



# *CULTUREGUIDE*

# SPAIN

SERIES 1  
SECONDARY (7–12)



BRIGHAM YOUNG UNIVERSITY  
**KENNEDY CENTER**  
FOR INTERNATIONAL STUDIES



# SPAIN CULTUREGUIDE

This unit is published by the International Outreach Program of the David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies at Brigham Young University as part of an effort to foster open cultural exchange within the educational community and to promote increased global understanding by providing meaningful cultural education tools.

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# WHY STUDY CULTURES?

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For most of us, cultures are misunderstood; they are nebulous, vague, and hidden. Like the famous iceberg analogy, we know that most of what a culture is cannot be seen. But what does that mean? And why, then, should we study cultures if we do not know what we're studying in the first place?

In the late twentieth century, Brigham Young University did not embrace a new discipline, but rather a new area of study—the study of cultures. Typically, anthropology is the social science that studies cultures. Why should they have all the fun? The study of cultures unites other academic disciplines (as needed), drawing upon literature, political science, sociology, and even the more applied areas of nursing, social work, law, and business. The study of cultures has grown into nothing short of a revolt against disciplines, “a mode of inquiry” that looks at things in new ways.<sup>1</sup>

In 1982, the David M. Kennedy Center for International Studies established International Outreach as a formal program to help build bridges of intercultural understanding. Since then, more than 10,000 *gratis* cultural presentations have been given to local area public schools, taking students to new places using language, multimedia, and imagination. *CultureGuides* derive from the same expertise that has been honed in classrooms—with the exciting exception that these intercultural learning tools are not geographically bound. Thanks to the Internet, accessible multimedia technology, and our trusty iMAC, a limitless audience can learn about different cultures.

Globalization, the driving paradigm of the post-Cold War world, means that now, more than ever, culture matters. Culture is the invisible context that may keep us from understanding important people, places, and ideas; it exists whether or not we think about it. Intercultural education can help us, not only as an intellectual exercise, but also in very practical ways to combat racism, to expand business, and to communicate effectively.

*CultureGuides* share the same aim as Edward T. Hall, the eminent cultural scholar, to try and “make culture real.”<sup>2</sup> Even though our “student guides” are not present in every classroom, we hope that *CultureGuides* will make classrooms of the mind and cultural laboratories wherever you may reside.

<sup>1</sup> Ziauddin Sardar and Borin Van Loon. *Introducing Cultural Studies*, Totem Books, New York: 1998.

<sup>2</sup> *The Edge: The E-Journal of Intercultural Relations*, Summer 1998, Vol. 1(3) Posted 10/11/98, <http://interculturalrelations.com/v1i3Summer1998/sum98sorrellshall.htm>.

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# TRADITIONS

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## THE RUNNING OF THE BULLS AND SAN FERMIN

The running of the bulls is a part of the fiesta of San Fermin. The fiesta's roots span all the way back to the Middle Ages. The fiesta of San Fermin is named after the favorite saint of Pamplona (where the fiesta is located). The running of the bulls, as it is known today, came from the necessity of bringing the bulls into the city from the outskirts for the bullfights during the week-long celebration. This celebration is a microcosm of Spanish society; the Spanish are always looking for a good reason to celebrate and have a good time.



### Starting Points

1. Thousands of people run with the bulls in Pamplona each year. What would drive a person to put him or herself in such danger?
2. Read Ernest Hemmingway's *The Sun Also Rises*. This classic novel sheds light upon Spanish culture and the running of the bulls in Pamplona.
3. San Fermin is an eight-day party full of festivities including the running of the bulls, bullfights, and parties all night.



### Information

#### The Running of the Bulls

The running of the bulls is the best known part of an annual party called San Fermin that is held in the city of Pamplona, Spain. The young man who would later be called San Fermin was from Pamplona during the Roman occupation. He died as a martyr in France when it became Christianized. Some of his remains were sent back to Pamplona. Because of this great honor, the town's people decided to name a party after him.

