

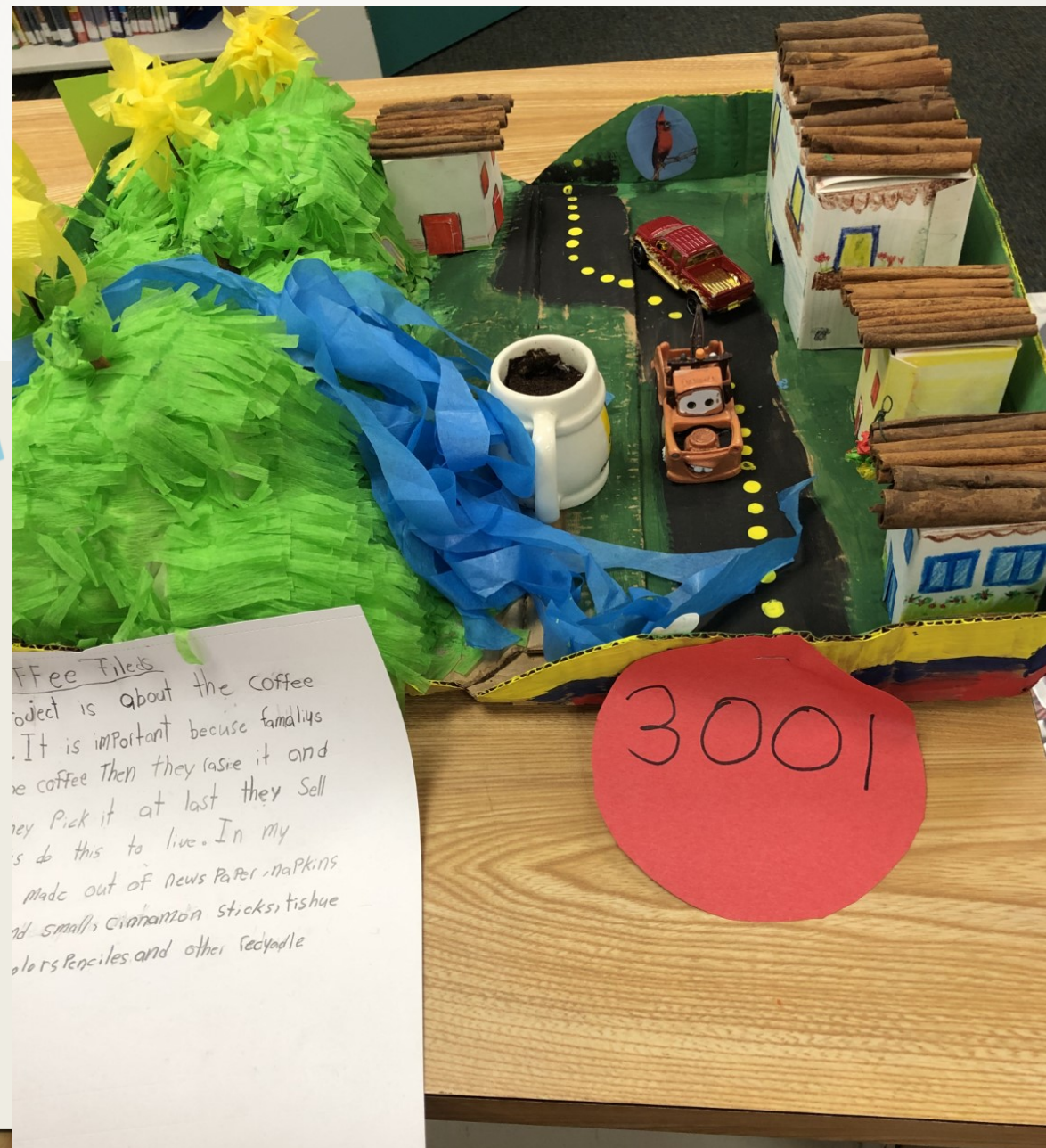
Exposition Spanish Fair 2019

Embassy Creek Elementary



3RD GRADE

COFFEE GROWERS CULTURAL



Free Files
The project is about the coffee
It is important because families
grow coffee then they raise it and
they pick it at last they sell
it to live. In my
diorama I made out of news paper, napkins
and small cinnamon sticks, tissue
papers, pencils and other recycle

Student: Violeta Sanchez
Teacher Name: Almonte

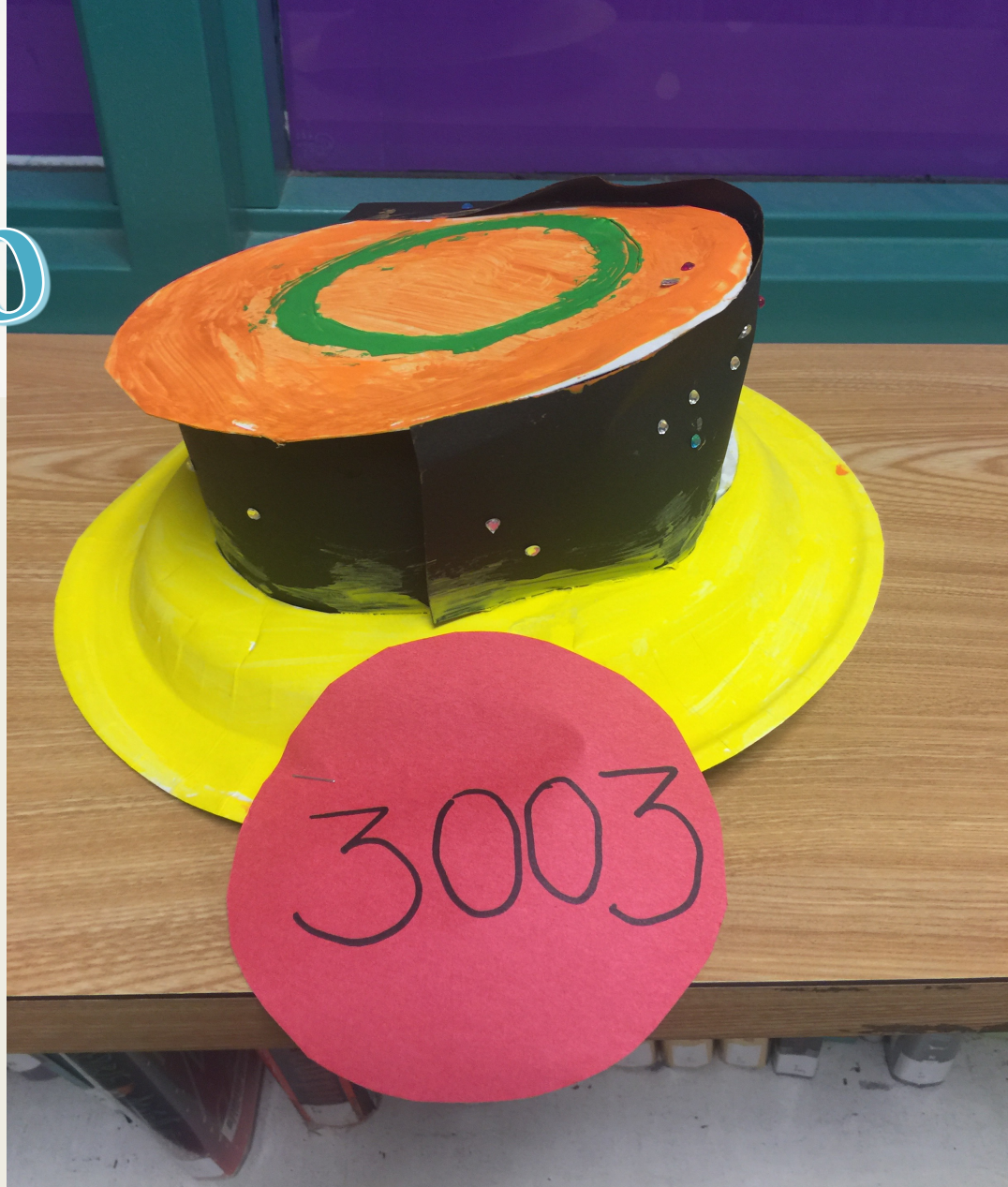
DAY OF THE DEAD



Student: Olivia Bennett
Teacher Name: Almonte

SOMBRERO

Student: Hansika ravishanka
Teacher Name: Ford



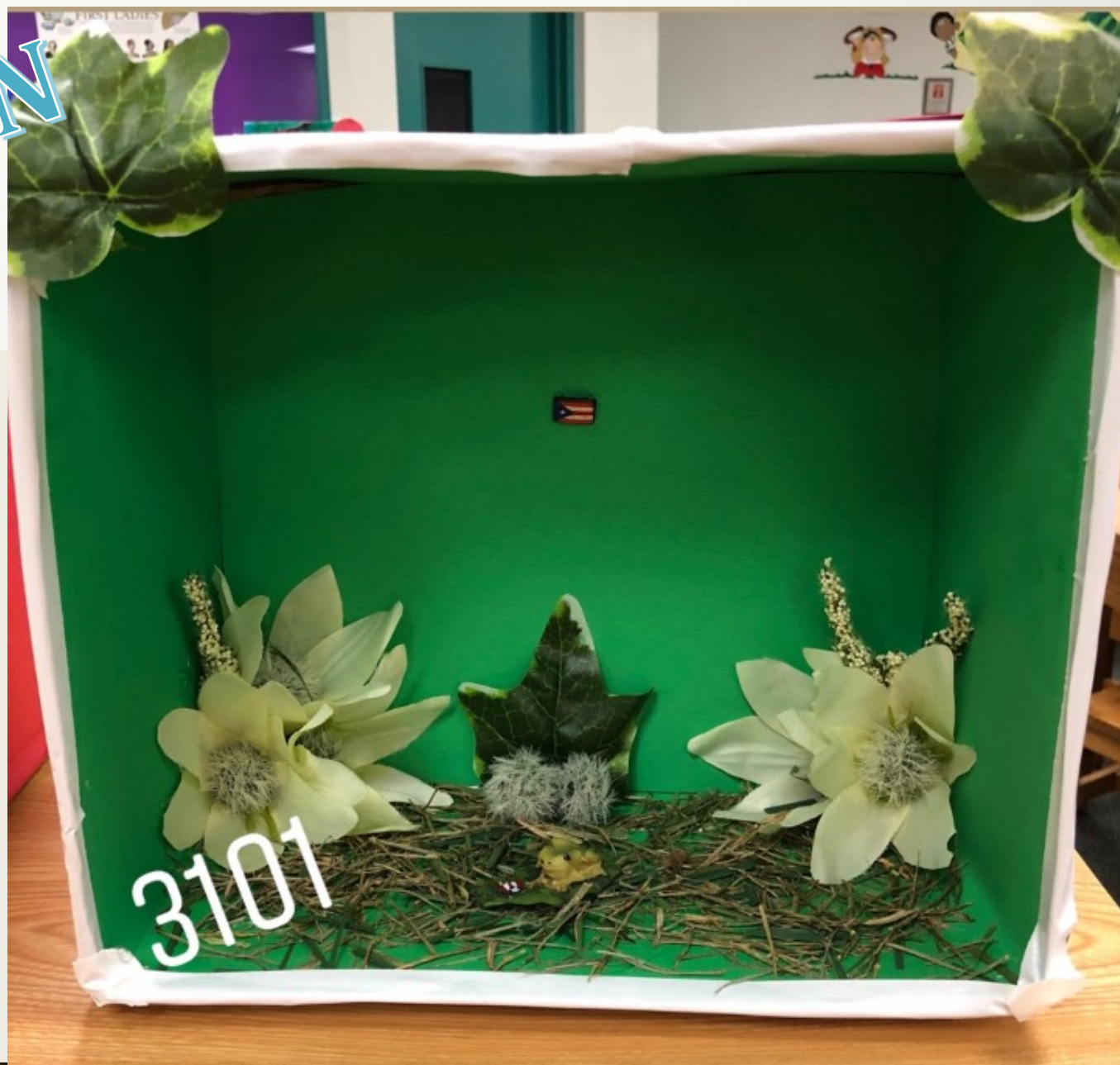
AMAZON



Student: Giada Cisneros
Teacher Name: Ford

PUERTO RICAN BEACH

Student: Ariaria Vega
Teacher Name: Jackson



MERENGUE (Rep. Domin)

Student: Leila M. Zaciewski
Teacher Name: Jackson



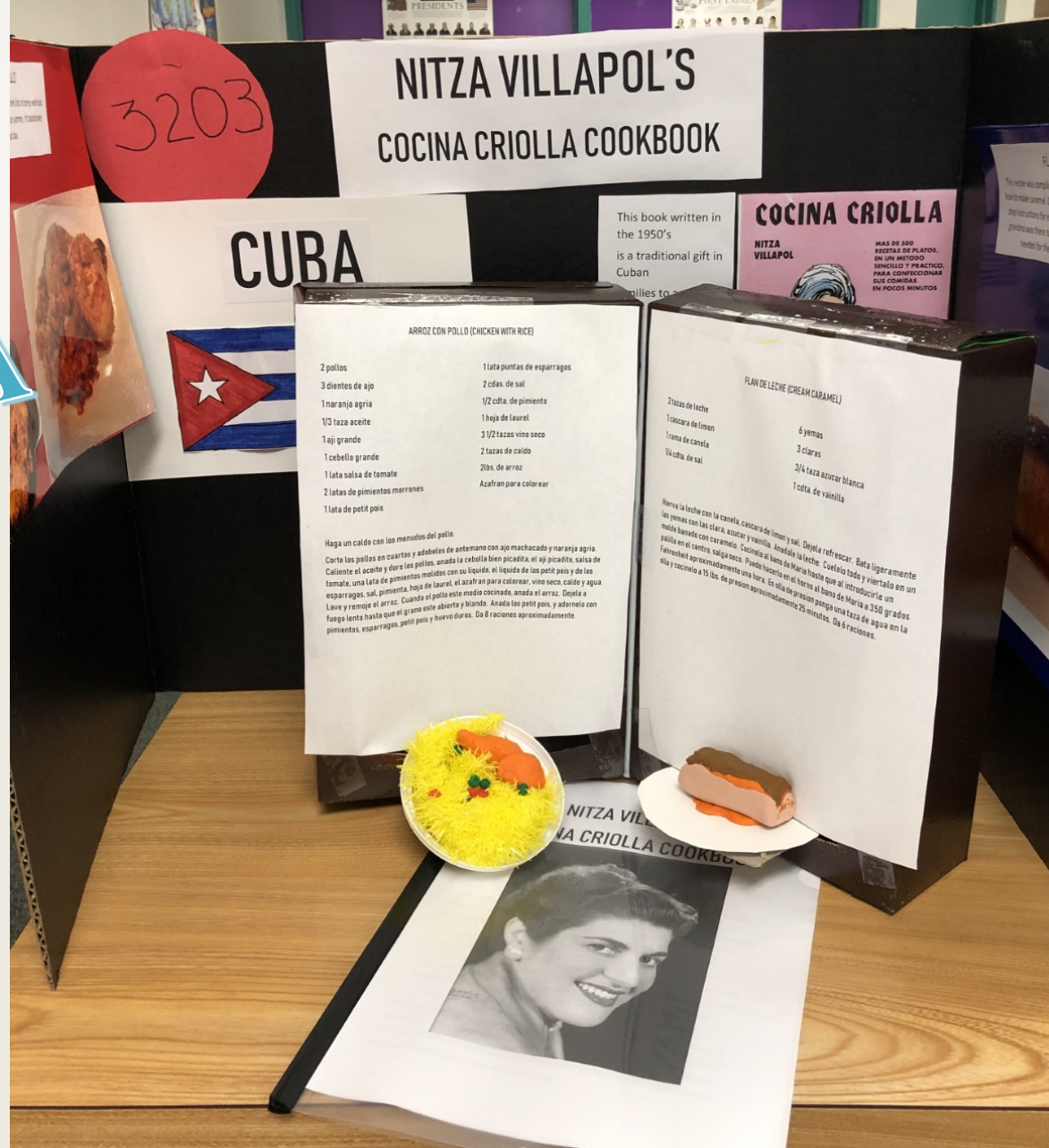
GAUDI

Student: Elliott Madalena
Teacher Name: Jackson



COCINA CRIOLLA

Student: Stella Spano
Teacher Name: Rosenbertg

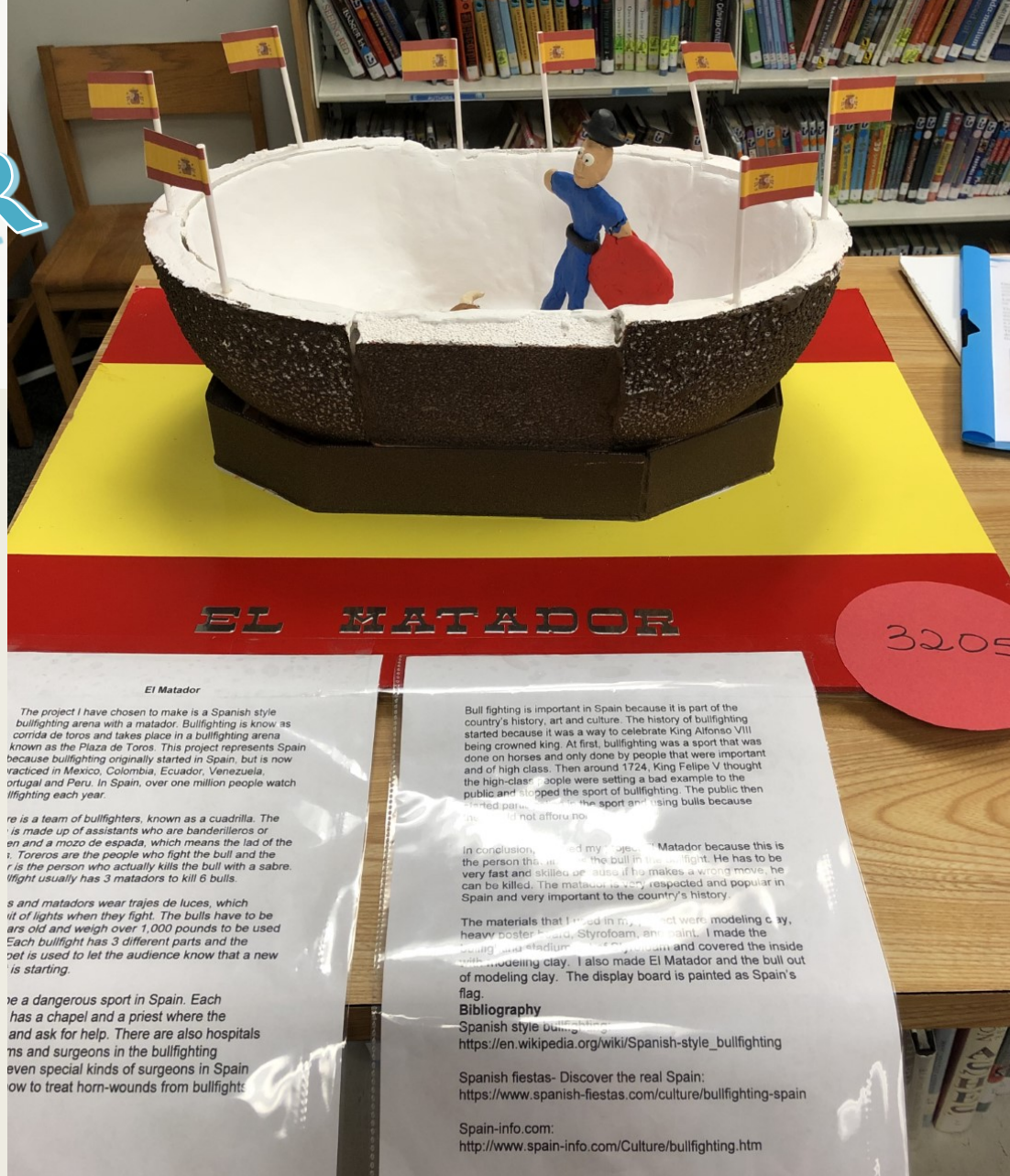


THE STATUES OF EASTER ISLAND

Student : William Griffith
Teacher Name: Rosenberg



EL MATADOR



Student: Landon Neves
Teacher Name: Rosenberg

El Matador

The project I have chosen to make is a Spanish style bullfighting arena with a matador. Bullfighting is known as *corrida de toros* and takes place in a bullfighting arena known as the *Plaza de Toros*. This project represents Spain because bullfighting originally started in Spain, but is now practiced in Mexico, Colombia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Portugal and Peru. In Spain, over one million people watch bullfighting each year.

