

TRIP TO SEVILLE VISITING COCA-COLA AND MONUMENTS

On the 18th of January the students from Administration Vocational training went to Seville to visit the Coca-Cola bottling plant and the main monuments of the city.



Seville is the artistic, cultural, and financial capital of southern Spain. It is the capital of the autonomous community of Andalusia and it is situated on the plain of the River Guadalquivir. The inhabitants of the city are known as *sevillanos* or *hispalenses*, following the Roman name of the city, *Hispalis*. The population of the city of Seville was 704,198 as of 2010, ranking as the fourth largest city of Spain.



Main sights

The principal Moorish and Gothic buildings in the old quarter of Seville are a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The **Cathedral of Seville** was built from 1401–1519 after the Reconquista on the former site of the city's mosque. It is amongst the largest of all medieval and Gothic cathedrals, in terms of both area and volume. The interior is the longest nave in Spain, and is lavishly decorated, with a large quantity of gold evident. The Cathedral reused some columns and elements from the mosque, and, most famously, the Giralda, originally a minaret, was converted into a bell tower. It is topped with a statue, known locally as *El Giraldo*, representing Faith. The tower's interior was built with ramps rather than stairs, to allow the Muezzin and others to ride on horseback to the top.



The **Torre del Oro** was built by the Almohad dynasty as watchtower and defensive barrier on the river. A chain was strung through the water from the base of the tower to prevent boats from traveling into the river port.

The **Plaza de España**, in Maria Luisa Park (Parque de Maria Luisa), was built by the architect Aníbal González for the 1929 Exposición Ibero-Americana. It is an outstanding example of Regionalist Revival Architecture, a bizarre and lofty mixture of diverse historic styles, such as Art Deco and Neo-Mudéjar and lavishly ornamented with typical glazed tiles.



In 1929 Seville hosted the Spanish-American Exhibition and numerous buildings were constructed for the exhibition in the celebrated Maria Luisa Park (Parque de Maria Luisa) design by Jean-Claude Nicolas Forestier.[7] The Plaza de España is an example of moorish styles, which helped create the U.S. Moorish Revival style era, was designed by Aníbal González.[8] It was built on the Park's edge to showcase Spain's industry and technology exhibits.



The **Town Hall**, built in the 16th century in high Plateresque style by master architect Diego de Riaño. The Facade to Plaza Nueva was built in the 19th century in Neoclassical style.



The **University of Seville** is housed in the original site of the first tobacco factory in Europe, La Antigua Fábrica de Tobaccos, a vast 18th century building in Baroque style and the purported inspiration for the opera Carmen.

Culture

Festivals

Semana Santa and the Seville Fair, La Feria de Sevilla (also Feria de Abril, "April Fair") are the two most well-known of Seville's festivals. Seville is internationally renowned for the solemn but beautiful processions during Holy Week and the colourful and lively fair held two weeks after. During Feria, families, businesses and organizations set up casetas, marquees, in which they spend the week dancing, drinking, and socializing. Traditionally, women wear elaborate flamenco dresses and men dress in their best suits. The marquees are set up on a permanent fairground in which each street is named after a famous bullfighter.



Gastronomy

Seville is a gastronomic centre, with a cuisine based on the products of the surrounding provinces, including seafood from [Cádiz](#), olive oil from [Jaén](#), and sherry from [Jerez de la Frontera](#).

The [tapas](#) scene is one of the main cultural attractions of the city: people go from one bar to another, enjoying small dishes called tapas (literally "lids" or "covers" in Spanish, referring to their probable origin as snacks served in small plates used to cover drinks.)

The [Seville oranges](#) that dot the city landscape, too bitter for modern tastes, are commonly used to make [marmalade](#) and lotions; according to legend, the trees were imported when the mosque was constructed in order to provide shade and mask the scent of the medieval city.