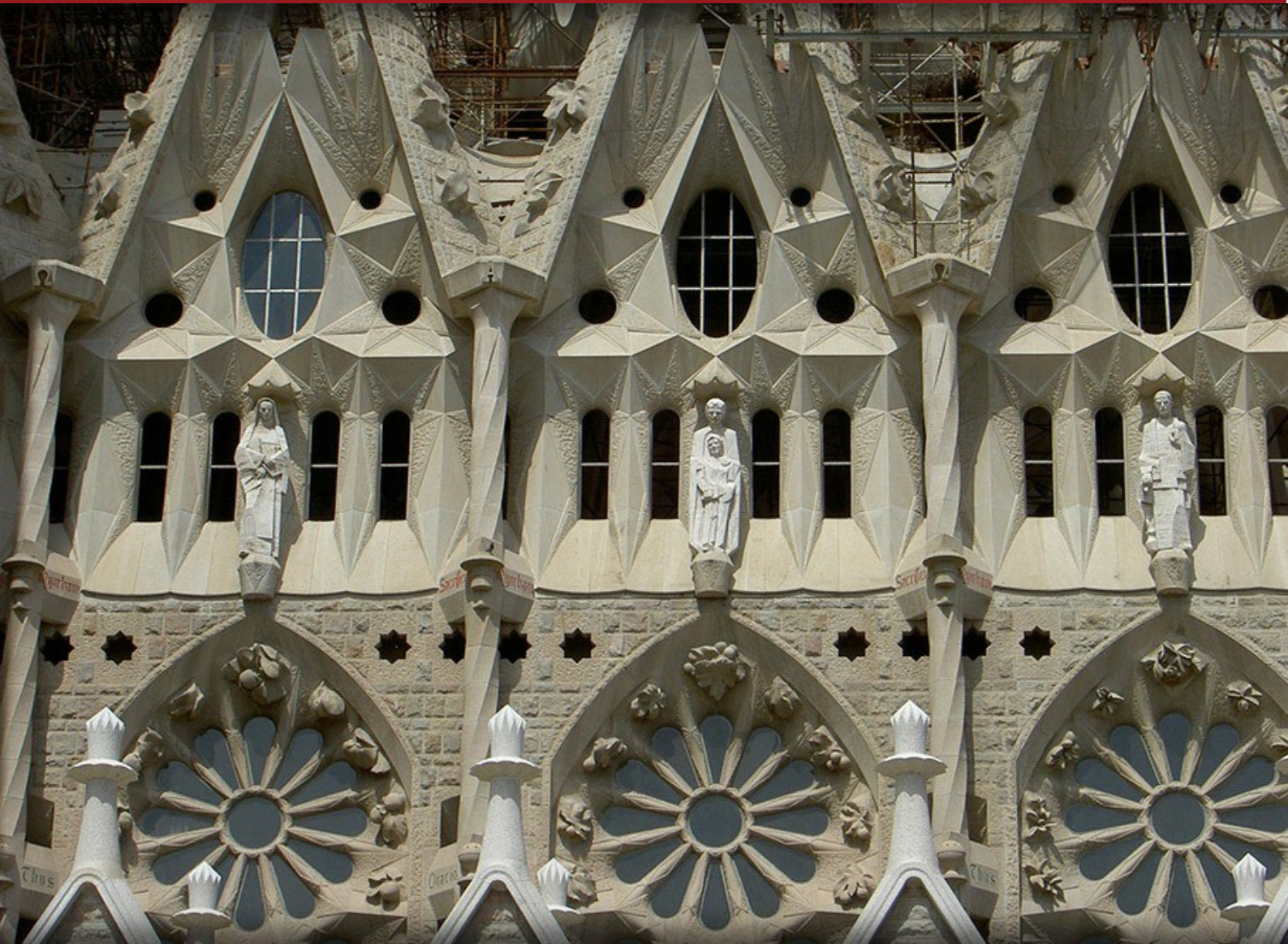


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Barcelona

Barcelona

Area Map



Metro Map



City Map



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Barcelona

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Translation: Cecilia Byrnak

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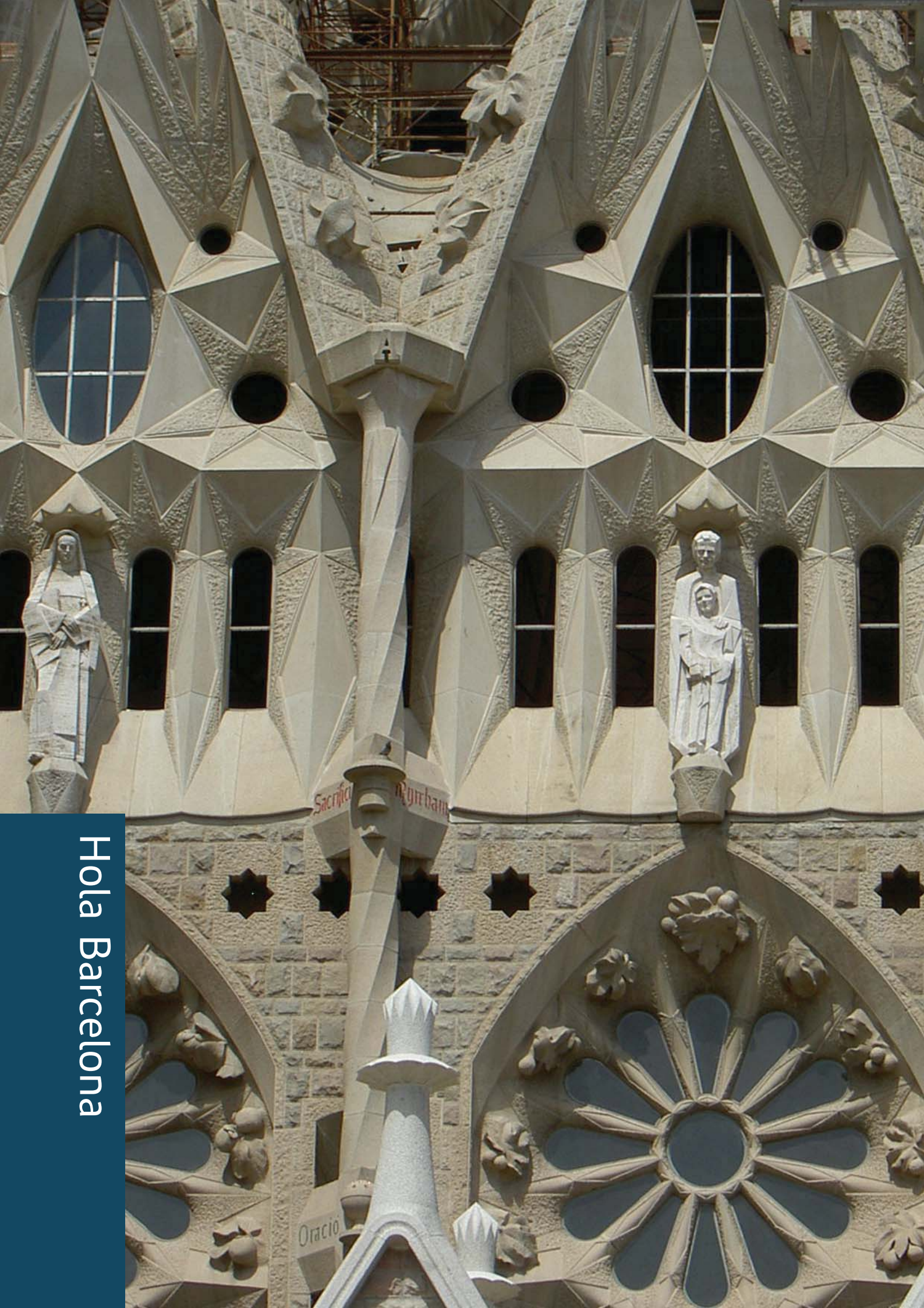
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Hola Barcelona

A visit to Barcelona

Barcelona is the capital of Catalonia with 2,5 million citizens and a spectacular location by the warm coast of the Mediterranean. You are in Spain, but throughout the years, the history and culture of Catalonia have put their evident mark on the city and the rest of Catalonia. Amazing construction works have through the years been built in the old neighbourhoods. Barcelona and modernism automatically make you think of the world-renowned architect Antonio Gaudí. Barcelona is his city and his fingerprints are everywhere. His masterpieces such as la Sagrada Família, Casa Mila and Park Güell are famous, but do also notice his works around the city.

Barcelona is beautifully placed in hilly country that offers plenty of opportunities for wonderful trips with one sight after another. In the central Barcelona, but also towards both the north and south, kilometres of sandy beaches go on and on, ready to invite you into the Mediterranean waves.

Have a nice trip!

Historical outline

The first sure signs of habitation are the Roman foundation of Barcelona in 218 BC. Any earlier habitation is not documented. When the Roman Empire dissolved in 400 the Romans left Barcelona. In the following 500 years, the reign of the city shifted hands several times. Not before the 900s did it become capital of the area in and around the present Catalonia. Based on the laws of Rome, the city gradually evolved and throughout the centuries, Barcelona became an even greater rival of the Madrid domination of Spain.

In 1479 the cities were joined when Ferdinand married Isabella of Castille, which set new grounds for the competition between the cities. For instance, Madrid ordered Barcelona not to trade with the new colonies in America. At the end of the 1600s Catalonia declared war against Spain and claimed independence. This happened under the protection of France. The Spanish troops led by the Castille besieged Barcelona and conquered the city. In 1713, the War of the Spanish Succession began and Barcelona supported the losing party. A result hereof was the Spanish siege of the city in 1713-1714. After the defeat, the city was ordered to abolish its regional government and simultaneously the Citadel was built to supervise Barcelona onwards.

The Catalanian language was, at the same time, forbidden. In the beginning of the 1800s, the city re-flourished. The trade with the American colonies was once again legalised, and after Napoleon's defeat and the following withdrawal from Spain, the industrial development in Barcelona flourished just as in other places of the country.