There is a team of bullfighters, known as a *cuadrilla*. The team is made up of assistants who are *banderilleros* or *peones* and a *mozo de espada*, which means the leader of the team. *Toreros* are the people who fight the bull and the *matador* is the person who actually kills the bull with a *sabre*. Each bullfight usually has 3 matadors to kill 6 bulls.

Bulls and matadors wear *trajes de luces*, which are outfits of lights when they fight. The bulls have to be very old and weigh over 1,000 pounds to be used. Each bullfight has 3 different parts and the *petate* is used to let the audience know that a new bull is starting.

Bullfighting is a dangerous sport in Spain. Each town has a chapel and a priest where the matador can go to ask for help. There are also hospitals, veterinarians and surgeons in the bullfighting towns, and even special kinds of surgeons in Spain known as *toreros* to treat horn-wounds from bullfights.

Bullfighting is important in Spain because it is part of the country's history, art and culture. The history of bullfighting started because it was a way to celebrate King Alfonso VIII being crowned king. At first, bullfighting was a sport that was done on horses and only done by people that were important and of high class. Then around 1724, King Felipe V thought the high-class people were setting a bad example to the public and stopped the sport of bullfighting. The public then started to watch the sport and raising bulls because the king did not allow no more.

In conclusion, I chose my project as Matador because this is the person that kills the bull in the bullfight. He has to be very fast and skilled because if he makes a wrong move, he can be killed. The matador is very respected and popular in Spain and very important to the country's history.

The materials that I used in my project were modeling clay, heavy poster board, Styrofoam, and paint. I made the arena and stadium out of Styrofoam and covered the inside with modeling clay. I also made El Matador and the bull out of modeling clay. The display board is painted as Spain's flag.

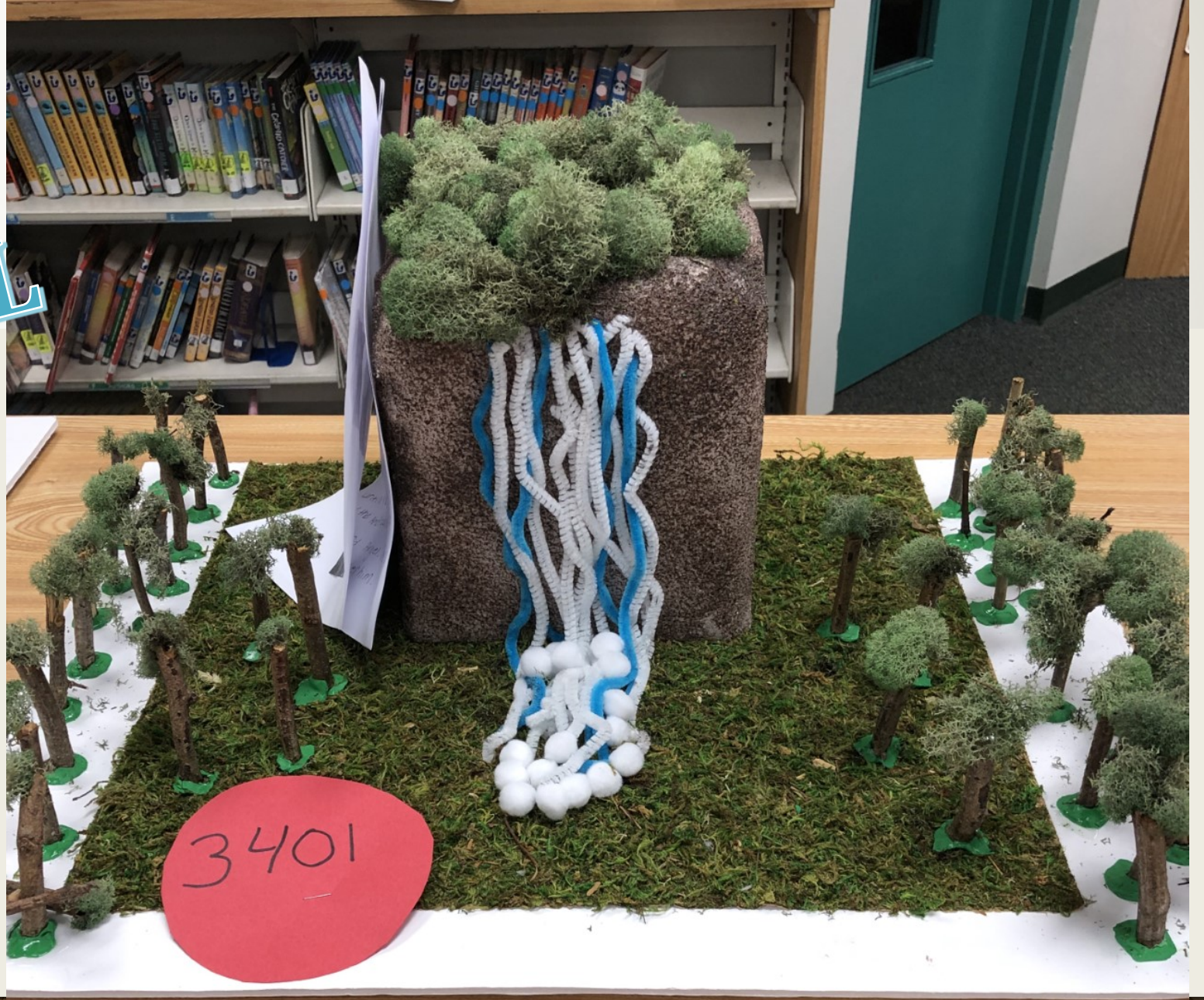
Bibliography
Spanish style bullfighting
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish-style_bullfighting

Spanish fiestas- Discover the real Spain:
<https://www.spanish-fiestas.com/culture/bullfighting-spain>

