

ESPANGGLISH

The Spanish Department's Fortnightly Newsletter



Alcázar de Segovia, Segovia, Spain

¡Bienvenida de vuelta!

Hi everyone and welcome to the Spanish newsletter! We hope everybody had an amazing half term! We are so excited to introduce this weeks article as we have such a range of articles including our first whole article in spanish.

This newsletter has been created for all those interested in the culture and languages of Spain and Latin America. Whether you're studying Spanish or not there is bound to be something for you in this newsletter. From cooking to music to stories to events.

If you have any suggestions or responses we would love to hear from you. Anything related to Spanish and the Latin American world is welcome just drop us an email at:

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Espanglish is a biweekly newsletter so there aren't any deadlines. We look forward to hearing from you!

By Ruby Manhota, Maleeha Ahmad, Maya Brown, Charlotte Green and Herdina Fitiwi

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EXPRESIÓN DE LA SEMANA

- There are still many excavations pending in Monte Albán, like most of the housing complexes downhill that surrounded the palaces and pyramids.
- It's actually the first planned city in the Continent and it dates back to 500 b.c
- It was declared a World Heritage site by UNESCO.
- Archaeologists have found heavy influence of Teotihuacán (an ancient Mesoamerican city located in a sub-valley of the Valley of Mexico, which is located in the State of Mexico, 40 kilometres northeast of modern-day Mexico City. Teotihuacan is known today as the site of many of the most architecturally significant Mesoamerican pyramids built in the pre-Columbian Americas) in Monte Albán's architecture, ceramic and painting, meaning they were in constant communication.

By Maya Brown

The Hispanics Vote

La persona más poderosa del mundo. Mucha gente discutirá que el único con este título es el Presidente de los Estados Unidos y por lo tanto, el reportaje más discutido en las noticias mundiales este otoño fueron las elecciones. Sin embargo, el hecho menos sabido por mucha gente británica es que la lengua materna de aproximadamente el 13% de los estadounidenses no es el inglés sino el español. También hay otros 12 millones de hablantes bilingües en EE.UU, hoy en día la comunidad Hispana que tiene una influencia grande en las elecciones presidenciales.

[The most powerful person on earth. Many would argue that only the President of the United States holds this title and therefore the most covered story in global news this Autumn has been the election. However, a fact much lesser known to most Brits is that about 13% of Americans' first language isn't English but Spanish. With about a further 12 million bilingual speakers in the United states, the hispanic community now has a large influence on the Presidential election.]



Los Latinos son importantes en las elecciones de este año dado que es la primera vez que la comunidad hispano es la minoría étnica mayor grande del electorado, con 32 millones de votantes idóneos. Dado que la comunidad es tan grande, no existe mucho con respecto al 'voto hispano'. La mayoría de políticos reconocen eso, entonces normalmente las campañas drean páginas web o pósters en español para incentivar a los hispanos a votar. Pero hay votantes latinos que piensan que, a pesar del gesto para intentar incluir a su comunidad, no vale la pena ya que por lo general se pueden hablar bastante inglés.

En 2016, el porcentaje de Latinos que les votaron al partido republicano aumentó (29% c frente al 27% que voto contra El Presidente Obama en 2012). Estas elecciones me interesan mucho ya que la población Latina ha votado generalmente a favor de los demócratas y a diferencia de años pasados. Muchas personas imaginarían que la mayoría de latinos no

habrían votado a favor del muro propuesto por Trump en 2016 y es verdad que a muchos hispanos les importa la inmigración, pero otros latinos votaron a favor de Trump puesto que creen que representa lo opuesto de líderes latinoamericanos como el dictador venezolano Hugo Chávez. A la comunidad Cubano-Americano también le gusta Trump porque usa retórica contra el régimen en Havana. Los problemas políticos en algunos países latinoamericanos han causado un aumento de inmigración en algunos Estados por ejemplo Florida donde ahora hay



muchos Latinos (sobre todo en las ciudades como Miami). En Florida, el 47% de Latinos votaron a Trump hace unos días es diferente en otras regiones de EEUU. Biden ganó una gran mayoría del voto hispano (66%) en 2020 principalmente de los Latinos jóvenes y de estos hispanos que pensaban que Trump es un poco autoritario al igual que los otros líderes poco populares en América.

By Charlotte Green



Isabella and Ferdinand II

¡Muchas gracias a Herdina por la información sobre la familia real! Este artículo os dirá sobre Isabella y Fernando. Se consideran los monarcas más significados de la historia española porque durante su reinado, hubo muchos eventos importantes.

Thanks a lot to Herdina for her information about the Royal family. This article will tell you about Isabella and Ferdinand. They are considered to be the most significant monarchs in Spanish history because there were many important events during their reign.