San Fermin became a huge fiesta after three smaller ones were consolidated into one. The party was originally held in October, but the city decided to move it to July in order to take advantage of better weather. In the beginning, there were not any bull runs during the fiesta. Instead, there was a procession to remember San Fermin on the first day of the eight-day party. During this procession, his body parts were carried throughout the city. After the procession there were bullfights, the highlight of each day. Times have changed in Pamplona since San Fermin started. Nowadays, many people do not even know that there are bullfights during San Fermin; they only know about the running of the bulls. Others do not even know that the running is part of a larger party. It is the popularity of the running of the bulls that brings people to Pamplona.

In every festival, the bulls have always run into the bull ring each day before the bullfights. However, as time moved on, people began running in front of the bulls. It

began when a group of friends met at the corral outside of the city one morning at the beginning of the fiesta. They ran together as a group, and each year the group just kept getting larger and larger. Until the mid 1920s, the runners were mostly Spaniards. After this time, however, people from all over the world became interested and started running with the bulls. This international appeal came mainly because of Ernest Hemingway's book *The Sun Also Rises*. In the book, Hemingway immortalized the event by describing in detail his own party experiences in Pamplona. Since this occurrence, almost everyone has heard of the running of the bulls.

There is no doubt that people come to Pamplona to experience the rush of running with the bulls, but this is definitely not the only reason. Spaniards have an insatiable desire to party, which was well documented in *The Sun Also Rises*. The day begins when fireworks go off as the clock tower chimes 8:00 A.M. This is the signal to release the bulls (see **Traditions Visual 1**). The run only lasts a couple of minutes as the bulls climb the half mile to the bull ring. After the running, the next main event is the bullfight in the evening. Because of this, the day is turned around in Pamplona. People generally wake up in time for the bullfight in the evening. After the bullfight, everyone pours out of the ring into the streets to begin the long night of partying. This rarely stops until after the running of the bulls the next day.

Tourists often have to reserve their hotel rooms a year in advance because the running is so popular. However, hordes of partyers often camp out in any of Pamplona's many beautiful parks, most of which are equipped with rest rooms, and some with shower facilities. If for some reason one misses the excitement of the day in Pamplona, there is no need to worry because there are many variations of the bull run in just about all of the small villages outside of Pamplona. In fact, some of the "professional" runners, or the locals who run every year and have run for most of their lives, run with the bulls every day in Pamplona.

If you are thinking of going to Pamplona to witness this wild event, you might consider leaving behind your designer clothes. The masses show up in the traditional white pants and white shirts with a red bandana around the neck. Those who run generally take a rolled-up newspaper so that in case they are chased by a bull, they can distract the charging beast. It is also important to know that the thousands of people in the streets are sprayed with red wine every day. People who are on their balconies above the streets where the running takes place dump wine or water onto the participants and onlookers below. Beware!

Speaking of being careful, there are many injuries that occur during the week of San Fermin. Many people are hurt during the bull run because they fall or because they are gored or trampled by a bull. Luckily, there is a tall wooden fence to protect those who choose only to watch, and behind that fence there are many Red Cross volunteers ready to help in case of any accidents.

At the end of it all, the people who visit Pamplona have the time of their lives at one of the most dangerous and incredible parties one could imagine. Of course, the city benefits from all of the international attention, but the world benefits from living and learning different aspects of Spanish culture through San Fermin (see **Traditions Visual 2**).



## Activities

1. Read and discuss a selection from Ernest Hemingway's *Sun Also Rises*.
2. Write an essay stating exactly why you would or would not like to go to San Fermin. Include the things that you think you would enjoy and things you would not enjoy.
3. Design a postcard that depicts some aspect of San Fermin. Include a description of your depiction on the back of the postcard.
4. Research Pamplona and write a brief report on some aspect of its history and culture to present to the class.



