



In Service European Programme for Teachers

An Overview of culture & the Education System in Spain

English Matters / University of Jaén
October, 2019

Symbols & Institutions



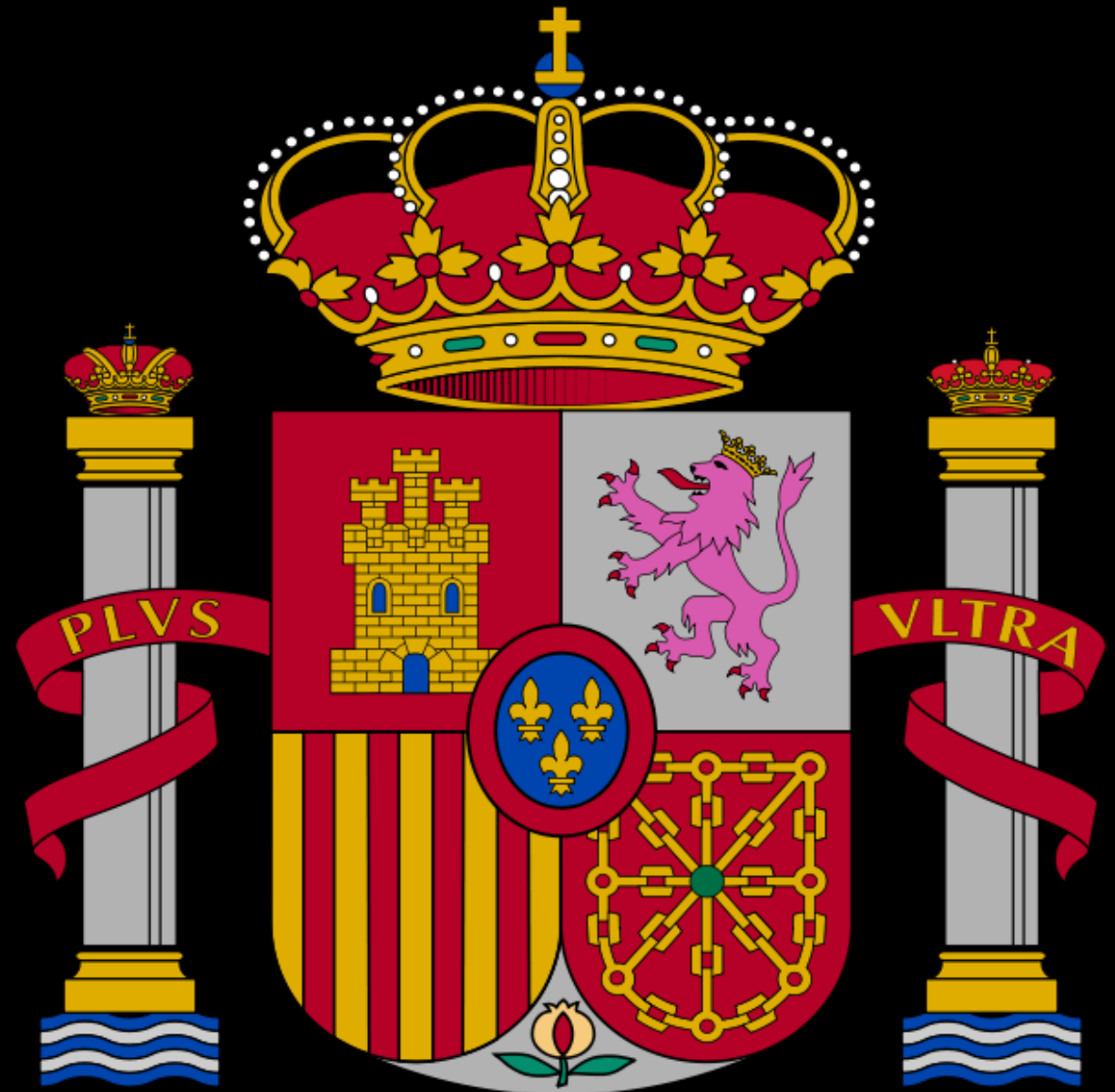
46.934.632 inhabitants

505.935 Km²

Democratic Parliamentary Monarchy

17 autonomous regions and 2 autonomous cities

52 provinces





The Head of the Spanish State is the King of Spain
Felipe VI and Doña Leticia



Doña Leonor, Princesa de Asturias

Infanta Doña Sofía

Legislative Power - Cortes Generales:

- **Senado (upper house):** Autonomous regions + provinces). Duration of 4 years.
- **Congreso de los Diputados (lower house):** between 300 and 400 members of Parliament (*diputados*). Currently 350. Duration of 4 years.

