



IENE 6



Contemporary large migration waves into Europe: Enabling health workers to provide psychological support to migrants and refugees and develop strategies for dealing with their own emotional needs.

Project number: 2016-1-UK01_KA202-124283

Intellectual output 8

Bitesized Learning Tool No 8: Ethnohistory of Spain

Author: Sandra Martínez

2018



Learning Objectives

To raise knowledge and awareness about the culture and history of Spain as well as to get a better understanding of the country's history with migration.

Official name: Spain

Capital: Madrid

Official languages: Spanish is the official language spoken in the whole country. However, there are several co-official languages depending of the region of Spain. The most important ones are: Gallego, Catalan and Euskera. Gallego is spoken in Galicia region and there are 2 millions of speakers. Catalan is spoken in Catalonia and the Valencia region together with Balears islands. There are 11.5 millions of speakers. Finally, Euskera is spoken in the Basque Country.



Source: <https://spanishdialects-09c.wikispaces.com/Co-official+Languages+of+Spain>

Population: According to the Spanish Statistical Office (2018), Spain has nearly 47 million of inhabitants (46.659.302). It is made up of 22.882.286 men and 23.777.015 women. Also in Spain, there are 4.572.055 foreigners.

Geography:

Spain, España in Spanish, it is also called the Kingdom of Spain. It is mainly located in the Iberian Peninsula in Europe. The country's mainland is bordered to the south and east by the Mediterranean Sea except for a small land boundary with Gibraltar; to the north and northeast by France, Andorra, and the Bay of Biscay; and to the west and northwest by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean. Spanish territory includes two large archipelagoes, the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean Sea and the Canary Islands off the African Atlantic coast, two cities, Ceuta and Melilla, on the African mainland and several small islands in the Alboran Sea near the African coast. Spain is the only European country to have a border with an African country (Morocco).

It is the largest country in Southern Europe and the fifth in the European Union with an area of 505,990 km². Spain's capital and largest city is Madrid; other major urban areas include Barcelona, Valencia, Seville, Malaga and Bilbao.



History:

The Iberian Peninsula was a place for settlement of Iberian, Celtic, Phoenician, Carthaginian, Greek and around 200 a. C. the peninsula began to be part of the Roman Republic, constituting the Roman Hispania. After the fall of Rome, the Visigothic Kingdom was established.

The Visigothic monarchy began in the fifth century and remained until the beginning of the eighth century. In the year 711 the Muslim conquest took place from the North of Africa. In a few years Islam dominated almost the whole Iberian Peninsula. During the next 750 years, the kingdom dominated by Muslims was known as the Al-Andalus characterized by a splendid multicultural, scientific and artistic contributions.

At the same time, it was taking place the Christian Reconquest. It started approximately in 722 with the rebellion of Don Pelayo and it was finished with the conquest of Granada in 1492. During this period the Christian kingdoms were developed. The union of the two most important, Castile and Aragon, by the marriage in 1469 of the Catholic Kings, Elizabeth I of Castile and Fernando II of Aragon, enabled the unification of Spain and the end of the Reconquest.

In 1492 the Catholic Monarchs financed the project of Columbus searching for new commercial route through Asia and the Atlantic Ocean. The arrival to the New World and the subsequent conquest of America caused the creation of the Spanish Empire. During the following centuries Spain was the first power of the time. The sixteenth and seventeenth centuries were the Golden Age of Spain.

The Spanish Empire in 1580, after the unification of the Iberian Peninsula under a single Spanish King Philip II, comprised South America, Central America and the Caribbean, large areas of North America, the Philippine islands in Asia, as well as several parts in the coasts of

Africa and India. It also included numerous possessions in Europe such as the Spanish Netherlands, the Duchy of Milan or the Kingdom of Naples.

