

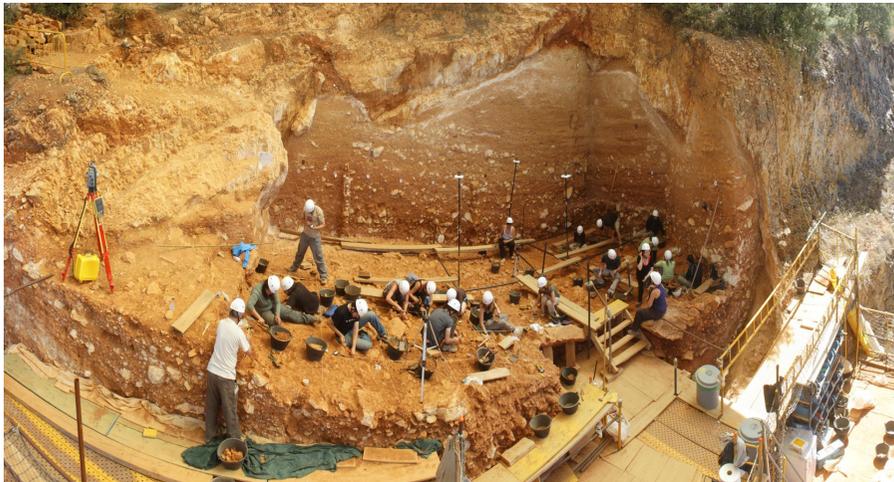
Atapuerca

Archaeological Site of Atapuerca

The caves of the Sierra de Atapuerca contain numerous fossil remains of the first human beings who settled in Europe, from almost a million years ago to our era. These remains constitute an exceptional source of data, the scientific study of which provides invaluable information on the appearance and way of life of these remote ancestors of our species. The site of Atapuerca is located near the city of Burgos.

Outstanding Universal Value

The property encompasses 284.119 ha and contains a rich fossil record of the earliest human beings in Europe, from nearly one million years ago and extending into the Common Era. It constitutes an exceptional scientific reserve that provides priceless information about the appearance and way of life of these remote human ancestors.



PISTO

- ◆ 400g of ripe tomatoes
- ◆ 1 large onion
- ◆ 1 red bell pepper
- ◆ 1 green bell pepper
- ◆ 1 zucchini
- ◆ 1 clove garlic
- ◆ 50 ml of white wine
- ◆ Salt (to taste of each house)
- ◆ Mild extra virgin olive oil



ARROZ CON LECHE

- ◆ Whole milk 1.5L
- ◆ Round rice 200g
- ◆ Lemon peel (only the yellow part) 1/2
- ◆ Orange peel (only the yellow part) 1/2
- ◆ cinnamon stick
- ◆ Salt
- ◆ Sugar 180g
- ◆ Unsalted butter 70g
- ◆ ground cinnamon (to sprinkle)



MIGAS

- ◆ 500 gr of hard bread. 300 ml of water.
- ◆ 1 dessert spoon of salt.
- ◆ 2-3 fresh sausages.
- ◆ 2 green peppers.
- ◆ 3 strips (1 cm thick) of fresh bacon or pancetta.
- ◆ 6 cloves of dried garlic.
- ◆ 100 ml of olive oil.



Integrity

The Archaeological site of Atapuerca has all the necessary elements, represented by the Pleistocene and Holocene deposits, and the adequate dimension to express its Outstanding Universal Value. The property also includes other archaeological and historic sites that provide information about other periods of occupation.



Authenticity

The natural caves of the property contain deep strata comprising archaeological and paleontological material of great scientific importance, which have remained untouched since Prehistoric Times until the present day, when they are being excavated scientifically. Their authenticity may therefore be deemed to be total.



Protection and Management Requirements

The Archaeological Zone of Atapuerca was registered as *Bien de Interés Cultural* (Property of Cultural Interest) in 1991, the highest legal protection at a national level. This area is set under the responsibility of the Junta de Castilla y León, through the General Directorate of Cultural Heritage. The municipalities of Atapuerca and Ibeas de Juarros have a supervisory function of the private properties located in this area.



Spanish Typical food

Potato omelette

- ◆ Potatoes
- ◆ Eggs
- ◆ Onion (optionally)
- ◆ Salt
- ◆ Olive oil



Croquetas de jamón:

- ◆ Serrano ham
- ◆ Bread crumbs
- ◆ Eggs
- ◆ Bechamel
- ◆ Flour
- ◆ Sunflower Oil





Saint Marie the White Synagogue

The Synagogue of Santa María la Blanca (literally Synagogue of Saint Mary the White, originally known as the Ibn Shushan Synagogue, or commonly the Congregational Synagogue of Toledo) is a museum and former synagogue in Toledo, Spain.