The first railroad of Spain was built from Barcelona to Matero. Among other things a larger production of wine and an iron industry were also developed. The population of the city gradually increased and in 1869 there was a large expansion of the city districts. You can still see the city plan of that year in the area around Plaza Catalunya.

In the beginning of the 1900s, the self-image of Catalonia rose again and republican thoughts were subject of increasing value to many local groups. The Spanish leader, Prima de Rivera, and some political units and other Catalanian institutions, such as the football club FC Barcelona, were shut down. After Rivera's fall in 1931, the nationalists of Catalonia declared Catalonia independent, but this was withdrawn after much pressure from Madrid.

The former regional government was reinstated, but shut again, already in 1934, after political attempts of seceding Catalonia. Immediately before the imminent Spanish Civil War, another regional government was formed.

When Franco's troops, in the first period of the civil war, quickly emerged from the southern Spain, Barcelona stood by the republic with Madrid which fell. The Spanish government fled to Barcelona and shortly hereafter Franco's troops were just outside the city. The first aerial bombardments started in 1938 and in January 1939 the city fell. Spain was, once again, united under a government in Madrid. The language of Catalonia was again prohibited and every street name in the city was now written in Spanish.

Through the years up until Franco's death the development in Spain continued. This caused a financial boom, not at least because of an increase in international tourism to many Spanish locations e.g. Costa Brava outside Barcelona. After Franco's death in 1975, Catalanian politicians in exile returned to Barcelona and with King Juan Carlos accession autonomy was formed in Catalonia and the regional government reinstated.

Barcelona joined the rest of Spain in the UN in the 1980s and this started a financial and cultural development the city had not experienced before. The international highlight came in 1992 when the city was chosen to hold the Olympic Games. The construction work and investments related to the games meant a continuation of the growth period into the city you meet today

Tour 1: Barcelona

1. Plaça de Catalunya



Plaça de Catalunya

Metro: Catalunya

The Catalunya square is the centre of Barcelona and it is where the old part of the city meets the Eixampe-district of the 18th century. The forerunner of the current square was arranged in 1859. This is where several of Barcelona's wide streets branch from e.g. the pedestrian streets La Rambla and Passeig de Gràcia. There are several works of art on Plaça de Catalunya and the open areas and beautiful fountains always attract both tourists and locals.

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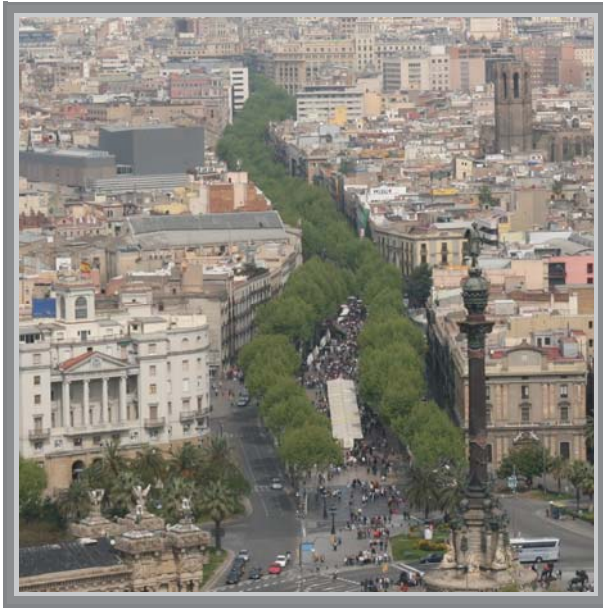
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2. La Rambla



La Rambla

Metro: Catalunya/Liceu/Drassanes

La Rambla is the beautiful pedestrian street of Barcelona and everyone should stroll along and experience the life of the city. On the 1.2 kilometres long Rambla, you will find shady trees, flower markets, artists, shops, restaurants, many interesting buildings and an always lovely atmosphere.

3. Museu d'Art Contemporani



Plaça dels Àngels 1

www.macba.es

Metro: Catalunya/Universitat

Museu d'Art Contemporani is the museum of modern art in Barcelona. The great white building

was built from 1987 to 1995 and is inspired by Modernism. Three periods are represented; 1940-1960, 1960-1970, and finally the latter decades. The collection focuses on art of Catalonia and the rest of Spain

4. Església de Betlem

La Rambla

Metro: Catalunya

The Bethlehem church, Església de Betlem, is one of the few baroque buildings in Barcelona. It was originally part of a Jesuit convent. The church was built in 1553, but burned to the ground in 1936 during the Spanish Civil War. Església de Betlem was reconstructed on the outside, while the interior was not rebuilt as the church from the 16th century.

5. Palau de la Virreina (La Rambla 99)

La Rambla 99

www.bcn.es/virreinaexposicions

Metro: Liceu

The 18th century palace, Palau de la Virreina, is one of the best examples of civilian Catalanian architecture of this period. Today, the house belongs to the city council and it is used for exhibitions.

6. Mercat de la Boqueria



La Rambla

www.boqueria.info

Metro: Liceu

Mercat de la Boqueria is a large market, which spreads immediately behind a row of house façades on La Rambla. One market here can be traced back to the 13th century when agricultural products were sold in this very spot; this was right outside the city. Today's market was opened in 1853 and large parts of the market halls are from 1914

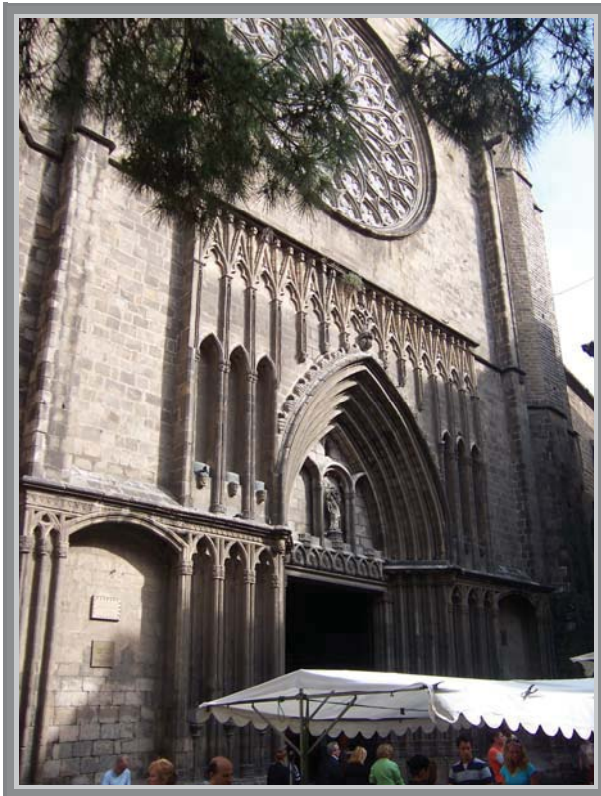
7. Miró Mosaic (La Rambla)

La Rambla

Metro: Liceu

Approximately in the middle of the Rambla, where the street Carrer de l'Hospital meets La Rambla, you can see a big and beautiful pavement mosaic done by Joan Miró. The colourful work of art is from 1976.

8. Santa Maria del Pi



Calle Cardenal Casañas 16

http://es.geocities.com/santa_maria_del_pi

Metro: Liceu

The church Santa Maria del Pi was constructed in the 1300s, in a place supposedly used for religious buildings since the 400s. The church is built with a

rosette window in the gable and amazing glass mosaics in the large church room measuring 54 meters in length and 27 meters to the ceiling

9. Gran Teatre del Liceu

La Rambla 51-59

www.liceubarcelona.com

Metro: Liceu

Gran Teatre del Liceu is Barcelona's opera. The building was constructed in 1845-1847 after a private society collection. The opera burned down in 1861 and was rebuilt the following year. Then again in 1994, a fire destroyed major parts of the theatre which today is rebuilt as similar to the original as possible. Some parts are still from the original construction e.g. the façade. Almost 2300 spectators can be accommodated; making Liceu one of the largest opera houses in Europe.

10. Plaça Reial



Plaça Reial

Metro: Liceu

One of the most beautiful and harmonic squares of Barcelona is the royal square Plaça Reial that was arranged in the very spot in which a convent burned down in the 1800s. The buildings around the rectangular square were built in 1848-1895. Quite rapidly, the square with its benches, lean palm trees, fountains and lampposts made by Antonio Gaudí became a very popular place to the townsmen. This is evident even today and especially at night there is an intriguing atmosphere

11. Palau Güell

Calle Nou de la Rambla 3-5

Metro: Liceu

Palau Güell is the first great construction by Antonio Gaudí, built in 1888. The works of Gaudí in the city are on the UNESCO World Heritage List and even though they are inspired by, for instance Gothic and Mauri style, Gaudí's style is one of a kind. The house was built for the Güell family with industrial magnate Eusebi Güell in front. It was a private residence and especially the reception facilities are interesting

12. Museu de Cera

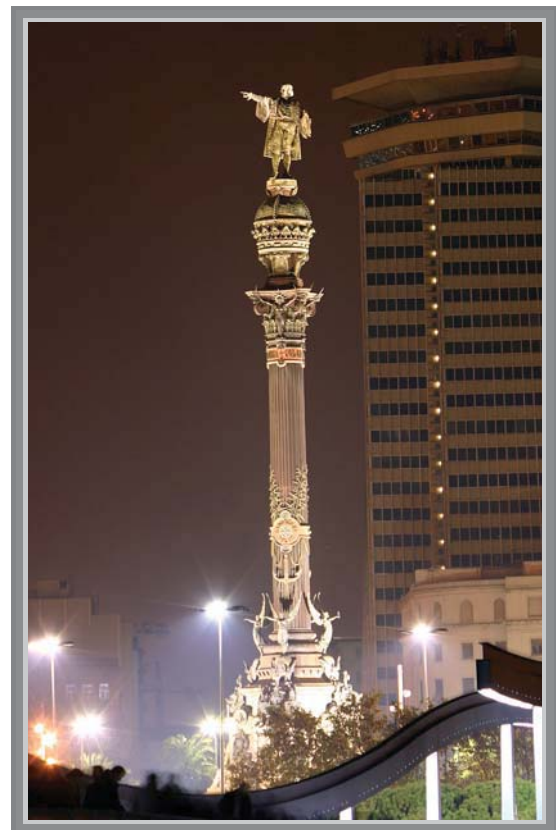
Passatge de la Banca 7

www.museucerabcn.com

Metro: Drassanes

Museu de Cera is Barcelona's wax museum with more than 350 figures of persons from very different parts of history. The building itself is also quite noticeable.

