1. Coronation of the Virgin
Coronación de la Virgen (Segrada Familia)
Diego Velazquez (Prado)

In June 2005, Spain will commemorate the 1605 anniversary of the death of Antonio Gaudí, the Spanish genius architect. His representative work is the Sagrada Familia, the Catholic church to which Gaudí devoted his entire life. Construction began in 1883 and continues to this day, more than 120 years later. The facades of the church have been completed in the Nativity and Passion facades, dedicated to the Nativity Façade (Fachada de Nacimiento), which takes the birth story of Christ as its theme. This work is inspired by the Gospel of Luke. Hopes from the sculptural group of the Virgin Mary and Jesus Christ, the Three Kings, the Holy Family, and the Angel Gabriel. The Passion of the Virgin" (Coronación de la Virgen), powdered and the Passion Facade (Fachada de la Pasión), which the Resurrection of Christ, the Virgin Mary receives a crown from the Triune God. The sculpture group depicts the Virgin, who is the mother of classical music, and the harp, symbol of religious music.

2. Buttfighting Wang Jae(China)

Wang Jae is a contemporary Korean national sport, originated in the Middle Ages with mistresses on horseback. It is a game of mounted buttfighting (jumbo de repiece). It later spread to Europe and Spain, where it was known as "Wang Jae" and became the leading role. At the center of this spectacle stands a bull, which is provoked by the rider, who dodges and dodges the bull's horns and horns. They wear magnificent formal attire and decorative hats and are carefully selected and red capes (matadors) to provoke the bull's anger. The bull is then provoked by the rider's tension-filled movements and finally is captivated by the momentary battle of wits, and ultimately losing his life. Bullfighting is a national pastime. On the other hand, in recent years, animal rights activists have emerged in Spain, and there has been a movement for the prohibition or reduction in scale, and buttfighting is being a thing of the past.

3. Spanish Literature: Don Quixote
Oscar Mariscal (Mexico)

Miguel de Cervantes' novel Don Quixote, considered the first modern novel and one of the most influential works of literature, becomes the protagonist of the story, Don Quixote, who considers himself to be a knight-errant. The protagonist, Don Quixote, he sets out on a journey to right the wrongs of the world, but his perception of reality and his perception of reality are distorted by his delusions of grandeur and his obsession with chivalrous ideals. The story follows Don Quixote and his faithful squire, Sancho Panza, as they encounter windmills for giants and challengers them to battles, leading to comical and tragic situations, while offering a realistic perspective and exploring the complexities of human nature and characters. The novel explores the tension between human ideals and reality, as well as the consequences of blindly following outdated ideals in a changing world. Don Quixote's story continues to be loved throughout the world.

4. Kingdom of the Visigoths
Segrda Familia (Armenia)

The Visigothic Kingdom ruled the Iberian Peninsula from the 5th to the 8th century. Spain in the Visigothic period is King Leovigild, who worked to expand his power and strengthen his authority in the kingdom. The art of the period is background is the scene in which two saints, Leonardo and Santa Eulalia, are the composition consists of the Virgin Mary. The price, who converted to Catholicism on his own and brought the Visigoths to the fold of the Catholic Church, the Visigoth King Reccared I, completed the kingdom's conversion to Catholicism and the unification of the Church. The Visigothic Kingdom is important in the history of Spain because it laid the foundations for the country's culture and ancient Roman aqueduct and a basilica-style church have been built.

5. Sagrada Familia
Leonardo Ugalde (Italy)

"Sagrada Familia" is the name of the Sagrada Familia a Roman Catholic church in Barcelona, Nacimiento, metaforically representing the birth of Christ and the Holy Family. The Sagrada Familia, 2005, the main lesson, the Jesus Christ, the Virgin Mary and Joseph, the Holy Family. With the installation of the last stone, construction 17 meters high at the top of the 172.5-meter-tall tower, the church is expected to be completed in 2026, the 100th anniversary of the death of Gaudí was completed in 1883. Gaudí replied, saying, "It is as if the same person commissioned it." After Gaudí's death the following year, the work was taken over by Francisco Quitet and Domenech Sugrañes. Gaudí's Nativity Facade (Fachada del Nacimiento) and the Passion Facade (Fachada de la Pasión) were completed in 2003. This grand structure is a testament to Gaudí's vision and dedication to his faith, and its ongoing construction ensures it can be considered the very source of his inspiration.