Spain-info.com:
<http://www.spain-info.com/Culture/bullfighting.htm>

ANGEL SWATERFALL

Student: Nicole Costa
Teacher Name: Del Castillo



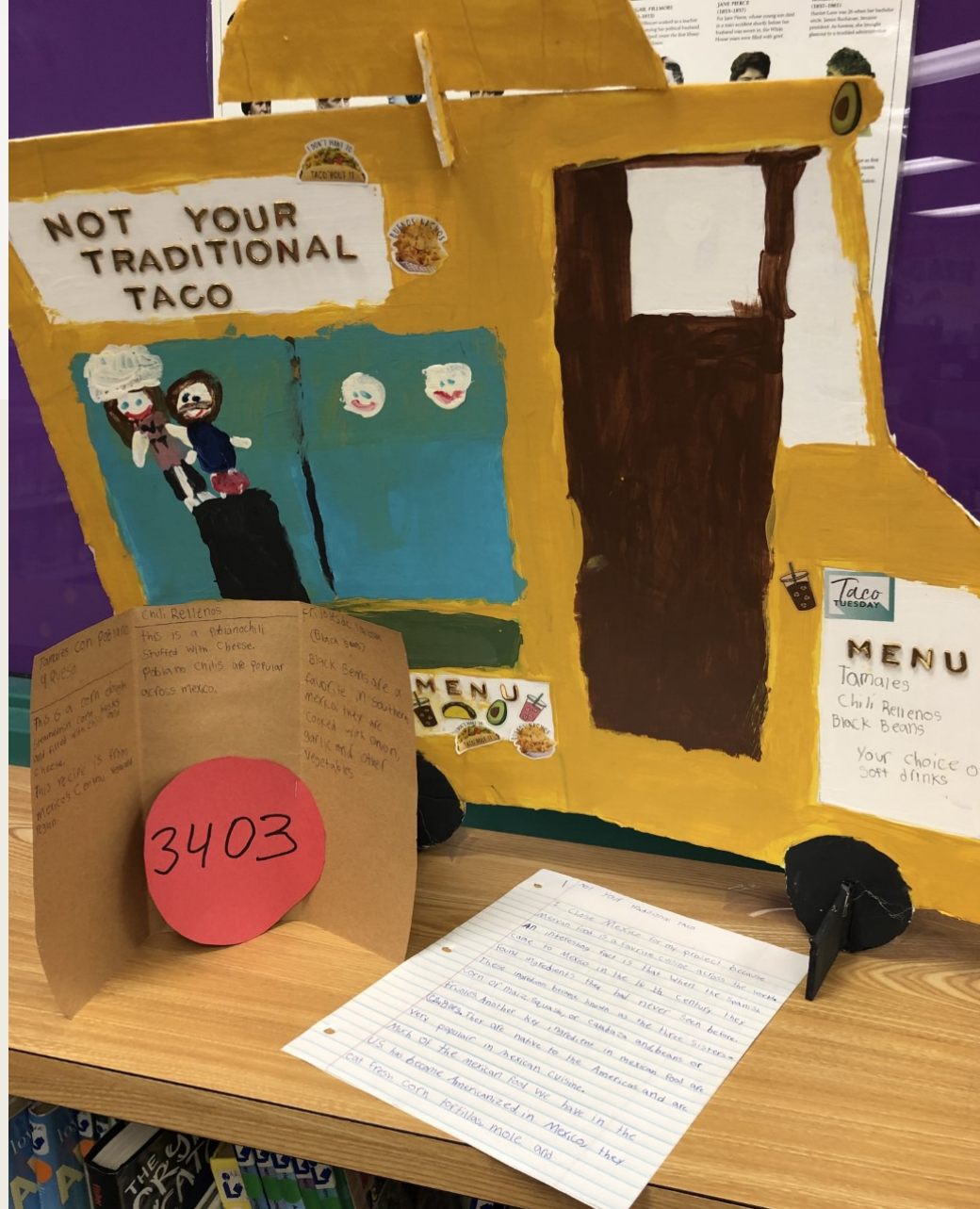
COLOMBIA COLORIDA

Student: Juan Villamil

Teacher Name: Del Castillo



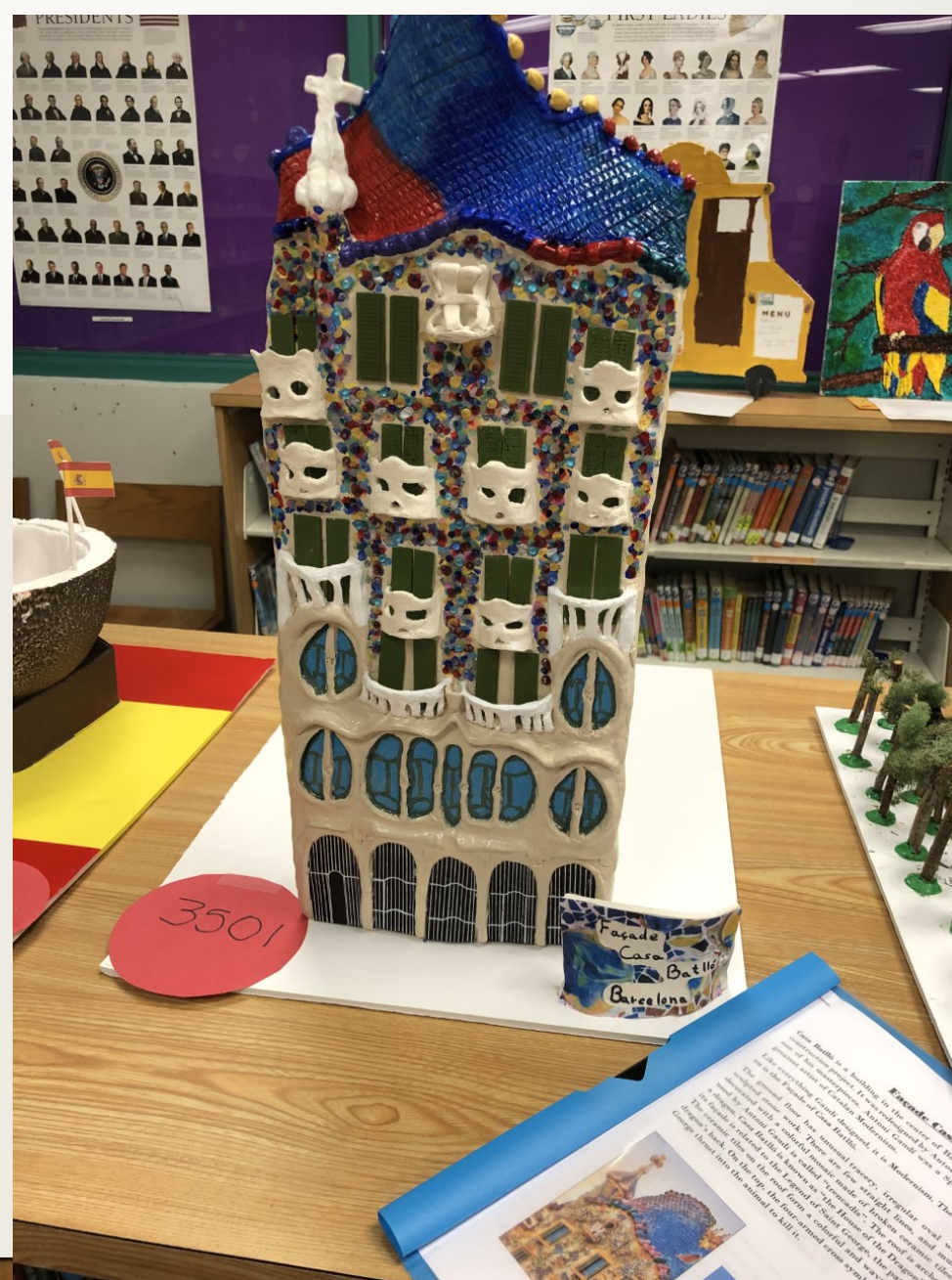
TACO TRUCK



Student: Kaitlyn Braverman
Teacher Name: Del Castillo

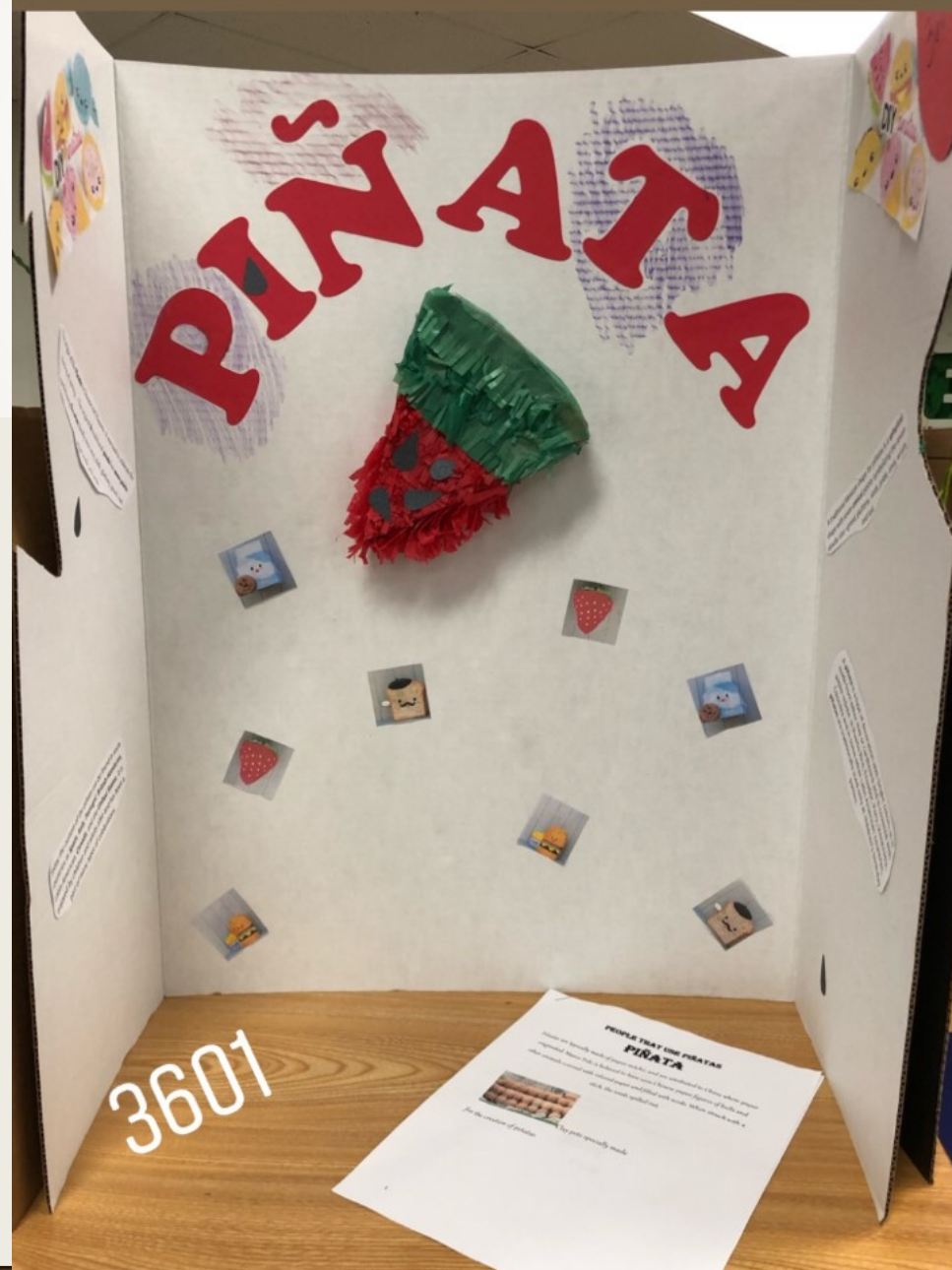
FAÇADE CASA BATLLO

Student: Marine Fecamp Castille
Teacher Name: Bright



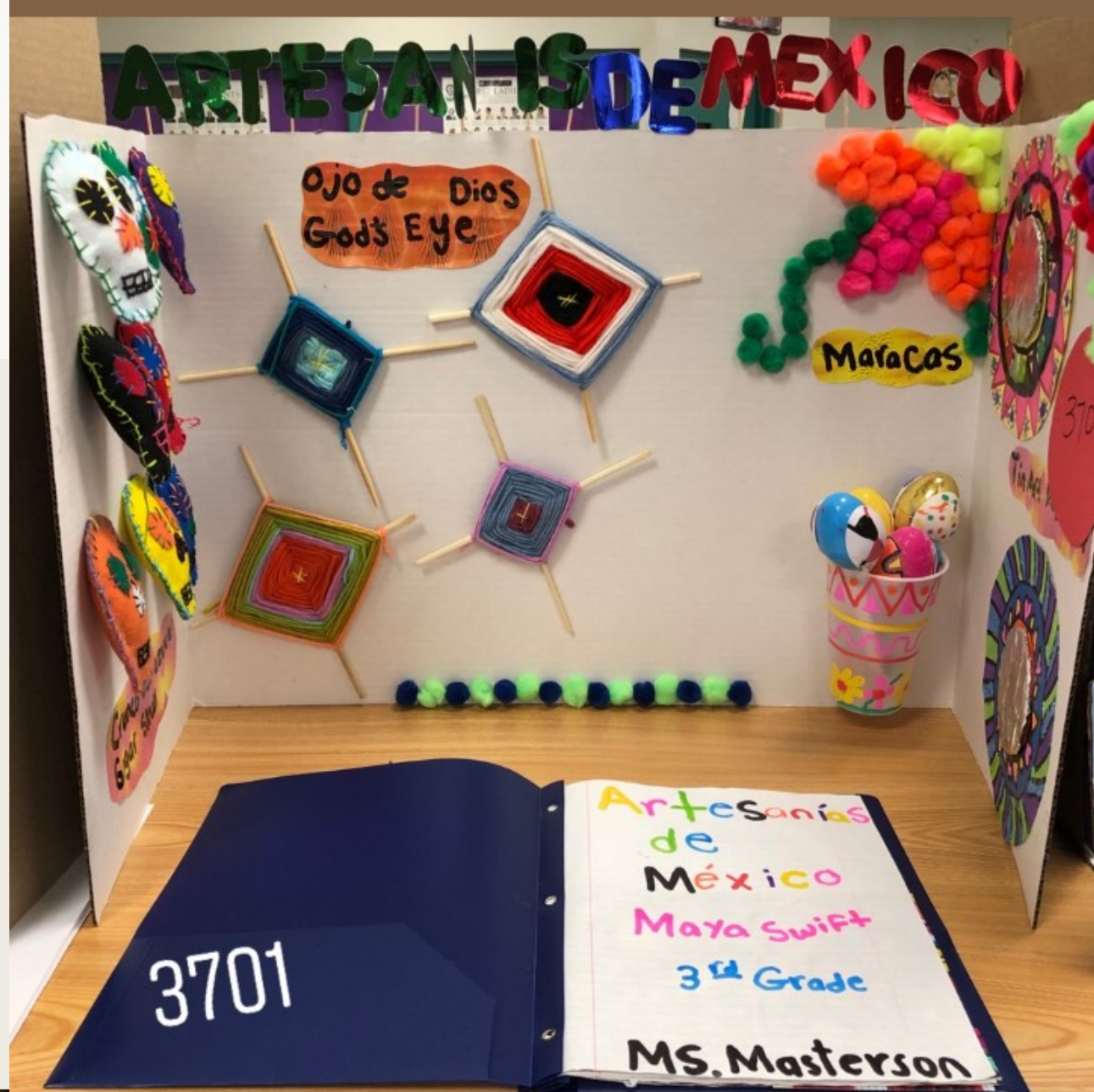
PIÑATA

Student: Gabriela Greco Tibirica
Teacher Name: Ford



ARTESANIA DE MEXICO

Student: Maya Swift
Teacher Name: Masterson



BARRANQUILLA CARNAVAL

Student: Sarah Dau
Teacher Name: Masterson



3rd grade Winners

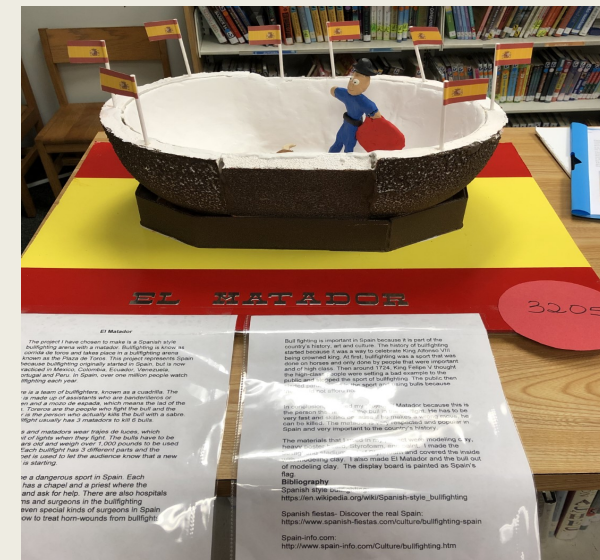
3RD PLACE BARRANQUILLA CARNAVAL

SARAH DAU



2ND PLACE EL MATADOR

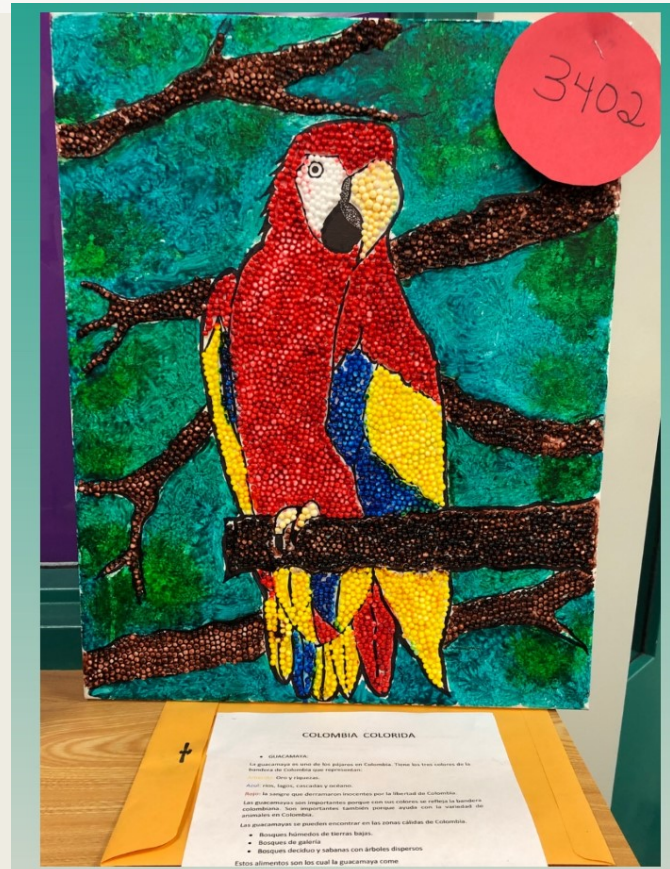
LANDON NEVES



1st place

Colombia colorida

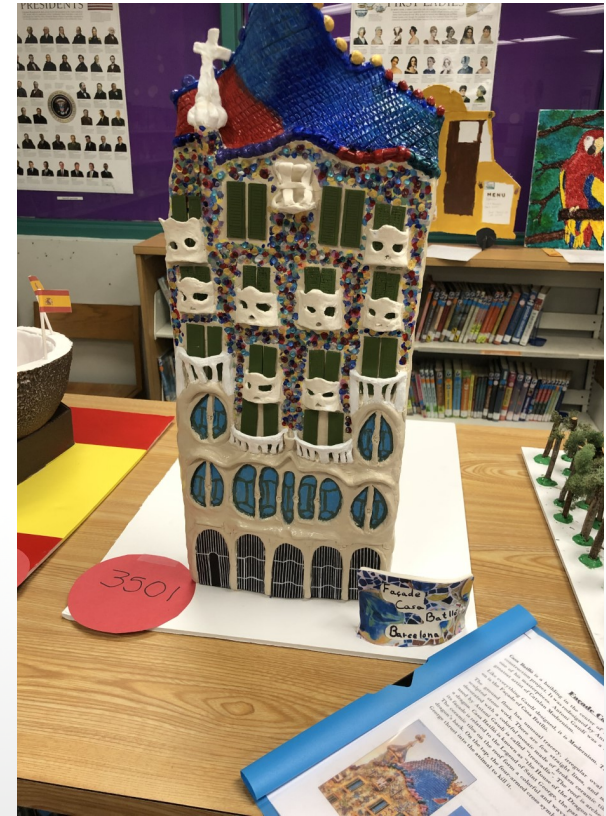
JUAN VILLAMIL



Superior:

