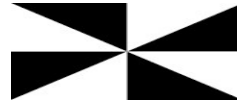




## Spanish Influence in Africa

- **Ceuta**, on the north coast of Africa.
- **Melilla**, on the north coast of Africa.
- Plazas de soberanía, sovereign territories scattered along the Mediterranean coast bordering **Morocco**.



- **Sahara Occidental (Western Sahara)**
- Western Sahara is an area in North Africa bordering the Atlantic Ocean, between Mauritania and Morocco. Its governance is disputed between Morocco and the Sahrawi Arab Democratic Republic. The Sahrawi culture is actually a mix of Berber, Black African and Arab elements. It was one of the last territories ruled by Spain between 1884 and 1976. The people of Western Sahara speak Spanish and Arabic.
- **Canary Islands**, an archipelago off the coast of **Morocco**.



### The Spanish Protectorate in Morocco

Established on 27 November 1912 by [a treaty between France and Spain](#) that converted the Spanish sphere of influence in [Morocco](#) into a formal [protectorate](#).

The Spanish protectorate consisted of a northern strip on the Mediterranean and the [Strait of Gibraltar](#), and a southern part of the protectorate around [Cape Juby](#), bordering the [Spanish Sahara](#). The northern zone became part of independent [Morocco](#) on 7 April 1956, shortly after [France](#) had ceded its protectorate ([French Morocco](#)). [Spain](#) finally ceded its southern zone through the [Treaty of Angra de Cintra](#) on 1 April 1958, after the short [Ifni War](#). The city of [Tangiers](#) was excluded from the Spanish protectorate and received a special internationally-controlled status as [Tangier International Zone](#).



The Saharawi food is a mix of North African and Spanish cuisine. With couscous bread, vegetables, fish and lamb dishes

**Equatorial Guinea** is the only sovereign African state in which Spanish is an official language. As of 2015, the country had a population of 1,225,367. **Equatorial Guinea** consists of two parts, an insular and a mainland region. Formerly the colony of Spanish Guinea, it's post-independence name evokes its location near both the equator and Gulf of Guinea.



Home to **Mount Alen National Park** which is where you can find the worlds largest frogs, the Goliath Frog. These frogs can grow to be 13 inches long!





# Philippines

## HISTORY OF SPAIN IN THE PHILIPPINES

The time that the Philippines was under Spanish rule makes up a major part of their history. Spain had control of the Philippines for more than 300 years, so it's no surprise that there are many Filipino customs, traditions, and cultural norms that can be traced back to the Spanish. They left their mark probably more so than any other foreign nation to which the Philippines was subjected.

Spain was one of the most powerful nations in the world around the 1500s. At this time, different nations would race each other to be the first to settle in and claim different

areas. According to historians, there were three objectives for taking the Philippine islands. First and foremost, it was seen as an opportunity to spread the Roman Catholic church, which had become quite powerful in Europe. The other objectives may have been to gain wealth through the spice trade in Asia, and also to gain political power by conquering and laying claim to as many lands as possible.

A man from Portugal named Ferdinand Magellan, set sail under the Spanish flag, where he eventually discovered the Philippine islands. He was warmly received by some native tribes but conflict arose with others. He established Catholicism in some areas, including Cebu (where about 800 natives were baptized). Spain continued to send expeditions to the Philippines until 1564. Conflict and war erupted between the two nations. Spain eventually took the Philippines by force in battle, one island at a time, until the whole country was conquered. The Philippines remained under the control of the Spanish until 1898.





# SPAIN



**Spain**, officially the **Kingdom of Spain**, is a country in **Southwestern Europe** with some pockets of territory across the **Strait of Gibraltar** and the **Atlantic Ocean**. Its continental European territory is situated on the **Iberian Peninsula**. Its territory also includes two archipelagos: the **Canary Islands** off the coast of **North Africa**, and the **Balearic Islands** in the



**Mediterranean Sea**. The African enclaves of **Ceuta**, **Melilla**, and **Peñón de Vélez de la Gomera**, makes Spain the only European country to have a physical border with an African country (**Morocco**). **Several small islands** in the **Alboran Sea** are also part of Spanish territory. **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** respectively.



Museo Nacional del Prado

Sagrada Familia



Paella

**Alhambra** is a palace and fortress complex located in **Granada, Andalusia, Spain**. It was originally constructed as a small fortress in 889 CE on the remains of Roman fortifications, and then largely ignored until its ruins were renovated and rebuilt in the mid-13th century by the **Nasrid emir Mohammed ben Al-Ahmar** of the **Emirate of Granada**, who built its current palace and walls with many beautiful, intricate details. It was converted into a royal palace in 1333 by **Yusuf I, Sultan of Granada**.