Did you know that Spain has a royal family? The Spanish Monarchy has a rich history and is one of the best-known European Monarchies. The Spanish Royal family is related to our Royal Family, but most of the European Monarchies are related. The current King of Spain is King Felipe VI, his wife is Queen Letizia and their daughters are Leonor, Princess of Asturias, and Infanta Sofia. In addition, there is Juan Carlos I ,who was the King of Spain, until he abdicated in favor of his son and his wife Queen Sofia. Princess Leonor is the heir to the Spanish throne. The first monarchs of Spain were Isabella I of Castile and Ferdinand II of Aragon ~ **Herdina Fitiwi 7Z**

Isabella's Childhood

Isabella was third in line to the throne after her half-brother, King Henry VI of Castile, and her younger brother, Alfonso. Isabella's childhood was quite turbulent. Her family was poor, so the living conditions in her father's castle were far from luxurious. After her father died, she and her brother were placed in the care of their half-brother King Henry. However, they still weren't financially cared for, as Henry saw them as a threat and wanted to keep them restricted. After



After the birth of Joanna, King Henry's daughter, Isabella and Alfonso were summoned to court so that King Henry could directly supervise them. Isabella's living conditions improved there; she received education and was served and waited upon. Throughout this time period, there were feuds across Spain. However, as she and her brother were forbidden to leave court, they were unaware of their importance in the feuds. Spanish noblemen wanted more power and demanded that King Henry name Alfonso as his successor instead of Joanna-his daughter. Soon, the nobles managed to control Alfonso and asked him to seize Henry's throne, as they believed he was the true heir to the throne. They fought against the King's forces in the Battle of Olmedo in 1467. The battle was a draw, so Henry agreed to make Alfonso his successor, on the condition that he marry Princess Joanna. Soon after Alfonso became the prince, he died. The cause was said to be the plague, however the nobles suspected that he was poisoned. The nobles asked Isabella to take her brother's place, but she preferred to negotiate with King Henry, rather than continue with a war. They came to the decision that Isabella would be named heir instead of Joanna. She wouldn't be able to marry without Henry's consent, but he couldn't force her to marry against her will.



Isabelle and Marriage

When she was six, Isabella was betrothed to Ferdinand, the son of John II of Navarre, one of the kingdoms of Spain. However, after John's brother, the King of Aragon (another kingdom of Spain), died, all of his Spanish territories were left to John. John felt like he no longer needed the security of Henry's friendship, so Henry was now in need of a new alliance. Henry tried to marry Isabella to John's older brother Charles. But, when John found out about this he was outraged. He still wanted Isabella to marry Ferdinand. John had Charles thrown in prison until he died in 1461. Henry attempted to

marry Isabella to Alfonso V of Portugal, Pedro Pacheco, Edward IV of England, and Richard, Duke of Gloucester. Yet, all of these attempts of forming an alliance failed, either because Isabella refused or because one of the suitors died. After years of failed attempts to marry Isabella for political gain, Henry decided to ignore his deal with Isabella and tried to force Isabella to marry King Alfonso of Portugal. Isabella made a secret promise to marry Ferdinand, her first betrothed. John, Ferdinand's father, negotiated the wedding with Isabella in secret. In October 1469, they became formally betrothed. However, they still faced a problem. Isabella and Ferdinand were second cousins, so their marriage wouldn't be legal unless they were given permission from the Pope. With the help of Cardinal Rodrigo Borgia, their marriage was legalised. Isabella was afraid of opposition from Henry's court. She eloped, pretending to visit her brother Alfonso's grave. Ferdinand secretly disguised himself as a servant and married her.



At the start of Isabella and Ferdinand's reign, they already had several plots against them. Some people still believed that Joanna, Henry's daughter, was the rightful heir to the throne. King Alfonso of Portugal married Joanna and began a war against Isabella and Ferdinand. The war lasted almost a year, ending in the Battle of Toro. Both sides won this battle, but it caused Alfonso's side to lose support. The Portuguese army returned home, the first success in Isabella and Ferdinand's reign.

Another importance of their reign was the regulation of crime. Before they rules, it wasn't uncommon for murder, theft and other crimes to occur without punishment. Isabella decided to favour justice over mercy and was harsher than her husband Ferdinand. She formed a police force, under command of the Crown and the crime rates dropped heavily.

Isabella and Ferdinand were also the monarchs who sponsored the voyages of Cristóbal Colón (Christopher Columbus) Spain entered a Golden Age of exploration and colonisation and created the Spanish Empire. However, Isabella wasn't in favour of enslaving the natives. She even arrested Cristóbal Colón after he captured 1200 natives. In her will, she wrote that her descendants must treat any colonised natives well, so that her actions wouldn't be undone after her death.

One of the main events of their reign was the reconquest of Granada (a kingdom of Spain) . Spain had been civilised and ruled over by muslims for just under 800 years. Granada at the time of Isabella's reign was ruled by Muhammad XII. After a siege lasting ten years, Isabella and Ferdinand managed to win control over Granada, when Muhammad XII surrendered. They signed the Treaty of Granada which allowed the Christians, Muslims and Jews to live in peace. However, one of Isabella and Ferdinand's appointed generals managed to convince Ferdinand to expel the Jews from the country. They had four months to leave the country, without taking any gold, silver, money or horses. The Jews that didn't leave converted to Catholics. After a Muslim uprising in 1499, the Treaty of Granada was broken in 1502, and Muslims were ordered to either become Christians or to leave. Spain became a Catholic country and Isabella received the title of Catholic Monarch by Pope Alexander VI.

As you can see, the reign and lives of Isabella and Ferdinand were extremely important to the formation of Spain today. We hope you enjoyed reading about two of Spain's biggest historical figures!

By Maleeha Ahmad

EXPRESIÓN DE LA SEMANA

This fortnight's proverb is "Más vale pájaro en mano que cien volando." literally means A bird in hand is worth more than a hundred in flight. Essentially, what you already have at the moment is more valuable than what you don't.

siempre sé feliz!