



**Fundusze Europejskie**  
Wiedza Edukacja Rozwój



**Rzeczpospolita  
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*Transnational mobility of pupils*

*The country dances and sings - international traditions*

On May 5-11, 16 students from the Primary School in Mistów studied together with the 6th CEIP Victoria Diez in Seville. We had this unique opportunity thanks to the implementation of the project The country dances and sings - international traditions. Thanks to this, we had the opportunity for a week, together with the students of the Spanish school, to learn subjects such as history, English, computer science in a foreign language, and learn about the traditions and customs of the Spanish. It was an amazing experience for us that will remain in our memory forever, and friendships made during mobility will last for years to come...



# together at school





















The leitmotif of our classes were Spanish traditions and dance. Our Spanish colleagues taught us to dance flamenco and we taught them polonaise. We visited Sevilla together, learning about its history and the most interesting monuments. Our Spanish colleagues showed us more and more interesting places in their city every day. Together, we decided to create a short guide to places that are most worth seeing.



*The most interesting people and places of Seville*

# CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS

Christopher Columbus is very interesting. He was born 1451 in Italy a city called Geneoa. He was a sailor, a traveler. When he was working in Spain they would set ail to discover a new way to India. With this mind, they will cross the Atlantic he was Ocean and come to America. He was convinced all the time that he was in India, only Amerigo Vespucci proved that he was wrong. Christopher Columbus was appotinted admiral dor his achievements. He was also married to a woman nemed Filipa Persesrello de Miniz and had children Diego Colon and Hernando Fernandez Colon. During four succeseful voyages across the Central Atlantic Ocean in 1492-1504, Columbus was the first Europeanans to circumnavigate, explore and describe the region of the Caribbean Sea. Columbus died on May 20, 1506 in the region of the Caribbean Sea. Columbus died on May 20, 1506 in the city of Valladoid, Spain. Currently, his tomb is in Seville.



# Cathedrals of our lady in Seville

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Cathedral of Our Lady in Seville - a Gothic cathedral, built in Seville on the site of a mosque built by the Almohad dynasty. The cathedral is the largest and one of the greatest Gothic churches in the world.

During the reign of the Moorish Empire in Andalusia, a large mosque built in the second half of the 12th century stood on the site of today's sanctuary. For the next 150 years, after minor adaptations, the former mosque was used as a Christian temple. The remains of the mosque are the Giralda bell tower (former minaret) and the Patio de los Naranjos.

The Cathedral of Seville consists of five naves with a clearly higher transept and a central nave. The structure is connected by characteristic two-span buttress arches decorated with pinnacles. 9 gothic, richly decorated portals lead to the interior of the temple. The sanctuary is 76 m long and 116 m wide.



# PLAZA DE ESPAÑA IN SEVILLE

## SPANISH SQUARE IN SEVILLE

Piazza di Spagna belongs to the Maria Luisa Park. This is one of the most popular tourist attractions in Seville. Piazza di Spagna consists of a row of buildings in a semicircle with a large square at the front. A fountain gushes out in the middle of Piazza di Spagna and around there is an artificial river with 4 bridges. Each of the bridges in the Plaza de Espana symbolizes a historic land in Spain: Castile, Aragon, León and Navarra.

Entry to the Plaza de Espana is free, which makes it very popular among tourists. Being in the Spanish Square, Maria Luisa Park is a must see, especially as it is an ideal place for summer walks

## CURIOSITIES

The Spanish Square is a very picturesque place. Seville residents and tourists like to come here, especially in summer, to find shelter from the heat and take beautiful photos. The „photogenicity“ of the Spanish Square and its fabulous appearance were also used by the creators of the Star Wars saga. The scenes for Attack of the Clones were filmed in Piazza di Spagna. Shots for the film Lawrence of Arabia were also shot here

# The Main Archives of the Indies in Seville

The Central Archives of India is the third building on the UNESCO list, inscribed on it in 1987 together with the Cathedral of Seville and the Alcazar Palace. It is located in the large city of Seville, the capital of Andalusia in southern Spain. The history begins with a construction in 1785. The King of Spain, Charles III, ordered the construction of an archive in with to keep state documents relating to the Spanish colonies in America and the Philippines. The Central Archives of India hides many curiosities and treasures. The documents collected in the archive are a rich source of information on the socio-political and economic situation of the areas colonized by Spain in the 18th century. Today the archive stores over 9 km of current documentation. Up to over 43,000 archival units of approximately 80 million pages. Among the archives' collections you can find original documents prepared by great travelers such as Christopher Columbus or Ferdinand Magellan.





