

**WE ARE SPANISH**

**PREJUDICES ABOUT PEOPLES AND THEIR** **CUSTOMS AND TRADITIONS**

[**WE ARE**](http://www.historialudens.it/storia-moderna/339-i-popoli-europei-e-i-loro-stereotipi.html) **SPANISH - COSTUMS AND TRADITIONS**

In Spain there are four official languages: (Castilian, Catalan, Basque and Galician), three unofficial regional languages (Asturian, Aragonese and Aranese ), as well as many other dialects. The question of language (*idioma* in Spanish) is taken seriously, so much so that it is also protected by the Spanish constitution. Find out how to improve your [Spanish translation](https://www.superprof.it/lezione/traduzione-spagnolo/italia/)!

Spanish culture greatly influenced modern art of the late 1800s , with artists of the caliber of Antoni Gaudí (Art Nouveau, the greatest exponent of Catalan modernism, his most famous works can be found in the Catalan capital, Barcelona: the *Park* *Güell*, the *Casa Batlló*, the *Pedrera*), [Pablo Picasso](http://biografieonline.it/biografia-pablo-picasso) (innovative and multifaceted artist, he left an indelible mark in the history of world art giving life to Cubism), Joan Miró (among the greatest exponents of surrealism) and Salvador Dalí (skilled designer, unforgettable creator of surrealist works, his iconic moustache is also unforgettable).

The [Spaniards have a different](https://www.superprof.it/blog/locuzioni-ispanofone-utili/), very particular rhythm of life. They have lunch between 1 and 3 pm. They have dinner around 10 pm, but it is not uncommon to see diners take their sits at the table even after midnight. The late lunchtime brings Spanish culture closer to that of our regions of southern Italy, while for dinner, well, the Spaniards go far beyond! Therefore, people are forced to wait until dawn before going to sleep, not to have party, but to digest!

Flamenco, an artistic-musical expression dating back to the late 1700s, is a form of dance and music of Andalusian origins; precisely, it developed in the provinces of Seville, Cádiz, Jerez and Cordoba. It was initially an expression of the gypsy minority in Andalusia. Composed of song (cante), music and dance (baile), it began to spread in the 1800s in Cafès Cantes, becoming a true icon of Spanish culture up to the present day.

Over 80 million tourists choose to visit Spain every year, which puts the country in the top 3 of the most visited destinations in the world. Such an extraordinary result is due to over a decade of political strategies aimed at developing the Spanish tourism market. Among the assets of this impressive result, we can find: the low cost of living, the growing offer of hotel facilities and entertainment activities, the ability to enhance the naturalistic and landscape beauties of the country. Here is the best way to find a [Spanish course](https://www.superprof.it/lezione/spagnolo/milano/).

Spain is well known for the folk festivals that enliven its culture. These events include, among many others, San Fermín (better known as the running of the bulls) a feast celebrating the patron saint of Pamplona. The celebrations begin with the launch of a firework (chupinazo) from the balcony of the Municipality, that kicks off this exciting event. The “encierro” of the bulls is certainly the best known and most discussed detail of the festival, since every year it causes dozens of injuries (not to mention the exploitation of animals!). The Tomatina is a festival not related with the Christian holydays and it is celebrated in the Valencian municipality of Buñol. The purpose of the party is to bombard passers-by with tomatoes (tomate in Spanish means tomato). Las Fallas is a typical Valencian festival, celebrated every year between the end of February and the 19th of March, similar to our Carnival. The city is filled with huge floats, which stage allegories of Spanish politics and current affairs. “Fallas” is in fact the name of these sculptures, some of which even exceed 30 meters in height.

The family is the basis of the social structure in Spain. In fact, as in Italy, also in Spain Sunday family lunches are almost sacred. If the Catholic influence is undeniable, despite the desacralization of society and daily rituals the tradition of Sunday lunch has remained strong, both in Madrid and in Rome. How to explain this phenomenon and the differences with some other people, for example the French, which share the same Latin and Mediterranean origin, but without investing much in family conviviality? Have you ever eaten at a French family’s house? The culinary tradition of Italy and Spain is clearly superior!

<https://www.donquijote.org/spanish-culture/traditions/spanish-clothing/>