FAÇADE CASA BATILLO, BARCELONA

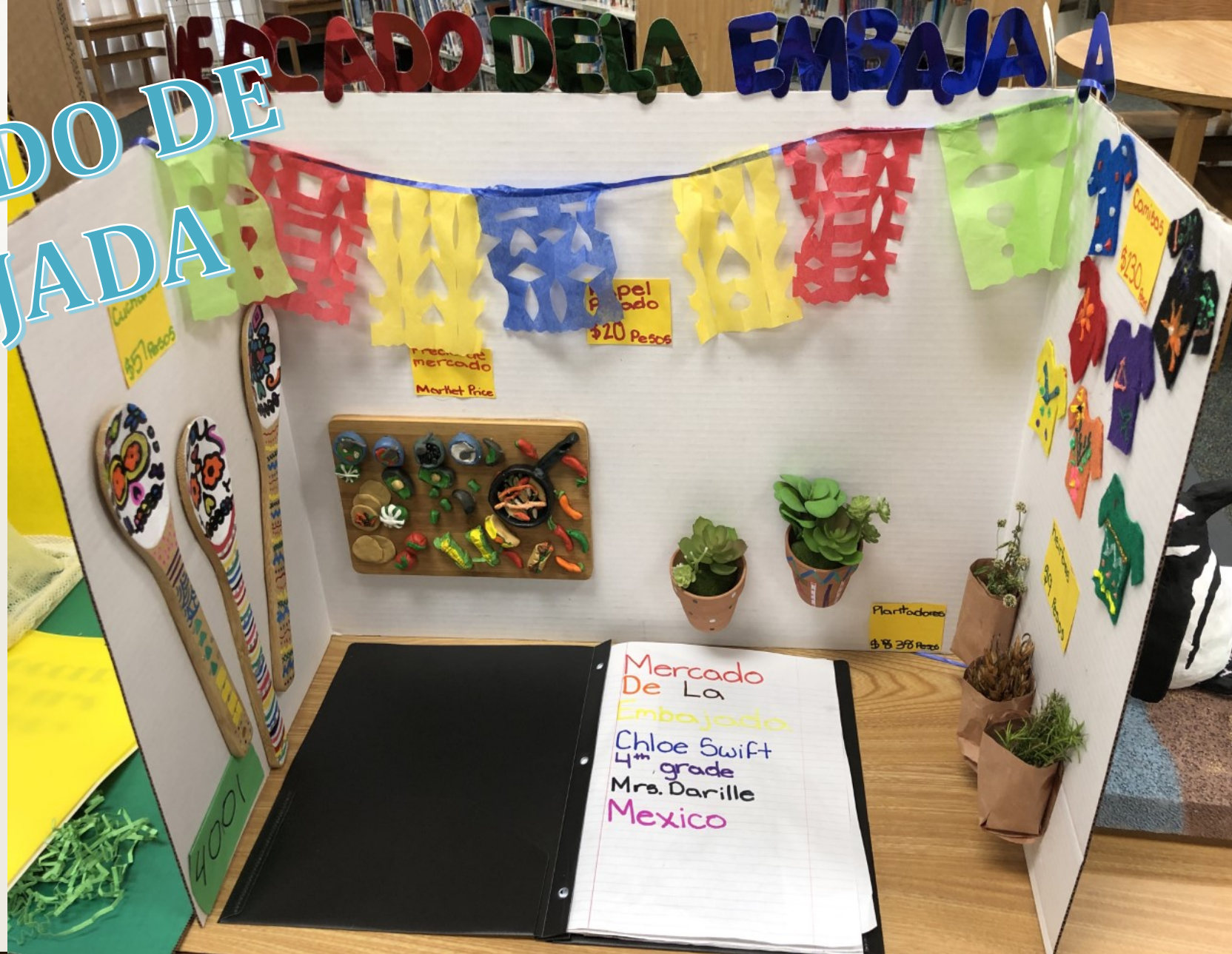
MARINE FECAMP CASTILLA



4 th Grade

MERCARCAO DE LA EMBAJADA

Student: Chloe Swift
Teacher Name: Darville



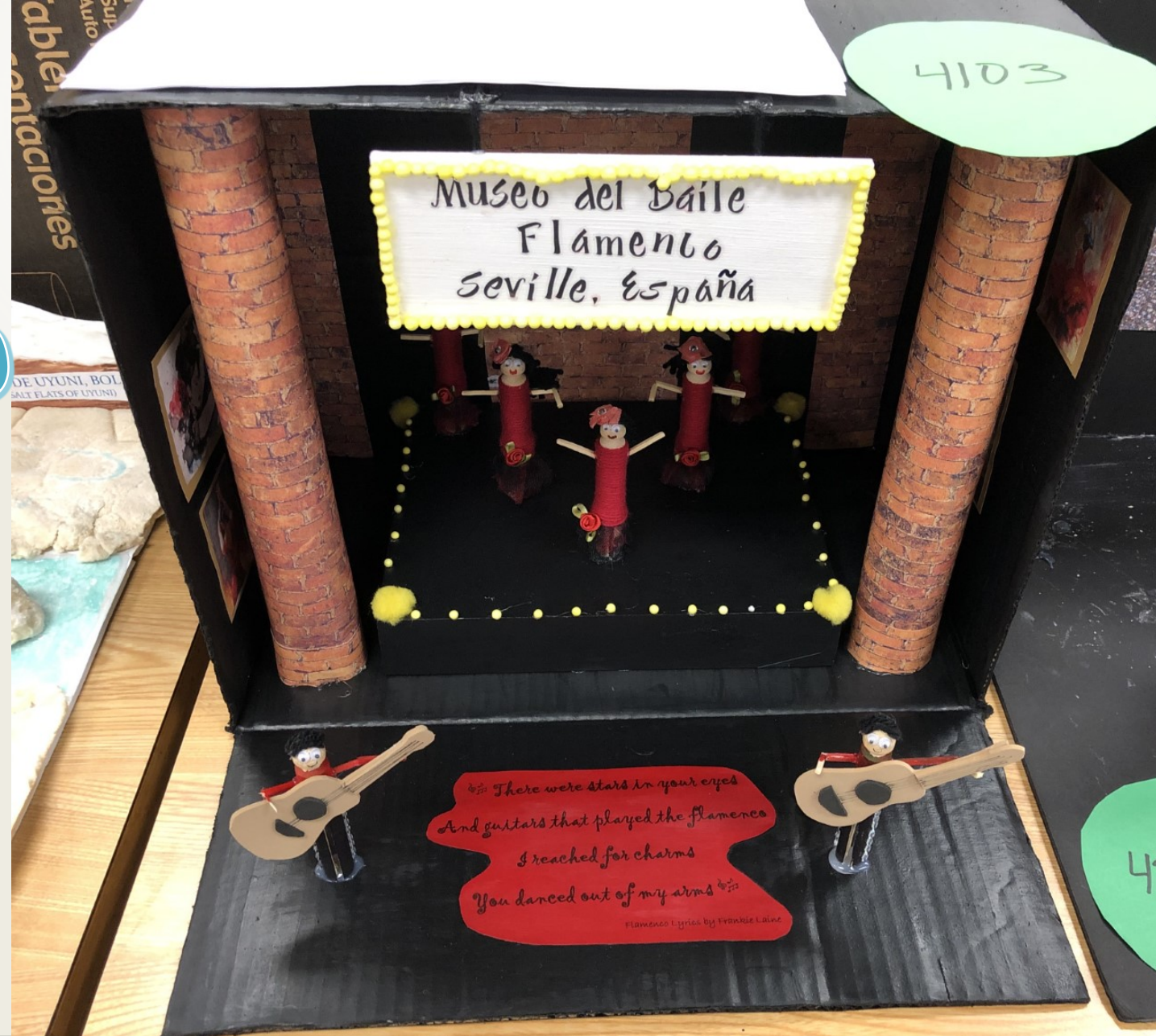
OUR LADY OF GUADALUPE

Student: Olivia white
Teacher Name: Lageyre



SPAIN FLAMENCO

Student: Panditalarne Greenleigh
Teacher Name: Lageyre



OLIVE OIL MAKING

Student: Luke Haynil
Teacher Name: Lageyre



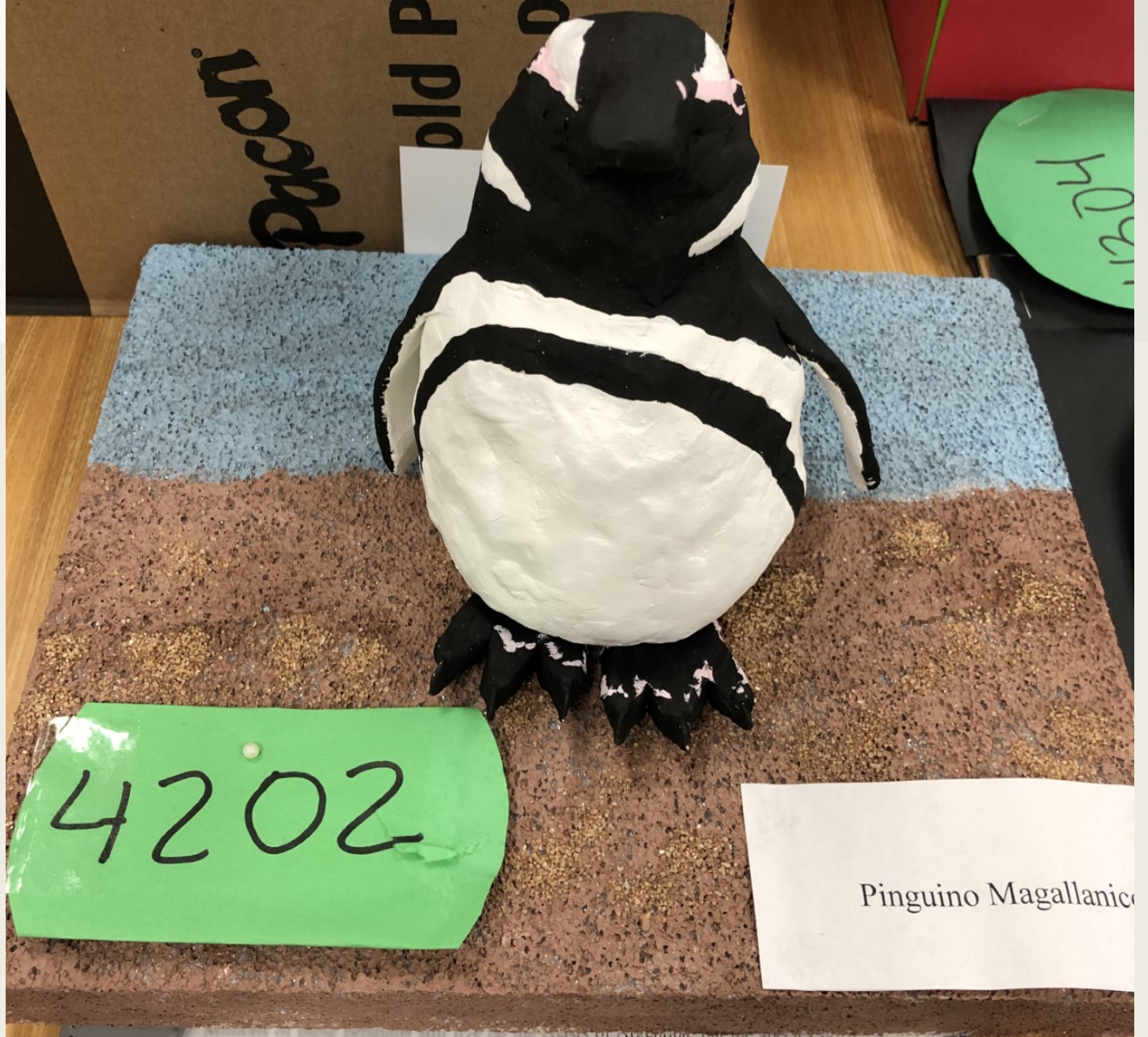
FUTBOL



Student: Giovanna Martinez
Teacher Name: Lees

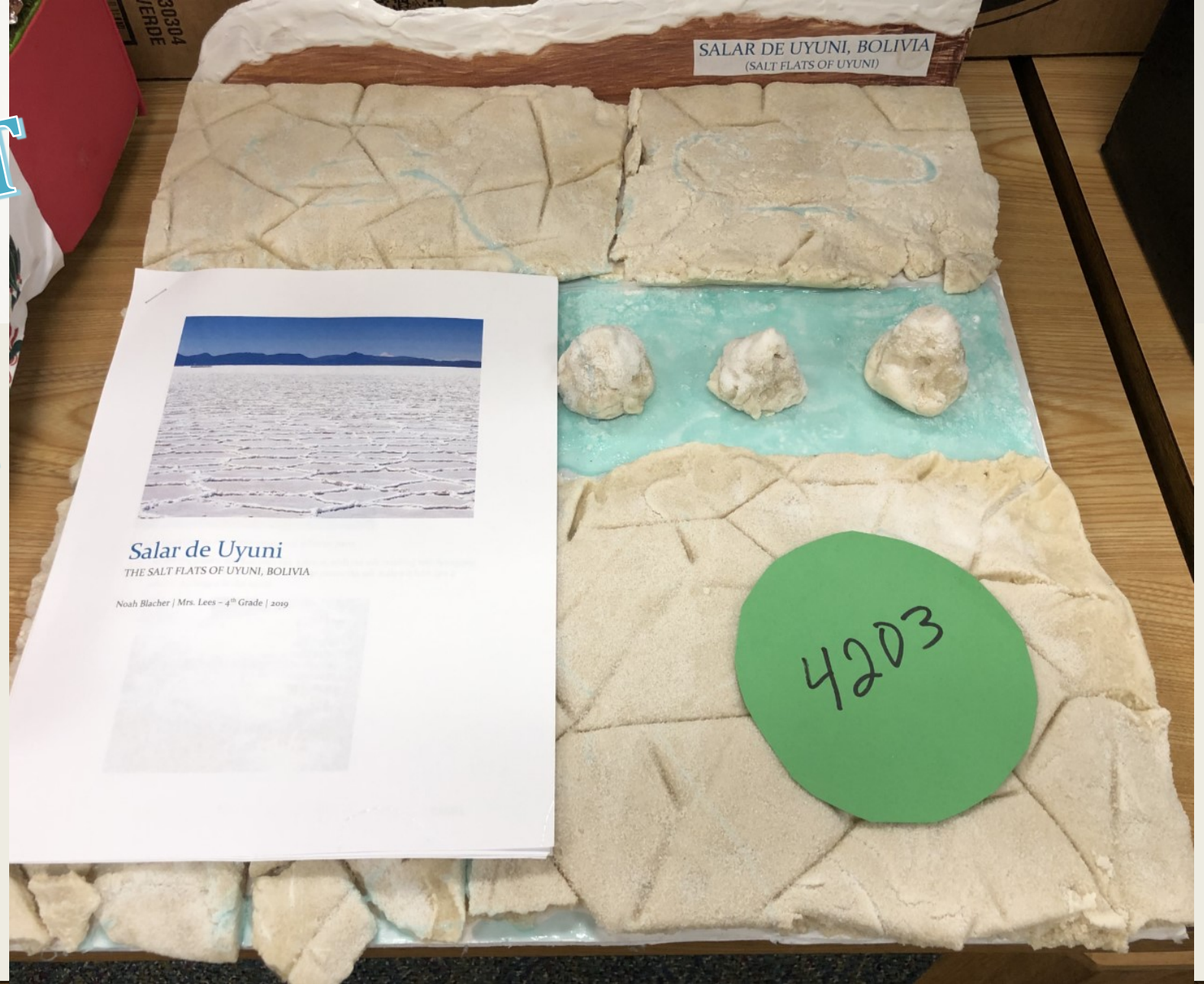
PENGUIN- ARGENTINA

Student: Mila Ross
Teacher Name: Lees

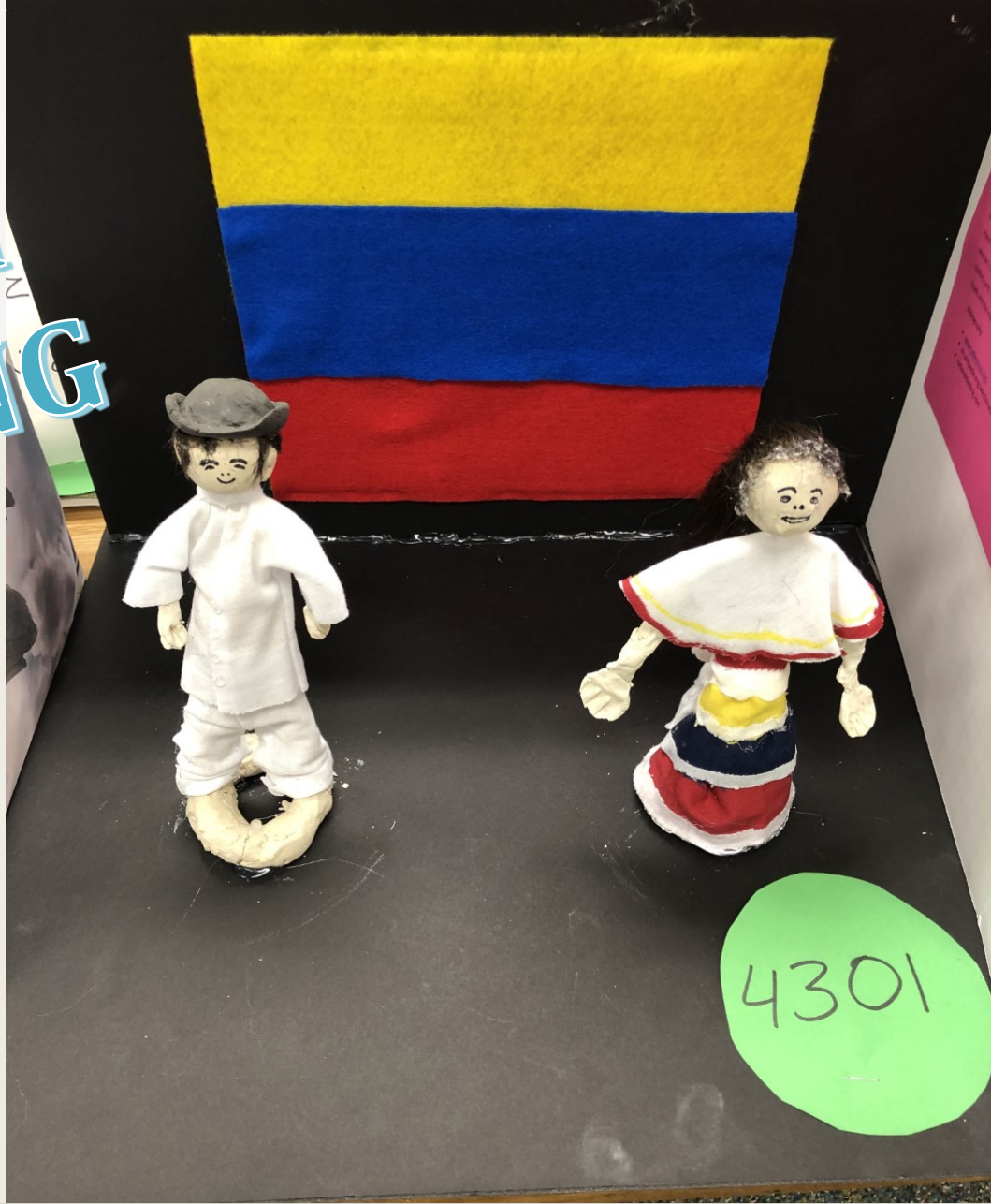


UYUNI SALT FLATS BOLIVIA

Student: Noa Blecher
Teacher Name: Lees

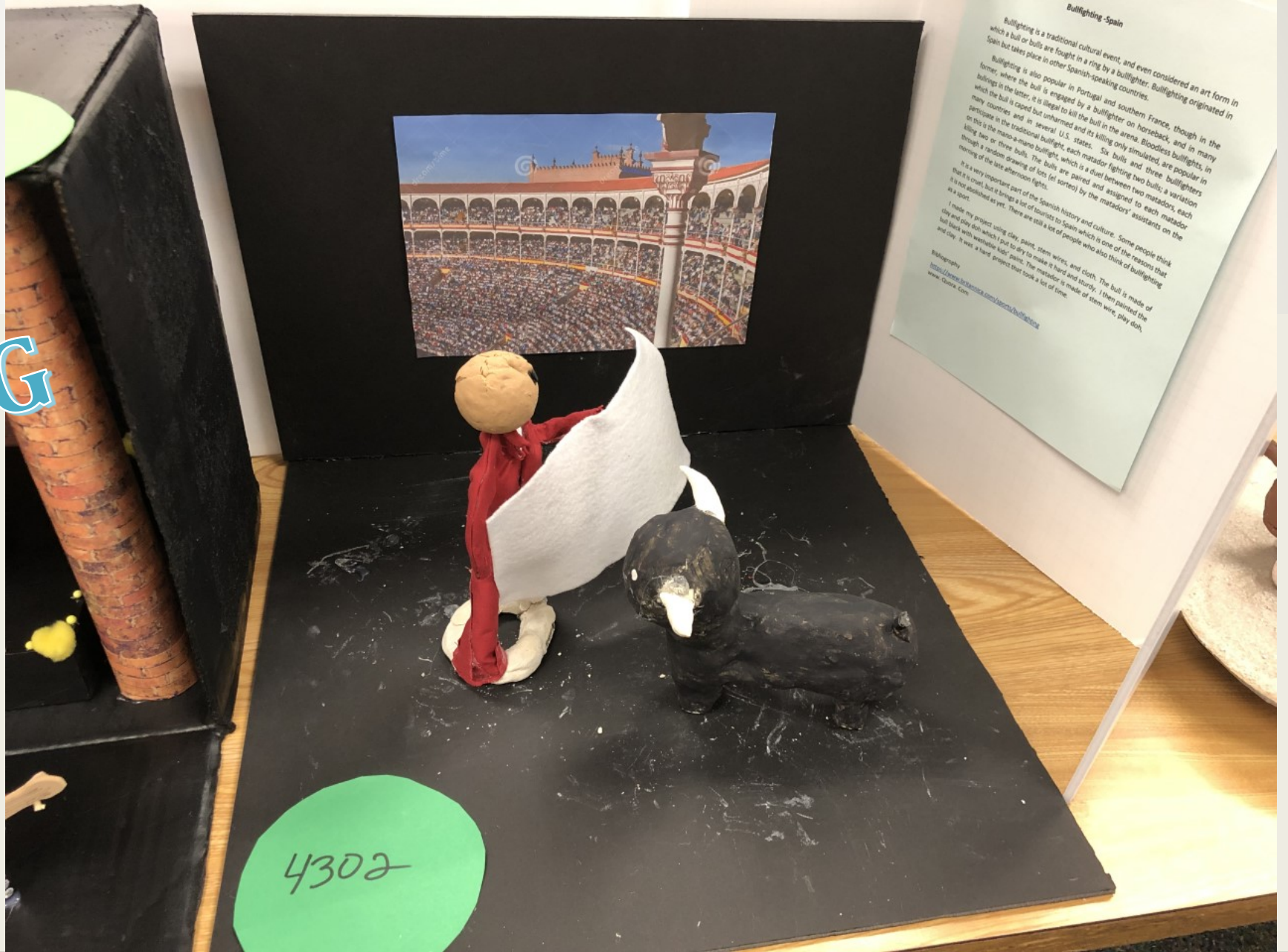


SPANISH CLOTHING



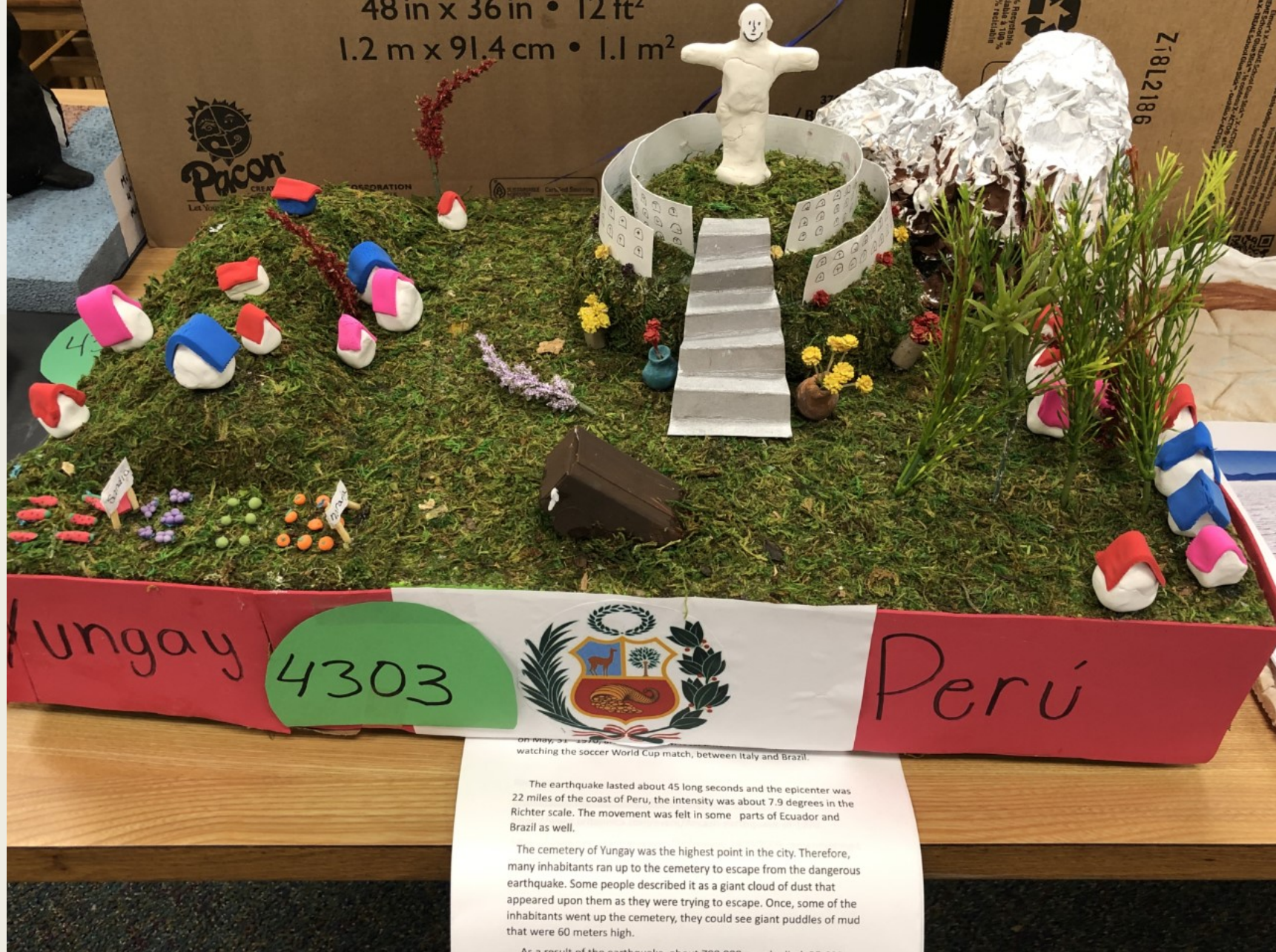
Student: Camile Williams
Teacher Name: Moya