13. Monument a Colom



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Plaça Portal de la Pau

Metro: Drassanes

The 60 meters high Columbus monument, Monument a Colom, is set at the end of La Rambla facing Barcelona's harbour and the Mediterranean. The surrounding square was arranged in 1849, when the city wall sheltering the Rambla from the harbour was torn down. The monument was built in the years 1881-1888 in memory of Christopher Columbus' visit with King Ferdinand and Isabella in Barcelona, in 1493.

14. Golondrines

Plaça Portal de la Pau 1

www.lasgolondrinas.com

Metro: Drassanes

Golondrines is the name of the tour boats sailing the harbour of Barcelona. A normal sightseeing trip takes approximately 35 minutes.

15. Aduana Vieja

Passeig de Josep Carner

Metro: Drassanes

Aduana Vieja is Barcelona's old custom house constructed in fashionably decorated style in the years 1896-1902

16. Museu Marítim



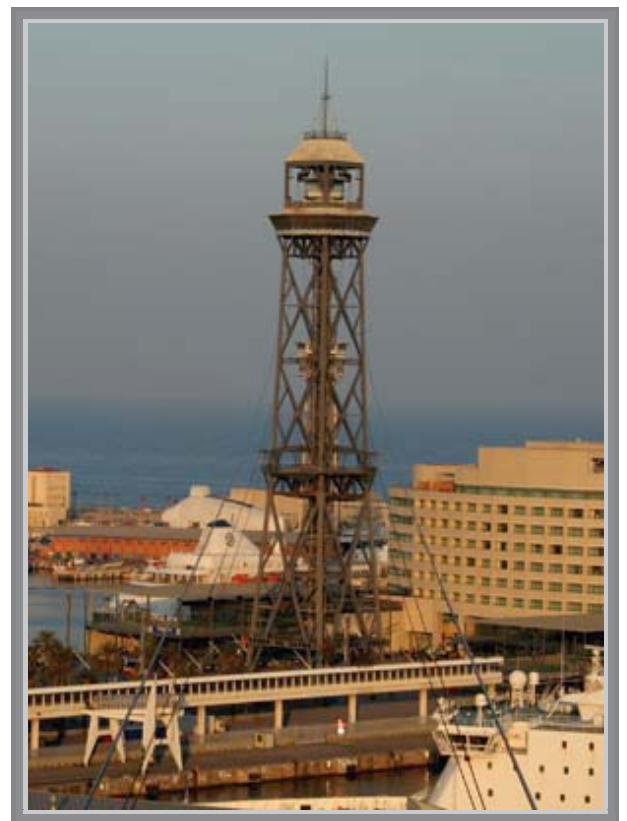
Avinguda de les Drassanes

www.museumaritimbarcelona.com

Metro: Drassanes

The Barcelona navy museum, Museu Marítim, has since the foundation in 1929 been instrumental in bringing about mainly the maritime history of Catalonia. In the collection there are interesting ships and a long row of objects such as model ships, nautical instruments and charts. One of the absolute highlights of the museum is a replica of a 16th century ship that was used in the battle at sea against the Turks at Lapanto in 1572. Along the street Avenida del Paral·lel, immediately south of the navy museum in a green area, you can see a preserved part of now cancelled and destroyed city walls of Barcelona

17. Torre Jaume I



Moll 18

www.tmb.net

Metro: Drassanes

The 107 meters high tower Torre Jaume I was built in 1931 as an aerial ropeway station for the track. An unforgettable trip leads from the 78 meters high tower, Torre Sant Sebastia, via Torre Jaumes I to Montjuïc. The ropeway is called Teleférico de Montjuïc. From the tower itself, there is an absolutely spectacular view of Barcelona and the harbour area. The highly recommended aerial trip puts it all in perspective.



Tour 2: Barcelona

18. Palau Centelles

Baixada de Sant Miquel 8

Metro: Jaume I

Palau Centelles was built in the 1500s as a palace for the king. The building later passed to the regional government of Catalonia, Generalitat. You are not allowed to see the interior of the palace, however, take a stroll in the yard; an impressive oasis in Gothic and Renaissance style.


19. Palau de Requesens

Calle Bisbe Caçador 3

Metro: Jaume I

Palau de Requesens is the greatest nobleman's estate from the Middle Ages' Barcelona. It was built in 13th century with an interesting integration of the Roman city wall in the complex. In the 17th century the palace was partially rebuilt and extended; e.g. with a balcony facing the street. In the 16th century, Catalonia's governor-general and friend of King Felipe 2nd, Galceran de Requesens, lived here. Since 1970, the building has been a Catalonian cultural institute; Galeria de Catalans Illustres, with portraits of famous Catalonians. You can also see exhibitions arranged by Reial Acadèmia de Bones Lletres.

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20. Plaça de Sant Jaume

Plaça de Sant Jaume

Metro: Jaume I

The Sant Jaume square is where the two most important roads of the Roman city intersected. The importance of the square is signified by the fact that the two most significant political institutions are placed here.

20a. Ajuntament



www.bcn.cat

Ajuntament is the city hall of Barcelona and with its beautiful modern classicism façade it faces Plaça de Sant Jaume. The central entrance is flanked by two statues of Jaume 1st and chancellor Joan Fiveller. Inside the building you will find several gorgeous halls e.g. the one that houses one of the city's tourist information centres.

20b. Palau de la Generalitat



Generalitat is the name of the old regional government of Catalonia, which now uses the palace,

Palau de la Generalitat, which originally was built in the early 15th century. Throughout time, several reconstructions and additional buildings have been made.

21. Catedral



Plaça de la Seu

www.website.es/catedralbcn

Metro: Jaume I

The impressive cathedral of Barcelona was commenced in 1298 and opened in 1454, however, not yet finished. The façade of the cathedral is the most recently finished; it was done in 1890. The cathedral is one of the masterpieces of Spanish Gothic and an amazing display of detail can be found both outside and inside. Among the most spectacular are the high altar, the bell tower from the 15th century and the crypt in which one of two of Barcelona's guardian angels, Santa Eulàlia, lies. In this spot, there was already a Christian basilica from the fourth century which was ruined in 958

22. Museu Diocesà

Avinguda de la Catedral 4

www.arquebisbat.bcn.cat

Metro: Jaume I

Museu Diocesà exhibits different religious art from the Middle Ages up until today. You can see sculptures, paintings, jewellery etc.

23. Museu Frederic Marès

Plaça Sant Iu 5-6

www.muesumares.bcn.cat

Metro: Jaume I

This museum was established in 1946 by sculptor Frederic Marès who had a collection of works. The museum department for Spanish art displays works from the Roman era to the 20th century and is, in its field, among the most prominent in the country

24. Plaça del Rei

Plaça del Rei

Metro: Jaume I

Plaça del Rei is the architectural centre of the old quarter of Barcelona. Surrounding the square are medieval Gothic buildings with the former royal palace at head. The palace tower, Torre Mirador del Rei Martí, rises as a true skyscraper of the 16th century.

24a. Palau Reial Major



Palau Reial Major is the former royal palace of Catalonia. The earliest part of the building can be

traced back to the 13th century. The place was also the administrative centre back in the days of the Roman reign. The central room of the palace, Saló del Tinell, is an especially beautiful banquet hall from 1362.

24b. Palau del Lloctinent



Palau del Lloctinent was built in 1549-1557 in the capital of Catalonia as residence for the viceroy. However, for centuries the palace was used for storing royal belongings. The style is late Gothic with some renaissance elements, which are seldom seen in this city.

24c. Capilla Reial de Santa Àgueda

Capilla Reial de Santa Àgueda is the chapel of the royal palace devoted to Santa Agatha. It was built in the 14th century.

24d. Museu d'Historia de la Ciutat

www.museuhistoria.bcn.es

The city museum of Barcelona is particularly interesting. The entire history of the city, from the Roman era until the present, is told in images, text and models. In the basement, you can see the archaeological excavations of the Roman city. They began in 1931 and you can see remains of the first city wall, streets and different buildings. The museum is organized in Casa Clariana-Padellas; a Gothic commercial house built in the 16th century.

25. Plaça de Ramon Berenguer el Gran



Plaça de Ramon Berenguer el Gran

Metro: Jaume I

This square was arranged in 1922 outside the Roman old walls and from here there is a spectacular view of the very well preserved part of the old defence. Barcelona's Roman walls for defence were built in the fifth century. They are nine meters tall and more than 3,5 meters thick. You can still see many of the watchtowers protecting the city integrated in the walls. The walls were left untouched until the 14th century when it was allowed to build up against the walls to avoid lack of space in the town

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Tour 3: Barcelona

26. Casa Calvet



Carrer de Casp 48

Metro: Urquinaona

Casa Calvet was built by Antoni Gaudí in the years 1898-1904 as a residence to textile manufacturer, Don Pedro Màrtir Calvet. The façade is symmetrical, atypical of Gaudí, however, his characteristic details in the architecture are quite evident.

27. Casa Lleó-Morera

Passeig de Gràcia 35

Metro: Passeig de Gracia

The corner building, Casa Lleó-Morera, from 1902-1906, is one of the most richly decorated modern houses in Barcelona. Combined with the adjacent

houses, Casa Batlló and Casa Amatller, it forms a fine trilogy of this era.