Erected in 1180, according to an inscription on a beam, it is disputably considered the oldest synagogue building in Europe still standing. It is now owned and preserved by the Catholic Church.

It is considered a symbol of the cooperation that existed among cultures in Spain.

History

There are 2 theories about when it was built, one saying it was built in 1205 and the other that states that it was built in 1180, according to an old wooden tablet. Taking into account the information provided by this tablet, the synagogue may be in fact a reconstruction of a previous one.



As a result of the pogroms of 1391 and the anti-Jewish preaching of Vicente Ferrer, the synagogue was sacked and then appropriated by the Catholic church. It was officially consecrated as a church in the early 15th century. The church was given to the Order of Calatrava.

Style and design

The synagogue is a Mudéjar construction, created by Moorish architects for non-Islamic purposes. But it can also be considered one of the finest example of Almohad architecture because of its construction elements and style. The plain white interior walls as well as the use of brick and of pillars instead of columns are characteristics of Almohad architecture.



The Synagogue of Santa María la Blanca was wholly unusual in both plan and elevation. The floor plan is an irregular quadrilateral divided into five aisles, with the central nave aisle slightly larger than the remaining four. The interior features a series of arcades supported on a network of twenty-four octagonal piers and eight engaged piers. These octagonal supports line the central aisle of the synagogue and support the large arcade of horseshoe arches above.

St John's of the kings monastery

The monastery was built in the Spanish city of Toledo, Castilla La Mancha. It was part of the Franciscan order, and it was constructed during the reign of Isabel I of Castilla, with the intention of converting the monastery into the royal mausoleum in commemoration of the Bulls Fight (Batalla del Toro) and the birth of Prince Juan. It is one of the most important monasteries in Spain, because it is one of the few isabelline gothic cathedrals placed by the catholic kings that still remain in our days. So this building is also a way of remembering the achievements and movements of the Catholic Kings of Spain.



The Silbo Gomero

The Silbo Gomero is a whistled language from the Canary Islands. Unesco declared it a “Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity” in 2009. It was typically used to communicate from long distances (up to 5km). It changes each Spanish word to whistles by equating a whistle to each vowel and three or four for each consonant. The language has been taught in schools since 1999 and most inhabitants of the Canary Islands understand it.



Unesco declared it a “Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity” in 2009. This was done to prevent the language from disappearing like whistled languages from the same place.



Burgos Cathedral

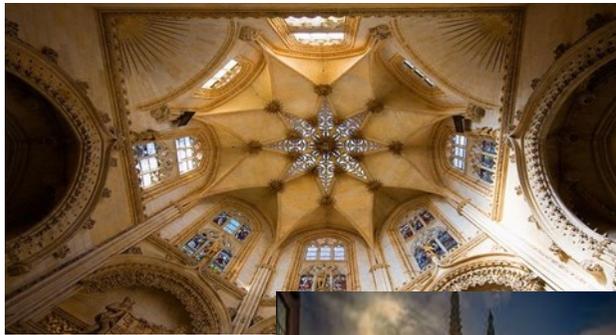


The Burgos cathedral also known as the **Holy Church Cathedral Metropolitan Basilica of Saint Mary** and is one of Spain’s many cathedrals, it is located in Burgos, and it is used for Roman Catholic religious purposes. The construction of this Cathedral was arranged by King Ferdinand III, along with the then Bishop of Burgos, Don Mauricio who was born in England. The Burgos cathedral was built in 1260 and the construction started on the 20th of July from 1221. It was finally completed in 1567, although an alter had been built by 1260, when it was consecrated; while the long construction period was due to a two century-long break. The cathedral is 88 meters tall.

In it’s interior there are a lot of architectonic treasures of the time like: The Capilla del Condestable, Elizabethan Gothic style, in which the Colonia family worked, Diego de Siloé and Felipe Vigarny worked, the large painting on panel The Holy Family by Sebastiano del Piombo and many more treasures. In this cathedral is where the grave of Rodrigo Diaz de Vívar and his wife, Doña Jimena, is located.

Facade of Santa María

The doorway was from the 12th century, and it was inspired by the Virgin Mary, it is now one of the most important Gothic style in Castille, but it's serious deterioration forced to reconstruct the lateral doors and the central one in neoclassical style with a lintelled opening and a triangular pediment. In the tympanous of the lateral ones on the reliefs of the Conception and the Coronation were placed and in the spandrels, two double lateral arches that shelter two statuettes.



Ciudad vieja y Acueducto de Segovia

Ciudad Vieja (old city)



Salamanca is an ancient university town.

The university is one of the oldest in Europe.

The city's historic center has important Romanesque, Gothic, Moorish, Renaissance and Baroque monuments.

Acueducto de Segovia (Aqueduct of Segovia)

It is one of the best-preserved elevated Roman aqueducts and the foremost symbol of Segovia, as evidenced by its presence on the city's coat of arms

