from our city. For example, Acetre, which sings traditional songs from Olivenza.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FtvS3RwumKA>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=5tEgtHXbxks> (famous song from Olivenza, called “la uva” (the grape))

2.- What are legends connected with your city?

One of the most striking stories of our village is the Miracle of Rice “El milagro del arroz”, which celebrated its 70th anniversary this year. An event that occurred in the Spanish post-war period when there was extreme poverty in Olivenza.

At that time, Luis Zambrano was the parish priest of Olivenza, who with the help of a cook named Leandra Rebollo was in charge of feeding the neediest people with the money donated by the rich families of the town. This organization that gave food to the poor people with donated money was called “El rincón de Nazaret”.

They are Luis Zambrano and Leandra Rebollo (The cook):

<http://www.quaerendo-invenietis.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/02/Milagro-Olivenza-1.jpg>

<https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcR1-VoF8SaBR7I2miyKVtpd6UWP4p8CvwsWD--0VO-rOH2gD7TYoA>

On Sunday 23rd of January of 1989, they realized that they only had a few handfuls of rice and it didn't reach everyone, but they still decided to make the little rice they had. The cook invoked San Juan Macias saying “Ay beato y tus pobres sin comer” in situation of desperation. It was at that moment when the cook realized that a great quantity of rice was coming out of the pot, and it did not stop sprouting from the bottom and so on, until four hours passed.

This is the pot and the kitchen where the Miracle of Rice happened:



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<https://static.hoy.es/olivenza/multimedia/201901/24/media/cortadas/milagroarroz1-kgPG-U70384121238u5-624x385@Hoy.jpg>

<https://www.hoy.es/noticias/201701/24/media/olivenza-201712414938.jpg>

Thanks to this event they had enough rice to feed the neediest for a long time. In addition, there are older people who say that the rice was stewed as it came out and apparently the stew was delicious.

When the miracle was recognized by the Vatican after several interrogations of those present, this news became internationally known and came out in prisoners like the Italian or Japanese

The “Oliventinos”, the people of Olivenza, have the great luck to count on neighbours who lived this event in first person and can tell us this great event of our town.

Now, in the place that it happened the miracle there is a church and a magnificent tile that represents the Miracle of Rice:

[https://2.bp.blogspot.com/-](https://2.bp.blogspot.com/-ly5wKr_NbCk/WJ5Q7a6qB6I/AAAAAAAAAB6M/v3sGDf9LYY0BjfcAubv57FjWJA73gD8UwCLcB/s1600/20170123_130553.jpg)

[ly5wKr_NbCk/WJ5Q7a6qB6I/AAAAAAAAAB6M/v3sGDf9LYY0BjfcAubv57FjWJA73gD8UwCLcB/s1600/20170123_130553.jpg](https://2.bp.blogspot.com/-ly5wKr_NbCk/WJ5Q7a6qB6I/AAAAAAAAAB6M/v3sGDf9LYY0BjfcAubv57FjWJA73gD8UwCLcB/s1600/20170123_130553.jpg)

<https://www.hoy.es/noticias/201701/24/media/olivenza-2017124133151.jpg>

You can find all the documents of this fact and the real pot in the ethnographic museum “González Santana”.

[https://4.bp.blogspot.com/-](https://4.bp.blogspot.com/-2mGtilbsWyo/WJ5RwS5xc5I/AAAAAAAAAB6o/hCPAMoPw5A4c7jU4fWyA0XizCKuraUjaQCLcB/s1600/20170123_131352.jpg)

[2mGtilbsWyo/WJ5RwS5xc5I/AAAAAAAAAB6o/hCPAMoPw5A4c7jU4fWyA0XizCKuraUjaQCLcB/s1600/20170123_131352.jpg](https://4.bp.blogspot.com/-2mGtilbsWyo/WJ5RwS5xc5I/AAAAAAAAAB6o/hCPAMoPw5A4c7jU4fWyA0XizCKuraUjaQCLcB/s1600/20170123_131352.jpg)

<https://encrypted->

[tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcTx1IYLySogwE4iPp_mZ13RmxgZ5i2vKJsbMu16VHBO6ACw2hRcwQ](https://encrypted-tbn0.gstatic.com/images?q=tbn:ANd9GcTx1IYLySogwE4iPp_mZ13RmxgZ5i2vKJsbMu16VHBO6ACw2hRcwQ)

3.- How do minors and adults spend free time in your city?

Despite of Olivenza is a small city; our city is a place where the population can do many free-time activities.

Olivenza has gorgeous facilities for doing sports, as we said before.



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They are organized by Olivenza's city hall, which take place in a concrete timetable. For example, the summer camp or the swimming lessons in summer.