# PLAZA DE TOROS DE LA MAESTRANZA

Plaza del Toros, or the bullfighting arena, is undoubtedly one of the greatest symbols of Ronda. The arena was built in the new part of the city, literally a bit from the El Tajo gorge.

The Spanish architect José Martín de Aldehuela was responsible for the project, the same one who completed the construction of the New Bridge (Puente Nuevo). The stands are fully roofed and consist of two levels, each with 5 rows. The structure is based on 136 canan column

Locals pride themselves on being the largest arena in all of Spain. There is a catch in this claim, however - the title only refers to the diameter of the sandy part of the arena called the rueda. This is 66 meters, 6 meters larger than the diameter of the second largest circle in Madrid.

The stadium's stands can accommodate less than 5,000 spectators. For comparison – the capacity of the arena in Seville is 12,000, and the capacity of the Madrid facility is almost 24,000.

The relatively small capacity means that today there is one large event here - Corrida Goyesca - which was organized for the first time in 1954 on the 200th anniversary of birthday of Pedro Romero toreador. Corrida Goyesca takes place at the beginning of September, and apart from the bullfight, other events are organized throughout the city.

Plaza del Toros in Ronda is the oldest bullfighting arena built entirely of stone.

# Monastery Santa María de las Cuevas

To the north of Triana is an area known as the Carthusian Island (Isla de la Cartuja). Its name refers to the former *Carthusian Monastery* located there. If we look at the map, we will not notice the shape of an independent island. Until the end of the 20th century, Carthusian Island was not directly connected with the Triana area.

The Carthusian Monastery is located in Seville. It is an interesting place to visit. The 15th-century Carthusian Monastery (Monastery of Santa María de las Cuevas) was converted into a *Center for Contemporary Art* (*Centro Andaluz de Arte Contemporáneo, CAAC*). While contemporary art does not please everyone, a walk in the Monastery complex itself is an interesting experience. The Monastery was not converted directly into a museum. Already in the 19th century, the building had a different function - it housed a porcelain factory. The permanent exhibitions at the museum place great emphasis on Andalusian art.



# 'Torre del Oro'

It is a representative of the 166 defense towers that made up the fortification system in the time of the Almohad. Of all of them, this one was especially important. From here, it was possible to throw the chain to the second tower - now destroyed - on the other side of the river to prevent enemy ships from entering the port of Seville. The tower used to be covered with gilded azulejos - but now only the name reminds of it (in Arabic it is probably Bury al-dahab, Borg al Azahar or Borg-al-Azajal). One version of the history of the object says that thanks to the golden reflection in the river, he got the adjective "gold". Another - this gold has been collected here. The lower part of this twelve-sided construction with a hexagonal staircase has minimalist features - several small windows and very narrow openings resembling longitudinal slits, friezes and delicate arches. Above the platform there is a slender turret - also twelve-sided - with a lantern from the 18th century. Today, there is a tiny maritime museum in the Golden Tower.

The Torre del Oro (Golden Tower) *in Seville is a 36-meter-high* structure built in the 13th century. It is on the register of Spanish monuments. Its name is related to the glare that is created as a result of sunlight reflecting off the facade. It was discovered that this is due to a special mixture made of lime mortar and pressed straw. The tower was built to protect the city's main port. Currently, you can see the exhibition of the Naval Museum here.

The historic old town of Seville is characterized by relatively smooth buildings. Apart from individual structures, such as the impressive cathedral, most of the buildings are of a similar height. Nevertheless, in the capital of Andalusia, we will find several viewpoints from which we will be able to look at the city from above or from the roofs. However, we should not count on finding a point with a detailed view of all the most important monuments and attractions. If we want to look at the city from the side of the Guadalquivir River, the best choice may be to go to Torre del Oro, or the Golden Tower. At its top there is a viewing point from where we can look at the river and the quay on both sides. Inside the tower there is a maritime museum with an interesting collection of exhibits. We go up the stairs.

The tower is open Monday to Friday from 09:30 to 18:45, and on weekends from 10:30 to 18:45 (except on holidays). The admission ticket costs 3 €. Entry is free on Mondays.





