



Cultura Viva

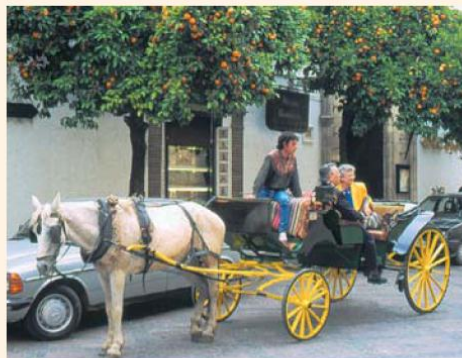
España: país multicultural

Spain's culture and diverse population today reflect the influence of people from many different ethnic groups and races over thousands of years. For example, cave paintings indicate people lived in an area (*Altamira*) of northern Spain between 25,000 and 10,000 B.C. Over 4,000 years ago the Iberians (*íberos*) invaded the area



Granada, España.

that would later be named the Iberian Peninsula (*Península Ibérica*) and that is shared today by Spain and Portugal. In 1100 B.C., the Phoenicians (*fenicios*) from present day Lebanon founded cities where *Cádiz* and *Málaga* are located. Blue-eyed, blond Celts (*celtas*) traveled from northern Europe south to Spain between 800 and 700 B.C., which explains why many Spaniards have those features today. The Greeks (*griegos*), who arrived between 800 and 700 B.C., along with the Phoenicians, brought with them olive trees and grapevines. As a result, both olives (*aceitunas*) and grapes (*uvas*) are important products in Spain's economy today. Many other people



Córdoba es una ciudad bonita.

arrived later: the Carthaginians (*cartagineses*) from the area known today as Tunisia; the Romans (*romanos*), who introduced Latin, which evolved into Spanish; the Visigoths (*visigodos*) from Germany; and the Arabs from northern Africa, also called Moors (*moros*), who introduced the cultivation of rice (*arroz*) and oranges (*naranjas*) and turned *Córdoba* and *Granada* into important and prestigious cities. By the time the Moors were defeated in Granada and removed from power in 1492 by the Catholic monarchs Ferdinand (*Fernando*) and Isabella (*Isabel*), many elements in contemporary Spain had taken root and are still evident today.

Los Reyes Católicos, Isabel y Fernando.



7 Conexiones con otras disciplinas: historia y ciencias sociales

Conecta la información de las dos columnas de una manera lógica.

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|-------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. los griegos y los fenicios | A. el latín |
| 2. los moros | B. Altamira |
| 3. los celtas | C. el arroz y las naranjas |
| 4. los romanos | D. Cádiz y Málaga |
| 5. los fenicios | E. las aceitunas y las uvas |
| 6. 25,000–10,000 B.C. | F. rubios |