BULL FIGHTING



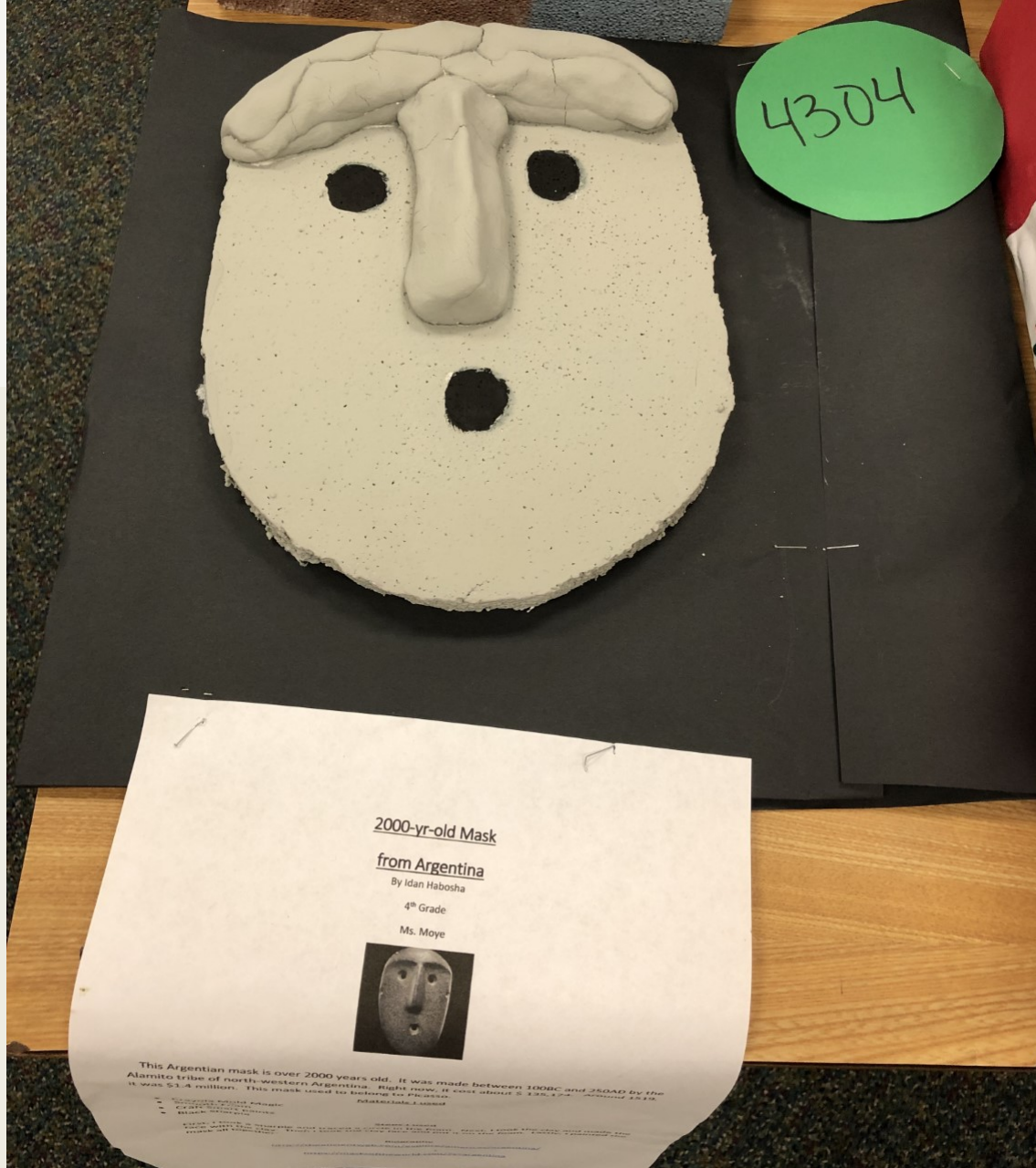
Student: Christopher Williams
Teacher name: Moye

Yungay Peru



Student: Briana Li
Teacher Name: Moye

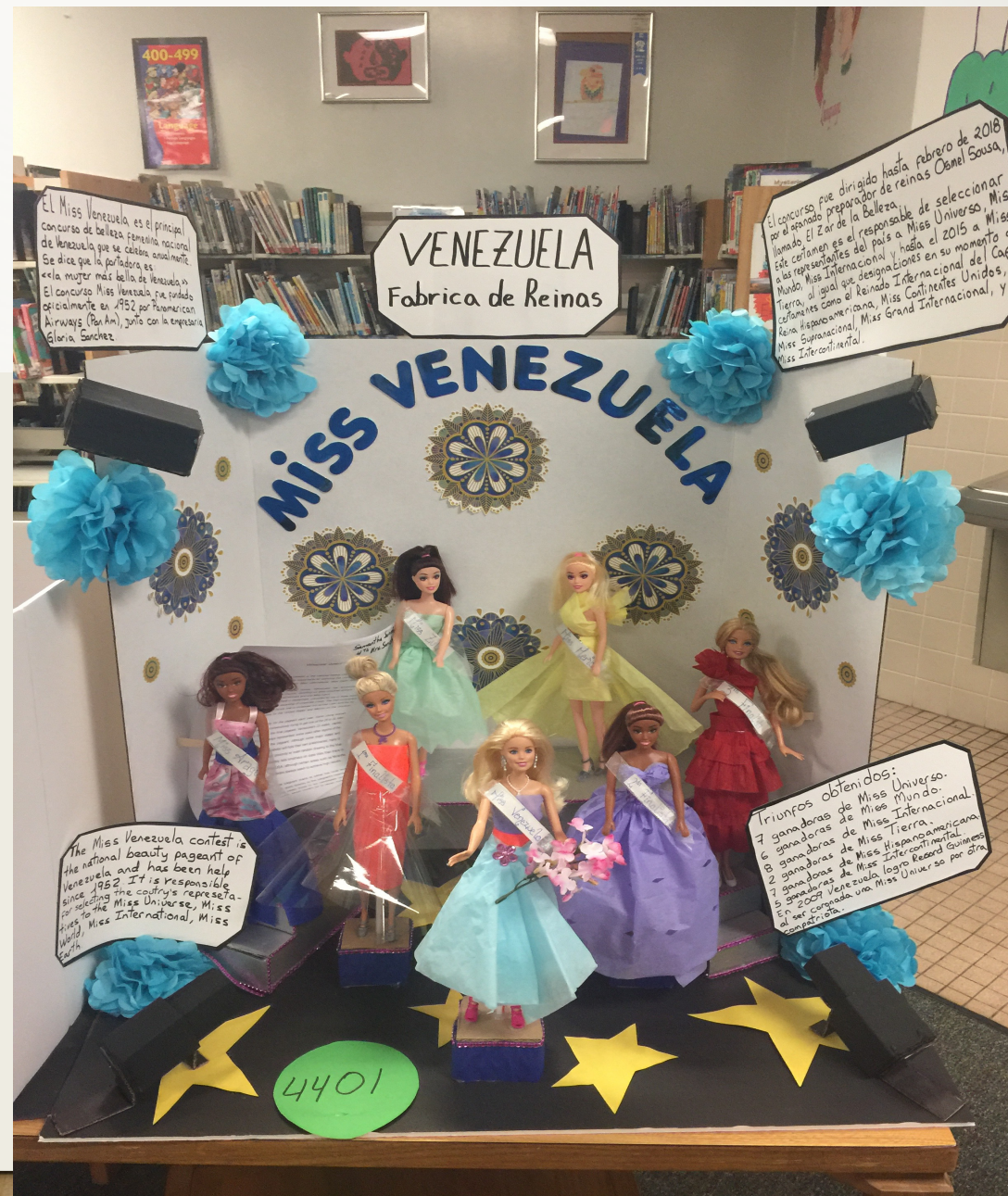
MASK



Student: Idan Habosha
Teacher Name: Moye

FABRICA DE REINAS VENEZUELA

Student: Samantha Sanchez
Teacher Name: Sanchez



SANTA MARIA VOLCANO

Student: Isabella Morel
Teacher Name: Fatout



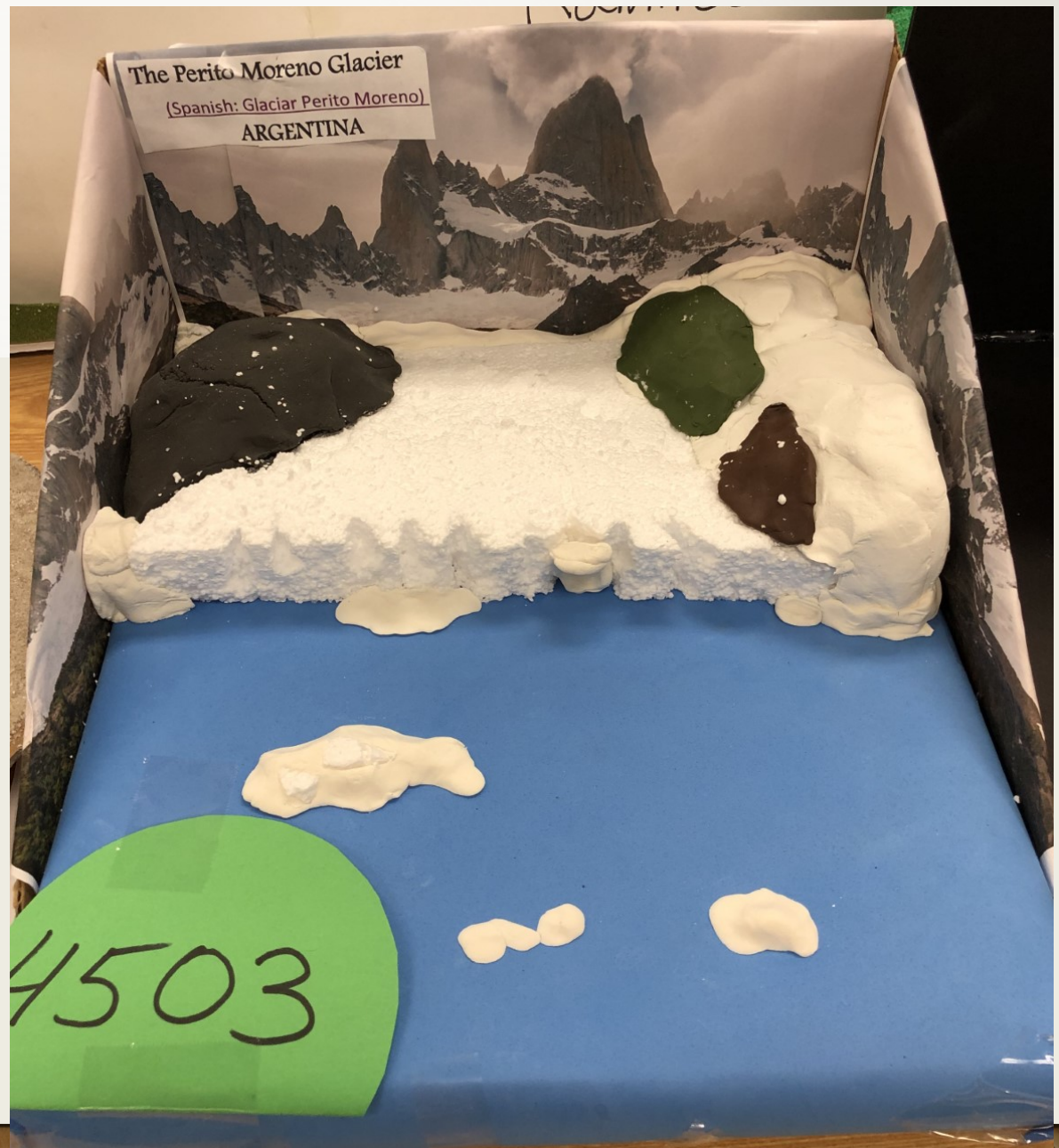
MACHU PICCHU

Student: Nicholas Jimenez
Teacher Name: Fatout



THE PERITO MORENO GLACIER

Student: Luke Moretti
Teacher Name: Fatout



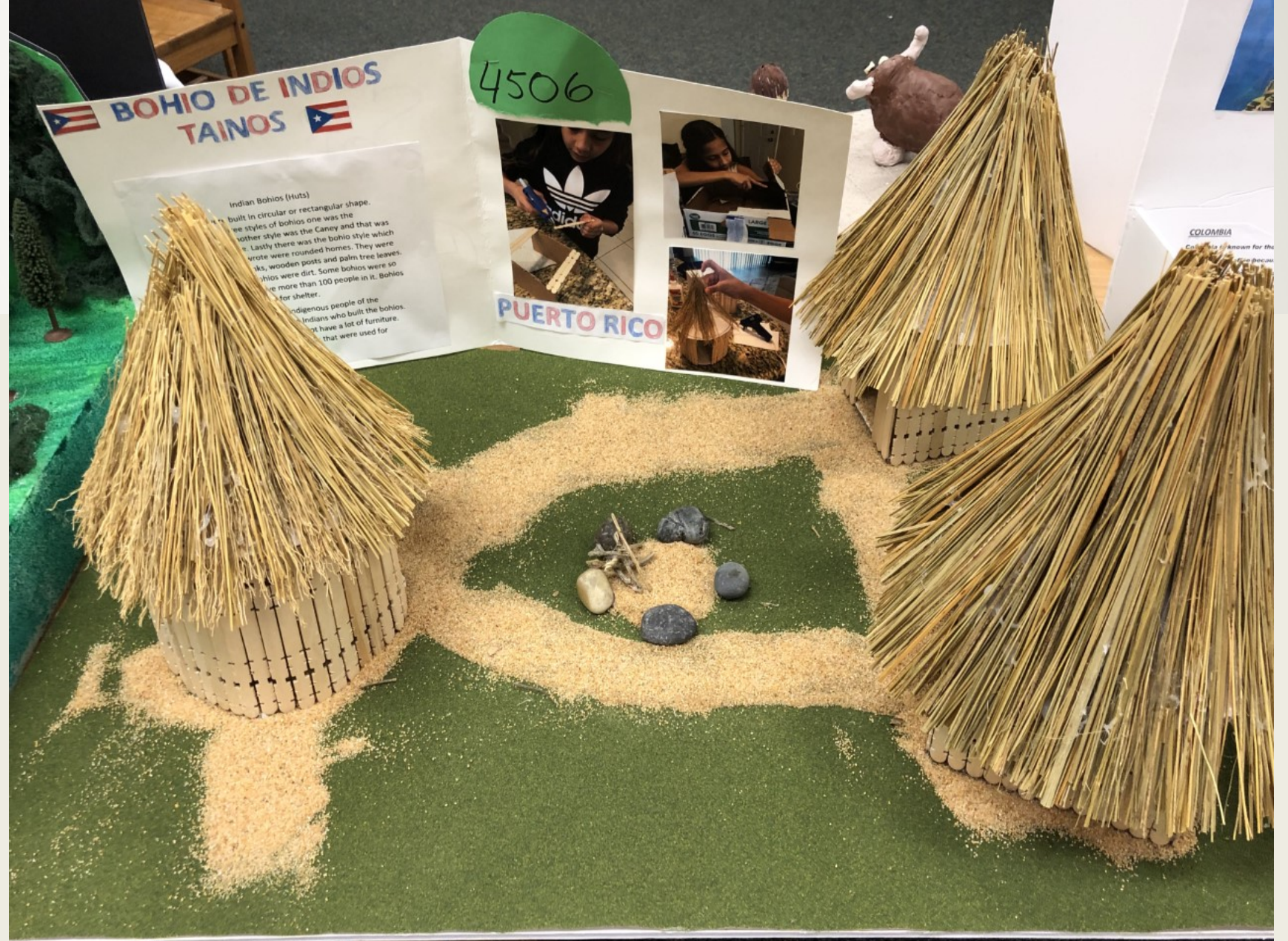
SOUTH AMERICA

Student : Sofia Morley
Teacher Name: Fatout



PUERTO RICO

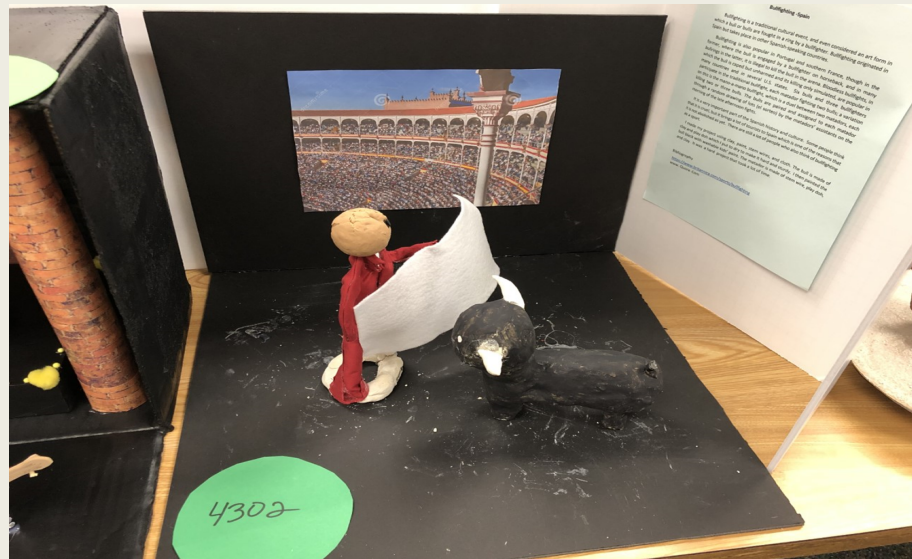
Student: Sofia Ramirez
Teacher Name: Fatout