Judicial Power:

- **Tribunal Supremo (Supreme Court)**
- **Audiencia Nacional (National High Court)**
- **Tribunal Constitucional (Constitutional Court)**



CONSTITUCIÓN ESPAÑOLA

Aprobada
POR LAS CORTES
EL 31 de OCTUBRE
de 1978

National sovereignty is vested in the Spanish people, from whom emanate the powers of the State.

The political form of the Spanish State is that of a parliamentary monarchy.

Spanish Constitution. Article 1

“The Constitution is based on the **indissoluble unity of the Spanish Nation, common and indivisible mother land of all Spaniards**, and recognises and guarantees the **right to autonomy of the nationalities and regions** that integrate it and the solidarity among them all.”

Spanish Constitution. Article 2 (1978)

Official language: español o castellano (Spanish or Castilian)

Co-official languages: catalán (Catalan), euskera (Basque), gallego (Galician), valenciano (Valencian)

POLITICAL & TERRITORIAL ADMIN.



Executive / Legislative Power



Pedro Sánchez (Partido Socialista Obrero Español, PSOE)



Pablo Casado, Partido Popular (People's Party)



Pablo Iglesias, (Podemos)



Ciudadanos

Albert Rivera, ("Citizens")



(Santiago Abascal)

Some History

Cave paintings in the Cuevas de Altamira, Cantabria





Dama de Elche,
Escultura íbera



Dama de Baza,
Escultura íbera

Roman Iberia (1st century B.C to 3rd century A.D.)



Roman Aqueduct in Segovia



The Middle Ages



Muslim invasion of the Iberian Peninsula (8th century)



1400



1469: Isabella I of Castile and Ferdinand II of Aragon were married, laying the foundation for the unification of the kingdoms of Castile and Aragon into Spain.

The Alhambra
(«Qa'lat al-Hamra'»)



