



Andalusia and the World

LET'S GET STARTED!

Let's talk about Andalusia's place in the world!

QUESTIONS:

- What products does Andalusia export?
- How many tourists visit Andalusia each year?
- Can you name an Andalusian who is famous worldwide?





VOCABULARY

Andalusia and the World

Andalusia has had strong links to the rest of the world for thousands of years.

trade • strait



Andalusia's geography places it in an important position for sea **trade**. The **Strait** of Gibraltar connects the Mediterranean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.

copper • to conquer • peninsula



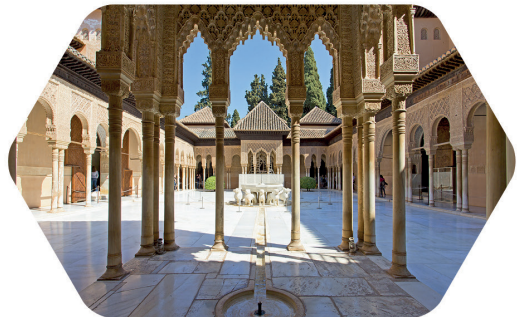
In the Bronze Age, the Tartessians controlled the region by mining metals like silver, gold and **copper**. Following the Tartessians, various empires **conquered** the region, often extending to the Iberian **peninsula**.

empire



The Carthaginians influenced the region's art and language. Starting from 218 B.C., the Roman **Empire** brought bridges, water management and other technology. With the decline of the Roman Empire, tribes such as the Vandals and Visigoths came to Andalusia.

exchange



During the period of Islamic rule starting in 711, the region was once again a point for **exchange**, this time between northern Africa and the rest of Europe. Goods, religion, culture, architecture and more flowed across what is now Andalusia.

coast • to import



Andalusia was also essential in the European exploration of the Americas under the Catholic kings. Sailors from the **coast** around Huelva joined Columbus on his first journey in 1492. From then on, ships **importing** goods from the New World arrived to Europe via Seville.

to export



Today, Andalusia continues to have a unique place in the world. Around 12 million tourists visit the region each year. It **exports** seven to eight million tons of food and drink to other countries. Its writers, actors, athletes, artists and more bring Andalusia to the world.

1 Read the definition and write the word.

- | | |
|--|--|
| a. A body of land surrounded by water on three sides. | |
| b. The activity of buying, selling or exchanging goods and services. | |
| c. A red metal. | |
| d. The land along a sea or ocean. | |
| e. To give something in return for something else. | |
| f. A group of countries or regions that are controlled by an emperor or empress. | |
| g. A narrow channel of water that connects two large bodies of water. | |
| h. To take control of a country, region or city by force. | |
| i. To send a product to be sold outside the country where it was produced. | |
| j. To bring a product into a country to be sold. | |



GRAMMAR

2 Fill the gaps with present perfect.

- a. More than 55 million foreign tourists have travelled (travel) to Andalusia since 2010.
- b. People _____ (mine) precious metals in Andalusia since the Bronze Age.
- c. For the past three years, Andalusian farmers _____ (export) over four million tons of fruits and vegetables each year.
- d. Prince Charles _____ never _____ (visit) Malaga; he only visited Seville.
- e. The high-speed train _____ (connect) Seville with Madrid since 1992.
- f. How many sites _____ archaeologists _____ (search) to find evidence of the Tartessians?
- g. Antonio Banderas _____ (not / live) in Andalusia since he was 18, but recent reports suggest he will settle in Marbella.

3 Fill the gaps with the superlative adjective.

- a. Almeria has the driest (dry) climate of Andalusia.
- b. Andalusia is the _____ (large) producer of olive oil in the world.
- c. The Guadalquivir is the fifth _____ (long) river on the Iberian peninsula and connects Sevilla to the Atlantic Ocean.
- d. Andalusia is one of the _____ (popular) regions to visit for European tourists.
- e. The Alhambra is one of the _____ (important) examples of Islamic architecture in Spain.
- f. In your opinion, who is the _____ (famous) Andalusian?
- g. The Port of Algeciras is one of the _____ (big) ports in Spain, with 70 million tons of goods passing through each year.
- h. The airport in Malaga is the _____ (busy) in Andalusia with around 20 million passengers annually.

