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Presents

WORLDQUEST Spain

AVAILABLE
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INTRODUCTION TO SERIES

Designed to enhance the social studies curriculum for the intermediate aged student on up. "WorldQuest" offers students a unique perspective about the chronological developments of the greatest cultures the world has ever known.

As a complementary device with each program, an instructional guide suggests exercises to enhance the learning for teachers, parents and students. These interactive exercises will reinforce and further develop a student's level of comprehension.

The instructional guide provides:

**Subject Profile • Q & A • Discussion Points & Activities
Vocabulary • Geography (Including Maps) • Timeline**

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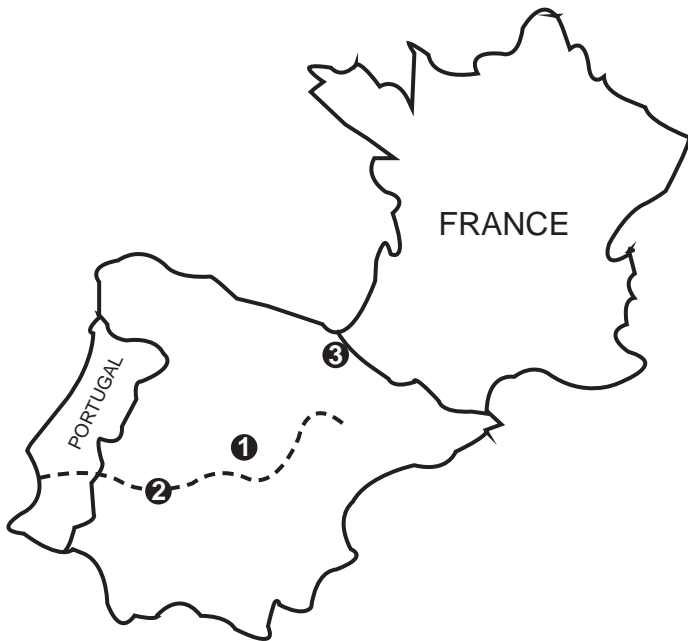
E-Guides available at www.filmideas.com

TIMELINE of **SPAIN**

- **15,000 BCE:** Pre-Historic people occupy the northern coast of the Iberian Peninsula.
- **3,000 BCE:** Tribes migrate from North Africa into the Iberian Peninsula.
- **1,000 BCE:** Seafaring Phoenicians arrive in the southern Iberian Peninsula and the Celts migrate into northern Iberia.
- **228 BCE:** The Phoenicians establish the city of Barcelona.
- **476:** The Visigoths conquer the Iberian Peninsula. Their reign would last over 230 years.
- **711:** The Moors defeat the Visigoths and rule the Iberian Peninsula for 750 years.
- **1469:** The two largest Christian kingdoms defeat the Moors during a 23-year war.
- **1492:** Christopher Columbus an Italian explorer is hired by Spanish King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella. He discovers a Caribbean island in the Bahamas and claims it for Spain.
- **1522:** Ferdinand Magellan becomes the first European explorer to successfully circumnavigate the globe.
- **1588:** England swiftly defeats the Spanish Armada.
- **16th Century:** Spanish writer Miguel De Cervantes develops his most famous literary works including "Don Quixote". Spanish artist El Greco creates his famous works of art.
- **1906-07:** Famous Spanish artist Pablo Picasso develops his well-known style of painting called cubism.
- **1982:** Spain becomes a member of the European Union and the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Map #2 of **SPAIN**

Study the map and site descriptions on pg. 15. Then write the name of the location on the solid black line. On a separate piece of paper write a brief description about each location.



① _____

② _____

③ _____

SPAIN

Steeped in historic tradition and alive with unique scenery from its oceans to the mountains and onto its vast plains, the modern country of Spain offers us an intriguing experience, filled with imagination and enlightenment. Spain, while spanning five continents, was once the most powerful country in the world. From ancestry founded in North Africa, Spain continues to blend its past traditions with its tasteful flair for contemporary life.