## Discussion Questions

1. What American holidays can be compared to Pamplona's running of the bulls?
2. How would the fiesta of San Fermin be different without the bullfights?
3. What are some of the historical events that have taken place in Spain in the last thirty years that have helped Spaniards to be in more of a festive mood? Why were they unhappy before?
4. What are some of the groups that oppose the running of the bulls and the fiesta of San Fermin? Why?

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# FOLKLORE & LANGUAGE

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## LEGEND OF SANTIAGO AND THE CAMINO DE SANTIAGO

The legend of Santiago begins with the Apostle James (Santiago in Spanish), who was a disciple of Jesus Christ. Spaniards believe he did missionary work on the Iberian Peninsula (modern-day Spain and Portugal) after the death of Christ. The resulting pilgrimage to the city of Santiago shows the importance of this legend in Spain.



### Starting Points

1. Look at the picture of the Cathedral of Santiago (see **Folklore & Language Visual 1**). What do its size and the intricacy of its design tell you about the importance of this building?
2. Write down the students' definition of a pilgrimage on the board.
3. Why was the Cathedral of Santiago built? Why does this cathedral draw people from all over Europe?



### Information

#### The Legend of the Camino de Santiago

When Jesus Christ was alive, he chose twelve apostles. Among Christ's apostles was James, the son of Zebedee. James was also called "James the greater." After the death of Jesus Christ, all of the apostles went their separate ways to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ to the rest of the world. James, or Santiago, went his way, traveling to many places including the Iberian Peninsula to preach the word.

Many years later, a peasant was walking about when he came upon an odd sight. He ventured into part of a forest when he saw something glowing. He continued toward the light until he saw angels before him standing near the light, possibly guarding the glow. What he had stumbled upon was the sepulchre of the aforementioned Santiago. The precise location of where the peasant found Santiago's remains is not exactly known, but the result of this find was the creation of the largest, most important, and most widespread Christian pilgrimage in the world.

The construction of the cathedral in the town of Santiago de Compostela in the extreme northwest corner of Spain came as a result of this heavenly occurrence (see **Folklore & Language Visual 1**). The construction began in 1075 and was completed in 1122. The cathedral was built to house the holy remains of the apostle. This cathedral, modeled after the Romanesque style, was and is the end of the *Camino de Santiago*, or Trail of Saint James. The trail stretches throughout Spain and reaches other parts of Christian Europe.

The main trail goes through the large cities of Pamplona, Logroño, Burgos, León, and ends in Santiago de Compostela (see **Folklore & Language Visual 2**). People



usually walk or bike the trail. The cities along the trail are worth stopping to visit. While living in Pamplona, Burgos, and Santiago de Compostela, I saw thousands of pilgrims on their way to the cathedral in Santiago. When they arrive in a city, they are very visible, and are welcomed to the cities. Many of the larger cities have places where pilgrims can stay and eat for free. Other places have only dirty shelters, but they usually offer food as well. Some people travel the camino for religious purposes. In fact, once one completes the camino and shows that one has completed the necessary amount of stages (there are a total of thirty-one in Spain), a person receives a certificate from the Catholic church that “ensures” that person’s salvation. Others complete the camino just for the challenge, and some go to make friends along the trail.

Once one gets to the cathedral, it is customary to enter and visit the silver tomb of the Apostle James. Here visitors place their fingers on one side of the statue of him and then bump their heads on the other side of the statue. This ritual supposedly grants the person wisdom. While at the cathedral, pilgrims also gather in the square in front of the main façade to play games or sing songs.

The legend of Santiago resulted in a beautiful cathedral in a beautiful town. People still believe in this amazing legend, and as a result, they keep coming to Santiago year after year. The legend is now spreading internationally. This legend illustrates how important the Catholic faith is within Spain and the Spanish culture.