<http://www.ayuntamientodeolivenza.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/PISCINA-DE-VERANO1.jpg>

<http://www.ayuntamientodeolivenza.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/PISCINA-CLIMATIZADA.jpg>

<http://www.ayuntamientodeolivenza.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/CAMPO-DE-F%C3%9ATBOL-DE-CESPED-ARTIFICIAL.jpg>

<http://www.ayuntamientodeolivenza.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/PISTAS-DE-PADEL.jpg>

<http://www.ayuntamientodeolivenza.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/PISTAS-DE-ATLETISMO.jpg>

<http://www.ayuntamientodeolivenza.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/PABELL%C3%93N-CUBIERTO.jpg>

<http://www.ayuntamientodeolivenza.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/GIMNASIO-MUNICIPAL.jpg>

<http://www.ayuntamientodeolivenza.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/12/PISTAS-DE-TENIS3.j>

There are also many children and adults who prefers going by bike, walking or running by their own on the bike road or on the paths destined for that.

By the other hand, teenagers and adults use to go outside at night, to the pizzerias, pubs and restaurants. There, gangs enjoy listening to music or having dinner with their friends.

<http://www.ayuntamientodeolivenza.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/03/Concierto-Siempre-As%C3%AD.jpg>

The youngest population of our city there are a lot of parks plenty of children having fun and enjoying with their parents. When it's raining or it's cold outside, there are indoors parks.

Here, you can see one of the biggest parks of our city, called "Los Pintasilgos"



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<https://www.redrural.es/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Olivenza-Badajoz-Parque-Pintasilgos.jpg>

Thanks to our nearby from Badajoz, our capital city (27km far from Olivenza) where there are more free-time activities to do, Olivenza's population likes going shopping, going to the cinema or going for a walk next to Guadiana shore.

They also like going to the Badajoz city centre restaurants.

4.- What are the most recognizable places, things in your city?

Olivenza is like a little piece of Portugal, so while you are walking around its streets it's normal to find things related to that country. For instance, the chapel of Espíritu Santo in which you can find passages of the Bible that are painting in tiles with colour blue, what is quite typical in our neighbouring country.

Olivenza has two churches:

Santa María del Castillo, it is the biggest one, it is situated in the same square in which the museum and the tower of tribute are.

In it you can see amazing things like the Jesse's tree. It is carved and polychrome wood. Its height it is of 10,29m.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PELjyADSQP4>

Santa María Magdalena, it was declared "Best Corner of Spain 2012" by Repsol Guide. This church is situated next to the town hall square and it is characterized by the use of Manueline style, who was a Portuguese king that ordered to build this monument. has elements of Mudejar, Gothic and Renaissance style.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=RurESM-iN2w>

Olivenza also counts with two chapels:

Espíritu Santo chapel, it is located in the centre of the town and if you visit it you will be able to see how Portuguese style is reflecting in it. In this link you can see how it is.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=rIOgt25Hytw>



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Hermitage Nuestra Señora de la Concepción. It's patroness is the Inmaculada that is currently there presiding the main altarpiece. The masses usually take place there during May because of patroness.

<https://www.minube.com/fotos/rincon/938351>

Olivenza is mainly characterized by...

La Torre del Homenaje (tower of tribute), it is located in Santa Maria del Catillos square. It is almost 40m high and the views since the top are incredible. Inside of the castle it is the ethnographic museum, a curious fact of it is that in the archaeology room is stored the first stone that was placed by Mr Dinis in 1306 he was a Portuguese king.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yUxOqDyNS2U>

Puente Ajuda's bridge, it separates Spain and Portugal and it's situated between Olivenza (Spain) and Elvas (Portugal).

This bridge was building in 1509 by Mr Manuel I, and it was destroyed in the Succession War by Spanish. Because of the harassment, in 1801, Portuguese went away from Olivenza and by the Badajoz's Treaty started being a Spanish location.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oOqQRNFdeUs>

Puerta del Calvario (Calvary's door), it is the only entry door to own town preserved and it belongs to the seventeenth century. If look to the facade of the door you can see a royal crown with the shield of Portugal.

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MalTPA_a_os

Muralla abaluartada, it is a big wall that surround the city. It has come entries and formerly it was use to protect Olivenza against enemy attacks.

Here are some pictures:

<https://www.minube.com/fotos/rincon/960941>

Avenue of Portugal, it has two squares more known as "paseos" (one is bigger than the other). It is a touristic and commercial zone. The floor of both of them is like a mosaic with cobblestones and there are lots of palms trees around them.

Puerta de Alconchel, is one of the entries to the old city. It has an arch shape with turrets on both sides. It was built in the 14th century.

<https://www.minube.com/fotos/rincon/944001>



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Palacio de los Duques de Cadaval, it is characterized by the facade and its doors both of them are from Manuelino style and also by the Portuguese's symbols you can find in it. It is located in the centre of Olivenza and there it's currently the town hall of the town.

<https://www.minube.com/rincon/palacio-de-los-duques-de-cadaval-a960661>

[https://www.tripadvisor.es/Attraction_Review-g658374-d12680866-Reviews-](https://www.tripadvisor.es/Attraction_Review-g658374-d12680866-Reviews-Palacio_de_los_Duques_de_Cadaval-Olivenza_Province_of_Badajoz_Extremadura.html)

[Palacio de los Duques de Cadaval-](https://www.tripadvisor.es/Attraction_Review-g658374-d12680866-Reviews-Palacio_de_los_Duques_de_Cadaval-Olivenza_Province_of_Badajoz_Extremadura.html)

[Olivenza Province of Badajoz Extremadura.html](https://www.tripadvisor.es/Attraction_Review-g658374-d12680866-Reviews-Palacio_de_los_Duques_de_Cadaval-Olivenza_Province_of_Badajoz_Extremadura.html)

Finally, in this video you can see whole Olivenza with all the monuments we have talked about before.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OL-s40zBK-Q>

5.- Describe climate, wildlife, flora in your city.