Located on the Iberian Peninsula of southwestern Europe, Spain stretches nearly 195,000 square miles with a population of over 40 million people. Over thousands of years many different people began to settle throughout the Iberian Peninsula. By 3000 BCE tribes from North Africa began migrating into the region, followed by the seafaring Phoenicians and the Celts traveling along the coast of France. After years of tribal warfare, followers of the Islamic prophet Mohammed, called the Moors, conquered the area and would establish a kingdom which lasted 750 years. In 1469 King Ferdinand of Aragon and Queen Isabella of Castile married and united Spain's two largest Christian kingdoms into one. After 23 years of bitter war the Christian kingdoms finally prevailed and defeated the Moors in 1492. With Spain now unified under one rule, King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella looked to expand the empire. Their hope was to hire Christopher Columbus, an Italian explorer, to discover new territories for Spain across the Atlantic Ocean. In 1492 Columbus claimed an Island in the Bahamas for Spain and soon afterwards other Spanish conquistadores set sail for the New World. While Spain's Empire began to rapidly expand in the New World, Spain's King Philip decided to declare war on England in 1588. However, after England decisively defeated a fleet of 130 ships known as the Spanish Armada, Spain's world power began to decline and its New World territories eventually diminished.

Although Spain's early dominance was the act of a non-elect monarchy, the fate of modern Spain lies with an elected Prime Minister. Spain's world influence no longer stems from the ambition of kings and queens but rather the painting style from the likes of Pablo Picasso's cubism to the well-known literary works of Miguel De Cervantes. It is within the works of these and other gifted individuals that the spirit of Spain continues to affect the hearts and minds of people throughout the world.

Introduction & Geography of *Spain*

Q & A: For MORE geography SEE maps on pgs. 12-16

- 1) Q -What is a conquistador?
A - Spanish explorers who claimed land in parts of North America for the country of Spain during the 16th century.
- 2) Q - What is a peninsula?
A - A land mass surrounded on three sides by water. Spain is located on the Iberian Peninsula.
- 3) Q - Describe the geography of Spain.
A - Located on the Iberian Peninsula of southwestern Europe, covering an area of nearly 195,000 square miles with a population of 40 million people.
- 4) Q - Name the highest mountain peak in all of Spain?
A- Pico de Teide at 12,195 ft.

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Review with the class some of the important geographic locations of Spain on a large map. Perhaps review an ancient map of the Spanish Empire.
- 2) Assign the students to create their own detailed maps on paper or a computer. Indicate on the map cities, mountains, famous sites, rivers, etc.

VOCABULARY:

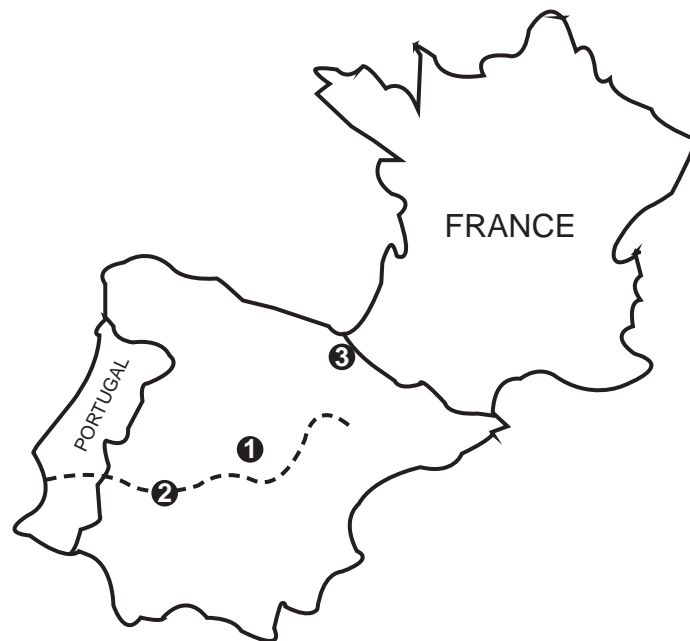
SPAIN: Located on the Iberian Peninsula of southwestern Europe, covering an area of nearly 195,000 square miles with a population of 40 million people.

PENINSULA: A land mass surrounded on three sides by water. Spain is located on the Iberian Peninsula.

PICO DE TEIDE: The highest mountain in Spain. It is 12,195 ft. and is found on the Canary Island of Tenerife.