4th grade Winners

3RD PLACE SPANISH BULL FIGHTING

MELISSA FAERMAN

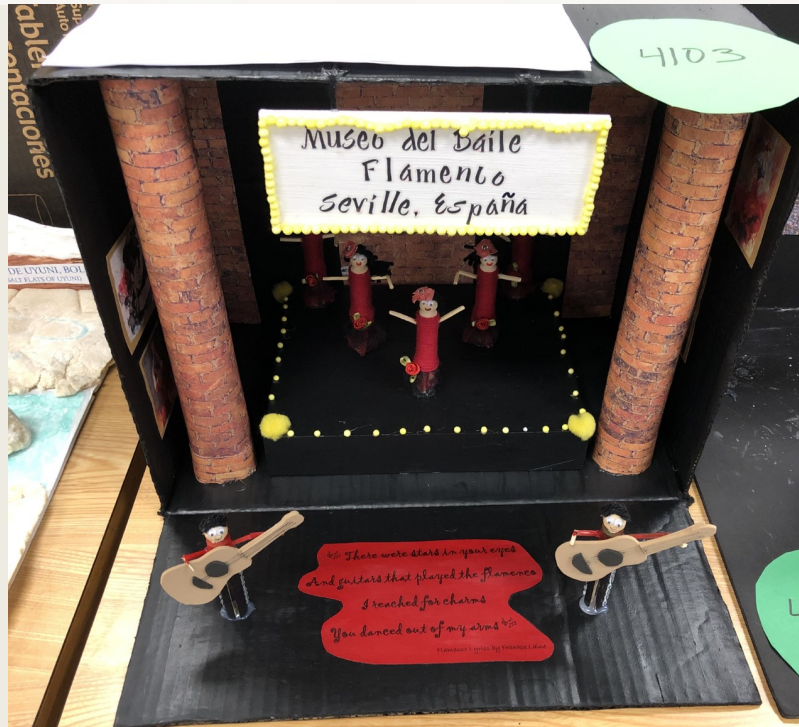


2ND PLACE: ORO LIQUIDO DE ESPAÑA

LUKE HAYNIE

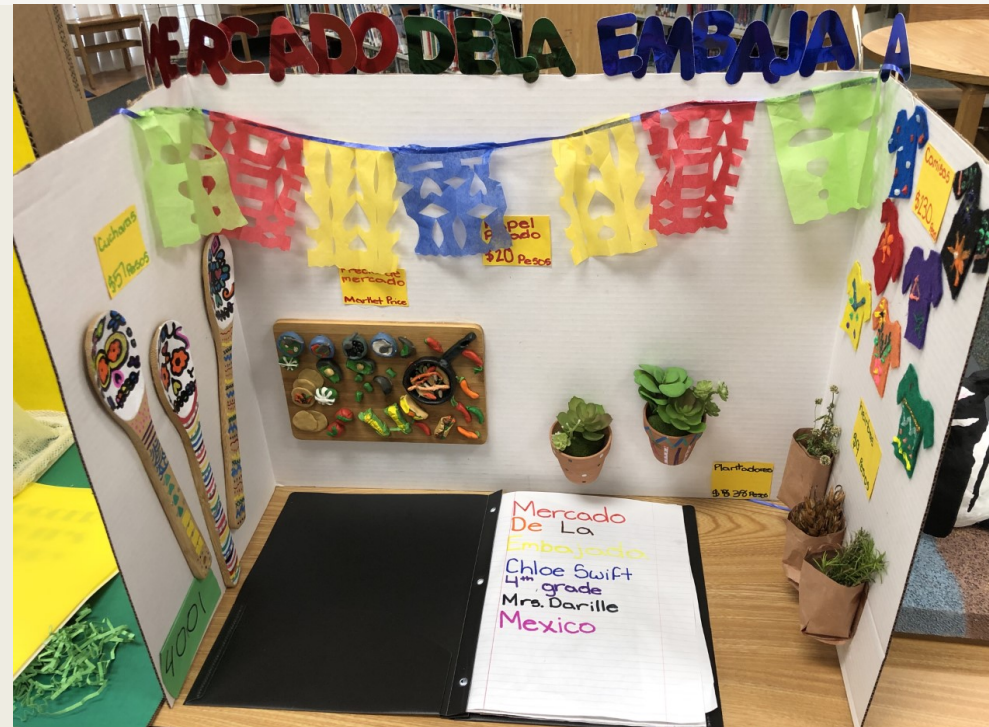


1st place: Museo de baile Flamenco (Sevilla España)



PADITARATNE GREENLEIGH

1st grade: Mercado de la Embajada

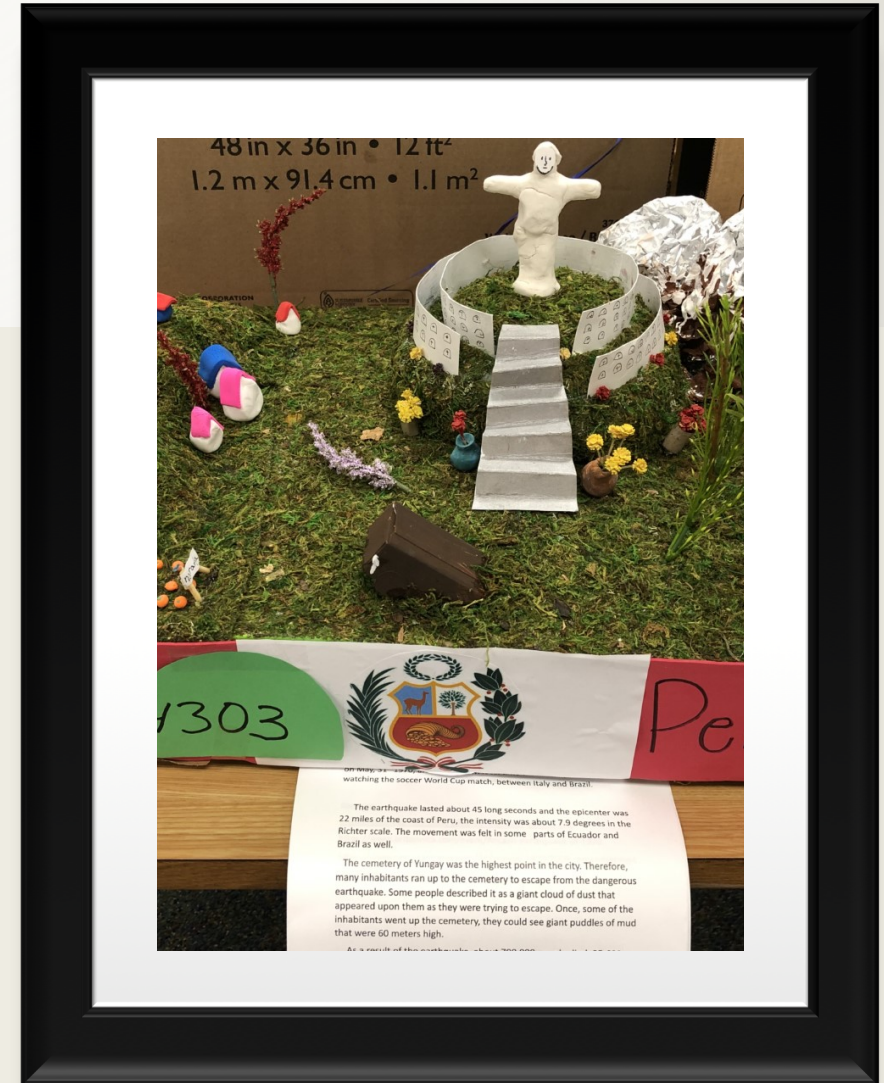


CHLOE SWIFT

Superior:

YUNGAY – PERU

BRIANA LI



5 TH GRADE

LAS PRESIDENTAS


Student: Ava Katz
Teacher Name: Bensen

LAS PRESIDENTAS

The Rise of Female Leadership in Latin America


COUNTRY	TERM
Argentina	1976-1982
Brazil	1979-1985
Chile	1980-1985
Colombia	1990-1995
Costa Rica	1990-1994
Cuba	1975-1976
Guatemala	1985-1990
Honduras	1982-1990
Nicaragua	1985-1990
Panama	1981-1989
Paraguay	1989-1995
Peru	1985-1995
Venezuela	1959-1969

Verónica "Michelle Bachelet" Jeria




President of Chile 2010-2014, 2014-2018

Dilma Rousseff




President of Brazil 2011-2016

Laura Chinchilla Miranda



President of Costa Rica 2010-2014

Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner



President of Argentina 2007-2015

Las Presidentas

The Rise of Female Leadership in Latin America





A few years ago, America attempted to elect its first female president ever. Even though she did not win, this was a big step forward for the United States. Would it surprise you to know that the United States does not lead the world in that America is number one when it comes to women in leadership. Actually, the United States is 27th place behind many Hispanic countries.





In the past 10 years, several Latin American countries have elected their first female presidents. And, even though Latin America has had women as leaders in the past, the election of four other Hispanic presidents in countries like Chile, Costa Rica, Brazil and Argentina shows that female leadership is on the rise in Latin countries and making huge progress. In total 10 women in Latin America have had the title of President.

Why is this happening and what does it mean for Latin America?

First and foremost, many countries are making progress in women's rights, especially Hispanic countries. Additionally, Latin America is the most ethnically diverse and culturally diverse region in the world. This has led to one of the Latin American's greatest strengths: equality and progress in women's advancement. This is a big step forward because Latin American countries are thought of as very "macho", which means men rule. According to an article written by Gonzalez Bell in The Guardian, "Machismo, gender inequality and patriarchy figures that embody everything that is wrong, primitive and unwelcome of our society." In Latin America, the role of women is seen as very limited and powerful. Perhaps the view of women is what is helping Latin American women advance in leadership roles, especially as President or Prime Minister. Much faster than we see in the United States.

Women make up about 50% percent, over half, of the workforce in Latin America. They are growing faster than any other area around the world. What is interesting about the rise of women in leadership in Latin America is that they are still being the "second class" women. They are not getting the same pay as their male counterparts. They are not being taken as seriously as their male counterparts. They are not being taken as seriously as their male counterparts.