Olivenza is a rural small city which is famous for its oaks and cork oaks in addition to its landscape.

The most interesting flora places in Olivenza are San Amaro mountain range, the light mountain range (sierra de Luz) and the Friegamuñoz dry riverbed.

Olivenza is visited in our region (Extremadura) because of its closeness to San Jorge de Alor, a smaller city belonging to Olivenza which has a beautiful mountain range with a flower characteristic, called "La rosa de Alejandría". This flower appears every year on April and we only can see it few days later. It's forbidden to cut or steal it because there are less every year and it needs to have a certain climate during the year which allowed it to grow. <http://andandoextremadura.com/ruta-de-la-rosa-de-alejandria-olivenza/>

<https://elblogdechano.com/2017/04/29/la-sierra-de-alor-y-su-flora-caracteristica/>

Many tourists during the year visit Olivenza and its small city, for this reason.

You can go to the top of the mountain walking, running, by bicycle... whatever you want.

But if you don't like walking so much, you can go by car, but not at the top.

People recommend having a walk around it. In that way, you can see the nature of that moment and if you are lucky... you will see the Alejandría flower!



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In terms of climate, Olivenza has warm, dry summers and cloudy cold winters. During the year, the temperature goes around 4°C and 34°C. Rarely, it goes down -1°C or up 39°C. The best time of the year to visit Olivenza is since June until September.

About its wildlife, in Olivenza's Mediterranean forests you can see rabbits, black storks, cranes, short-toed eagles, black-tailed jackrabbits, shrikes, among others.

In streams and banks, we can see a rich variety of amphibians: southern frog, common toad, marbled newt ...

COUNTRY

1.- Where and how do you usually spend your winter and summer holidays?

Nowadays, Spain is one of the most countries famous to travel especially in summer because of its excellent climate and its beaches, among other things.

Every year millions of foreign people usually come here in summer to visit touristic cities such as Benidorm, Barcelona, Cádiz, Málaga, Canarias islands or Mallorca with the main purpose of relaxing in a resort and enjoying paradisiacal beaches, although many people prefer going to the mountain to do trekking, for instance. In Spain there are a lot of Natural parks and mountain places such as Monfragüe, Sierra Nevada, Picos de Europa, etc. In winter many foreign people come here also. You can find several important ski resorts for skiing.

https://viajes.nationalgeographic.com.es/medio/2017/07/17/cala-granadella-en-xabia_34724f01.jpg

https://viajes.nationalgeographic.com.es/medio/2017/07/19/calos-des-mort-formentera_a94c9fdf.jpg

<https://e00->

elmundo.uecdn.es/assets/multimedia/imagenes/2016/10/08/14759141064138.jpg

<https://www.ecestaticos.com/imagestatic/clipping/d6a/030/d6a0302488a75b34402e30eb93012820/elogia-de-benidorm-el-gran-invento-del-turismo-espanol-firma-otro-verano-de-exito.jpg?mtime=1536169>

<https://www.abc.es/media/espana/2017/07/17/1playa-kvRC--620x349@abc.jpg>



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http://www.turgranada.es/wp-content/blogs.dir/2/files_mf/cache/th_8e735c5fb9f20d17096a998987c257d7_sierra-nevada0.jpg?x53512
https://ep00.epimg.net/elpais/imagenes/2013/03/20/paco_nadal/1363740804_136374_1363740804_noticia_normal.jpg
<https://okdiario.com/img/viajes/2017/10/21/los-5-mejores-parajes-naturales-para-disfrutar-del-otono-en-espana-6.jpg>

Nevertheless, the most Spanish people want to spend their holiday at home with the family in winter to celebrate Christmas. At this time of the year, a big amount of families and friends can go to some cities where there are typical lights at Christmas, ornaments, traditional meals and things like that.

https://static.hosteltur.com/app/public/uploads/img/articles/2018/11/24/L_225042_malagahh2.jpg
<https://www.elindependiente.com/wp-content/uploads/2018/11/Plaza-Constituci%C3%B3n-de-Malaga-Navidad-2017-1440x808.jpg>

Summarizing, most people would agree that Spain might be the greatest holiday destination in the world because of its gastronomy (some typical foods are “Tortilla de patata”, “Paella” or “Gazpacho”), its climate (the weather is really lovely), its cities (there are a lot of interesting monuments to know), and a lot of more. You will be able to do all the thing that you can think.

https://foodscene.deliveroo.es/assets/images/blogs/foodscene.deliveroo.es/es/platos/1bXFDxsbzCMaUiALzSJ-E0dVHeqe7I0JQAkfLcM2mcio/h_08_get_your_hands_on_these_typically_spanish_food_that_sum_up_our_cuisine.jpg?v=1.01

Another reason is the Spanish people. It’s a well-known fact that, they are very cheerful, and they can make you have fun!