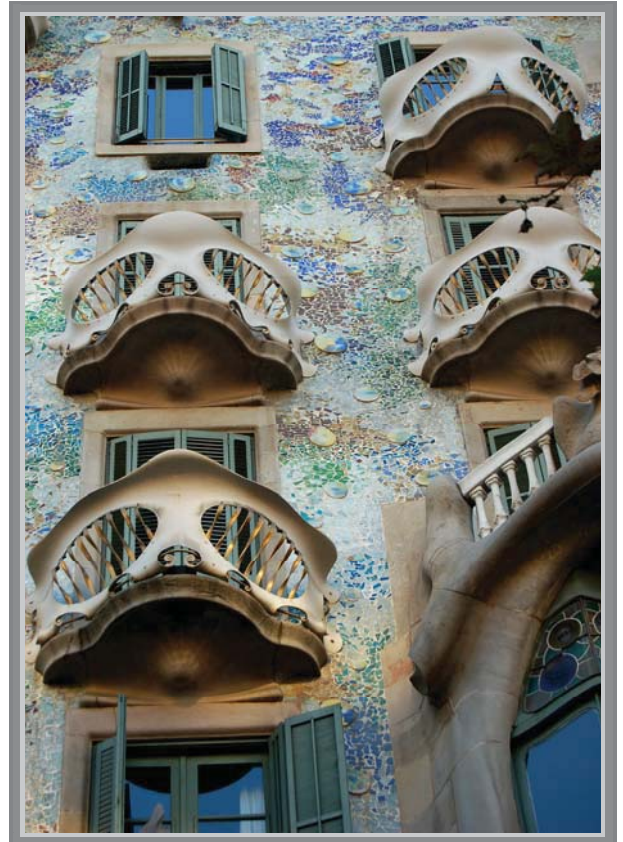
28. Casa Amatller

Passeig de Gràcia 41

Metro: Passeig de Gracia

Casa Amatller was built in the years 1898-1900 and the modern architecture was inspired by Nordic Gothic; e.g. the jagged gable towards the street.

29. Casa Batlló



Passeig de Gràcia 43

Metro: Passeig de Gracia

Casa Batlló is one of Antoni Gaudí's famous houses. It was originally built in 1877 and totally rebuilt by Gaudí in 1905 – 1907. As some of his other buildings, the house seems almost alive in its form of expression. In the design, which is Gaudí's particular form of Art Nouveau, barely any straight lines occur. A huge part of the façade is decorated with broken ceramic tiles in various colours. By Casa Batlló, lie the interesting houses Casa Lleó

Morera (rebuilt in 1906) and Casa Amatller (rebuilt in 1896). The three houses are collectively called “Houses of Strife” because they differ a lot in expression, but are placed so closely together.

30. Casa Milà



Passeig de Gràcia 92

www.casamila.com

Metro: Diagonal

The house Casa Milà from 1905-1907 is one of Antonio Gaudí’s most renowned buildings. The most characteristic about this creation in particular is the undulating façade which has given inspiration to other houses around the world; e.g. Hundertwasserhaus in Vienna. Visitors should grant themselves a visit to the top storey and the furnished apartment.

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31. Casa Terrades o Casa de les Punxes



Avinguda Diagonal 416

Metro: *Diagonal/Verdaguer*

Two constructions hide behind the name of this tower-ornamented and castle-like complex: The residence of the Terrades sisters and Casa de les Punxes; one of the most special compositions from Modernism. The estates were built in 1903-1905.

32. Palau Baró de Quadras

Avinguda Diagonal 373

Metro: *Diagonal*

This house is one of the more characteristic houses of Barcelona's Modernism. Built in 1904-1906, it is inspired by Gothic houses.

33. Casa Comalat

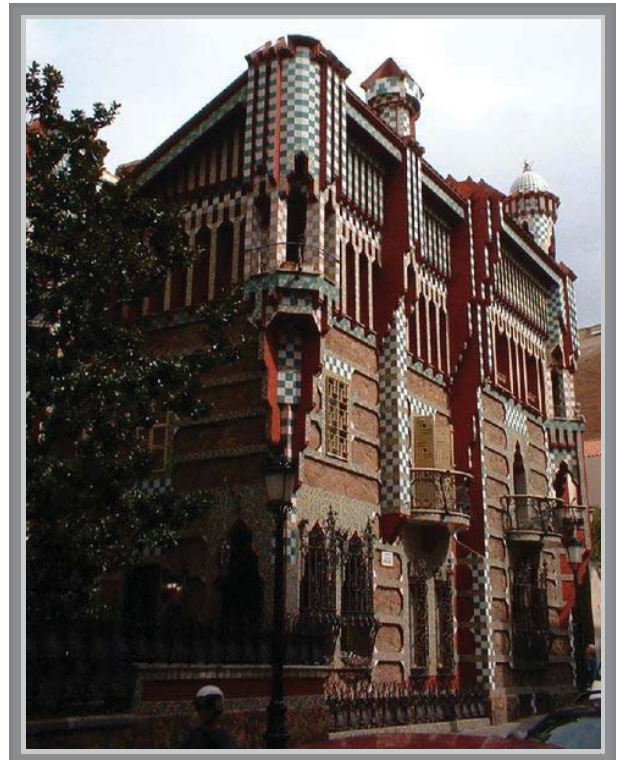


Avinguda Diagonal 442

Metro: *Diagonal*

Casa Comalat is one of Barcelona's modern houses, which makes some compare it to Antonio Gaudí. However, it was designed by Salvador Valeri in 1906-1911.

34. Casa Vicens



Carrer de les Carolines 24

www.casavicens.es

Metro: *Lesseps*

The estate Casa Vicens is the first great construction work of Antonio Gaudí. Built in 1883-1885, it was the residence of industrial magnate Manuel Vicens, who owned, among other things, a ceramics- and tile factory. Using these exact materials on the house was therefore natural. Today, the house is a private home.

35. Park Güell



Carrer d'Olot

Metro: Lesseps

Park Güell is a 17 hectare large park designed by Antonio Gaudí and arranged in 1900-1914. Founder Eusebi Güell had originally intended the park as a place for estates of the prosperous but only two of sixty homes were built. Though Gaudí did not design the estates, he was persuaded by Güell to move in here himself in Torre Rosa. This is now known as Casa Museu Gaudí. The central element of the park is the grand terrace with a famous bench in the shape of a sea serpent. Even the paths of the park are interesting and from the top of the hill there is a magnificent view of Barcelona.

36. Parc del Laberint d'Horta



Passeig Castanyers 1

Metro: Mundet

This is the oldest public park in Barcelona and a fine example of a 18th century garden. The park is divided into different terraces and includes a big maze of plants in the middle.



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Tour 4: Barcelona

37. Palau de la Música Catalana



Calle Sant Pere Més Alt

www.palaumusica.org

Metro: Urquinaona

Barcelona is known for its Modernism; a unique forerunner of European Jugend style. The building Palau de Música Catalana is one of the main works and included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. It opened in 1908 after almost three years of work. Inside you will find a long row of details in the colourful and almost living house. It was originally built to house a choir, but a lot of concerts are now held there as well.

38. Museu Barbier-Mueller d'Art Precolombí

Carrer de Montcada 12-14

www.barbier-mueller.ch/cat/plansca.html

Metro: Jaume I

In the Barbier-Mueller Museum they have a fine collection of Pre-Columbian art. The collection includes most styles from the old American art and among the pieces ceramics, sculptures, textiles and different ritual effects are to be seen here.

39. Museu Picasso

Carrer de Montcada 15-23

www.museupicasso.bcn.es

Metro: Jaume I

The artist Pablo Picasso lived in Barcelona for nine years when his family had moved there from Malaga. In these years, he went through his so-called blue period and painted some of the first great works of art. The Picasso Museum opened in 1963 and the collection includes pieces from most of the years of his artistry. All in all, more than 3500 pieces are exhibited, so it is a very comprehensive collection.

40. Església de Santa Maria del Mar

Passeig del Born 1

Metro: Jaume I

The Santa Maria del Mar church is thought to be one of the finest examples of Catalan Gothic. Inside, the building is arranged quite simply. It gives the impression that it is filled with pillars and windows. The rosette window in the gable is from the 15th century.

41. Parc de la Ciutadella

Parc de la Ciutadella

www.parlament-cat.net

Metro: Ciutadella Vila Olímpica/Arc de Triomf

The Citadel park is one of the large city parks in central Barcelona. As the name indicates there was formerly a citadel here. It was torn down in the middle of the 19th century. In 1888, the park became home to the world exhibition. The green area with avenues, a lake and gorgeous gardens is just wonderful for a walk. The largest building in the park is almost castle-like and houses the Parliament of Catalonia. You will also find Barcelona's Zoo here.

42. Arc de Triomf

**Plaça de l'Arc de Triomf****Metro: Arc de Triomf**

The triumphal arch, Arc de Triomf, was built as a gateway to the world exhibition held in Barcelona in 1888. The style is New-Mauri and richly ornamented. In the top you can see Barcelona's escutcheon and over the round arch the 49 of the other Spanish provinces.

43. Plaça de Toros Monumental

**Plaça de Toros Monumental****Metro: Monumental**

Plaça de Toros Monumental is Barcelona's functioning bullfighting arena and a museum for the arena and the history of bullfighting. The beautiful building was initiated in 1914.

44. La Sagrada Familia

**Plaça de la Sagrada Familia****www.sagrada-familia.org****Metro: Sagrada Familia**

The church La Sagrada Familia is Antonio Gaudí's world-famous masterpiece. He initiated the construction work in 1883 and worked on it till his death in 1926. However, the building was nowhere near finished. La Sagrada Familia is the unfinished church and in spite of years of continuous work after Gaudí's death, many years are still to come before the church will be finished. Gaudí himself did not live to see much of his imagined masterpiece. He left unfinished drawings of the church in its whole. When working, he would make adjustments and change the plans. This made the building come to life just like his working style. The church is supposed to have a 180 meters tall central tower. The 12 remaining towers representing the 12 apostles are all 100 meters high.

The dimensions of the church were to be enormous and that is the impression you get when taking the recommended trip up between the towers. The museum in the church basement shows a model and sketches of the finishing of the church. In the nearby “Templo de la Parroquia” Antonio Gaudí is buried.