Verónica Bachelet

Dilma Rousseff

Laura Chinchilla

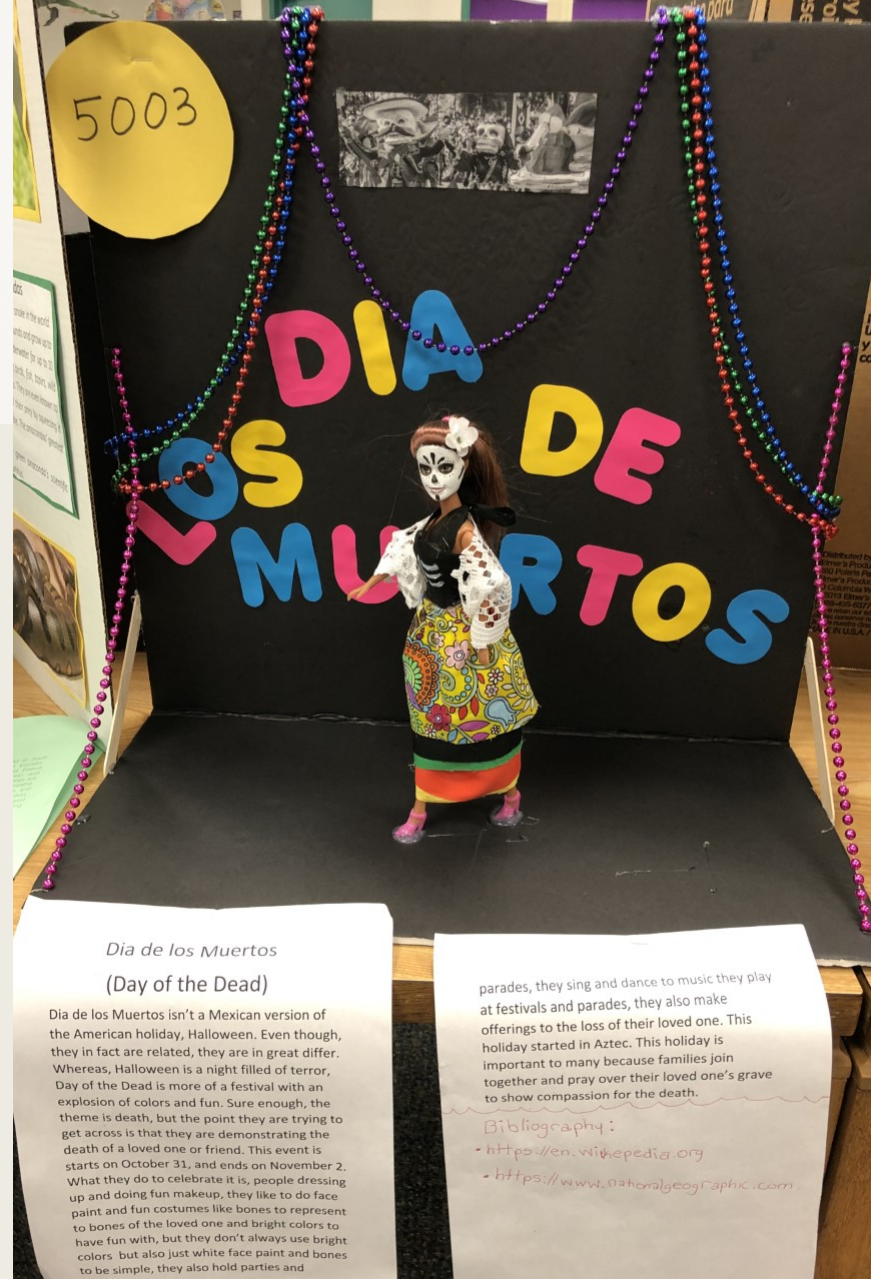
Cristina Fernandez

5001

Las Presidentas de America Latina

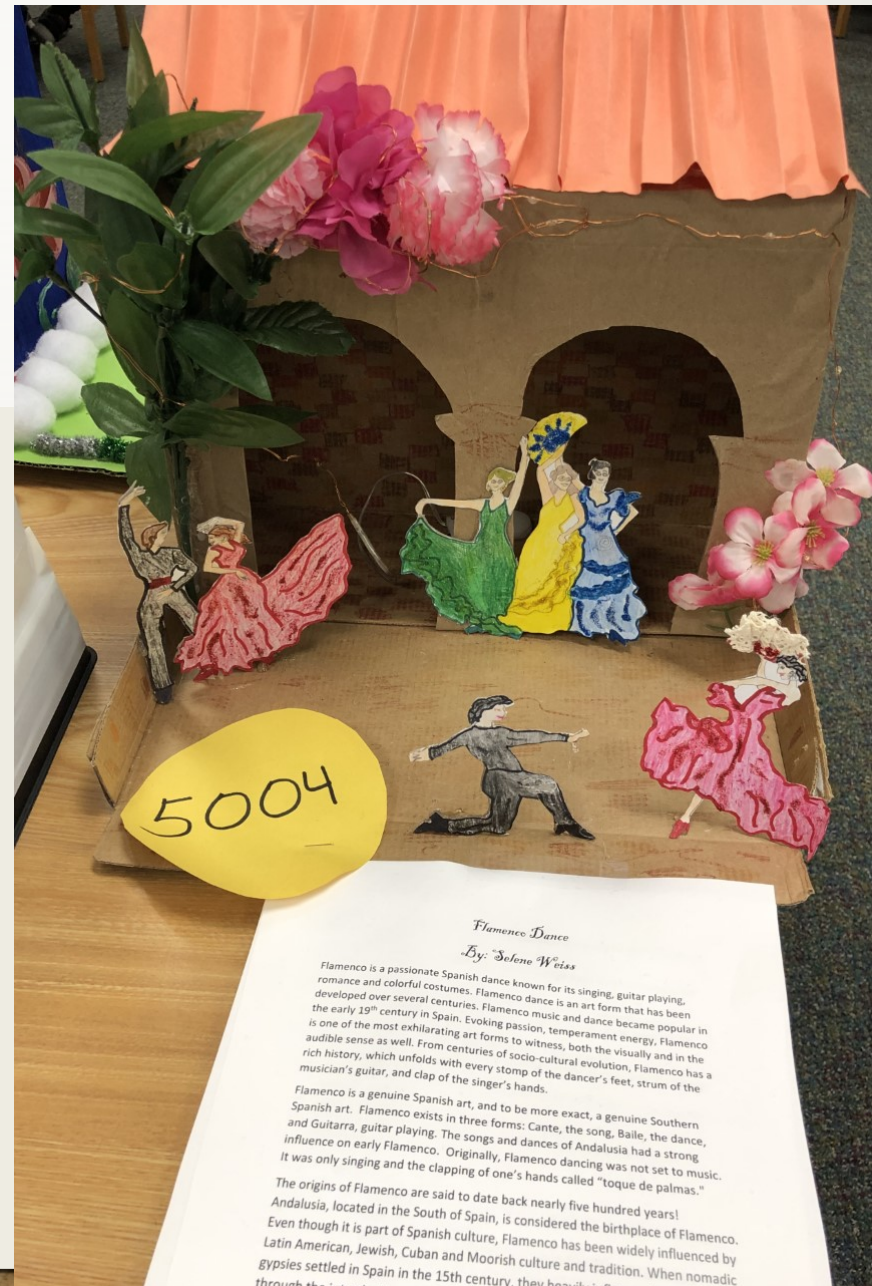
DIA DE LOS MUERTOS

Student: Isabella Santanelli
Teacher Name: Bensen



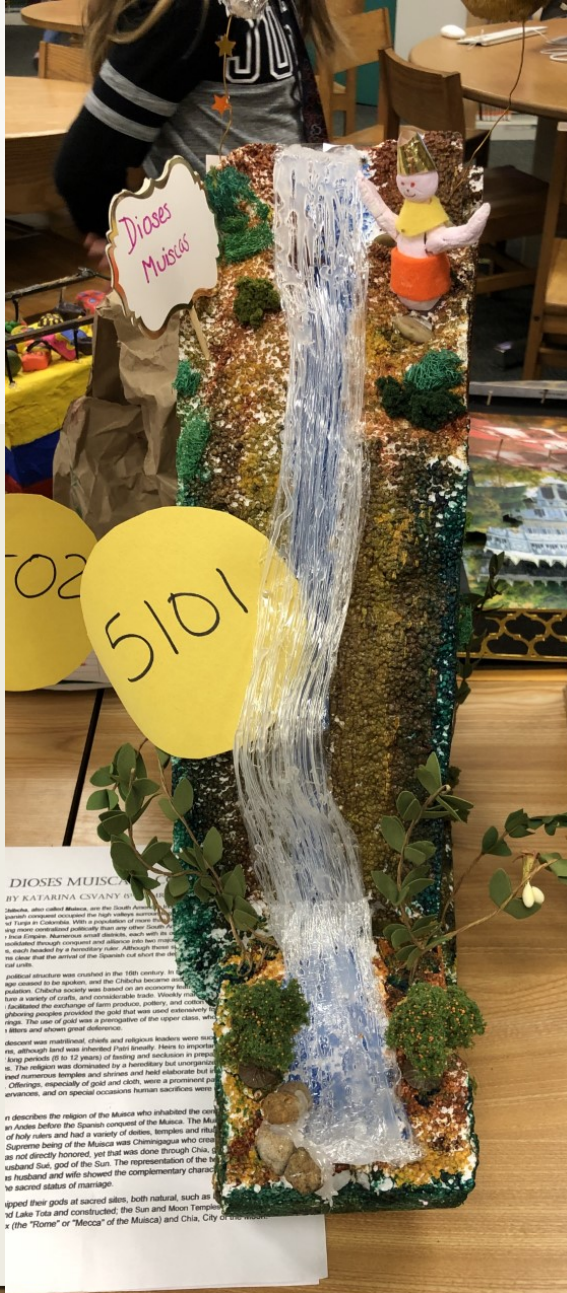
HISPANIC CULTURE AND DANCE

Student: Selene Weiss
Teacher Name: Bensen



DIOSES MUISCA

Student: Katarina Csvany
Teacher Name: Del Castillo



DIOSES MUISCA

BY KATARINA CSVANY

The Muisca, also called Muiscas, are the South American

people who lived in the highlands of the

of Lake Tota in Colombia. With a population of more than

and were organized into chiefdoms. Each chiefdom was

of the El Dorado. Muisca society was based on a

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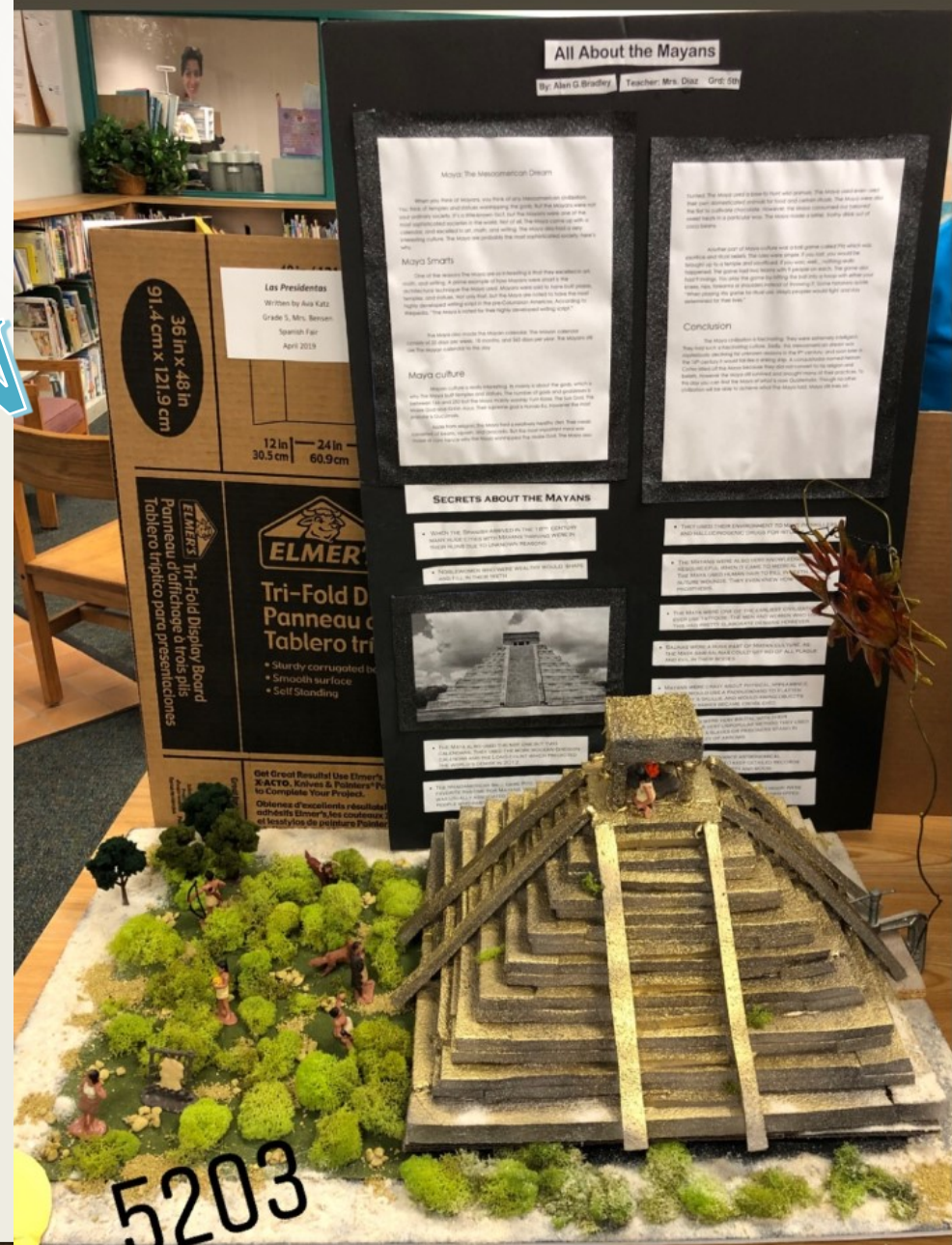
MI TIERRA



Studen: Maria del Rosario
Teacher Name: Diaz

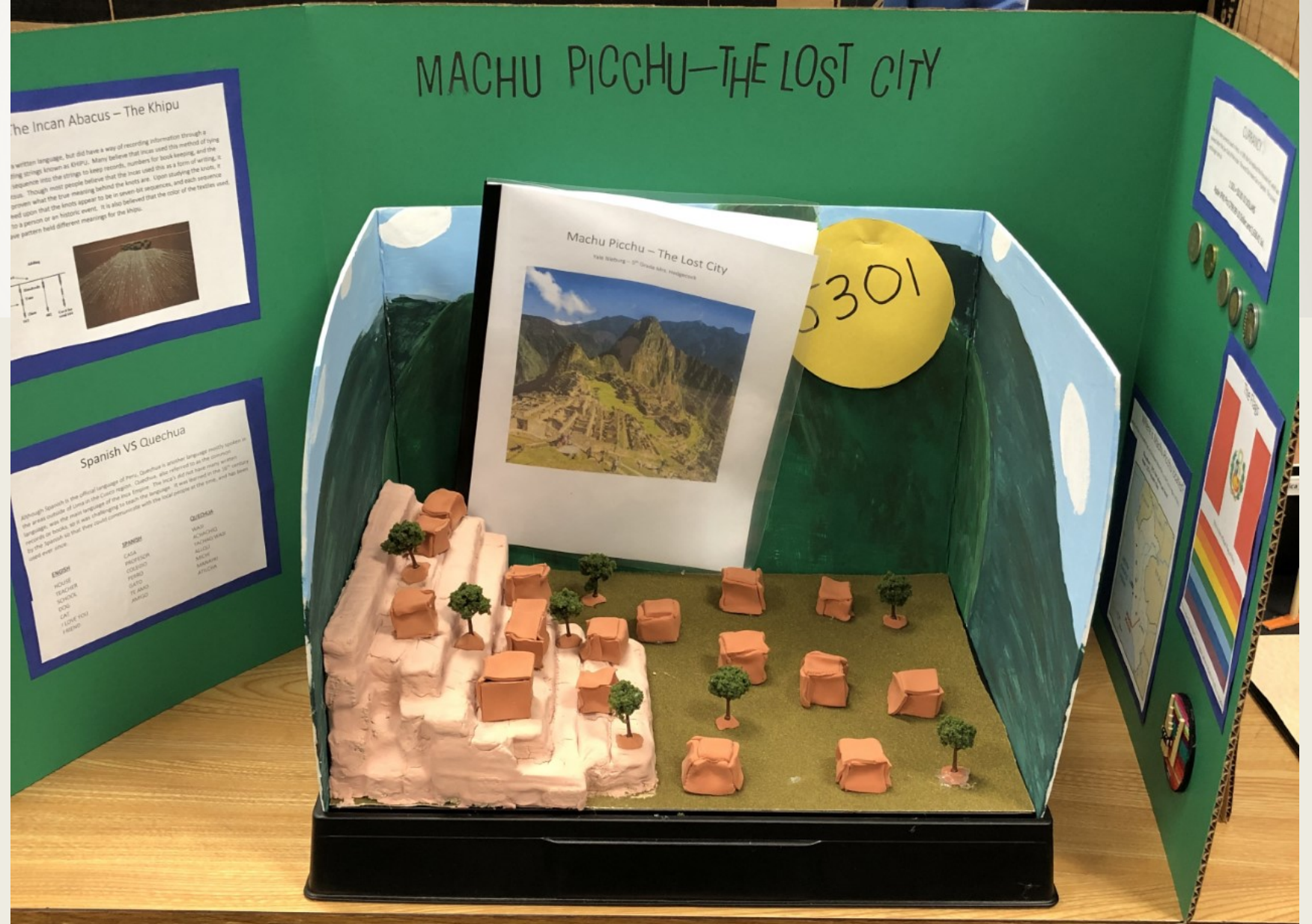
MAYA CIVILIZATION

Student: Ashlyn Hutchins
Teacher Name: Diaz



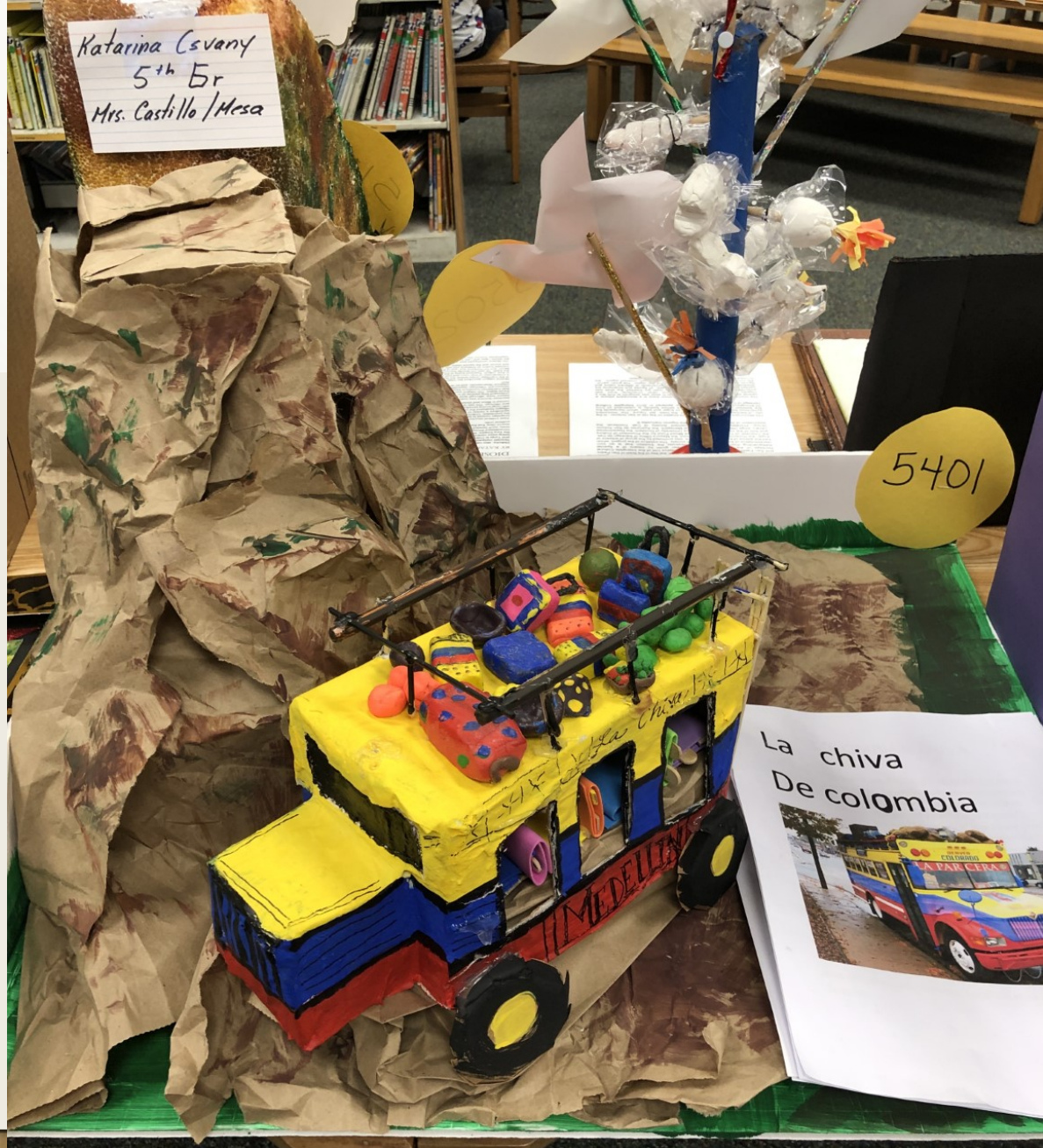
MACHU PICCHU

Student: Yale Nieburg
Teacher Name: Hedgecock



LA CHIVA DE COLOMBIA

Student: Violet Testa
Teacher Name: Jardine



AMAZON RAINFOREST

Student: Andrew Lee
Teacher Name: Mesa


3501

AMAZON RAINFOREST

Golden Lion Tamarin

Golden lion tamarins are an endangered species. Only 1,000 golden lion tamarins left in the wild. They are large, orange, and have a long tail. Golden lion tamarins can grow up to 1.5 feet long. They can weigh as much as 17.5 pounds. Golden lion tamarins eat a mix of fruit and plants. They live in groups and climb trees for the night.

Fact: Golden lion tamarins are mostly found in Brazil.



Background


The Amazon Rainforest is as big as 2,124 million miles. The Amazon Rainforest is home to over 1294 species of birds, 427 species of amphibians, 3000 species of fish, and 378 species of reptiles. The animals in the Amazon Rainforest include the tapir, howler monkey, caiman, amazon river dolphin, jaguar, three-toed sloth, capybara, mountain gorilla, green anaconda, golden lion tamarin, and more. The Amazon Rainforest has about 16,000 different tree species and 390 billion individual trees. The Amazon rainforest is the biggest rainforest in the world.

Countries in the Amazon Rainforest

Country	% of Amazon
Brazil	64%
Peru	10%
Colombia	6%
Bolivia	6%
Venezuela	6%
Ecuador	3%
Suriname	2%
Guatemala	2%
French Guiana	1%

Jaguars

Jaguars weigh, on average, 100 pounds. But some jaguars weigh up to 200 pounds. Jaguars live in the rainforest. They are the largest cats in the world. They are also the most powerful. Jaguars are found in the Amazon Rainforest. They are also found in Central America and the Caribbean.




Amazon River

The Amazon River goes through 6 countries (Brazil, Peru, Bolivia, Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador). The Amazon River is the longest river in the world. It is also the largest. The Amazon River is 6,900 miles long. It has 1,100 tributaries. The Amazon River is the largest river in the world by volume, but it is not the longest. The Amazon River is the largest river in the world by volume, but it is not the longest.

The Green Anacondas

The green anaconda is the biggest snake in the world. It can weigh up to 550 pounds and grow up to 30 feet long. They can stay underwater for up to 10 minutes. Green anacondas eat birds, fish, tapirs, wild pigs, capybaras, and caimans. They are even known to kill humans. Anacondas kill their prey by squeezing it. They can no longer breathe. The anacondas' greatest enemy is the jaguar.

Interesting fact: The green anaconda's scientific name is *Eunectes murinus*.

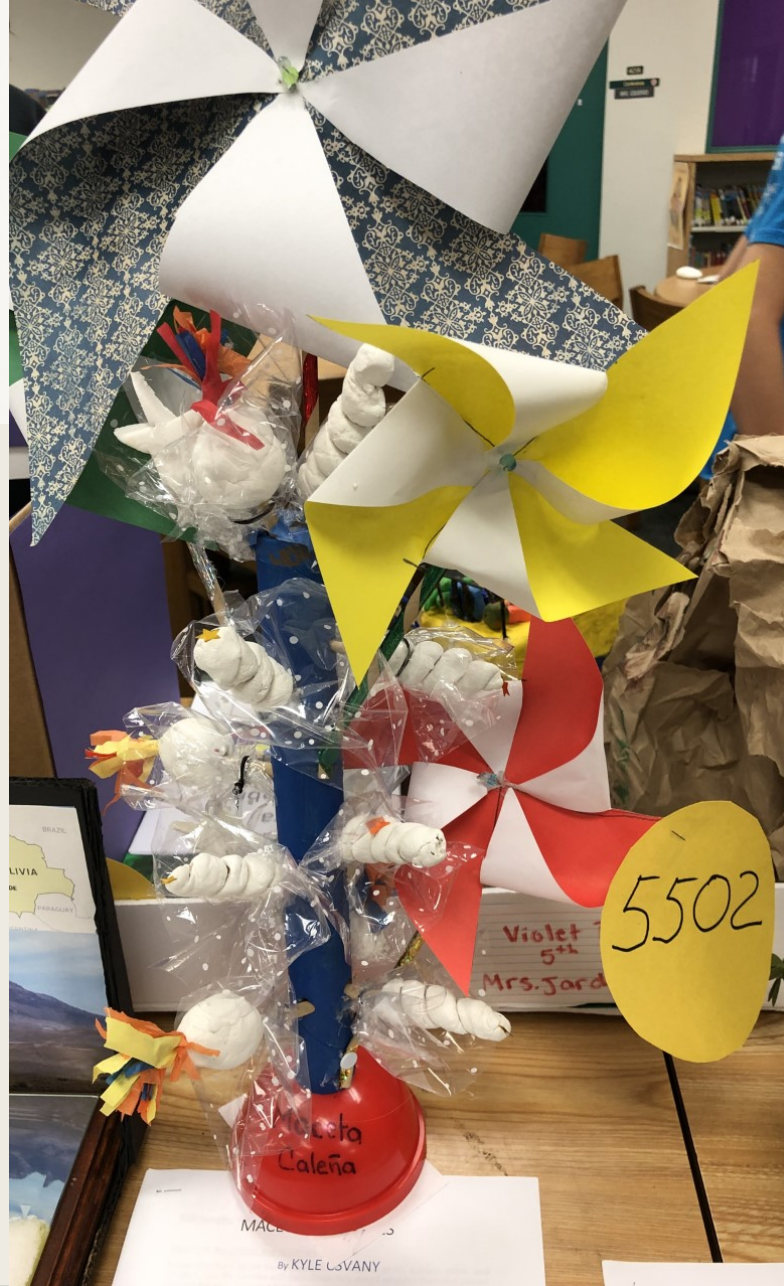


THE AMAZON

The Amazon rainforest is the largest and most diverse of the world's tropical rainforests. It is home to a vast array of plants and animals, many of which are found nowhere else on Earth. The rainforest is also a major source of oxygen and plays a crucial role in the global climate system.