## Activities

1. Act out a pilgrimage. Be creative with costumes and the script.
2. Choose one of the cities along the Camino de Santiago and study the main tourist attractions there. Write a research paper about it.
3. Create a travel brochure about the Camino de Santiago, include a brief history of the Apostle James.
4. Design a new logo for the Camino de Santiago.



## Discussion Questions

1. What are some of the greatest pilgrimages of the world outside of Christendom?
2. Explain whether or not you would join the pilgrimage to Santiago.
3. What are the similarities or differences between the pilgrimage to Santiago and that of the pilgrims that came to the Americas?
4. What pilgrimages are there in America like that of Santiago?

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# FOOD

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## PAELLA

Paella is Spain's most famous dish. It is rice-based with saffron or paprika as its main seasoning. It also contains locally available produce and meats. This dish is representative of the Spanish culture because it is prepared for all family gatherings.



### Starting Points

1. In America, we often think of foods such as lobster, shrimp, mussels, squid, and crab as delicacies. Paella is a dish that contains all of these items.
2. Before refrigerators were invented, people were not able to trade most perishable products. Therefore, people had to eat what was locally available. Paella is evidence of a food that has stood the test of time because there are so many variations of it.
3. Paella is the most famous of the traditional foods of Spain. What is it about Paella that makes it so universally popular in Spain?



### Information

#### Paella

Paella is rice-based and is flavored with the expensive and uniquely flavored saffron. Those are just about the only two requirements of paella. It is a basic “kitchen sink” type of food, meaning that it can be prepared with just about anything that the preparer can find within the kitchen. This versatility is one fact that contributes to paella's popularity throughout Spain.

Depending on the region, one can find chicken, rabbit, sausage, pork loin, prawns, shrimp, clams, mussels, scallops, octopus, squid, or lobster in paella. However, in the purest of forms, Valencian Paella, there is no seafood. Along with the different kinds of meats, any locally available produce can be added. Because Spain is located on a peninsula with Portugal, water surrounds most of the country and coastal cities and provinces have access to fresh seafood. For that reason, seafood is a staple ingredient in their paella. Likewise, those who live in the interior of Spain enjoy chicken, pork, and rabbit in their paella instead of seafood. These examples illustrate the variety of foods that Spaniards have in their diets (see **Food Visual 1**).

While I was in Spain, I heard that saffron was expensive in the United States. In Spain, it cost the equivalent of about two dollars. It was not until I made paella in the United States that I realized just how expensive it is. For less than a quarter of the amount that you can buy in Spain, you will pay more than fifteen dollars in the United States! The reason for the high price is because saffron comes in string-like strands that have to be hand picked from a certain type of flower. The amazing part is that there are only three strands per flower! That is a lot of work for this unique flavor.

This dish is representative of the Spanish culture mostly for the reasons why it is prepared. Usually paella will be served on Sundays or holidays where there is a large group of family and friends to partake of this tasty dish. It is often cooked in the outdoors or on the beach in a huge paella pan over a large wood fire.

### **Paella Recipe**

#### **You will need:**

1/3 C olive oil	8 oz tomato sauce
1 small onion, minced	1 tsp sugar
2–3 cloves of garlic, crushed	4 C rice
3–5 T fresh parsley, minced	7 C water
1 generous pinch saffron	salt
3 T chicken bullion	1/2 lb–1 lb shrimp, retain shell
3 skinless chicken breasts, cut in large chunks	1/2 lb scallops
2 green peppers, sliced	1/2 bag frozen peas
1 red pepper, sliced (save some for garnish)	1 lemon cut into wedges

#### **Preparation**

1. Sauté the onion, parsley, and garlic in olive oil until the onions become transparent.
2. Add saffron (crushed), chicken bullion, chicken, and peppers. Sauté until the chicken becomes white. Add tomato sauce and stir.
3. Add rice and water and bring to a boil. Add salt to taste. Boil five minutes, stirring occasionally.
4. Add shrimp, scallops, and peas. Boil an additional five minutes, stirring occasionally.
5. Simmer ten minutes covered, stirring occasionally. If the rice appears to be getting too dry during the last ten minutes, add more water. If the rice is too wet at the end of the ten minutes, uncover it and evaporate the unwanted liquid. Add lemon wedges before serving.