45. Hospital de Sant Pau



Carrer de Sant Antoni Maria Claret/Carrer de Cartagena

www.santpau.es

Metro: Hospital de Sant Pau

The Sant Pau Hospital was built in 1902-1930 by Catalan architect Lluís Domènech in Montaner. This is now, with its many colourful buildings, on the UNESCO World Heritage List. The history of the hospital can be traced back to 1401, when it was founded somewhere else in Barcelona

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Tour 5: Barcelona

46. Museu d'Història de Catalunya

Plaça Pau Vila 3

www.mhcat.net

Metro: Barceloneta

This is the history museum of Catalonia in which you can relive the region from palaeolithic time to the 20th century. Great historical events and necessities of everyday life are nicely described and vividly and sympathetically told. The museum is organized in one of the earlier storage buildings of the harbour built in 1900 and called Palau de Mar.

47. Barceloneta



The area by Passeig de Joan de Borbó, between Port Vell and Port Olímpic

Metro: Barceloneta

Barceloneta is one of Barcelona's very impressive quarters. It was built in the 18th century down by the harbour in order to re-house citizens from other parts of town. In 1714, after the Spanish War of Succession, King Filipe wanted to secure his citizens. This could be done by building more houses close to the citadel by the present park, Park de la Ciutadella. Houses of stone replaced the first barracks in 1749.

There have always lived many fishermen in Barceloneta and the area is also today well known for its many decent fish- and shellfish restaurants. The narrow streets and wide promenades invite you for lovely walks. The most popular 1100 meters long sandy beach is here by the ocean.

48. Forum Park

Rambla de Prim 2

Metro: Maresme/Forum

Forum Park is an exciting area that has been developed with the intend to attract both locals and tourists. The park is divided into four zones; each with their own special events. The actual entrance and information centre is in the green zone. The pronounced Forum building opened in 2004 and is an icon for the new Barcelona. There are different exhibitions in the triangular house.

49. Torre Agbar

Avinguda Diagonal 211

www.torreagbar.com

Metro: Glòries

Torre Agbar is a 142 meters high office building, which opened in 2005. The architecture is modern and not least interesting with the colour-changing glass on the façade. It is a particularly special sight at night.

50. Teatre Nacional de Catalunya

**Plaça de les Arts 1**

www.tnc.es

Metro: Glòries/Marina/Monumental

Teatre Nacional de Catalunya is the national theatre of the region Catalonia. It was modernly built but heavily inspired by Parthenon in Athens. There are three stages in the theatre performing both Catalanian, Spanish and foreign pieces.



Tour 6: Barcelona

51. Plaça Espanya

Plaça Espanya

Metro: Espanya

The Espanya square was built in 1929 as a grand entrance to the world exhibition. By the square, you can see the enclosed bullfighting arena, Las Arenas, now rearranged as an amusement park. The outside of the arena has remained the same, while the newly built roof of 76 meters in diameter frames many different activities.

52. Font Màgica



Plaça Carles Buigas

<http://fonts.bcn.es>

Metro: Espanya

Font Màgica, the magical fountain, is a series of cascades and fountains arranged for the world exhibition in 1929. In the summer evenings there is amazing light and music absolutely worth experiencing.

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53. Antiga Fàbrica Casaramona – CaixaForum



Avinguda Marquès de Comillas 6-8

www.fundaciolacaixa.es

Metro: Espanya

The former Casaramona factory from 1911-1913 is a pearl of industrial modernism. Already in 1920, the factory was shut down and for a long time it belonged to the police. Today, the restored buildings are organized as buildings for exhibitions.

54. Pavelló Mies van der Rohe

Avinguda Marquès de Comillas

www.miesbcn.com

Metro: Espanya

The Mies van der Rohe pavilion is a reconstructed version of the German pavilion from the 1929 world exhibition. Ludwig Mies van der Rohe who is considered to be a pioneer of modern architecture drew it.

55. Poble Espanyol

Avinguda Marquès de Comillas 13

www.poble-espanyol.com

Metro: Espanya

Poble Espanyol is a construction of Spanish city environments from the world exhibition in 1929. The 117 buildings leave you with a varied glimpse of the history and culture of the country through houses and building style.

56. Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya



Parc de Montjuïc

www.mnac.es

Metro: Parc de Montjuïc

Museu Nacional d'Art de Catalunya is one of Barcelona's most prominent museums with great collections of Catalanian and Spanish art from the last centuries. Especially the collections from the Middle Ages are interesting. The museum building, Palau Nacional, was built for the world exhibition in 1929 and the museum has been here since 1934.

57. Estadi Olímpic Lluís Companys



Passeig Olímpic 5-7

www.agendabcn.com

Metro: Parc de Montjuïc

The Olympic stadium of Barcelona was the centre of the sports world when the city hosted the Olympic Games in 1992. The stadium, however, was already made for the world exhibition in 1929 and Barcelona had also intended to apply to be the

stadium for the Olympic Games in 1936. In 1992, 70,000 people could be seated, today approximately 55,000 people can sit and it is the home ground of the football club RCD Espanyol. Today, on stadium, you can visit a museum for the Olympic Games of 1992.

58. Fundacio Joan Miró



Parc de Montjuïc

www.bcn.fjmiro.es

Metro: Parc de Montjuïc

A visit to this Joan Miró museum is an experience in the colours and shapes characteristic of Miró. In the museum, there are several hundred paintings and sculptures, plus works of other contemporary artists.

59. Museu d'Arqueologia de Catalunya



Passeig de Santa Madrona 39-41

www.mac.es

Metro: Parc de Montjuïc

This is Catalonia's archaeological museum and the exhibition takes visitors on a tour of the past of Barcelona and the entire region. For instance you can see several finds from the time of the settlement in the area.

60. Castell de Montjuïc



Montjuïc

www.museomilitarmontjuic.es

Metro: Parc de Montjuïc/cable track from Parallel

The Montjuïc-castle, Castell de Montjuïc, was built in 1750 and with its towers, walls and moats it is a real fortress. The view from the trip there as well as from the mountain itself is wonderful; there is a one of a kind panoramic view of Barcelona and the Mediterranean. You can go by the funicular railway, Funicular de Montjuïc, to the castle that today houses a military museum, Museu Militar. A series of weapons, uniforms etc. are exhibited here.



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Tour 7: Barcelona

61. Parc Joan Miró

Carrer de Tarregona

Metro: Tarragona

The artist Joan Miró is one of Barcelona's famous sons. When a slaughterhouse was shut down in 1979, it was decided to use the property to honour Miró. The park is arranged with many palm- and eucalyptus trees. His 22 meters tall sculpture of a woman and a bird, Dona I Ocell, is placed on a little island in a lake. The sculpture was finished in 1982 in Miro's typical style with colourful ceramic tiles.

62. Parc de l'Espanya Industrial



Plaça dels Països Catalans

Metro: Hostafrancs

Parc de l'Espanya Industrial is a different kind of park, made of modern materials in 1985, in the former place of textile factory. The park is designed with both classic green areas and ponds and with

quite a lot of sculptures e.g. some futuristic concrete sculptures offering a vision of the parks of the future.

63. Museu del Futbol Club Barcelona



Avinguda Arístides Maillol, Estadi FCB

acessos 7/9

www.fcbarcelona.com

Metro: Badal

FC Barcelona is one of the most renowned football clubs with numerous trophies in the closet and exciting matches in their history book. In the museum, placed by the home ground Camp Nou, you will find the history and accomplishments of the club exhibited. Naturally, you can glance at the huge stadium; with more than 100.000 audiences it is an awe-inspiring set for other teams to visit.

64. Palau Reial de Pedralbes

Avinguda Diagonal 686

www.museuceramica.bcn.es

www.museuartsdecoratives.bcn.es

Metro: Palau Reial

Palau Reial de Pedralbes is one of Barcelona's royal palaces built in renaissance style for King Alfonso XIII in 1919-1929. The beautiful building now houses two museums; the ceramics museum Museu de Céramica and the museum of arts and crafts, Museu de les Arts Decoratives. By the palace, there is also a magnificently arranged park with fountains, sculptures and palm trees.

65. Monestir de Pedralbes



Baixada del Monestir 19

Metro: Palau Reial

The convent Pedralbes was founded in 1327, by Queen Elisenda de Montcada and still functions as a convent to the St. Clara-order. The convent, including the church, forms a lovely complex marked by peace and serenity. Apart from the buildings themselves and the surrounding green area there are also murals to gaze upon.

66. Tramvia Blau & Funicular del Tibidabo



Tramvia: Plaça de Kennedy-Plaça del Doctor Andreu

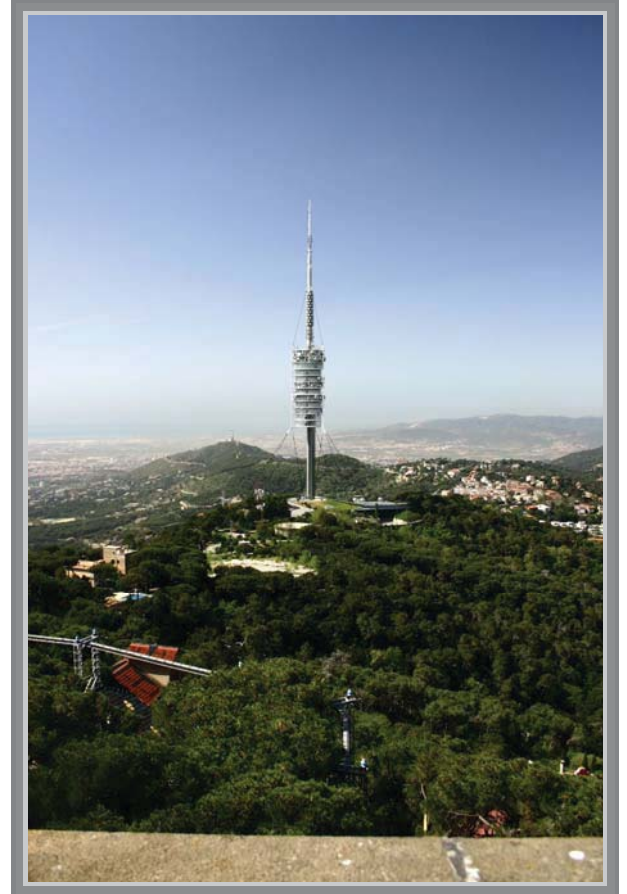
Funicular: Plaça del Doctor Andreu-Plaça del Tibidabo

Metro: Avinguda Tibidabo

By Tibidabo you can try two of Barcelona's most impressive means of transportation; the old trams on

Tramvia Blau and funicular railway running from the end of the tram road and to the top of Tibidabo mountain.