# FLAMECO

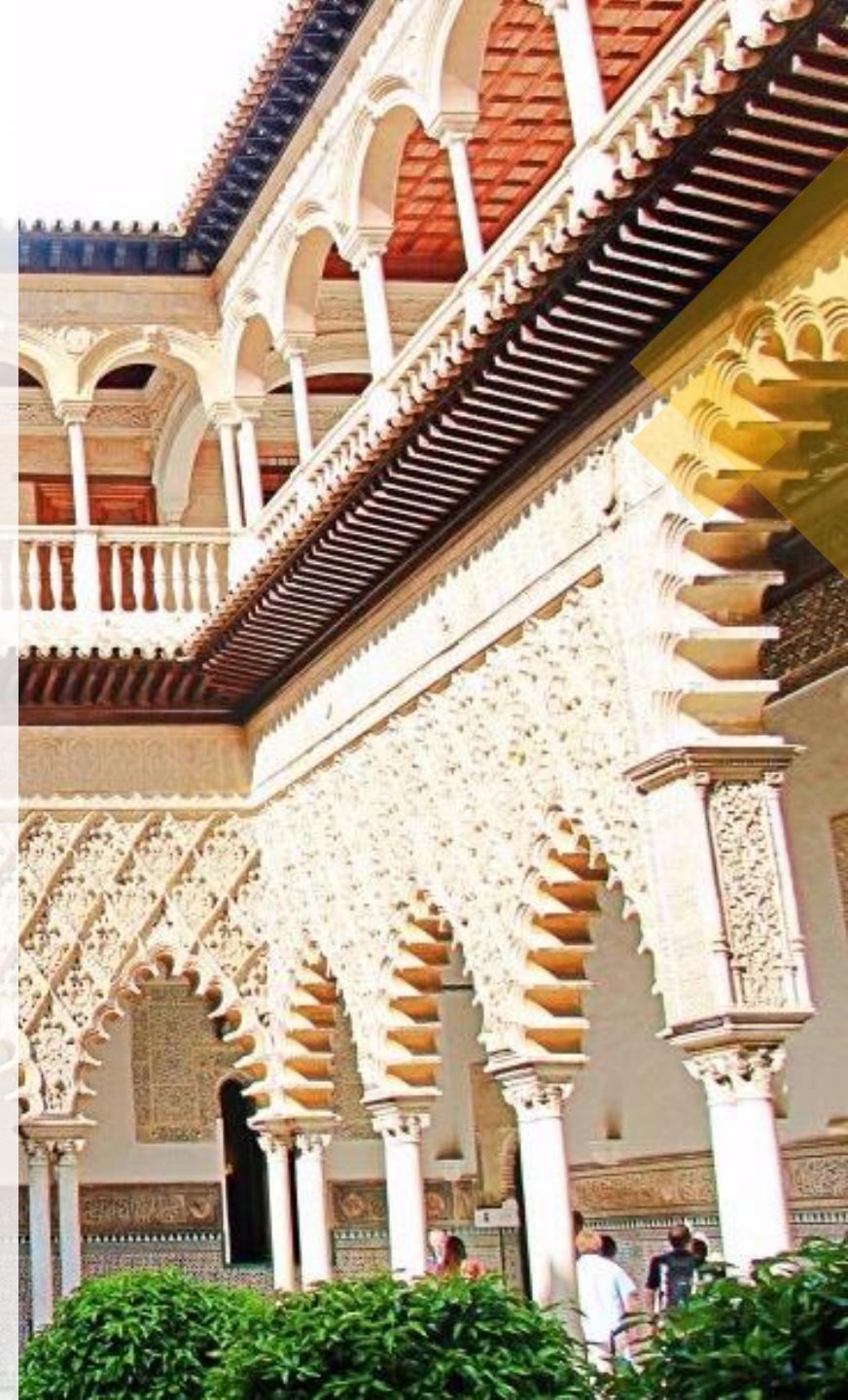
Flamenco can be defined as a culture or rather a cultural phenomenon in Spain, related to the folklore of the Andalusian Gypsies. It is expressed in many aspects of art and everyday life. Thus, it dancing or singing flamenco.can be music,

Flamenco is a fiery and full of sensual passion national dance of Spain.

Flamenco is a riot of colors and rustle of frills, the rustle of unfolded fans, the clink of castanets and clatter of heels, the rhythm clapped by hands and enthusiastic shouts that turn the atmosphere. Flamenco, however, is much more than just a dance, even more than dance, music, singing and dress combined. It is a complex cultural phenomenon - specific customs and a different scale of values, passion and lifestyle - which, thanks to its artistic "ambassadors", has taken to stages all over theworld, and thanks to its outstanding performers, has been elevated to the status of art, six years ago inscribed on the UNESCO World Heritage List.