6. The Architecture of Gaudí
Casa Milà (La Pedrera)
Montserrat Cuesta (Spain)

"Casa" means "house" in Spanish. This work takes as the theme the residential architecture of the Modernisme period, the Art Nouveau movement, which flourished from the late 19th to the early 20th century. The Casa Milà, also known as Casa Milà, commonly referred to as La Pedrera, is located on the Passeig de Gràcia, one of the most prestigious streets in Barcelona, and is considered one of the most iconic and innovative modernist buildings in Barcelona. The building is characterized by its unique design, which includes a wavy facade, balconies with wrought iron railings resembling seaweed, and a rooftop terrace adorned with chimneys and ventilation towers that resemble knights in armor. The interior features innovative spaces, such as the courtyard and the attic, which were designed to maximize natural light and ventilation. The building also incorporates advanced technologies for its time, such as a steel structure that allows for more flexible and open spaces. La Pedrera is a testament to Gaudí's ability to blend aesthetics with functionality, creating a space that is both visually stunning and practical for its inhabitants.

7. Art-Andalusi
Ilya Filimonov (Russia)

In 711, Islam reached the Visigothic Kingdom and invaded the Iberian Peninsula, and the Muslim rulers established the capital of the province, the Emirate of Cordoba, in Al-Andalus. Around the 10th century, its capital, Cordoba, was the largest and most prosperous city in Western Europe. It became a great center of culture and science, and its prosperity and wealth were admired and envied throughout Europe. In this work, the artist has depicted the city of Cordoba as a vibrant and prosperous city. The painting depicts the artist's philosophy, harmonized with Islamic thought, and greatly influenced by Islamic philosophy. In the background stands the great Mosque of Cordoba, a masterpiece of Islamic architecture, whose design combines various styles and cultures. The delicate and beautiful detailing adorning the mosque's walls and arch-bearing techniques also a highlight of the work.

8. Columbus' Audience
With the Catalan Monarchs of Spain
David Duchamne (Canada)

Columbus's audience with the Catalan monarchs refers to the first time Columbus presented his ideas and plans to the Catalan rulers seeking new sea routes to China and spices and silk trade. The meeting of Columbus had an audience with the Catalan monarchs, Ferdinand and Isabella, to discuss his proposal. The meeting was important in the development of the kingdom required trade with Asia and territorial expansion, and Columbus's proposal was supposed to support his voyage. That same year, Columbus's proposal was accepted by the monarchs, which began his journey to discover new lands and colonies. The delicate and beautiful detailing adorning the mosque's walls and arch-bearing techniques also a highlight of the work.

9. The Architecture of Gaudí
Modernisme (Art Nouveau)
Thomas Kost (USA)
Spain (Spain)
Nativity Facade (Fachada de Nacimiento)
Columbus Sets Sail
Nativity Facade (Fachada de Nacimiento)
Dekoziono Nauoiu (Japan)

The Reconquista (Reconquest) movement to recover lost territory, was the expansionary force of the Christian kingdoms of the Iberian Peninsula to the south, which was conquered by Islamic forces in 711. It began when Christians began to recover the lands that had fallen, gradually expanded their power, and finally conquered the Muslim kingdom of Granada in 1492. The Muslim rulers of Spain, forced to accept Christianity, were expelled from the country. The Reconquista ended with the Battle of Granada, the last Islamic stronghold in Spain. This sculpture brings together two significant events in Spanish history: the end of the Reconquista and the discovery of the New World. The sculpture depicts the Reconquista, the last Islamic stronghold in Spain, being forced to hand over the keys to the city of Granada to Christian forces, symbolizing the end of Islamic rule in Spain. This sculpture brings together two significant events in Spanish history: the end of the Reconquista and the discovery of the New World. The sculpture depicts the Reconquista, the last Islamic stronghold in Spain, being forced to hand over the keys to the city of Granada to Christian forces, symbolizing the end of Islamic rule in Spain. This sculpture brings together two significant events in Spanish history: the end of the Reconquista and the discovery of the New World. The sculpture depicts the Reconquista, the last Islamic stronghold in Spain, being forced to hand over the keys to the city of Granada to Christian forces, symbolizing the end of Islamic rule in Spain.

11. Fall of Granada
—Completion of the Reconquista
Dmitri Kirsanov (Russia)

Columbus Sets Sail
Nativity Facade (Fachada de Nacimiento)
Dekoziono Nauoiu (Japan)

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12. Spanish Empire: Golden Age
—Colonization of the Philippines
Donald Mitchell (Canada)

Following Christopher Columbus's arrival in the Bahamas, Spain sent the Spanish fleet to the new reign of King Philip II in the late 16th century. The Spanish fleet established a colony in the Philippines, which was named after the king and became known as "the empire on which the sun never sets." The Spanish colonization of the Philippines was a significant event that reshaped Asia, as the Philippines became the main hub for Asian trade with the Spanish Empire. The Philippines became a national expansion. Spain also actively spreading Christianity and establishing missions and educational institutions to convert indigenous populations. The merge of the Spanish culture with the indigenous culture of Asia created a unique cultural blend, influencing art, architecture, and culture.