2.- Which of Spanish monarchs are best known and what did they achieve?

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The list of monarchs of Spain who have governed our borders is broad and more revealing. In total, a score of monarchs rose to Spain to the altars of world history. Although at other times their efforts obtained the opposite effect.

The first monarchs were a Reyes Católicos. They were the most influential and remembered Kings of Spain in history.

The discovery of America was under the reign of the Catholic Monarchs.

With them began the admiration of the foreigner for the Spanish crown. Isabel I of Castile and Fernando II of Aragon are considered responsible for the transition between the Middle Ages and the Modern Age. With their link, they joined two of the most reputed crowns of the territory, resulting in the Hispanic Monarchy.

Together they also fought against the lust for power of nobles and ecclesiastics, colonized America, conquered the Nasrid Kingdom of Granada, the Canary Islands or Melilla, among other regions. In addition, they expanded their domains in Europe with the marriage link of all their offspring.

Another monarch known was Carlos I of Spain and at the same time Carlos V of Germany Daughter of Juana la Loca and grandson of the Catholic Monarchs, Carlos I, is considered one of the most important sovereigns in history. Title that he shares with his heir Felipe II. Both are the first kings of the house of Austria. Thanks to its achievements, Spain was for a long time considered a first level power, a kingdom where the sun never set. Its limits in property ranged from South America to the Philippines, through Portugal, Sicily or Naples.

Another king remembered was Felipe III

Felipe III promoted the Spanish Golden Age. The apogee of Spain continued with Felipe III, the Pious. He was the son and successor of Felipe II, and a fervent fan of painting, theatre or hunting. Like his son, Felipe IV, this monarch was one of the figures that propelled the period of the Enlightenment. Where culture, art and letters finally acquired the place they always deserved. The Spanish Golden Age falls within its jurisdiction, encumbered by great names such as Miguel de Cervantes, Diego Velázquez, Lope de Vega or Francisco de Quevedo. Although his reign stood out for an



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unprecedented international peace at the time, Felipe III maintained his power in a large part of Europe and America.

Finally, Juan Carlos I and his son Felipe VI.

The current king emeritus, Juan Carlos I, was one of the most significant figures of the Spanish Transition, after leaving behind the dictatorial regime of Francisco Franco. During his years of tutelage, he was a great supporter of European unity. In addition to helping to strengthen diplomatic ties with other countries.

Felipe VI succeeded his father in 2014.

In 2014 he presented his abdication to the crown, being succeeded by the current monarch: his son, Felipe VI. In his first years in office, Felipe has drawn a style very different from his predecessors. Marked by transparency, good conduct and austerity.

3.- What are the most important (breakthrough) events in history of Spain? Describe them.

There are many important moments in the history of Spain, we highlight these, but we could talk about many more.

The recognition of the right to vote of women (Constitution of 1931)

On December 9, the Spanish Cortes approved the Constitution of 1931, which led to great progress, including universal suffrage, which meant the recognition of women's right to vote, something that would not have been achieved without deputy Clara Campoamor.

Civil War (1936-1939)

The Spanish Civil War was a social, political and military conflict -which would later also affect an economic conflict- that was unleashed in Spain after the partial failure of the coup d'etat of July 17 and 18, 1936, carried out by a party of the army against the government.



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The Franco dictatorship

Francisco Franco was head of state under dictatorship, known as Franco, from 1939 to 1975. In the 40s the military dictatorship was strengthened by political repression, and economic opponents, at the end of the Spanish Civil War, according to the calculations of the regime, there were more than 270,000 men and women detained in the prisons of the regime and some 500,000 fled into exile.

New Constitution (1978)

The Constitution was ratified in a referendum on December 6, 1978 and was subsequently sanctioned by King Juan Carlos I on December 27 and published in the Official State Gazette on December 29 of the same year. The promulgation of the Constitution implied the culmination of the so-called Spanish Transition.

Its preliminary title proclaims a social and democratic State of Law that advocates as superior values of the legal system the freedom, justice, equality and political pluralism. Likewise, the principle of popular sovereignty is strengthened, and the parliamentary monarchy is established as a form of government.

The entry of Spain into the European Economic Community

Once democracy was obtained, Spain set as its main objective its incorporation once and for all to international institutions, and especially to what was then called the European Economic Community (EEC), the current European Union. After several governments making arrangements for its incorporation, it fell to the Executive of the Socialist Felipe González, in his first term, the honor of being the one who finally got the adhesion to the EEC.

The euro, official currency in the so-called "Euro Zone" of Europe since 1999, became the official currency on January 1, 2002, replacing the peseta. Citizens began to use it in everyday life, despite protests about the hidden rise in prices that this change of currency implied. Between 1994 and 2007 there was a significant expansion of the



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Spanish economy, based mainly on the construction sector, which was threatened by the global consequences of the 2008 economic crisis.

The triumphs of the Spanish national football team

Spain has set a milestone by achieving what no one has done in history: to win Euro 2008, World Cup 2010 and Euro 2012 in a row. But, above all, this milestone is unforgettable because of the way it is done. Football touch and possession of the ball makes this selection leave an impossible footprint to erase. Many of the rivals that face Spain change their scheme and way of playing just for the fact of facing it.