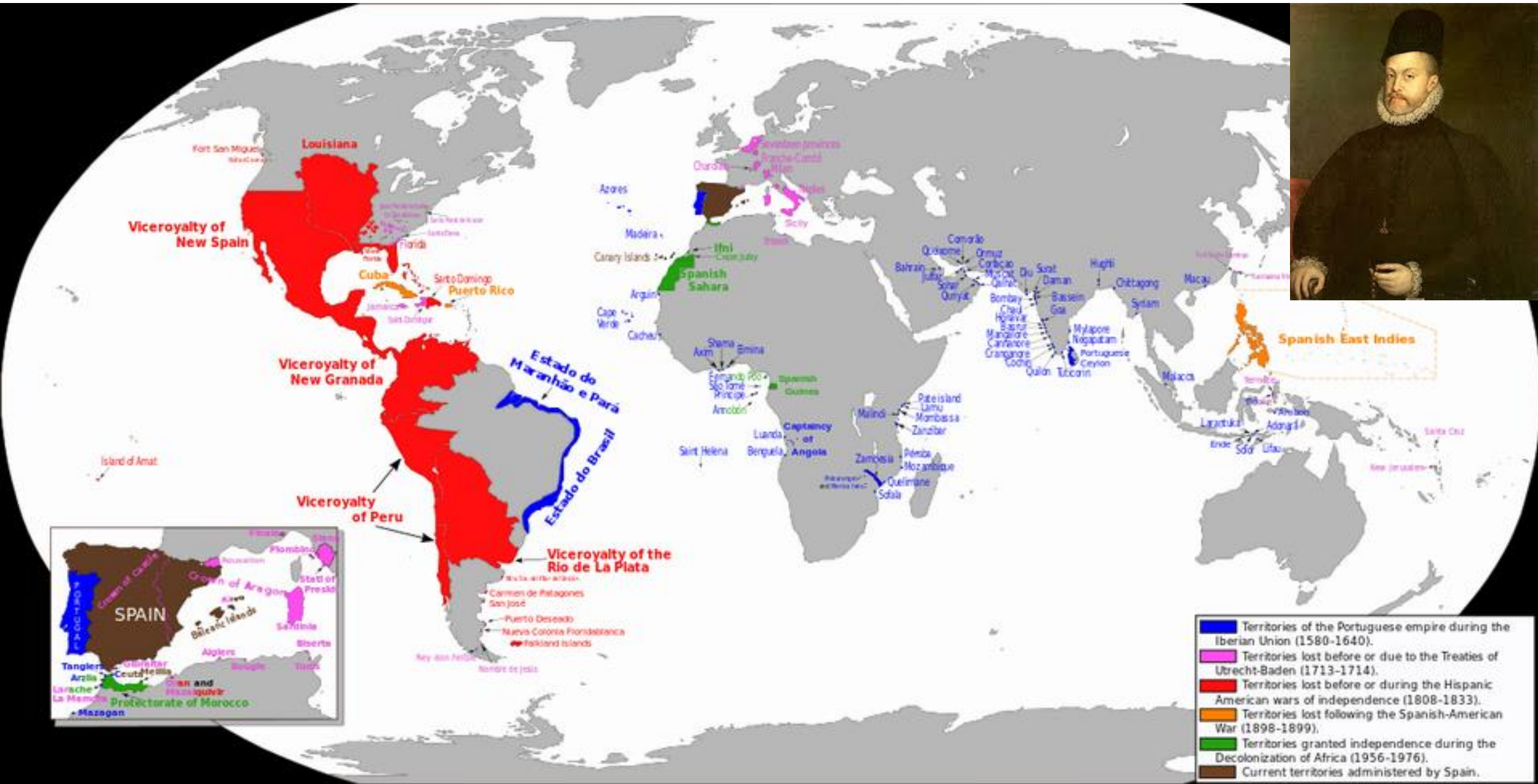
La Pinta, La Niña and La Santa María



Christopher Columbus
Discovery of America (1492)



Map of the Iberian Union, lasting from 1580 to 1640. A Union of the Portuguese and Spanish Crowns.
During the reign of Felipe II



The Peninsular War (Spanish War of Independence), 1807–1814



Francisco de Goya, *Fusilamientos del tres de mayo, 1814*



The Siege of Baler (the Philippine Islands)

(July 1, 1898 – June 2, 1899)

Related to the Spanish–American War (1898)

The Spanish–American War had ended in December 1898 with Spain's surrender and cession of the Philippines to USA. Cut off from their own government, the Spanish forces continued their defense against the Filipino forces until 1899 (11 months - 337 days).



Spanish Civil War 1936-1939 / Dictatorship 1936-1975



Democracy, 1975-2019



La España democrática



Present & Future 18th October 2019



Spain nowadays

El hombre en España

1978

2018



Edad media al primer matrimonio

26,4

35↑

Tasa de actividad

76,0

64,6↓

Con estudios superiores*
(% entre 25 y 34 años)

11,1

24,1↑

*Datos procedentes de los Censos 1981 y 2011

La mujer en España

1978

2018



Número medio de hijos por mujer

2,54

1,31↓

Edad media al primer matrimonio

24

33↑

Edad media al nacimiento del primer hijo

24,8

30,9↑

Tasa de actividad

28,1

53,1↑

Con estudios superiores*
(% entre 25 y 34 años)