SPEAKING



Saying Years

7 5 2

Seven fifty-two

1 9 6 5

Nineteen sixty-five

1 9 0 8

Nineteen oh eight

1 8 0 0

Eighteen hundred

2 0 1 0

twenty ten

or

2 0 1 0

two thousand ten

4 Practise saying years with a partner. Add more sentences of your own.

- a. Cadiz was founded around 1100 B.C. by Phoenicians.
- b. Romans ruled the region from around 201 B.C until 411.
- c. Antonio de Nebrija wrote the first study of Spanish grammar in 1492 and the first Spanish dictionary in 1495.
- d. Pablo Picasso was born in Malaga in 1881.
- e. Seville hosted the Universal Expo in 1992.
- f. Airbus bought Andalusian airplane maker CASAS in 2000.

5 Use the information in exercise 5 to ask and answer questions.



Where was the Universal Expo
in 1992?

It was in Seville.



English 6

5



READING & WRITING

6 Read and answer true or false.



The Treasure of El Carambolo

On September 30th, 1958, a builder was working at a construction site in El Carambolo in the hills outside Seville. As he dug a hole, he found a gold bracelet. He and the other builders continued to dig and found 21 pieces of gold jewelry. They thought it was junk, but the leaders of the construction project called an archeologist. The archeologist confirmed that the gold objects might be from the 7th or 8th century BC.

Further study has shown that the 'Treasure of El Carambolo' is 2,700 years old, from the time of the Tartessians. Historians and archeologists have debated about the treasure for years. Some thought that the objects were Phoenician - imported from the other side of the Mediterranean - while others argued that the objects were local.

A chemical study of the objects in 2018 concluded that the gold was mined locally. However, the design of the objects and the techniques used to make them were indeed Phoenician. The 'Treasure of El Carambolo' shows that the exchange between cultures has been a fact of life in Andalusia for thousands of years.

T F

- a. The builders found the treasure in the hills outside Huelva. ☐ ☐
- b. The first piece they found was a gold bracelet. ☐ ☐
- c. There were over 25 pieces of jewelry buried at the site. ☐ ☐
- d. The builders immediately knew their discovery was important. ☐ ☐
- e. The treasure is from the Tartessian time period. ☐ ☐
- f. Historians and archeologists didn't agree about the origin of the objects. ☐ ☐
- g. A recent study confirms that the gold in the objects is local. ☐ ☐

7 Read and match.

Freepik: An Andalusian start-up

In 2010, two brothers, Alejandro and Pablo Blanes, and their friend Joaquín Cuenca, wanted to find high-quality images that they could use for free. Pictures were available on many different websites that were difficult to search. So they created Freepik, a website that gave results in a single search from all those other websites.

Internet users found Freepik really useful. Visitors to the site grew and grew, and Freepik added new features. In 2014, Freepik began designing images and allowing independent designers to make their content available on Freepik. By 2020, Freepik had around 32 million unique users per month. Multinational companies like Microsoft and Spotify use Freepik and so do individuals worldwide. Freepik is a leading website for images in Europe, Latin America, Southeast Asia and India.

The company grew from three friends to over 200 employees in Freepik's Malaga office. In 2020, a Swedish investment company put €250 million into Freepik. The company plans to expand to the United States, China, South Korea and Japan. From Malaga to the world!

a. Malaga

b. 2010

c. 32 million

d. Microsoft

e. 250 million

1. The number of unique users per month

2. The city where Freepik's headquarters are

3. The amount of a 2020 investment in the company

4. The year Freepik was founded

5. The name of an international customer of Freepik

8 Choose a question and write an essay.

- a. If you could live in Andalusia during any period of history, which would you choose and why?
- b. Imagine a foreign company is looking for a new place to build a factory. How would you convince them to choose Andalusia?
- c. How do you think Andalusia will be different 50 years from now? How will it be the same?



PROJECT

Andalusia is the birthplace of many historical figures and artists as well as contemporary celebrities.

Seneca the Younger	Federico García Lorca
Ibn Rushd (Averroes)	Vicente Aleixandre
The Pinzón Brothers	María Zambrano
Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca	Lola Flores
Diego Velázquez	Carmen Sevilla
Pablo Picasso	Antonio Banderas
Bartolome de las Casas	Antonio de la Torre
Antonio de Nebrija	Nita Carmona
Victoria Kent	Jesús Navas
Carmen de Burgos	Miguel Pardeza

- Choose a person from the list, or suggest someone else who is relevant to Andalusia.
- In groups, research the person's life. What are their main achievements? How are they connected to Andalusia and to the world?
- Prepare an oral presentation about the person to share with the class.