In South Africa 2010 it achieved the greatest success of its history when proclaiming itself world champion after winning by 0-1 to Holland, thus becoming the eighth country to achieve a World Cup and the first European to achieve it outside of its continent.

4.- What are Spanish traditional dishes and sweets?

The Spanish gastronomy is characterized by being easy, varied, easy to do and cooking with high quality raw material. It is usually accompanied with some of the best wines in the world.

Paella: Definitely, the paella has become our most international dish. Its name refers to the type of pan in which it is cooked.

Preparation: onion, green pepper and tomato sauce with cuttlefish, chirlas, mussels, chicken, prawns and Norway lobster. Then to that the rice is added.

You can also find other ways to cook rice like the black rice which is typical in Madrid. It gets that colour because of the cuttlefish ink.

Madrid stew: It is the most known dish of Madrid. The stew consists of a first plate of noodle soup or the broth resulting from cooking chickpeas with vegetables, usually cabbage or green beans, chicken, morcilla, sausage and blood sausage, which are served as a second plate.

Fabada Asturiana: Another dish that although it's from Asturias, has popularized widely throughout Spain.



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This dish consists on a stew of beans with chorizo, blood sausage, tocino and pork ear.

The Asturian pote looks like a lot to it, the different from the other is that it also has cabbage, potatoes and other vegetables typical of the zone.

Serrano ham: It is the most known of Spain, it something it just can be produce in Spain and you couldn't find it in any other place in the world.

The Serrano ham hamare the hind legs of the pig, which are salted and cured with the fresh air of the sierra. The front legs can be made in the same way, but they are called paletillas and they are cheaper. But we mustn't forget other types of delicious embutidos like cheese with many varieties throughout Spain, chorizo, loin, etc.

Gazpacho y Salmorejo: Gazpacho is a King of cold soup made by brad, water, olive oil, vinegar, tomato, cucumber onion, garlic and green pepper and it is usually made during summer because it is refreshing On the other hand, Salmorejo is ticker and it made by bread, garlic, tomato, olive oil, vinegar and salt, it is accompanied with Serrano ham and hard-boiled egg.

Tortilla de patatas: The potato omelette is the most stand out dish in the Spanish gastronomy so if you come to Spain you will find it everywhere, restaurants, bars...

It is easy to do, fries the potatoes slowly with or without onion and salt then we have to add eggs (depending on how big you want to do it) to make the omelette.

It was made for the first time in 1798 in Villanueva de la Serena, Badajoz. People wanted to make a cheap dish in other to stop the hunger.

Galician octopus: It is very easy to do and for it are use the best octopus of our country.

The octopus is cooked for a few seconds in a pot with boiling water

It serves in slices with a little bit of olive oil, salt and sweet paprika

Rabo de Toro: The tail of bull is consumed from the Ancient Rome, but the recipe popularized today comes from the city of Córdoba at the end of the 19th century, where the bullfighters gave the tail, the ears and the viscera to the neighbors, who managed to share it.

The traditional dish is a stew of bull tail, with onions, carrots, tomatoes, garlic, bay leaves, saffron, olive oil, red wine, pepper and salt to taste, which is a tremendously tender and tasty meat.



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Shrimp Scampi: Some delicious garlic prawns are always a good option, and easy to find in bars and restaurants, cooked simply with olive oil, garlic, parsley, chili pepper and salt.

We recommend trying from mussels, clams, prawns or knives to spider crab or lobster.

Calamari a la romana and fried fish: The calamari a la romana (battered in flour and fried), whether served on a plate or put in a sandwich, are everywhere.

They are also usually included in fried fish fry trays, a mixture of small whiting, boquerones, chopitos, etc., a dish that is known to come from the Sephardic cuisine that served it accompanied by a vinaigrette sauce.

Croquettes: Croquettes are the typical dish that every Spanish assures that his grandmother cooks it better.

The recipe for the croquettes consists of a bechamel (milk and flour) with serrano ham and prawns, which are breaded with egg and bread crumbs before frying, although nowadays they are made with different sweet and savory ingredients.

Calluses: The tripe to Madrid is one of those typical winter dishes, strong, rich, rewarding and very traditional.

This dish is made of lamb intestines stewed with garlic, onion, paprika, olive oil, bay leaf, chilli pepper, blood sausage, chorizo and salt to taste.

Migas Extremeñas: Spaniards eat bread with everything, and that is why many of our dishes are based on taking advantage of the surplus, as is the case of migas, a recipe widely spread throughout the Spanish geography.

The recipe for Extremadura crumbs consists of dipping bread from the previous day with water, which is then fried with chorizo, bacon, green pepper, garlic, olive oil, paprika and grapes. Depending on the area, they are served with fried eggs and even with sardines.

Other recipes made with bread would be garlic soups, also known as Castilian soup, or in the form of dessert the torrijas, typical of Easter.