#### **Activities**

1. Work in groups and talk about paella's ingredients and why it is important to Spanish culture. Write down what you talk about and share it with the class.
2. Write a research paper on the history of saffron.
3. Write an essay on what ingredients would be included in paella if it were popular in the United States.
4. Cook a pot of real paella.





## Discussion Questions

1. Is there any food in the United States that is prepared like paella? If so, which one?
2. In the United States what food would you consider traditional? Why?
3. Why do you think that paella is not very popular in the United States?
4. Look at the ingredients in the paella recipe. By looking at these ingredients, what can you conclude about Spain's culture?

# CROSS-CULTURAL CONTRIBUTIONS

## THE GUITAR

Although the guitar was not invented in Spain, it was the Spaniards' love of the guitar that led them to bring and sell the instrument on the American continent. Spaniards and Americans alike still love to play and listen to the guitar, thus the guitar has shaped the culture for both countries.



### Starting Points

1. Ask the students if they know anyone famous who plays the guitar.
2. If the guitar was not invented in Spain, where was it first invented? Do research on who introduced the guitar to Spain and the differences between the first guitars and the guitar used in Spain.
3. It is because of Spaniards that the guitar is so popular in the United States.



### Information

#### The Guitar in Spain and the Americas

There are arguments among historians about the origins of the guitar, but it was most likely first made by Muslim peoples, and then brought to Spain when they conquered it. One thing is sure, it was the Spaniards' love of the guitar that led to the guitar's introduction on the American continent. The Spaniards brought the guitar with them when conquering the Americas. While they occupied parts of this land, they shared it with the native peoples of this continent (**see Cross-cultural Contributions Visual 1**).

It is my guess that the guitar was utilized at least some by Native Americans when it was first introduced, but its use would blossom later on. The coming of Spanish musicians after the guitar's introduction in the Americas encouraged the growth of the instrument as people began to see just what could be done on the guitar. The increasing population of the Americas because of immigration made demands for the guitar increase as well.

As a result of this high demand for the guitar, a different method of producing it developed. The process of making the guitar by hand became too tedious and time consuming and did not provide a large enough supply. People eventually learned to make them with machines. This mechanization process and the demand for the guitar in the Americas are the reasons why there are so many guitar manufacturers in the United States.

In Spain, guitar music is considered more of a classical style of music. This is due to the fact that the younger generations of Spaniards generally prefer computer gener-

ated music today. The guitar is still very popular, however, especially with the older generations and all of those who enjoy some of the best guitar music in the world (see **Cross-cultural Contributions Visual 2**). Some of the best guitar players in the world are from Spain. One great example is the guitarist Paco de Lucia. This man is world renowned and is considered maybe the finest guitarist in the world.

In America, the music enjoyed by the older generation of Spaniards is not found as much. This is probably because of the change in styles over the many years that has occurred in the New World. Of course, when Americans think of guitarists, we generally do not think of the best classical or Flamenco guitarists. Instead, we think of guitarists in a rock and roll band. Although the styles differ greatly, it is apparent that in both cultures the guitar is still going strong.



### Activities

1. Give a news report about the guitar as if the Spaniards were just bringing it into the Americas.
2. Research the differences between Flamenco and American guitars, and write a few paragraphs about what you find.
3. Create a portion of a travel brochure about the Flamenco guitar of southern Spain.
4. Learn to play a simple song on the guitar.



### Discussion Questions

1. If Spaniards would not have brought the guitar to the Americas, which instrument do you think would have taken its place in American culture and why?
2. How would American music be different without the guitar?
3. Why was the guitar so popular in Spain? Why was it so popular in the Americas?
4. How is the guitar used differently in Spain and America?