## ***ALCAZAR ( REAL ALCAZAR DE SEVILLA )***

One of the main tourist attractions in Seville is a palace complex dating back to the 11th century called the alcazar. After the expulsion of Muslims from the Iberian Peninsula, mudéjar elements were added there, and then characteristic of the Gothic architecture of the Spanish Middle Ages. Christopher Columbus was admitted to Real Alcazar de Sevilla after an expedition to America. In Real Alcazar de Sevilla we will see the Patio de Yeso is a courtyard from the 12th century. Palacio Mudéjar is the main palace of the whole complex. The first castle in this place was created by Abd ar-Rahman III in the 10th century. He used the existing rubble of Roman buildings. Capilla de Navegantes it is here that the discovery of America was presented for the first time in Europe in the form of painting. It was here that the Blessed Virgin Mary was shown as the babysitter of the sailors. Salon de Embajadores (Hall of Ambassadors ) is located under the dome, carved in gold-gilded wood. This dome symbolizes the Universe. Jardines de Alcazar is a great place in the Royal Palaces complex. It is more than 170 species of trees, as well as shrubs. Myrtle bushes, cedars and thutes form a verily labyrinth, which is eagerly visited not only by children, but also by adults. And also fountains, ponds and beautifully trimmed plants. There are even more places that we will see in real alcazar m.in chapel, ballroom, audience hall, chamber of Peter Castile and vantage point.



# *Palacio de la condesa de Lebrija*



- It is a house-museum located in the center of Seville, Spain. It comes from the 16th century. It was rebuilt between the 18th and 20th centuries. Inside the palace are works of art from Ancient Greece and Rome to Sorolla. This is one of the best palaces in Seville. An amazing mosaic covers the walls and floors. The building is also decorated with decorative elements such as Arabic-style arches, slab-style wall decorations, and a typical Andalusian façade and layout. When built, it belonged to the Paiba family. The palace was owned by various nobles over the years. Countess Lebrija decorated the palace with artifacts found during her excavations and purchased from archaeologists. The palace has two floors. The ground floor was used in summer and the upper floor in winter.

# The parliament of andalusia

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Andalusia covers an area of 87,597 km<sup>2</sup>, representing 17.3% of Spain's total territory. Andalusia was the fourth autonomous region to be carved out of the administrative map of Spain, which is currently composed of 17 autonomous regions. The Parliament of Andalusia has its seat in Seville, the capital of Andalusia. Its building is the former Cinco Liagas Hospital. The building served as a hospital until 1972. In 1986 plans were drawn up to convert the building into the seat of the Parliament of Andalusia, and it was inaugurated as the seat of the Parliament of Andalusia on 28 February 1992. The Parliament of Andalusia is the democratically elected legislative body of the Autonomous Region. It is elected by the people of Andalusia every four years. The supreme judicial authority is the Supreme Court of Justice of Andalusia. The Andalusian Parliament is composed of 109 deputies elected for four-year terms on proportional party lists using the D'Hondt method in eight electoral districts, each belonging to an Andalusian province.