Torrijas: the torrijas are par excellence the dessert of Holy Week and like many other Spanish desserts, the nuns created it. They are prepared by soaking slices of hard bread in sweetened milk, flavored with cinnamon or vanilla, and then bathed in beaten egg,



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and fried in oil. Finally, they are usually decorated with a mixture of sugar and cinnamon powder.

Other desserts:

Catalan Cream: Typical of Catalonia, today can be found throughout the national territory and even in other parts of the world. It is a pastry cream with a base of yolk that is usually covered with a layer of caramelized sugar.

Sobaos pasiegos: Traditional from Cantabria, this international sweet is made with bread dough, sugar, butter, eggs and lemon peel.

Cake of Santiago: Very popular in Galicia, although it is currently sold throughout Spain. It is made with ground almonds, eggs and sugar. The upper part is usually decorated with powdered sugar and the drawing of the cross of Santiago. Traditionally it is accompanied by sweet wine.

Ensaïmada: Typical of the Balearic Islands is a sweet, fermented and baked mass that is made with flour, sugar, water, eggs and dough. If you go on vacation, you will surely buy it to take it to family and friends.

Fried milk: It is typical of the northern part of the country. It is made with milk, butter, cinnamon, lemon, sugar and cornstarch, it is coated with egg and flour and fried.

Yemas de Santa Teresa: It is the most typical sweet of Avila, so much so that it has become almost a kind of souvenir linked to the capital of Avila. Made only with egg yolk and sugar, it comes in small orange spheres. His name is in honor of Saint Teresa of Jesus.

Flan: Perhaps the most common type of custard is egg custard, but in recent years other variants such as vanilla, coffee or cheese flan have spread.

Custard: The custard of the custard is shaped like a cookie and placed on top of them, to give a more solid touch to this dish. The custards are usually vanilla, although the sweet tooth can also be chocolate.

We hope you enjoy Spanish cuisine, its tapas, its atmosphere, always well accompanied with exquisite wines that give you great moments.

5.- What is the meaning of anthem, flag and the coat of arms of Spain?



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Real March is the traditional denomination, or formerly March of Granaderos, that receives the national anthem of Spain. The denomination of "Real March" was an expression coined popularly, because it used to be interpreted in the public acts to which the king or the queen attended. The Royal March has been the anthem of Spain since the eighteenth century, with the exception of periods such as the First and Second Republic in which the Irrigation Anthem was adopted. Subsequent political changes did not modify the national anthem nor its legal status. The Royal March has no official lyrics, making it one of the four national anthems of the world today in that situation, along with those of San Marino, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Kosovo. However, several letters have been written to use them informally next to the melody.

The flag of Spain is the national symbol of the country for which it is internationally recognized. It is also known as 'the rojigualda'.

The Spanish flag is composed of 3 horizontal stripes and its national coat of arms. Two of the stripes are red and there is a third yellow stripe twice the height of the reds in the middle of them. The national shield is two fifths of the width of the flag in the middle of the yellow strip.

The origin of the colors of the flag of Spain was according to King Carlos III with the sole purpose of being visible and distinguishable at long distance in order not to be confused at sea.

The colors of the Spanish flag do not have a special meaning but only a pragmatic sense. The side columns with the motto "Plus Ultra" represent the columns of Hercules, a peninsula very close to the Strait of Gibraltar.

On the other hand, in the upper area of each column you can find a crown in each, which represent the historical past of the kingdom that governed the country. The central area of the shield has an image of the barracks, which symbolize the medieval kingdoms that existed in Spain.

The castle is the first barracks represents the kingdom of Castile. The figure of the rampant lion represents the kingdom of León and the bars of Aragon represent the crown of Aragon. The chains represent the kingdom of Navarre, while the pomegranate represents the kingdom of Granada. On the other hand, the three fleurs of list that are



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located right in the center of the shield represent the arms of the Spanish dynasty of the Anjou, of the House of Bourbon.

RANDOM

1.- What places do you recommend visiting in your country?

With 44 UNESCO World Heritage Sites, Spain is the third country in the world in the ranking of countries with the most UNESCO sites in the world, behind only Italy (with 49) and China (with 45). The rich history of the bull's skin and its islands have given a lot over the centuries, and a good example of this is the variety of protected monuments: from cave paintings to industrial engineering and modernism. In addition to some natural parks and intangible heritage, how many do you know?

<https://www.spain.info/es/top-10/10-monumentos-que-no-te-puedes-perder-en-espana.html>

The Alhambra

It is perhaps the most famous monument in Spain. You will find it in Granada and it will impress you with its palaces and gardens. Your Patio de los Leones is essential.

Basilica of the Sagrada Familia

Conceived by the brilliant architect Gaudí, it is the most visited temple in Barcelona. Do you aim to climb to the top of its original towers?

Mosque of Cordoba

As in a magic forest formed by columns. This way you will feel inside this architectural wonder with centuries of antiquity.

Alcazar of Segovia

Next to the Aqueduct, the Alcázar is the symbol of the city. It looks like a fairytale castle and from it you will have a unique panorama.

Mallorca Cathedral

Its impressive colorful rosette or the chapel made by Miquel Barceló will draw your attention. Do you come to the city of Palma?