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# FACTS ABOUT SPAIN

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**Official Name:** Kingdom of Spain

**Capital:** Madrid

**Government Type:** parliamentary monarchy

**Area:** 504,782 sq km

**Land Boundaries:** Andorra, France, Gibraltar, Portugal, Morocco (Ceuta), Morocco (Melilla)

**Climate:** interior: temperate, clear and hot summers, cloudy and cold winters; coastal region: more moderate, cool and cloudy

**Lowest Point:** Atlantic Ocean 0 m

**Highest Point:** Pico de Teide (Tenerife) on Canary Islands 3,718 m

**Natural Resources:** coal, lignite, iron ore, uranium, mercury, pyrites, fluorspar, gypsum, zinc, lead, tungsten, copper, kaolin, potash, hydropower, arable land

**Natural Hazards:** periodic droughts

**Population:** 40,077,100 (July 2002 est.)

**Ethnic Groups:** composite of Mediterranean and Nordic types

**Religions:** Roman Catholic

**Languages:** Castilian Spanish, Catalan, Galician, Basque

**GDP:** 757 billion (2001 est.)

**GDP Per Capita:** \$18,900 (2001 est.)

**GDP Composition By Sector:** agriculture 4%, industry 28%, services 68% (2001 est.)

**Labor Force:** 17.1 million (2001)

**Unemployment Rate:** 13% (2001 est.)

**Industries:** textiles and apparel (including footwear), food and beverages, metals and metal manufactures, chemicals, shipbuilding, automobiles, machine tools, tourism

**Agricultural Products:** grain, vegetables, olives, wine grapes, sugar beets, citrus, beef, pork, poultry, dairy products, fish

**Exports:** \$118.6 billion (f.o.b., 2001 est.) machinery, motor vehicles, foodstuffs, other consumer goods

**Imports:** 150.5 billion (f.o.b. 2001 est.) machinery and equipment, fuels, chemicals, semi-finished goods, foodstuffs, consumer goods

**Trade Partners:** EU (France, Germany, Benelux, Italy, Portugal, UK), Latin America, U.S., Japan, OPEC

**Currency:** euro (EUR)

**Exchange Rate:** 1.1324 euros = \$1 U.S. (January 2002)

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# HISTORY AND HOLIDAYS

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## TIME LINE

- 1469 C.E.** Ferdinand and Isabella are married and start developments that make Spain a great power
- 1550** Most of South America, Central America, Florida, Cuba and the Philippine Islands are controlled by Spain
- 1571** under Philip II, Spain defeats the Turks in the Battle of Lepanto
- 1588** Spanish Armada is defeated in the English Channel
- 1618–1648** Spain is involved in the Thirty Years War
- 1701** War of the Spanish Succession
- 1762** Spain enters the Seven Year's War against Britain
- 1810–1813** Cádiz is the center for a national assembly, a constitution is written that ends absolute rule
- 1814** Ferdinand VII returns to Spain after Napoleon's defeat
- 1898** Cuban Disaster leads to the Spanish-American War
- 1936** Spanish Civil War begins on 18 July
- 1939** Spanish Civil War ends
- 1955** Spain is admitted into the United Nations
- 1957** Franco regime provides framework for economic growth
- 1976** Transition period to democracy with King Juan Carlos
- 1982** Spain joins NATO
- 1982** Spain enters the European Community (now the EU)
- 1992** Barcelona hosts Olympic Summer Games
- 1996** Conservative party wins election with José María Aznar
- 1999** Spain joins Euro system
- 2000** Popular Party wins a landslide election
- 2001** Parliament politically recognizes the Republican guerrillas, or maquis, who resisted General Francisco Franco even after the Spanish Civil War had ended
- 2002** Spanish money system changes from the Peseta to the Euro
- 2003** 62 Spanish peacekeepers on their way home from duty in Afghanistan are killed in a plane crash