The Catholic and Imperial Spain was involved during this period in numerous conflicts especially against the Ottoman Empire, the Netherlands, the Protestants, England and France. With the death of Carlos II in 1700, the house of Austria was extinguished to give way to the Bourbons after the War of Succession. Spain was gradually reducing its power. At the beginning of the 19th century, it had already become a second-order power.

The First French Empire of Napoleon Bonaparte invaded the Peninsula. Months later, on May 2, 1808, the revolt began leading to the War of Spanish Independence. As the main consequence of the war, Spain suffered the Spanish-American Wars of Independence. The century continued to be characterized by political instability and the struggle between liberals and supporters of the Old Regime.

Between 1873 and 1874 the First Republic took place. The arrival of the Industrial Revolution and the Canovas system at the end of the century raised the standard of living of the middle class that was beginning to consolidate. However, the Spanish-American War supposed the loss of most of the last colonies of the old empire, generating a deep commotion in Spanish society.

Political instability was an important issue during the first third of the twentieth century. In April of 1931 when the victory in the main cities of the republican candidacies was announced in the municipal elections, on April 14 the Second Republic was proclaimed and the King Alfonso XIII left the country in order to avoid a civil war. However, there was a civil war 5 years later, in 1936. The Spanish Civil War was finished in 1939 with the victory of Franco's side. Spain was officially neutral during the Second World War. The post-war period, characterized by scarcity and international isolation, was followed by a period of strong economic development and international openness during the decades of the 60s and 70s.

After the death of Franco, the traditional Spanish monarchy was recovered with the King Juan Carlos I, and the Constitution of 1978 was approved during the period known as transition. Spain joined the European Economic Community, current EU, in 1986, organizing important international events such as the 1982 Football World Cup or the Barcelona 1992 Olympic Games, and in 2002 the euro was the official currency.

Migration in Spain:

The immigration in Spain has been a phenomenon of great importance since the end of the 2000s due to the good performance of the Spanish economy. Spain has gone from being a country in which emigration was very important to be a host country of migratory flows. From 1973, with the oil crisis, the emigration of Spaniards abroad began to not to be significant and there was the return of many Spanish emigrants. Since 2000, Spain has presented one of the highest rates of annual immigration in the world (four times as high as the average of the United States and eight times as high as the French one).

Currently its annual net immigration rate reaches only 0.99%, ranking 15th in the European Union. It is also the ninth largest EU country with the highest percentage of immigrants, after countries such as Luxembourg, Ireland, Austria or Germany.

Spain is also the tenth country on the planet that has more immigrants in absolute terms, behind countries such as the United States, Russia, Germany, Ukraine, France, Canada and the United Kingdom. In the five years after the year 2000, the foreign population was four times higher.

During the last decade the origin of immigrants has changed. In January 1998, immigrants from the EU-15 constituted 41.3% of the total number of residents not born in Spain. In January 2011, its percentage was less than 20%. At the same time, the largest increase was recorded by immigrants from European countries not included in the EU-15 category, especially those from Eastern Europe.

In Spain, the majority of immigrants come from Latin America (36.21%) followed by those from the European Union (34.45%) and North Africa (14.83%)

ACTIVITY: QUIZ

1. Which are the main languages spoken in Spain?
2. In which decade did the immigration phenomena become to be important?
3. From which area or countries do the majority of immigrants come from in Spain?

Answers at the end of this tool!!

Reflections: use this space to write down your reflections about the topic of this learning tool

References:

<https://spanishdialects-09c.wikispaces.com/Co-official+Languages+of+Spain>

<https://learnspanishlang.com/2014/08/29/el-espanol-y-las-lenguas-cooficiales-de-espana/>

http://www.ine.es/dyngs/INEbase/es/operacion.htm?c=Estadistica_C&cid=1254736176951&menu=ultiDatos&idp=1254735572981

https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inmigraci%C3%B3n_en_Espa%C3%B1a

<https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spain>

https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Historia_de_Espa%C3%B1a

Answers to quiz: 1) Gallego, Catalan, Euskera and Spanish, 2) 2000 3) Latin America