9,5

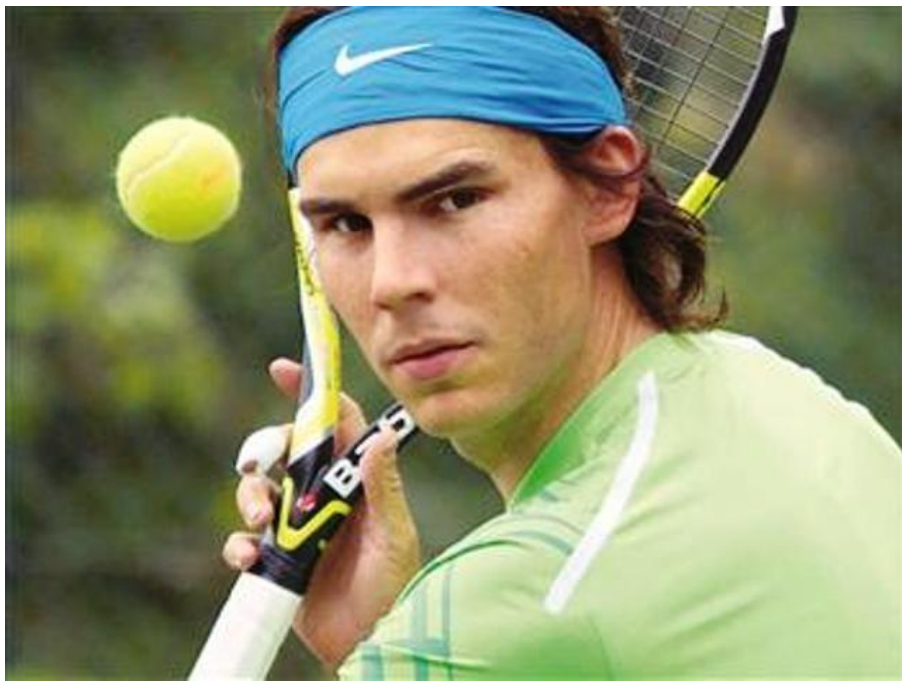
36,8↑

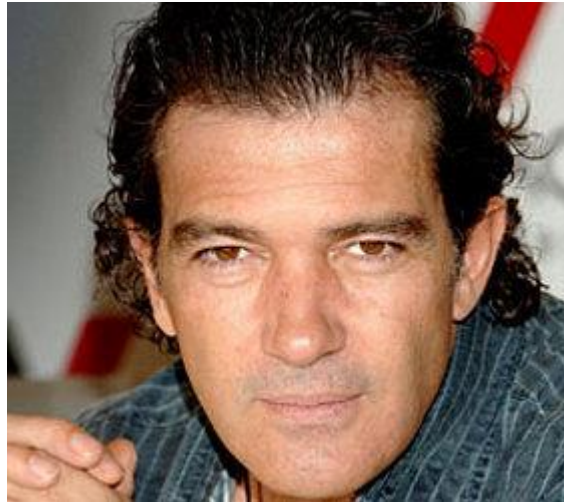
Guggenheim Museum Bilbao
Frank Gehry





Ciutat de les Arts i les Ciències
(Ciudad de las Artes y las Ciencias), Valencia
Santiago Calatrava





1898 Generation



1927 Generation





Gloria Fuertes

Camilo J. Cela



Isabel Allende



Beatriz Villacañas



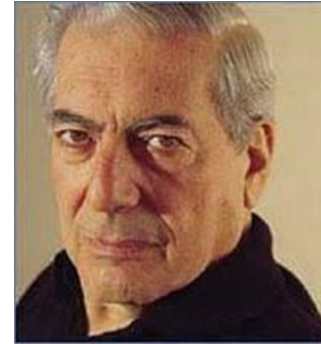
Espido Freire



Antonio Muñoz Molina



Antonio Gala



Mario Vargas Llosa



Ana María Matute



Dolores Redondo



Javier Marias



Javier Cercas



Fernando Aramburu



María Dueñas



During Christmas we celebrate

Christmas Eve

Christmas Day

New Year's Eve

New Year's Day

The Epiphany, Los Reyes Magos (6th January)



We could say that the Christmas season officially begins on 22nd December when the special draw of the national lottery is held:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=H3xdsXV6KiU>