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Basilica of Our Lady of Pilar

You will like to contemplate this jewel of Zaragoza while you stroll along the Stone Bridge over the Ebro river.

Roman Theater of Merida

Although it was built around 16 or 15 BC, it is still used as a theater today. It can accommodate 3,000 people. Let the function begin!

The Giralda

One of the most charming places in Seville? Undoubtedly, this tower (and old minaret) from which you get unforgettable views.

2.- How many Erasmus projects have you participated in and what were these projects about?

Our school has participated in two Erasmus + projects. The first was the Erasmus + GOAL project, GOAL is the acronym for «Growing outdoor (with) Agrotourism Learning» ("Growing and learning with rural tourism and the primary sector")

The general context of the project was to promote the awareness of European citizenship, that young people know and value the rural environment as a way of life in which tradition and technological innovation coexist. Thus, GOAL was based on two main ideas: the importance of the rural environment as a way of life for the future and the diffusion of the different rural cultures existing between peoples.

Our project consisted of four schools:

Osnovna alone Dramlje (Dramlje, Slovenia)

Peyo Kracholov Yavorov (Dobrich, Bulgaria)

Ulugbey Ortaokulu (Istanbul, Turkey)

Parochial Schools of the Sacred Heart (Olivenza, Spain)

Throughout 24 months (from September 2015 to September 2017) and through the carrying out of numerous activities we proposed that each partner make known its environment and its different cultural, social, environmental, folklore and economic aspects to make aware European citizens of the importance of it in the sustainability and development of Europe.



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<https://www.sagradocorazonolivenza.com/erasmus-goal-2015-17/>

The second project is ours, Erasmus + CELL.

3.- How does the educational system in Spain look like?

The education in Spain is regulated by the Ministry of Education but the regional governments are responsible for managing and financing schools within its territory. Both administrations are guided by the principles of quality, cooperation, equity, freedom of education, merit, equal opportunities, non-discrimination, efficiency in the allocation of public resources, transparency and accountability.

The education is compulsory and free from 6 to 16 years, although the families have to pay for books and materials used in class. The last high school cycle, which runs from 16 to 18, is also free. The higher education is paid but the state funds a portion of tuition.

There are also concerted and private centers, which are usually related to the Catholic Church and are paid at all stages.

PRIMARY EDUCATION

The primary education taught in primary schools and has six courses, from six to twelve. The objective is that children develop their social and creative skills and acquire a common basic education in culture, oral expression, reading, writing and arithmetic. The subjects are Castilian language; math's; knowledge of the natural, social and cultural environment; foreign languages, arts education and physical education.

Before primary education there is a pre-school education that is divided into two cycles and is not mandatory. The first, from 0 to 3 years, is paid, although there are programs to help families in need. The second, from 3 to 6 years, is free and is taught in public schools. Although it is not mandatory, it is widespread and almost 100% of children attend it. The objective of both courses is to promote the physical, emotional, social and intellectual development of children.

SECONDARY EDUCATION

It consists of two very different cycles:



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- Compulsory Secondary Education (ESO). It is the last stage of compulsory education and consists of four courses, from 12 to 16 years, which are taught in secondary schools. The last year you can choose between two modalities, depending on whether you will later study vocational training or baccalaureate.
 - Baccalaureate. It is a non-compulsory stage that goes from 16 to 18 years old and prepares young people to access university or vocational training at a higher level. It is taught in the same institutes as ESO. It consists of three different modalities (sciences, arts and humanities and social sciences) that are chosen according to what the student wants to study in the future.

HIGHER EDUCATION

In addition to university education, it includes higher artistic education, professional training of higher degree, professional education of plastic arts and design of higher degree and higher-level sports education.

The university education is the most common choice and is subdivided into:

- Degree. Four-year programs in which a specific subject is studied in depth.
- Master. One-year course to specialize in a specific subject. To access it is necessary to have passed a grade.
- Doctorate. It is the maximum training granted by universities and consists of an investigation of about three years.

If you want to know more about the Spanish educational system, you can consult the website of the Ministry of Education of Spain.

4.- What are the biggest problems or threats in your country?

The Spaniards maintain practically at the same levels their concern about unemployment and corruption as the country's main problems after the change of government, according to the latest barometer of the Center for Sociological Research (CIS). However, the concern about immigration has shot up from 3.5% to 11.1% in a month.



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When Spaniards are asked to point out the three main problems that they think Spain has, 64.3% indicate unemployment, which occupies the first position, followed by corruption and fraud (38.5%) and politicians in general (22.2%). The problems of economic nature (19.2%), and immigration, indicated by 11.1%, continue to be on the list, thus escalating to fifth place in the pre-payments scale with a considerable increase over the previous month, when it was signaled by 3.5%.

The list of health services (10.9%), problems of a social nature (10.1%), pensions (9.3%) or problems derived from the quality of employment (9.2%) are still on the list. The independence of Catalonia is indicated by 6.3%.

When citizens are asked about the general economic situation in Spain, 5.4% believe it is good. No one considers it very good. 53.3% consider it bad (34.5%) or very bad (16.8%) and for 42.8% it is fair. 22.6% see it better now than a year ago, 53.9% perceive it the same and 21.4% think it has worsened. Within a year, 22.3% predict that it will be better, 38.8% will be the same and 19.7% will have worsened.