13. Fauna of the Iberian Peninsula
Irene Mitsou (Spain)

The Iberian Peninsula is surrounded by the sea on three sides, the Bay of Biscay to the north, the Pyrenees Mountains along the French border, and the Strait of Gibraltar. The Iberian Peninsula is connected by the Isthmus of Panama, which is a diverse natural environment that includes dry and arid landscapes, lush forests, mountains, Mediterranean coastal wetlands, and vast plains. The Iberian Peninsula is home to a wide variety of distinctive animals, many of which are endangered species — and the Spanish government is working to protect them. The Iberian Peninsula is one of the mountainous regions can be found the Iberian Peninsula, the Pyrenees, the Alps, the Sierra Nevada, the Apennines, and the Alps. The symbol of Spain's capital, Madrid, also inhabits mountainous terrain.

14. The Architecture of Gaudí: Gaudí Park
Sergi Ramírez (Spain)

Gaudí Park (Park Güell) was originally conceived as a residential area for the wealthy at the request of Eusebi Güell, Gaudí's patron and the Count of Güell. The park is a blend of Gaudí architecture that harmonized with nature's landscape. The park, with its unique design and breathtaking views of the city, has become a popular place for tourists and locals. The park has become the property of the City of Barcelona in 1922 and has been a public park and a tourist attraction since. The sculpture focuses on the main architectural features within the park. On the left, the Greek theater, which was used for open-air performances, and the Doric columns that support the terrace. In the center, the iconic serpentine bench, which is a popular feature of the park, and the Doric columns that support the terrace. On the right are the Neo-Greek temple and the Doric columns that support the terrace. The sculpture aims to capture the essence of Gaudí's vision and his ability to create functional and aesthetically pleasing spaces that blend with the natural environment. The sculpture also highlights the use of vibrant colors and the use of natural materials, such as stone and ceramics, which are a hallmark of Gaudí's style. The sculpture also highlights the use of vibrant colors and the use of natural materials, such as stone and ceramics, which are a hallmark of Gaudí's style.

15. Spanish Tourist Destinations
Martín Ripoll (Netherlands)

Spain is a country with many diverse tourism destinations where many different cultures have left their mark on the country's landscape and culture. The sculpture depicts the iconic landmarks Palm Tree and Palm of Toledo by El Greco, a painter active in the Spanish Golden Age, and incorporates a wide range of Spanish elements and symbols, such as the Alhambra in Granada, the Sagrada Familia in the Catalan city of Barcelona, Madrid, and the Sagrada Familia. An important element of the sculpture is the ancient city of Toledo, which is known as the "Crossroads of Cultures," where Christian, Jewish, and Muslim communities lived together during the Middle Ages. The entire city is often described as a living museum.

16. Spain: A Gourmet Nation
Ricardo Ortiz (Spain)

Spanish food is one of the most fantastic and diverse culinary traditions in the world. The plate, a colorful rice dish born in the Valencia region, is a symbol of Spanish culinary tradition and a dish born in Spain. The Mediterranean olive oil and the famous Iberian ham grab your attention. The sculpture, a cute little female girl wearing a scarf and a dress, holds a plate of Spanish food and says, "Come to Spain and eat! Come to Spain and eat with me!" Even though it made of wood, this sculpture is full of life and it's adorable and tells a fun little story!

19. Spanish Performing Arts: Flamenco
Sue McCrea (USA)

Flamenco is a traditional performing art born in the Andalusian region of southern Spain, a fusion of Spanish, Gypsy, Moorish, and Jewish cultural influences. Gypsy artists, Jewish, and Andalusian sensibilities. Originally, flamenco consisted only of "cante" (song), in which opposed people sang about their joys, sorrows, and experiences in their hearts. Over time, it evolved as the powerful "toque" (guitar) and the passionate "baile" (dance) were added. In the 19th century, the combined three-part style — song, guitar, and dance — had been established. The constant appeared in Flamenco is the intense emotionality, the force, which leads the fall of the soul, the pain, the joy, the passion, the hope, the hand and finger movements, and the expressive facial expressions of the performers dancers powerfully set the hearts of those who watch.