Map #2 of *SPAIN*

Study the Map & Its Significant Locations



- ❶ **MADRID:** The Capital City of Spain. With 3 million people it is also Spain's largest.
- ❷ **TAGUS:** Spain's largest river which flows 625 miles.
- ❸ **PAMPLONA:** Capital City of the state of Navarra. This city hosts the famous Spanish event "Running of the Bulls" which takes place every July.

Map #1 of **SPAIN**

Study the map & its locations on pgs. 12 & 13. Then on the solid black line write the name of the location. On a separate piece of paper write a brief description of each location



- ① _____
- ② _____
- ③ _____
- ④ _____
- ⑤ _____
- ⑥ _____

Capital and Rivers of **Spain**

Q & A :

- 1) Q - What is the Capital City of Spain today?
A - Madrid
 - 2) Q - How many main geographical regions are in Spain?
A - Five
 - 3) Q - What is the longest river in Spain?
A - Tagus flows 625 miles.
-

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Review the five main geographical regions in Spain and discuss their unique geological characteristics as described in the program.
 - 2) Locate the rivers of Spain on a map.
-

VOCABULARY:

MADRID: The capital city of Spain today. With a population of 3 million this is Spain's largest city.

TAGUS RIVER: Spain's longest river. This river flows 625 miles across Meseta and Portugal before emptying into the Atlantic Ocean.

Early Man in *Spain*

Q & A:

- 1) Q - Who were the earliest inhabitants of the Iberian Peninsula?
A - Hunting-gathering cultures known as paleolithic or pre-historic man who migrated throughout the region living off the natural resources of the land.
- 2) Q-What does BCE mean?
A -Before the Common Era.
- 3) Q- Who arrived in the southern part of the Iberian Peninsula in 1000 BCE? Who arrived in the northern part of the Iberian Peninsula in 1000 BCE?
A- The Phoenicians in the south / The Celts in the north.
- 4) Q-Who eventually conquered the Phoenicians?
A-The Romans
- 5) Q-Who did the Romans hire to fight the Barbarian tribes from central Europe?
A-The Visigoths

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

1) Many different groups (Celts, Phoenicians, Moors, Romans, Barbarian Tribes, Visigoths) occupied the Iberian Peninsula from 1000 BCE to 476. Assign the students to research one of these groups and to create a display which teaches viewers about these different cultures. In the display illustrate the weapons they used in battle, the clothes they wore, language spoken and written, the tools they used to build, the food they ate, ceremonial events, art, musical instruments, burials etc.

VOCABULARY:

VISIGOTHS: A Germanic tribe hired by the Romans to conquer the Barbarians who began weakening the Roman Empire in the 5th century. After eventually defeating the Barbarians in 476 they ruled the Iberian Peninsula for over 230 years.

Map #1 of *SPAIN*

Study the modern-day map on pg. 12 and its significant locations numbered 1-6. Then test your geography skills on pg. 14.

- ② **PORTUGAL:** The country located west of Spain covering 35,000 square miles with a population of 9.7 million people.
- ③ **FRANCE:** The country located northeast of Spain. It covers an area of 212,000 square miles with a population of 58 million people.
- ④ **BAY OF BISCAY:** A body of water covering 85,000 square miles bounded east by France and south by Spain.
- ⑤ **STRAIT OF GIBRALTAR:** A 37 mile water channel connecting the Mediterranean Sea to the Atlantic Ocean. Its bounded north by Spain and south by Morocco (Africa).
- ⑥ **MEDITERRANEAN SEA:** The world's largest inland sea located between Africa, Asia, and Europe. It covers an area of 971,000 square miles.

Map #1 of **SPAIN**



- ① **SPAIN:** Located on the Iberian Peninsula of southwestern Europe, covering an area of nearly 195,000 square miles with a population of 40 million people.