## HOLIDAYS

- 1 Jan** Año Nuevo (New Year's Day)
- 6 Jan** Día de los Reyes (Day of the Kings)
- 19 Mar** Día de los Padres (Father's Day)
- Apr** Viernes Santo (Good Friday)
- Apr** Semana Santa (Holy week, celebrated the week before Easter)
- Apr** Día de Pascua (Easter)
- 1 May** Día del Trabajo (Labor Day)
- 24 Jun** Día de San Juan (St. John's Day)

<b>mid Jun</b>	Corpus Cristi
<b>29 Jun</b>	Día de San Pedro y Pablo (St. Peter and Paul's Day)
<b>25 Jul</b>	Día de Santiago (St. James' Day, the patron saint of Spain)
<b>15 Aug</b>	Día de la Asunción (Day of Ascension)
<b>12 Oct</b>	Día de la Hispanidad (Columbus Day)
<b>1 Nov</b>	Todos los Santos (All Saints' Day)
<b>6 Dec</b>	Día de la Constitución (Constitution Day)
<b>8 Dec</b>	Día de la Imaculada Concepción (Day of the Immaculate Conception)
<b>24 Dec</b>	Noche Buena (Christmas Eve)
<b>25 Dec</b>	Día de Navidad (Christmas Day)
<b>31 Dec</b>	Noche Vieja (New Year's Eve)



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## ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

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### SPANISH EMBASSY TO THE UNITED STATES

2375 Pennsylvania Ave. NW  
Washington, D.C. 20037  
Phone: (202) 728-2330  
Web site: <http://www.spainemb.org/>

### SPANISH DEPARTMENT OF TOURISM

666 Fifth Avenue, 35th floor  
New York, NY 10103  
Phone: (212) 265-8822, Fax: (212) 265-8864  
E-mail: [ontny@tourspain.es](mailto:ontny@tourspain.es)  
Web site: <http://www.okspain.org>

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Mark Chapman. *Route into Europe: Spain*, 1992.  
*Spain*, Clamshell packaging, No release date.  
*Video Visits Travel Collection: Discovering Spain*, Questar, Inc. 2001.

### INTERNET SITES

#### CIA World Factbook:

<http://www.cia.gov/cia/publications/factbook>

**Pamplona Town Council Home Page:**

<http://www.pamplona.net>

**San Fermin.com (in Spanish):**

<http://www.sanfermin.com>

**Literary Traveler:**

<http://www.literarytraveler.com/hemingway/pamplona.htm>

**Camino Santiago.com:**

<http://www.caminosantiago.com>

**On The Line:**

<http://www.oxfam.org.uk/coolplanet/ontheline/index.html>

**Sally's Place:**

[http://www.sallys-place.com/food/ethnic\\_cuisine/spain.htm](http://www.sallys-place.com/food/ethnic_cuisine/spain.htm)