Feria de Málaga, 28 July



Castells, Catalunya



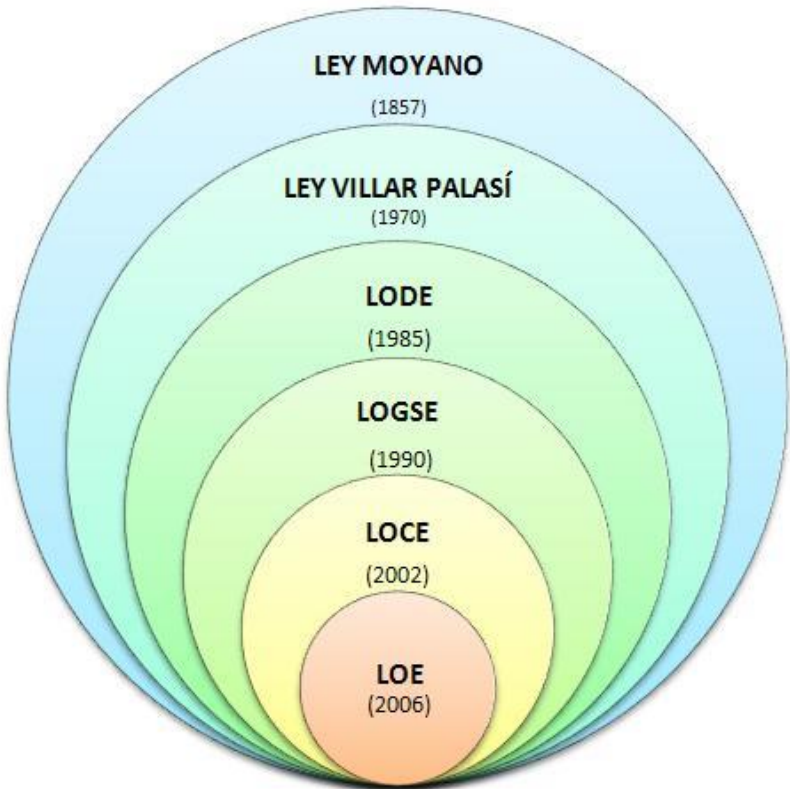


San Fermín, Pamplona (Navarra)

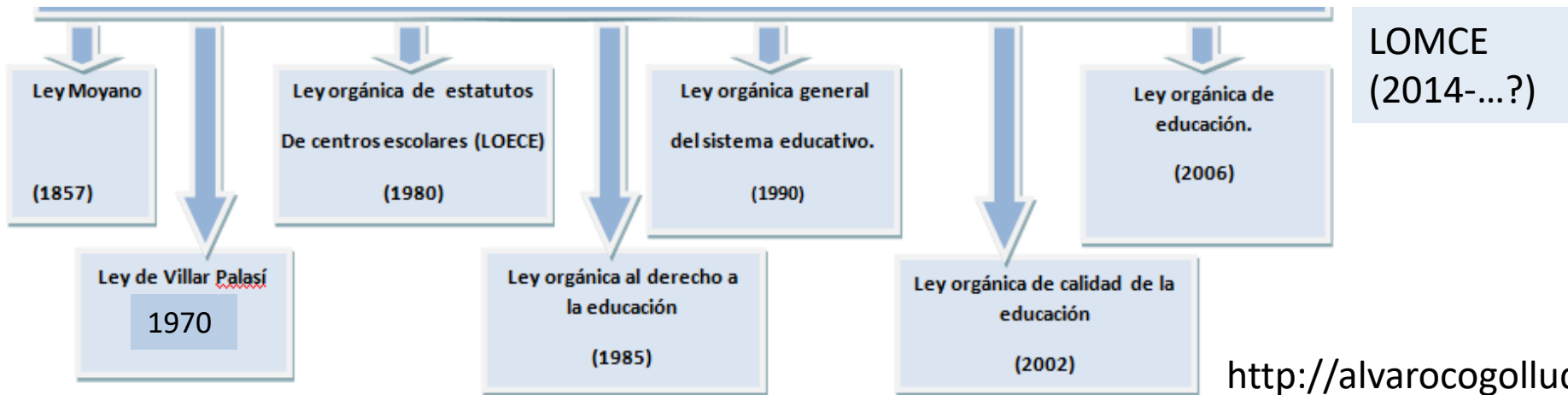


GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF the SPANISH EDUCATION SYSTEM

Historical development



From Ley Moyano (1857) to LOMCE (2014)