Regarding the general political situation, there are 5.4% who consider it good (5.2%) or very good (0.2%), and 64.6% who see it as bad (34.5%) or very bad (30.1%), while 25.6% see it as regular. 16.9% perceive it better than a year ago, 44.3% think it is the same and 32.9% think it is worse. Within a year, 20.2% predict that it will have improved, 35.3% will remain the same, and 22.4% will have worsened.

Immigration erupts as fifth problem after the arrival of Aquarius

Immigration has emerged as the fifth national problem in the ranking of concerns. In particular, the phenomenon of migration is cited as a problem in 11.1% of the questionnaires, thus recovering the figures that it set in 2011 and more than tripling the figure for June, when 3.5% of mentions were recorded.

The debate on immigration came back to the forefront of the political debate in Spain after the government of Pedro Sanchez agreed to host the Aquarius ship in the port of Valencia on June 11, with more than 600 undocumented immigrants on board.

Three points and a half supporter of the current autonomous state



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The supporters of a state with autonomous communities like the current rises by more than three and a half points, according to the latest barometer of the Center for Sociological Research (CIS), from June 34.0 to 37.5 now.

The survey shows that those who prefer a State in which autonomies recognize the possibility of becoming independent states go up by a few tenths: from June 9.2 to July 9.8.

Those who want a state with a single central government without autonomy fall, because in June it was the option of 21.1 and now it is of 19.7.

The percentage of those who want a state in which the communities have less autonomy hardly varies: in June 9.8 and in July 9.9, and a state in which the communities have greater autonomy is chosen by the 14, 6, compared to 13.1 of the previous CIS barometers.

He feels as Spanish as of his community 53.2; only Spanish 17.5 and more of its autonomy than Spanish 10.6. Only of its autonomy is considered 6.3 and more Spanish than its region, 5.6.

5.- What are the most popular associations when Spaniard hears word „Polonia”? (questionnaire maybe)

For its cities: its cities are a wonderful mixture of tradition and modernity; even highlighting the two large cities of the country: Warsaw and Krakow, the first fully rebuilt after the end of the war, we cannot stop visiting places as interesting as Wroclaw, Gdansk or Poznan, among others. The clash between Western Europe and Eastern Europe can be clearly seen in the profile and architecture of its cities.

- For Austwich: the great factory of horrors that has become a place of pilgrimage for anyone wishing to approach what was the extermination of millions of people. Austwich is a unique visit, hard and perhaps, not for everyone; although I think it should be a place to visit forever, never, never, to repeat that shameful past of humanity. No one will be the same after this visit; as Marceline Loridan (French filmmaker and writer sent to the concentration camp) said: "we never really come back from Austwich".



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- For the salt mines of Wieliczka: another unique place in the world (although they are not the only visible salt mines, they are the oldest and most extensive in the world). Its route of 300 km (only 3 and a half are visited) as well as its depth (more than 300 meters underground), together with the spectacular rooms and sculptures that populate it, has led Unesco to declare them World Heritage Sites, since the Poles to name them as The Great Salt Cathedral.
 - Because of its history: as we have already commented, the history of Poland is another reason to visit this interesting country. A particularly sad story during the twentieth century, as it was one of the most punished countries in World War II and suffered the harshness of communism in its most bitter face. The recentness of this makes it even more interesting, since its inhabitants have these two facts very present, and most of them have lived them.
 - For its food: the great surprise that I took without doubt with Poland was the richness of its cuisine. There is little talk of Polish food and, without a doubt, it will be something that will delight all its visitors. Do not forget to try its immense variety of soups (especially the zurek), its pierogi (a kind of ravioli but larger), its bigos (stewed meat with cabbage) or golonka (pork knuckles baked), among others.
 - For the tranquility and peace that is breathed: because Poland is a peaceful and peaceful country like few others; At least that is the sensation that I took from that country and its people. If you want to enjoy a calm and peaceful trip, Poland is without a doubt a destination to be taken into account.
 - For its spectacular landscapes: because Poland is not only its cities or its history, but there you can also enjoy incredible natural areas with landscapes that take away the meaning. We talk about places like Zakopane, Lake Skalki Twardowskiego, Zakrzówek, Ojków ...
 - Because it is a cheap country: because if you are used to the euro or the dollar, the zloty (the Polish currency), you will find it extremely cheap, and we already know that the pocket is something that we look at a lot when traveling. If you ride it well, Poland can be a destination in which to spend very little.
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- Because it is a town of heroes and fighters: because as we have already explained, the Polish people have been attacked, reviled and even massacred over the centuries; and they have not only resisted, but have managed to rise again and again from their own ashes and resurface like the phoenix. This has given them a special character that will undoubtedly attract the attention of their visitors.
 - For its thousands of churches: and you will see that the Poles are very devoted; It is logical if we take into account all the misfortunes suffered and the veneration that exists in the country for the figure of John Paul II. So, in Poland you can enjoy a complete tour through countless beautiful temples; take advantage of it that is worth it.
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