The Moors **Spain**

Q & A:

- 1) Q - Who were the Moors?
A - Followers of the Islamic prophet Mohammed who eventually migrated from North Africa and conquered Spain in 711. They were a highly educated people who founded Spain's first universities and established a Kingdom for nearly 750 years.
- 2) Q-Name two crops the Moors introduced to the Iberian Peninsula from Africa ?
A-Pomegranates, oranges, figs, dates, sugar cane and cotton
- 3) Q- Who eventually conquered the Moors in 1492?
A- The Christian Kingdom which united after King Ferdinand of Aragon and Queen Isabella of Castille married.

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) The Moors were followers of the Islamic prophet Mohammed. Assign the students to learn more about the Islamic faith. How is it the same or different from other faiths? If possible visit a mosque. How is a mosque the same or different from other places of worship.

VOCABULARY:

MOORS: Followers of the Islamic prophet Mohammed who migrated from north Africa and conquered Spain in 711. They were a highly educated people who founded Spain's first universities and established a kingdom for nearly 750 years.

KING FERDINAND & QUEEN ISABELLA: Two royal cousins who eventually married and united Spain's two largest Christian Kingdoms into one. After uniting their two Kingdoms they eventually conquered the Moors in 1492.

Spanish World Exploration *Spain*

Q & A :

- 1) Q - Name the explorer whose New World voyages were financed by Spain's King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella?
A - Christopher Columbus
- 2) Q - Where did Christopher Columbus first claim land for the Spanish New World Empire?
A - The Islands of the Bahamas
- 3) Q- Although Christopher Columbus claimed many New World territories for Spain he failed to obtain his primary goal. What was his primary goal?
A- To reach China in the East by Sailing West.
- 4) Q- Who was the first explorer to circumnavigate the globe?
A- Ferdinand Magellan

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

1) In 1588 Spain's King Philip declared war on England. Discuss: Why the Spanish King declared this war? How did this war effect Spain's world power? What did the New World Spanish colonies begin to do after the war?

VOCABULARY:

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS: An Italian explorer who was hired by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella to claim territories for Spain in the New World.

FERDINAND MAGELLAN: First European explorer to succeed in completing a circumnavigation of the globe.

SPANISH ARMADA: A famous fleet of 130 Spanish battle ships which was strongly defeated by England in 1588. After this defeat Spain's world power began to erode.

Manufacturing, Mining & Tourism *Spain*

Q & A :

- 1) Q -Name a city in Spain which is a major source of labor and manufacturing?
A - Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao
- 2) Q - What are the main minerals found in Spain?
A - Mercury, copper, lead, zinc, coal
- 3) Q - Spain is a major export of what two products?
A - Steel and iron
- 4) Q- What famous event takes place every july in Pamplona, Spain?
A- The Running of the Bulls

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

1) Discuss what one might experience while attending a popular festival in Spain.

2) Festivals are popular in Spain and offer insight into Spanish culture and lifestyle. Visit or attend a festival in your local community. After the festival discuss how it helped you to experience a different culture. What food was served during the festival? What clothes did those representing the culture wear? Was there a language and art represented at the festival? Discuss the music and instruments played during the festival etc.

VOCABULARY:

RUNNING OF THE BULLS: A popular Spanish event held every July in the town of Pamplona the Capital of Navarra. During this event hundreds of people run along the narrow city streets while bulls chase them from behind.

BULLFIGHT: A popular Spanish event or public entertainment which takes place in an arena, during which a bullfighter also known as a matador taunts and eventually kills a bull.

Economy of *Spain*

Q & A :

- 1) Q -Spain is the world's leading producer of what two products?
A - Olives & Olive Oil
- 2) Q -Name two agricultural products produced in Spain?
Name two kinds of fish which inhabit near the shores of Spain?
A - Wheat, Oats, Barley, Grapes, Olives, Oranges, Lemons, Limes, Wool, Meat, Sheep;
FISH: Codfish, Anchovies, Whittings

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Discuss how the agricultural industry compares in your local community and in Spain.
- 2) Fishing is one of the major occupations in Spain today. Discuss or have the students research other major occupations which exist in Spain today.
- 3) Many local communities debate how they should balance between industries which supply jobs and economic growth for a local community and ecological concerns which protect and preserve the environment of a local community. Recently Spain's fishing industry has nearly depleted the fish population along some of its shores. Spanish ecologists are trying to solve this problem by breeding fish and releasing them into the sea. Does your local community strike the balance between industry and environment? If so, discuss and or debate both sides of the issue and how your community is seeking to find solutions.