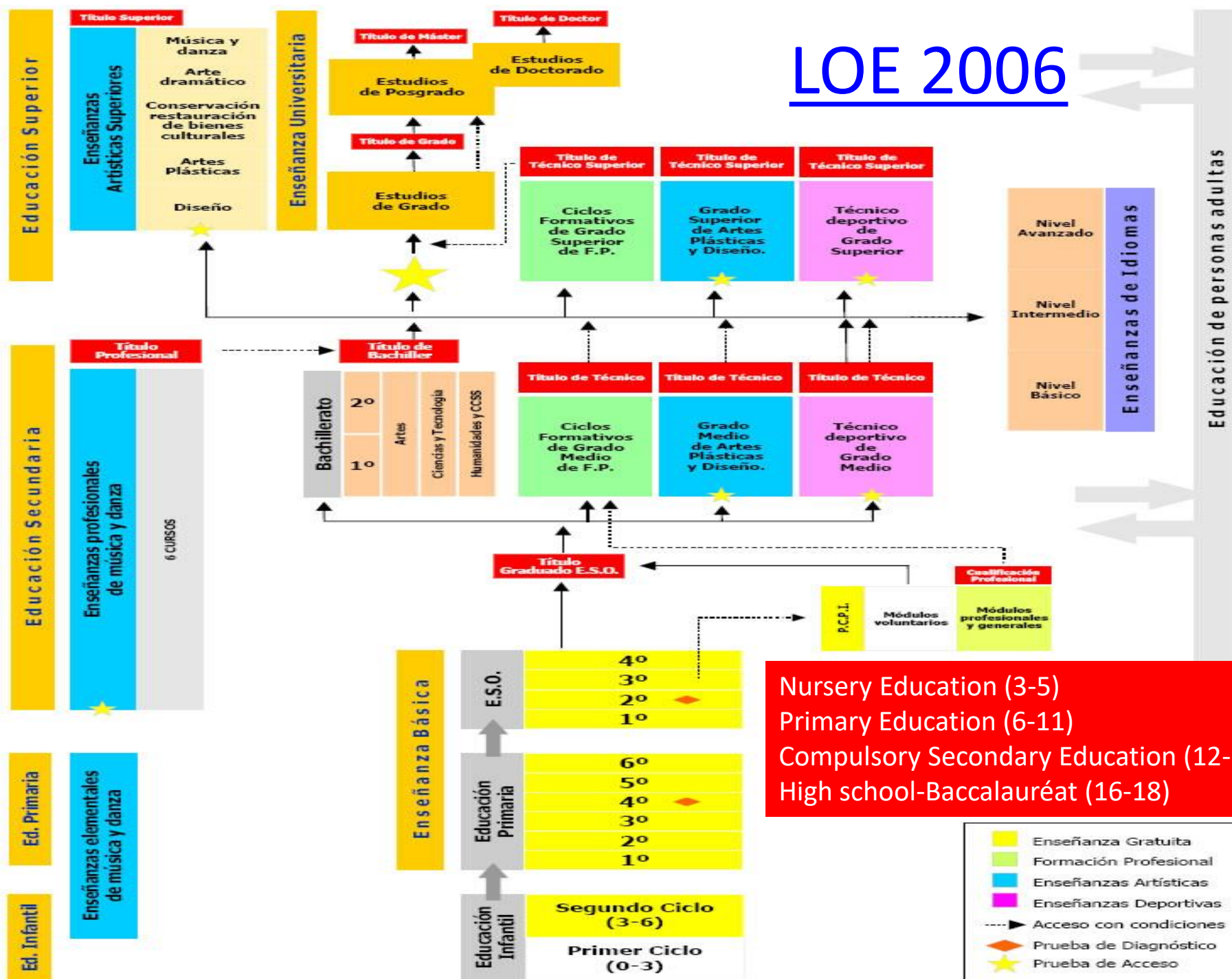
Ley Moyano 1857

Claudio Moyano



- A liberal law created with the consensus between liberals and conservatives
- Consolidated the private education and the influence of Catholic Church
- Introduced the technical studies in the posteducational system
- Free, Centralized, and Secularized

LOE 2006



Nursery Education (3-5)
 Primary Education (6-11)
 Compulsory Secondary Education (12-16)
 High school-Baccalauréat (16-18)

- Enseñanza Gratuita
- Formación Profesional
- Enseñanzas Artísticas
- Enseñanzas Deportivas
- Acceso con condiciones
- Prueba de Diagnóstico
- Prueba de Acceso