MACETAS DE CALI

Student : Kyle Csvany
Teacher Name: Mesa



TALAVERA POTTERY

Student: Ramona Smith
Teacher Name: Zide

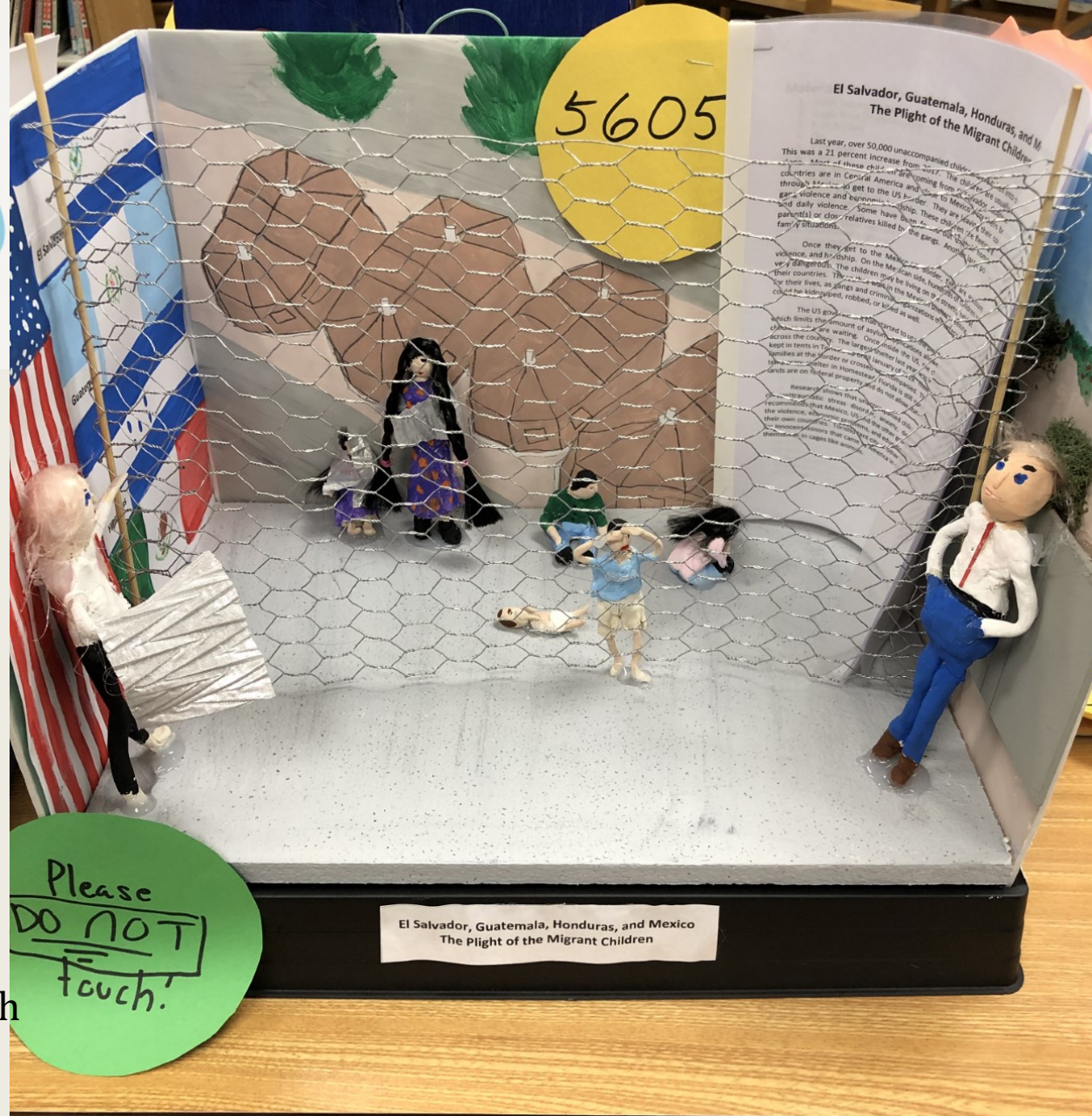


MESSI



Student: Ruby Cohen
Teacher Name: Zide

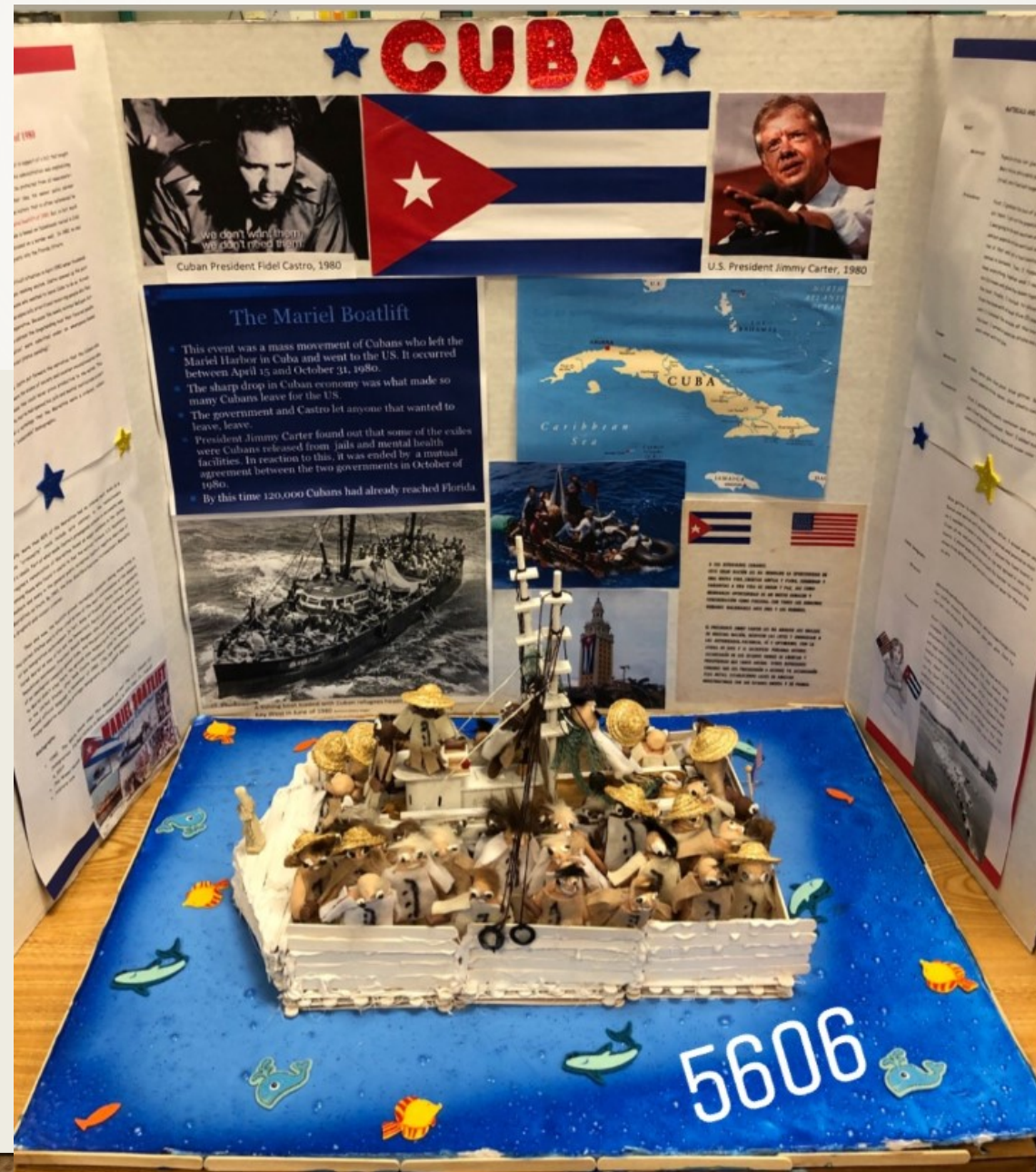
TOLEDO SPAIN



Student : Isabella Nesselcoth
Teacher Name: Zide

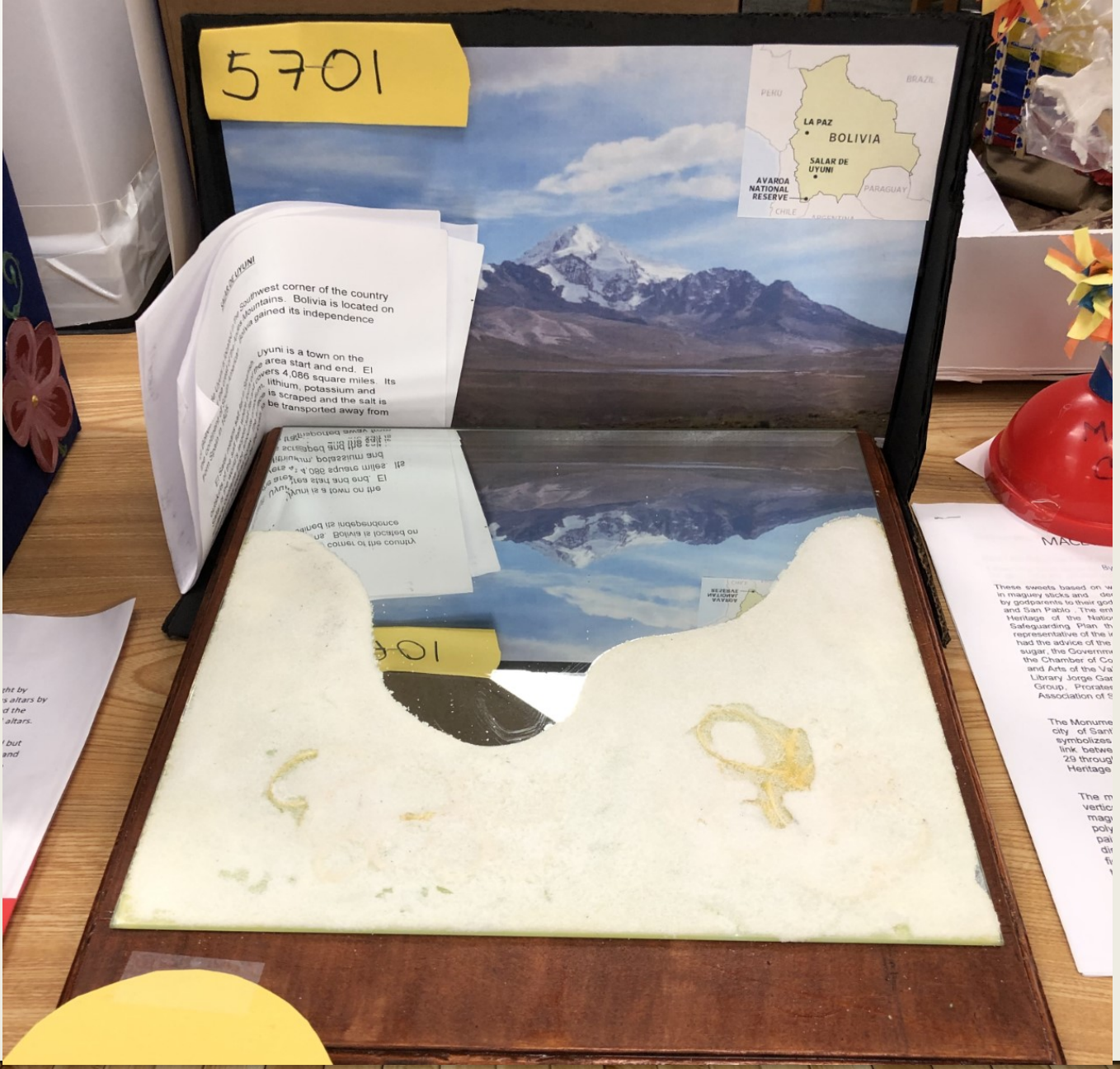
MARIEL BOATLIFT

Student : Emma Griffith
Teacher Name: Zide



SALART DE UYUNI

Student Dylan Masanz
Teacher Name: Ligotti



THE VENEZUELA BLACKOUT

Student: Abbygail Chang
Teacher Name: Zide



5th grade Winners

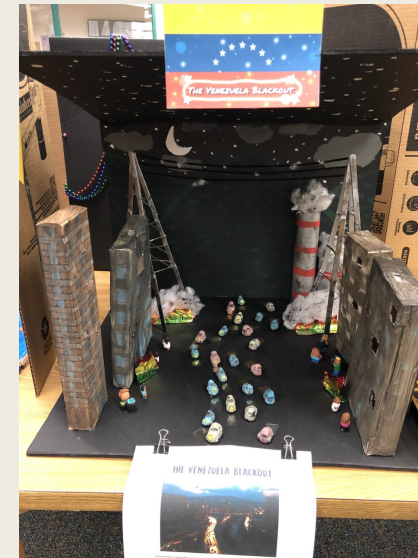
3RD PLACE: TALAVERA POTTERY

RAMONA SMITH

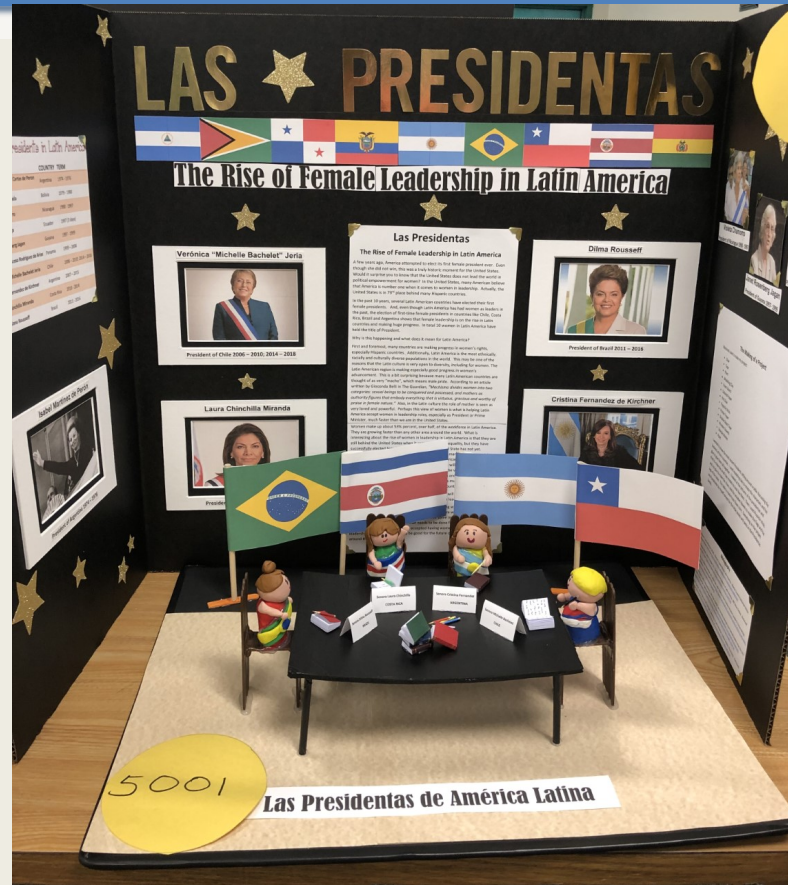


2ND PLACE: (BLACK OUT) VENEZUELA

ABBYGAIL CHANG



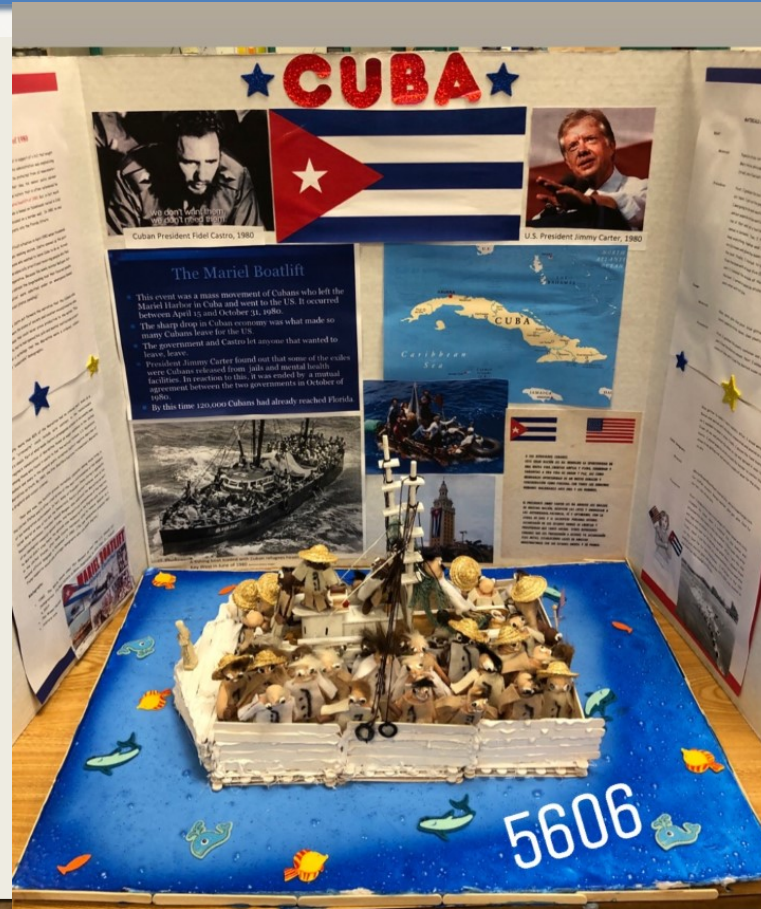
1 st place: Las Presidentas



AVA KATZ

1st place: Mariel Boatlift

EMMA GRIFFITH



**Thank you for your
great participation
in the Spanish Fair
2019**

Embassy Creek Elementary

MRS. YOVANIA I. AGUIRRE