VOCABULARY:

ECOLOGISTS: A person(s) who practices the science concerned with the interrelationship of organisms and their environments.

The Autonomous Regions *Spain*

Q & A :

- 1) Q - How many autonomous regions exist in modern Spain?
A - Seventeen
- 2) Q - What is the name given to small communities or homelands which are strongly identified to ancestral heritages.
A - Patria Chica
- 3) Q- Name the famous dance which was introduced to Spain by the Moors.
A- The Flamenco
- 4) Q- What is the national game of Basque?
A- Pelota or Jai Lai

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) The Spanish regions of Andalusia and Basque offer modern day travelers the local traditions of a "Patria Chica". Discuss some of the popular costumes of these two Spanish regions. Then if possible visit a community which upholds a region's cultural heritage like Spain's "Patria Chica". Such communities may include; an old Polish, Asian, Greek or Hispanic community. Perhaps visit a pueblo. How do these communities preserve their unique ancestral heritages?

VOCABULARY:

PATRIA CHICA (Small Homelands): 17 small autonomous communities within modern-day Spain which cherish the unique ancestral heritage of the different people who settled in the various regions of Spain throughout its early history.

FLAMENCO: A popular Spanish dance developed in Andalusia and introduced to Spain by the Moors.

PELOTA or JAI LAI: The national game of Basque. It is played off 3 walls with a ball that travels nearly 150 miles per hour and is caught in a curved basket.

Art & Literature *Spain*

Q & A :

- 1) Q - Who wrote the famous Spanish literary work “Don Quixote”?
A - 16th century Spanish writer Miguel de Cervantes
- 2) Q - Name two Spanish artists?
A - El Greco and Pablo Picasso
- 3) Q- What is Cubism?
A- A painting style created by Pablo Picasso which illustrates subjects through surreal or symbolic imagery rather than painting objects as they appear.

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Spain’s culture has greatly contributed to the world in the areas of art and literature. Instruct the students to research one of Spain’s gifted artists or writers. Then assign the students to create their own work using the same style of the artist or writer they previously researched.
- 2) Throughout history artists have challenged the definition of art. The French impressionists challenged realism with impressionism; Picasso with cubism; Pollock with abstractionism; Discuss or debate what artists throughout history have challenged themselves to do – define art? Can art be found in nature? Is every person’s artistic talent, regardless of their skill level, a form of art? Is the human body a form of art? Can art be defined outside the realm of visual reality? For example: The art of music, the art of teaching, the art of diplomacy or the art of anyone who masters a particular discipline? What IS and IS NOT art? Let the debate begin.

VOCABULARY:

PABLO PICASSO: Famous 20th century Spanish artist who developed the painting style known as cubism. His cubism style interpreted objects as surreal or symbolic in nature.

CUBISM: A style of artistic painting developed by the famous Spanish artist Pablo Picasso.

MIGUEL DE CERVANTES: Famous 16th century Spanish writer whose works include “Don Quixote”.

The Government of *Spain*

Q & A :

- 1) Q - What form of government exists in Spain today?
A - A parliamentary democracy whereby the king is a national figurehead and the elected Prime Minister leads decision making policy.
- 2) Q - What is the Spanish legislature?
A - Also known as The Cortes which has two chambers: The Congress of Deputies and the Senate
- 3) Q- Name the two European organizations Spain became a member of in 1982?
A- The European Union which helps Europe to insure its economic future and NATO or North Atlantic Treaty Organization to help Europe insure its defense & security.

DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Today Spain’s government implements a parliamentary democracy. Spain at one time in its history was a monarchy. What is a monarchy? Countries throughout the world use many different forms of government; socialism, communism, dictatorships, democracy etc. Discuss the similarities and differences between these various forms of government.

VOCABULARY:

CORTES: The name given to the Spanish legislature which has two chambers: 1) Congress of Deputies; 2) Senate

THE EUROPEAN UNION: An organization which helps insure Europe’s economic future. Spain became a member in 1982.

NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organization): An organization which helps insure Europe’s security & defense. Spain became a member in 1982.