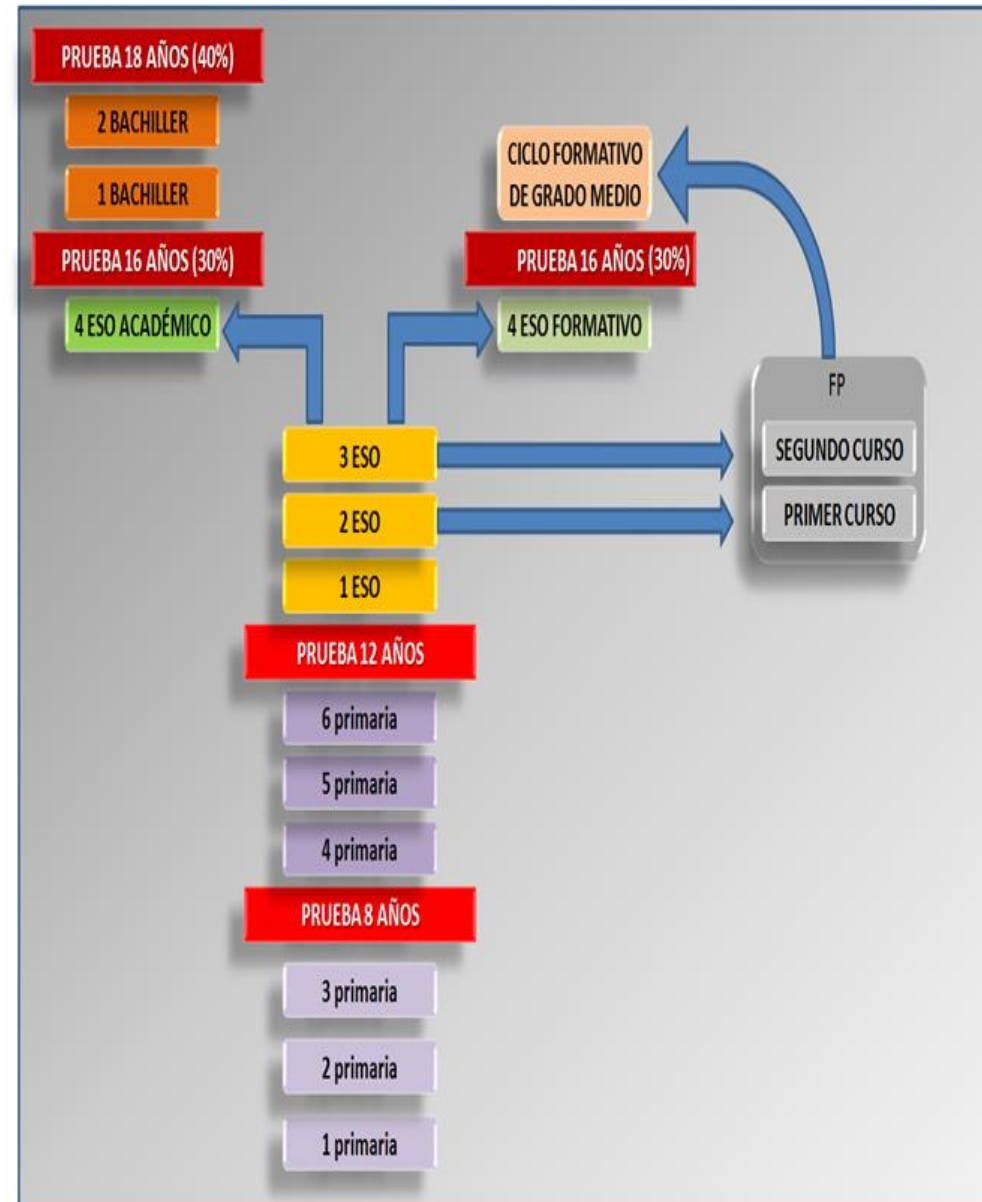
The **LOMCE (Ley Orgánica de la Mejora de la Calidad Educativa)** is an amendment of the existing educational law (LOE, Organic Law of Education, 2006).

Goal: to “improve the system of education” by:

- **Introduction of Selective Exams**
- **Plurilingual Education**
- **Importance of the Head/Principal of School**
- **Importance of Religion in Educat.**
- **Public vs. Private**
- **Secular Education**
- **Possibility of sex segregation**
- **Importance of core subjects**
- **No artistic subjects considered**

The LOMCE is a highly controversial law. At present its modification (or substitution) by a new Education Law is under discussion in the Spanish Parliament.

LOMCE (2014...?)



From Ley Moyano (1857) to LOMCE (2014)



Education in Spain is regulated by the Ley Orgánica de Educación (LOE, Organic Law of Education) that expands upon Article 27 of the Spanish Constitution of 1978. **Education is compulsory and free for all children aged between 6 and 16 years**, and is supported by the **national government together with the governments of each of the country's 17 autonomous communities.**