# ***The Parque de María Luisa***

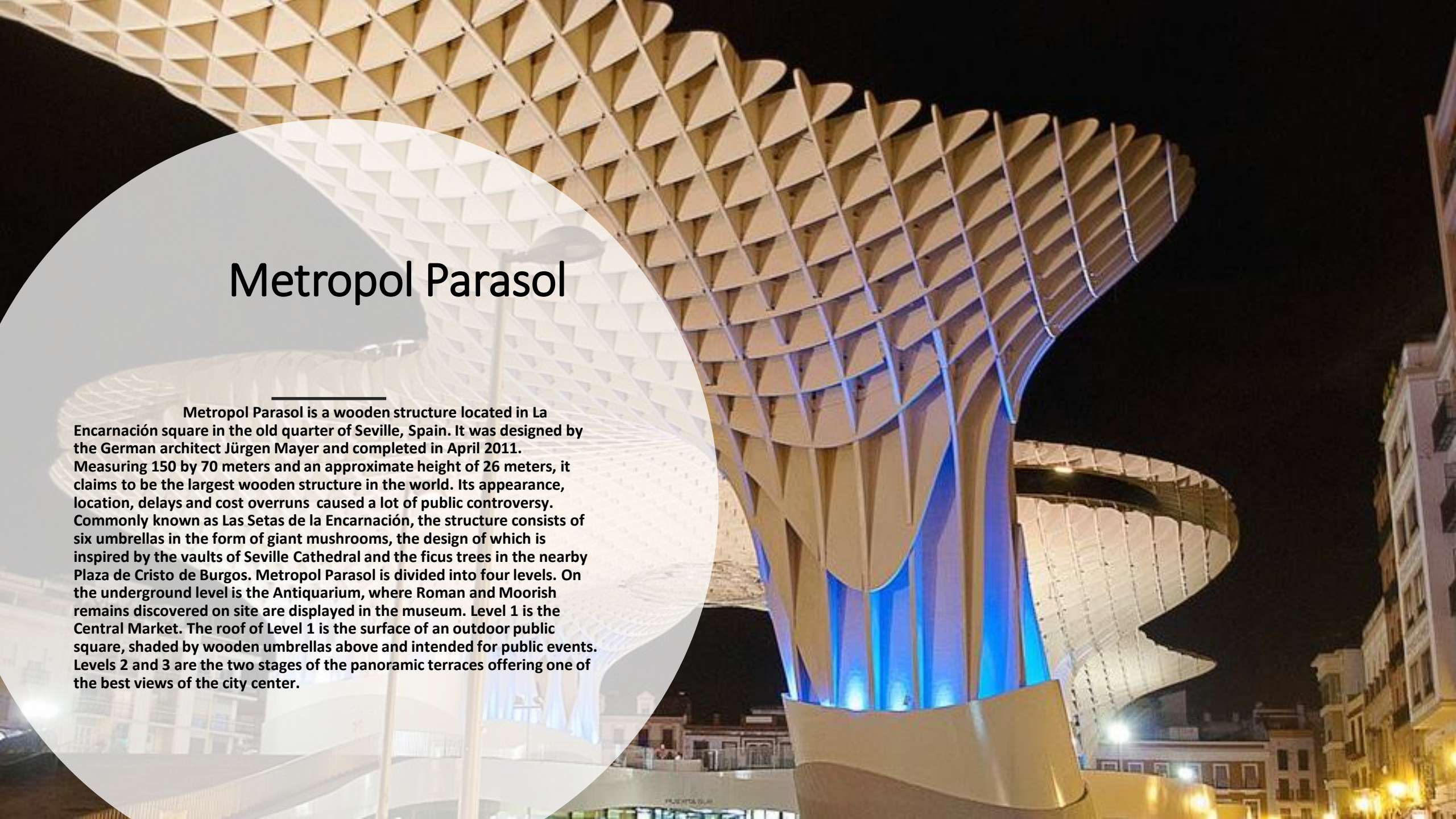
*The Parque de María Luisa (María Luisa Park) is a public park that stretches along the Guadalquivir River in Seville, Spain. It is Seville's principal green area. Most of the land used for the park was formerly the gardens of the San Telmo Palace. They were donated to Seville in 1893 by Infanta Luisa Fernanda, Duchess of Montpensier, for use as a public park.*

*The new Plaza de España buildings, a semicircle in the square, were used as the exhibition offices.*

*Parque de Maria Luisa can be safely described as the green lungs of Seville. The perfect place to hide in the shade of vegetation and also to be dazzled ... Plaza de España. However, it is not the buildings, but the vegetation that makes an impression. Palm trees, orange trees, pines, flower beds, as well as somewhat exotic species of flora are waiting for us in the park. Additional charm is added by the pigeons that live here, as well as the ducks and swans that inhabit the ponds.*

# Metropol Parasol

Metropol Parasol is a wooden structure located in La Encarnación square in the old quarter of Seville, Spain. It was designed by the German architect Jürgen Mayer and completed in April 2011. Measuring 150 by 70 meters and an approximate height of 26 meters, it claims to be the largest wooden structure in the world. Its appearance, location, delays and cost overruns caused a lot of public controversy. Commonly known as Las Setas de la Encarnación, the structure consists of six umbrellas in the form of giant mushrooms, the design of which is inspired by the vaults of Seville Cathedral and the ficus trees in the nearby Plaza de Cristo de Burgos. Metropol Parasol is divided into four levels. On the underground level is the Antiquarium, where Roman and Moorish remains discovered on site are displayed in the museum. Level 1 is the Central Market. The roof of Level 1 is the surface of an outdoor public square, shaded by wooden umbrellas above and intended for public events. Levels 2 and 3 are the two stages of the panoramic terraces offering one of the best views of the city center.





## *Cigar factory in Seville*

Building of the cigar factory in Seville. It was built in 1728-1771 by Sebastian van der Bracht. It is the second largest building in Spain, measuring 185 by 147 meters. There used to be thousands of women working in the factory making cigars from tobacco leaves. There were thousands of halls where tobacco leaves were dried. The factory had its own police, court and prison. Since the mid-20th century it has been the seat of the University of Seville's rector's office and some faculties.

**THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION**

**THE END**