67. Torre de Collserola



Camí de Vallvidrera al Tibidabo

www.torredecollserola.com

Metro: Avinguda Tibidabo/Peu del Funicular

The television tower, Torre de Collserola, has a spectacular panoramic view of Barcelona. The 288 meters high tower was built in 1990-1992 as part of the preparations for the Olympic Games. It is placed on the 425 meters high mountain, Turó de Vilana, and it puts the vantage point in 560 meters height



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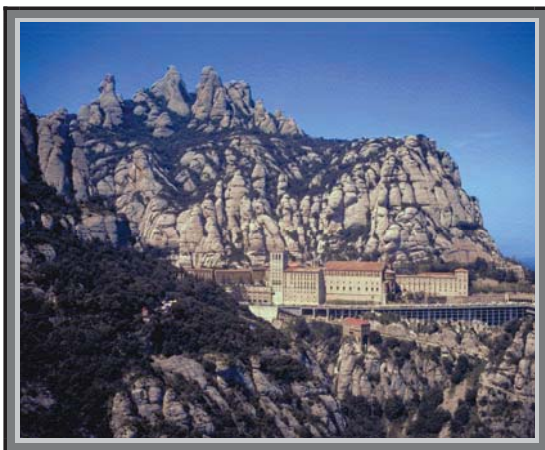


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Day Tours from Barcelona

68. Monestir da Santa Maria de Montserrat



Montserrat, 50 km NW

Station: Castellbell in el Vilar-Monistrol de Montserrat/Monserrat-Manresa

The convent Montserrat is one of the most important religious places of pilgrimage in Spain. The convent and the mountains by same name lie north west of Barcelona in a very beautiful area, which in itself is a great experience. The Montserrat mountains are indeed an interesting sight; they point to the sky like soft fingers. In the midst of it all, in the highland, the great Benedictine convent is placed. The history of the convent can be traced back to 888. After the destructions in 1811 during the Napoleonic Wars, the convent was partially rebuilt and modernised. A herdsman was claimed to have found a Virgin statue in a cave in the mountains. Thus, the convent was placed here. The statue is one of the Black Madonnas, which is why it was called La Moreneta; the dark. The Madonna can now be seen in the convent church; the most holy in Spain next after the Santiago de Compostela. You can go by aerial ropeway to the Montserrat convent on the 1224 meters high mountain. The aerial ropeway can be used to the convent as well as further up the mountain. Do go hiking and enjoy the many sights.

By the way, Christopher Columbus used the name of the convent, when he, on his second trip across the Atlantic, named one of the Antilles Montserrat.

69. Costa Brava



From the city Blanes and North, 60 kilometres North East of Barcelona

The words Costa Brava leaves you with many associations of holiday life, cosy villages and lovely sandy beaches; definitely part of the characteristics of the area. Costa Brava, meaning the Wild Coast, stretches from the city Blanes and all the way north to the French border. It offers many sights and resorts. Here are mentioned just a few of the coastal cities.

70. Blanes

Blanes, 60 km NE

www.blanes.net

Station: Blanes

The city of Blanes is an old fishing village, which apart from a lovely, long sandy beach has two botanical gardens. Jardí Botànic Pinya de Rosa in Murta (Passeig Karl Faust) was founded in 1924 and has a collection of more than 4000 different subtropical plants. The botanical garden specialises in Central and South America, in addition to Catalonia. There are even special areas with poisonous, aromatic and medical plants. The garden Jardí Botànic Pinya de Rosa has an equally spectacular collection, in which they have specialised in Aloes and cactuses. It is, at the same time, a marvellous garden arrangement. The area

has splendid shopping opportunities and different historical sights dating back to the 16th century.

71. Tossa de Mar



Tossa de Mar, 85 km NE

www.infotossa.com

Station: Blanes (bus from here)

Tossa del Mar, north of Blanes, was founded by the Romans 2000 years ago. Today, the city is a lively tourist destination, but you can still see many of the interesting historical buildings of the city. The remains of the Roman Ametller estate can be seen in the excavation area in which ceramics, mosaics and different things, such as bathtubs have been found. The objects from the excavation are now kept in the city museum. Vila Vella is the old part of the city from the Middle Ages. Vila Vella is surrounded by defence walls from the 12th century, however partially altered in 1387. The city had a Gothic church as well as up to eighty houses. It is the finest example of the fortified Catalonian Mediterranean cities that through time have had to defend themselves against enemies on land as well as pirates of the sea. The city museum, Museu de Tossa de Mar is placed in Vila Vella's old governors' estate, Casa Falguera, built in the 1300s. Apart from archaeological finds, there is an art museum e.g. with a work of art by Marc Chagall. The turret Can Magi,

also known as the Mauri Tower, was built in 16th century as a defence against North African pirates. The towers from which you could warn the villagers of enemies were set along the coastline.

72. Tossa de Mar-Sant Feliu de Guixols

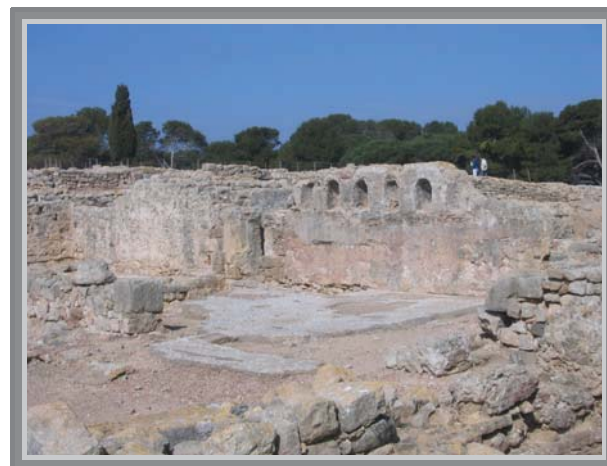
Tossa de Mar-Sant Deliu de Guixols, 85-110 km NE

www.tossademar.com

Station: Blanes (bus from here)

If you are in Tossa del Mar, the coastline between the cities Tossa del Mar and Sant Feliu de Guixols is worth the entire trip. It is among the most beautiful along the Costa Brava, the Wild Coast, which does indeed live up to its name. By car, you wriggle your way up and down the torn countryside along the coast of the Mediterranean.

73. Empúries



Empúries, 140 km NE

www.mac.cat/empuries

Station: Figueres (bus from here)

Empúries, close to the French border, was founded in 575 B.C. by the Greeks under the name Emporion, meaning market. Around 550 B.C. the villagers moved from the original place on an island in the river Fluviá to the present site. The Romans later on conquered the city, which for a time being was independent, but otherwise heavily expanded during the time of the Romans. When Barcelona and Tarragona gradually grew in power, Empúrius had played out his role; at first the old Greek part

of town was abandoned. Then – during the later Viking raids, even the more modern facilities were abandoned. You can see quite a lot of excavated ruins; e.g. in the original Greek city, called Palaiapolis. The walls around the new city, Neapolis, were built and altered 500 – 200 B.C., and they are relatively well kept. There are also still ruins of Roman thermae and the ancient Christian basilica. You can even see fine details such as floor mosaics and a well functioning water supply system.

74. Figueres

Figueres, 145 km NE

Station: Figueres

Close to the French border, there is a cosy and typically Catalonian city called Figueres. In spite of the relatively small size with only 40.000 citizens, there are several sights of which only the most important are mentioned here.

74a. Teatro-Museu Salvador Dalí



Plaça Gala-Salvador Dalí 5

www.salvador-dali.org

The famous artist Salvador Dalí was born in Figueres and the building, which in his childhood was the town theatre, he himself made as a setting for the museum of the history of Dalí and his works. The building is a prominent example of Dalí's surrealist style. Among the objects in the exhibition is the famous couch shaped like Mae West's lips. In the crypt of the museum, Salvador Dalí himself is buried.

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74b. Castell de Sant Ferran**Carrer del Castell**

www.castillosanfernando.org

Castell de Sant Ferran is the great fortress of Figueres built on order by King Ferdinand VI after multiple attacks from the French throughout the 17th century and the first half of the 18th century. The construction work was initiated in 1753 and lasted until the beginning of the 19th century. The construction is one of the largest of its kind in Europe; e.g. the surrounding wall is 3,2 kilometres long. To the knowledge of those historically interested this was where the final battles of the Spanish Civil War were fought.

75. Sitges**Sitges, 40 km SW****Station: Sitges**

The city of Sitges on Costa Dorada south of Barcelona is among the favoured swimming locations of the Catalonians. The city has, apart from many beaches, a wonderful beach promenade and a lovely old quarter in which you find the 1600's church Sant Bartomeu in Santa Tecla. This is picturesquely placed under the palm trees on the promenade. Sitges is an adventure of wonderful patios, small interesting museums and all in all a very nice atmosphere.

76. Andorra



Andorra la Vella, 200 km N

www.turisme.ad

You will find the mountain state, Andorra, in 800-2900 meters altitude in the Pyrenees north of Barcelona. The state was founded in 805 and quickly fell under the city Urgell. Already in 1176, Andorra again became independent, but the written constitution of the country was not composed until 1993.

Throughout the centuries, Andorra has been influenced by the two larger neighbouring countries, France and Spain. Andorra is 468 square kilometres and today almost 70.000 citizens live here.