**La Guitarra Espanola:**

<http://www.guitarraespanola.cjb.net/>

**Classical Guitar Illustrated History:**

<http://www.info-internet.net/~ffaucher/ffaucher2/>

**“Si, Spain”:**

<http://www.sispain.org/>

**Ok, Spain:**

<http://www.okspain.org/>

**All About Spain:**

<http://www.red2000.com/>

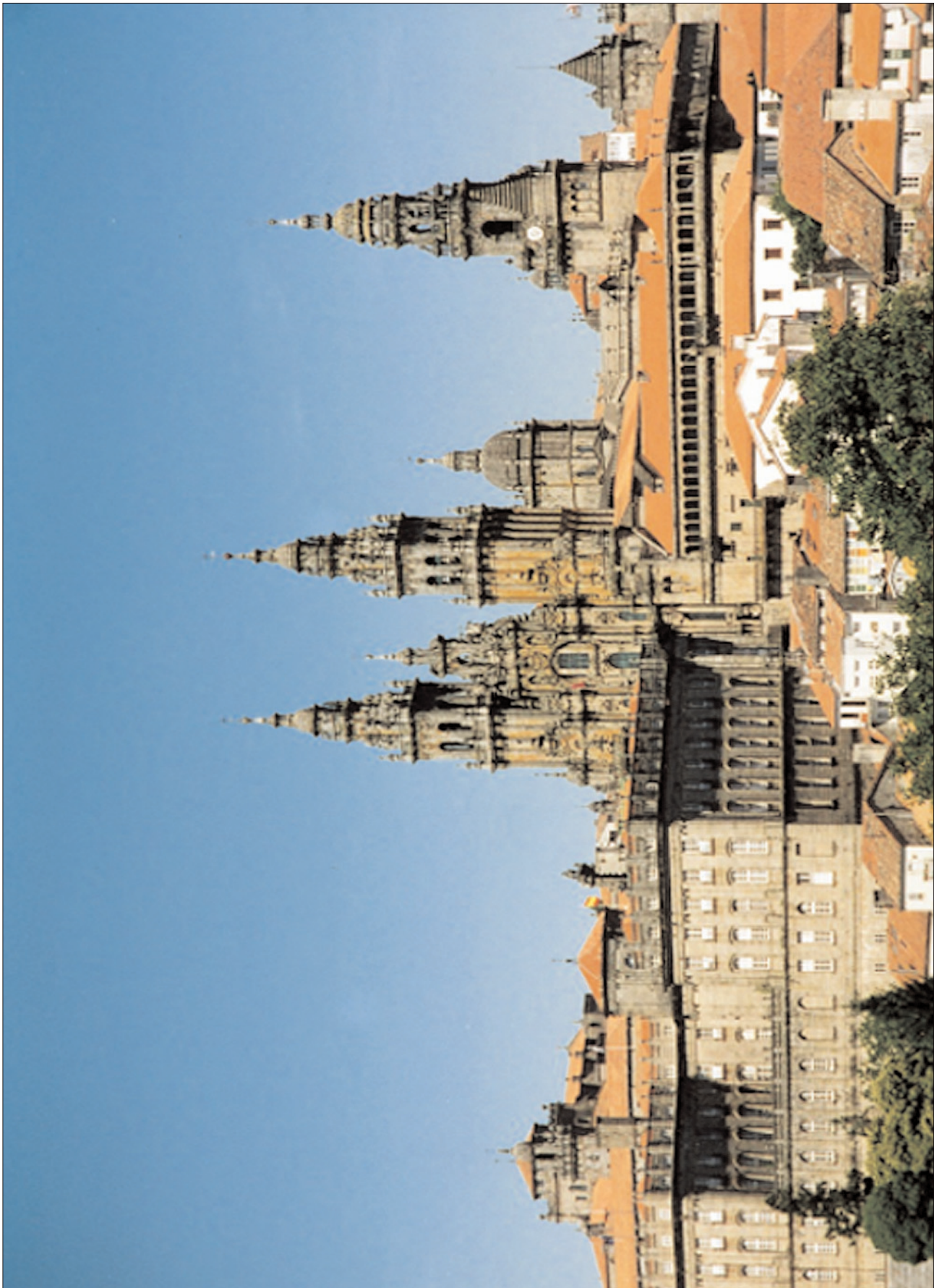
## Traditions Visual 1: Running of the Bulls





**Traditions Visual 2: Statue of the Running Bulls in Pamplona**







## Folklore & Language Visual 2: Camino de Santiago



### Food Visual 1: Paella Preparation





## Cross-cultural Contributions Visual 1: Guitar











## FLAG OF SPAIN

The Spanish flag has three horizontal bands of red, yellow (double width), and red with the national coat of arms on the hoist side of the yellow band. The coat of arms includes the royal seal framed by the Pillars of Hercules, which are the two promontories (Gibraltar and Ceuta) on either side of the eastern end of the Strait of Gibraltar.

## Map of Spain