Most visitors go to the capital Andorra la Vella, not far from the border. The town is well visited and known for its tax-free shopping opportunities. With the short distances between everything you can easily go sightseeing, shop and eat out while strolling around. Among Andorra la Vella's sights is the Santa Coloma church from 9th century as well as the building Casa de la Vall; the Parliament and Ministry of Legal Affairs. The building was constructed in 1580 and used as a parliament from 1702. The church Iglesia Sant Esteve was built in the first millennium and inside you can see paintings from the 13th century. Andorra also has different museums. Most are in Andorra la Vella (for instance the Andorra Car Museum; Museu Nacional de l'Automóbil) or in the city Ordino (the miniature museum; Museu de la Miniatura and the Post Museum, Museu Postal)



Bringing children to Barcelona

CosmoCaixa (Teodor Roviralta 47-51):
www.cosmoCaixa.com

L'Aquàrium de Barcelona (Moll d'Espanya del Port Vell):
www.aquariumbcn.com

Museu de Ciències Natural – Museu Zoologia (Passeig Picasso/Parc de la Ciutadella):
www.bcn.cat/museuciencies

Parc del Laberint d'Horta (Passeig Castanyers 1)
Parc Zoològic de Barcelona (Parc de la Ciutadella):
www.zoobarcelona.com

Tibidabo Amusement Park (Placa Tibidabo 3-4):
www.tibidabo.es

Universal Port Aventura (Port Aventura, Tarragona, 100 km SW):
www.portaventura.es

Shopping in Barcelona

Rambla de Catalunya, Avenida Diagonal, Passeig de Gràcia, Plaça de Catalunya, Calle Portaferissa, Avenida Portal de l'Àngel, Calle Boqueriaare
Barcelona Glòries (Avenida Diagonal 208):
www.lesglories.com

Diagonal (Avenida Diagonal):
www.diagonalmar.com

El Bulevard Rosa (Passeig de Gràcia 53/55):
www.bulevardrosa.com

El Corte Inglés (Plaça de Catalunya 14/Avenida Diagonal 617/Avenida Portal d'Àngel 19/21):
www.elcorteingles.es

La Maquinista (Passeig de Potosí):
www.lamaquinista.com

L'Illa Diagonal (Avenida Diagonal 545/557):
www.lilla.com

Maremagnum (Moll d'Espanya):
www.maremagnum.es

Public transportation in Barcelona

Barcelona Metro:
www.tmb.net

Barcelona Airport:
www.barcelona-airport.com

Spanish Rialroads:
www.renfe.es

Facts about Spain



Political

Official name	Reino de España
Capital	Madrid
Form of government	Constitutional monarchy
Head of state	King Juan Carlos I
Head of Government	Prime Minister José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero
National Day	December 6th
Achieved independence	United in 1469
Primary religions	Christianity
Language	Spanish
Area	504,030 km ²
Population (2007)	45,200,000

Borders on	
North	France, Andorra, Biscay
South	Gibraltar, Marocco (from Ceuta og Melilla), The Atlantic Ocean, The Mediterranean
East	The Mediterranean
West	Portugal, The Atlantic Ocean

Highest mountains	
Teide	3,718 meters
Mulhacén	3,478 meters
Aneto	3,404 meters
Veleta	3,392 meters
Llardana	3,375 meters
Alcazaba	3,366 meters
Monte Perdido	3,355 meters
Cilindro	3,328 meters
Perdiguero	3,321 meters
Maladeta	3,309 meters

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wealthystudent.co.uk

Largest islands

Mallorca	3,640 km ²
Tenerife	2,034 km ²
Fuerteventura	1,660 km ²
Gran Canaria	1,560 km ²
Lanzarote	846 km ²
La Palma	706 km ²
Menorca	694 km ²
Ibiza	571 km ²
La Gomera	370 km ²
El Hierro	278 km ²

Largest lakes

Lago de Sanabria	3,7 km ²
Lago de Bañolas	1,1 km ²

Longest rivers

Río Tajo*	1,007 km
Río Ebro	910 km
Río Duero*	895 km
Río Guadalquivir	657 km
Río Guadiana*	578 km
Río Júcar	498 km
Río Genil	337 km
Río Segura	325 km
Río Miño	310 km
Río Turia	280 km

*partially situated in Portugal

Largest cities (2005)

Madrid	3,093,000
Barcelona	1,583,000
Valencia	736,000
Sevilla	695,000
Zaragoza	601,000
Málaga	542,000
Las Palmas de Gran Canaria	354,000
Bilbao	351,000
Murcia	350,000
Valladolid	317,000

Administrative divisions

County	County seat	Area
Andalusia	Sevilla	87,268 km ²
Aragon	Zaragoza	47,719 km ²
Asturias	Oviedo	10,604 km ²
Cantabria	Santander	5,321 km ²
Castilla-La Mancha	Toledo	79,463 km ²
Castilla y León	Valladolid	94,223 km ²
Cataluña	Barcelona	32,114 km ²
Comunidad Valenciana	Valencia	23,255 km ²
Extremadura	Mérida	41,634 km ²
Galicia	Santiago de Compostela	29,574 km ²
Islas Baleares	Palma de Mallorca	4,992 km ²
Islas Canarias	Las Palmas & Santa Cruz	7,447 km ²
La Rioja	Logroño	5,045 km ²
Madrid	Madrid	8,030 km ²
Navarra	Pamplona	10,391 km ²
País Vasco	Vitoria-Gasteiz	7,234 km ²
Región de Murcia	Murcia	11,313 km ²
City	Capital	Area
Ceuta	Ceuta	28 km ²
Melilla	Melilla	20 km ²

Monarchs since 1556

Felipe II	1556-1598
Felipe III	1598-1621
Felipe IV	1621-1665
Carlos II	1665-1700
Felipe V	1700-1746
Ferdinand VI	1746-1759
Carlos III	1759-1788
Carlos IV	1788-1808
Joseph Bonaparte	1808-1813
Ferdinand VII	1813-1833
Isabella II	1833-1868
Amadeo I	1870-1873
Estanislao Figueras	1873-1873
Francisco Pi y Margall	1873-1873
Nicolás Salmerón y Alfonso	1873-1874
Emilio Castelar y Ripoll	1874-1874
Francisco Serrano y Domínguez	1874-1874
Alfonso XII	1874-1885
Alfonso XIII	1886-1931
Niceto Alcalá-Zamora	1931-1936
Manuel Azaña	1936-1939
Francisco Franco	1939-1975
Juan Carlos I	1975-

Prime Ministers since 1939

Francisco Franco	1939-1973
Luis Carrero Blanco	1973-1973
Torcuato Fernández-Miranda	1973-1974
Carlos Arias Navarro	1974-1976
Fernando de Santiago y Diaz	1976-1976
Adolfo Suárez	1976-1981
Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo	1981-1982
Felipe González	1982-1996
José Maria Aznar	1996-2004
José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero	2004-

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Holidays and national days

January 1st	New Year's
January 6th	Twelfth Night
March 19th	San José, Fathers Day
Date varies	Good Friday
Date varies	Easter Day
May 1st	May 1st
Date varies	Corpus Christi
June 24th	San Juan
June 29th	San Pedro y San Pablo
July 25th	Santiago
August 15th	Ascension Day
October 12th	Columbus' Day
November 1st	Halloween
December 6th	Constitution Day
December 8th	Marys conception
December 25th	Christmas Day

Various facts

Currency	Euro
Currency code	EUR
Time zone	CET (UTC+1)
Country postal code	E
Internet domain	.es
Telephone country code	+34

Phrase book

Courtesy phrases

Greetings	Saludos
Good morning	Buenos días
Good day	Buen día
Good afternoon	Buenas tardes
Good night	Buenas noches
Hi/Hey	Hola
farewell	adios
See you	Nos vemos
Others	Otros
Thanks	Gracias
Thanks for the help	Gracias por su ayuda
Yes	Sí
No	No
Okay	Bien
Be so good	Sea tan buen
Be so kind	Sea tan amable
Sorry	Lo siento
My name is.....	Me llamo...
What is your name?	¿Cómo se llama?

Question (Inquiring) words

What...?	¿Qué...?
Where...?	¿Dónde...?
When...?	¿Cuándo...?
Who...?	¿Quién...?
How...?	¿Cómo...?
Why...?	¿Por qué?

Find way

To the right	A la derecha
To the left	A la izquierda
Straight on	Recto
Back	Atrás
Where is?	¿Dónde está...?
Can you show the way to.....?	¿me puede mostrar el camino a...?
Where am I/we at present?	¿Dónde estoy/estamos ahora?
How do I reach....?	¿Cómo llego a?

how far is it to.....?	¿A qué distancia está...?
Where is the nearest station?	¿Dónde está la estación más cercana?
Address	Dirección
What is the address?	¿cuál es la dirección?

Tourist in the city

Have you a city map?	¿Tiene un mapa de la ciudad?
What shall I see here in this city?	¿Qué veré aquí en esta ciudad?
Can you recommend a sight seeing tour?	¿Me puede recomendar una excursión panorámica?

Visit to the toilet

Toilet	Baño
Have you a toilet?	¿Tiene baño?
Do you have some more toilet paper?	¿Tiene más papel higiénico?
Can I change the toilet?	¿Puedo cambiar de baño?

Transport for the trip

Railway	Tren
Underground railway	Metro
Train	Tren
Till what time does the train run?	¿Hasta que hora funciona el tren?
Time table	Horario
Station (train)	Estación (tren)

Bus and Tram

Tram	Tranvía
Bus	Autobús
Till what time does the bus/tram run....?	¿Hasta qué hora funciona el autobús/tranvía?
At what time is the last bus/tram?	¿A qué hora es el último autobús/tranvía?
Station (bus)	Estación (autobús)
Stop	Parada

Airway	Aerolíneas
Airway	Aerolínea
Airport	Aeropuerto
Check-in	Facturación
Passport	Pasaporte
Ship	Barco
Ferry	Transbordador
Port	Puerto
Automobile	Automóviles
Motorcar	Automóvil
Car rental	Alquiler de coches
Driving License	Permiso de conducir
I would like to hire a....	Quiero alquilar un...
Have you a children's seat?	¿Tiene asientos para niños?
Does it run on petrol or diesel?	¿Funciona a gasolina o gasoil?
Parking space	Sitio de aparcamiento
Multi-storeyed car park	Aparcamiento de más de una planta para coches

Taxi	Taxi
Drive me to this address	Lléveme a esta dirección
I shall go to.....	Voy a ...
How much is it by taxi to?	¿Cuánto cuesta en taxi a...?
General	General
Cycle	bicicleta
Motorcycle	motocicleta
Arrival/arrival time	Hora de llegada/llegada
Departure/departure time	Salida/Hora de salida
Baggage	equipaje
Baggage locker	taquilla para equipajes

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Entertainment

Cinema	Cine
Theatre	Teatro
Match	Partido
Concert	Concierto
Park	parque
Circus	circo
Museum	museo
Amusement park	parque de atracciones
Casino	casino
Disquothé	discoteca
Night club	club nocturno
Aquarium	acuario
Zoological garden	jardín zoológico

Tickets

Adult	adulto
Child	niño
Pensioner	jubilado
Student	estudiante
Can I get a ticket?	¿Me puede dar una entrada?
Can I get a daily ticket?	¿Me puede dar una entrada de día?

In the hotel

I/we have a reservation	Tengo/tenemos una reserva
The name is....	El nombre es...
Single room	Habitación sencilla
Double room	Habitación doble
What is the room number?	¿Cuál es el número de habitación?
Which floor?	¿Qué planta?
Where is the elevator?	¿Dónde está el ascensor?
No smoking	No fumador
Smoking	Fumador
Have you a vacant room?	¿Tiene alguna habitación libre?
What is the cost of a single-/double room?	¿Cuánto cuesta una habitación sencilla/doble?

Can I order for an extra bed?	¿Puedo pedir una cama supletoria?
Have you a baby cot?	¿Tiene cuna para bebé?
Where is the breakfast?	¿Dónde es el desayuno?
When is the breakfast?	¿Cuándo es el desayuno?
When shall we check in?	¿Cuándo facturamos?
Where can I park?	¿Dónde puedo aparcar?
Can I call for a taxi?	¿Puedo llamar a un taxi?
Have you a card with the hotel's address?	¿Tiene una tarjeta con la dirección del hotel?
Have you a security locker?	¿Tiene taquillas de seguridad?
Is there a swimming pool?	¿Hay piscina?
Can I ask for a wake up call?	¿Me pueden llamar para despertarme?
Can I borrow an ironbox/-board?	¿Me pueden prestar una plancha/tabla de planchar?
Can I borrow a hair drier?	¿Me pueden prestar un secador para pelo?
Can I keep my baggage?	¿Me puedo quedar con mi equipaje?
Can I request for extra toilet paper?	¿Puedo pedir más papel higiénico?


On shopping

Shopping centre	Centro comercial
Departmental stores	Grandes almacenes
Main shopping area	Área comercial principal
Pedestrian street	Calle peatonal
Is it available in large size?	¿lo tiene en talla grande?
Is it available in small size?	¿lo tiene en talla pequeña?
What is the cost of this/that?	¿Cuánto cuesta esto/eso?
Do you have this/ these in my size?	¿Tiene esto/eso en mi talla?
Can you pack this in a gift wrap?	¿Lo puede envolver de regalo?
Do you accept credit card?	¿Aceptan tarjetas de crédito?
When do you close?	¿Cuándo cierran?
Open	Abierto
Closed	cerrado

In the restaurant/café

Breakfast	desayuno
Lunch	almuerzo
Supper	cena
May I see the menu card?	¿Puedo ver el menú?
May I see the liquor card?	¿puedo ver el menú de licores?
Menu for the children	meú para niños
Vegetarian	vegetariano
Well done	bien hecho
Medium	medio
Red (rare)	rojo (crudo)
It must not be very strong	No puede estar muy fuerte
I cannot bear....	NO soporto...
Bill	factura
May I pay?	¿Puedo pagar?
Can I pay with the credit card?	¿Puedo pagar con tarjeta de crédito?

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From the menu card	del menú
Starters	Aperitivos
Main course	Plato principal
Desserts	Postres
Fish	pescado
Shell fish	marisco
Poultry	aves
Chicken	pollo
Duck	pato
Goose	ganso
Turkey	pavo
Pork	cerdo
Beef	buey
Veal	ternera
Lamb	cordero
Bread	pan
Butter	mantequilla
Egg	huevo
Yoghurt	yogur
Soup	sopa
Salad	ensalada
Sandwich	bocadillo
Sausages	salchichas
Hotdog	perrito caliente
Pizza	pizza
Hamburger	hamburguesa
French fries	patatas fritas
Cheese	queso
Ice	hielo
Cake	bizcocho
Sugar	azúcar
Beverages	bebidas
Milk	leche
Mineral water	agua mineral
Juice	zumos
Soda water	agua de soda
Without ice	sin hielo
Coffee	café
Tea	te
Cocoa	cacao
Beer	cerveza
White wine	vino blanco
Red wine	vino tinto
Champagne	champán

Liquor	licor
Spirits	bebidas alcohólicas
Service	servicio
Knife	cuchillo
Fork	tenedor
Spoon	cuchara
Teaspoon	cucharilla
chop stick	palillos
Glass	vaso
Plate	plato
Napkin	servilleta

Bank, post, internet and telephone

Bank and money

Bank	banco
Where is a bank?	¿Dónde hay un banco?
Automatic teller machine	cajero automático
Where can I draw money?	¿Dónde puedo sacar dinero?
Change money	Cambiar dinero
Where can I change currency?	¿Dónde puedo cambiar divisas?
What is the rate of exchange?	¿Cuál es el tipo de cambio?

Post

Post office	Correos
Where is the post office?	Oficina de correos
Post box	¿Dónde está la oficina de correos?
Where is a post box?	Buzón
Stamp	¿Dónde hay un buzón?
Do you have an envelope?	Sello
	¿Tiene un sobre?

Internet

Where is the internet café?	Internet
Do you have internet, which I can use?	¿Dónde hay un café de internet?
	¿Tiene internet, cuál puedo utilizar?

Telephone

Can I borrow a telephone?	Teléfono ¿Me puede prestar un teléfono?
How do I ring abroad?	¿Puedo llamar al extranjero?
How much does it cost to ring to...?	¿Cuánto cuesta llamar a...?

Alarm and Sickness**Police and Fire**

Help	Policía e incendios ayuda
I have been robbed	me han robado
Telephone the police	llame a la policía
Police station	comisaría de policía
Theft/stop the thief	robo/detengan al ladrón
Fire/ the burner	incendio/la cocina
Ring up the fire fighting service	llame a los bomberos

Doctor and pharmacy

Ring for an ambulance	Doctor y farmacia llame a una ambulancia
Can you fix up an appointment with the doctor for me?	¿Me puede concertar una cita con el doctor?
Hospital	hospital
Doctor	doctor
Pharmacy	farmacia
Where is the pharmacy?	¿Dónde está la farmacia?
I have pain	me duele
I have pain here	me duele aquí
I have pain in the head	me duele la cabeza
I have nausea	tengo nauseas
I have diarrhoea	tengo diarrea
I have pain in the stomach	tengo dolor en el estómago
Have you pills for head ache?	¿tiene pastillas para el dolor de cabeza?
Have you pills for diarrhoea?	¿Tiene pastillas para la diarrea?
Tablets	pastillas

Dentist

Can you fix up an appointment with the dentist for me?	dentista ¿Me puede concertar una cita con el dentista?
I have tooth ache	me duele una muela

Numbers

Zero	Cero
One	uno
Two	dos
Three	tres
Four	cuatro
Five	cinco
Six	seis
Seven	siete
Eight	ocho
Nine	nueve
Ten	diez
Twenty	veinte
Thirty	treinta
Fourty	cuarenta
Fifty	cincuenta
Sixty	sesenta
Seventy	setenta
Eighty	ochenta
Ninety	noventa
Hundred	cien
Thousand	mil
Million	millón

Calendar and time

Days	días
Monday	lunes
Tuesday	martes
Wednesday	miércoles
Thursday	jueves
Friday	viernes
Saturday	sábado
Sunday	domingo
Yesterday	ayer
Today	hoy
Tomorrow	mañana
Day after tomorrow	pasado mañana

Months

	meses
January	enero
February	febrero
March	marzo
April	abril
May	mayo
June	junio
July	julio
August	agosto
September	septiembre
October	octubre
November	noviembre
December	diciembre

Time

	hora
What is the time?	¿Qué hora es?
The time is quarter past....	Son las ... y cuarto
The time is half past....	Son las ... y media
The time is quarter to.....	Son las ... menos cuarto

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About the Author

Stig Albeck (1969) is the author behind the travel books at OnLibri.com. Stig writes the way you travel the destinations!

The books often take their departure in the world's most exhilarating cities and evolve to the attractions and sights in their vicinity. Stig is a devoted traveller and a passionate explorer which brings him around the world several times each year to search for new exciting destinations.

Going to big cities or more adventurous destinations, Stig writes his travel guides to help and inspire readers to get the full benefit of their destination of choice.

Travelling is about enjoying the moment, but also about taking home memories and gaining new knowledge. No matter how far or near by the destination might be there sure are great experiences waiting to be unveiled.

Stig holds a masters degree in marketing and tourism from Copenhagen Business School in Denmark. He has been working in the tourism industry and with global marketing of tourist destinations.

If you have questions or perhaps made a discovery that you would like to share, then send Stig an email to travelstig@gmail.com (if you attach photos you agree to letting us use these for future travel guides).

Stig offers lectures on his travel experiences, or any specific tour that you might be about to head out for. To learn more about things like touring Australia, visiting the Mongolian capital Ulan Bator, or enjoying a fresh smoked omul at the Lake Baikal in February, visit www.stigalbeck.com.

Bonne Voyage!