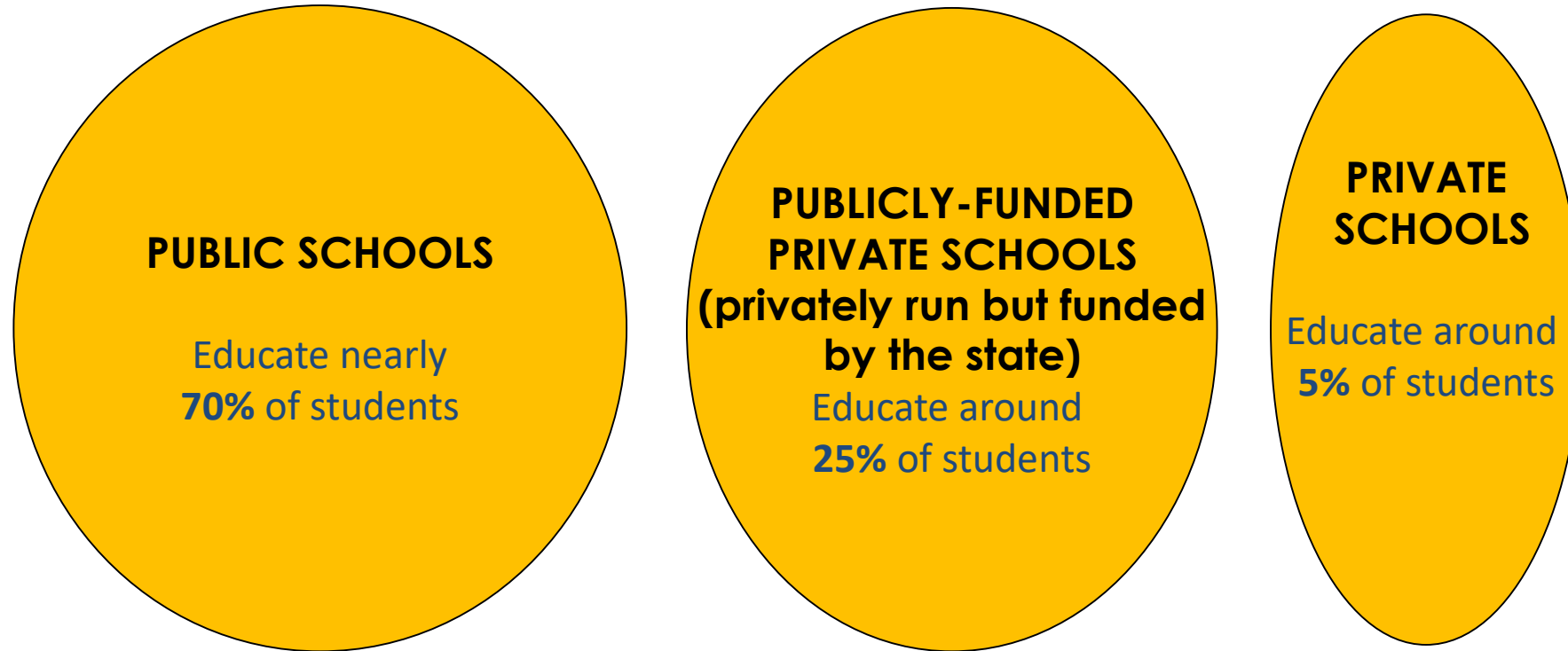
The **Spanish Constitution of 1978** makes education a **constitutional right in Spain.**

Article 27.1:

"Everyone has the right to education. Freedom of teaching is recognized."

- Basic education is free and compulsory.
- Parents are free to choose their children's education.
- Students have the right to receive a moral and religious education according to the beliefs and convictions of their parents.

TYPES OF SCHOOLS IN SPAIN: 3 categories



- Non-university state education is “free” (e.g. some pupils' books in Primary Education are free).
- PUBLIC schools are laical and free.
- SEMI-PRIVATE schools are subsidized by the state (staff).
- PRIVATE schools keeps financial autonomy.

RESPONSIBILITIES IN EDUCATION: DECENTRALIZED MODEL

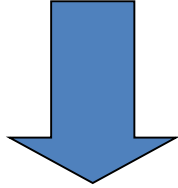
CENTRAL GOVERNMENT: *Responsibility for the general organization of the Education System*

- Minimum requirements for schools
- **Setting of common educational standards**
- General planning of education and regulation of academic and professional qualifications
- International cooperation in education, etc.

AUTONOMOUS REGIONS:

- Administrative responsibility within their territories
- Creation and authorization of institutions
- Staff management
- **Curriculum development**
- Student guidance and support
- Financial support

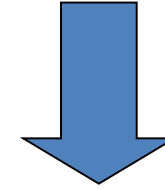
LOCAL ADMINISTRATION



-Provision of sites for building public institutions, maintenance of pre-primary and primary schools

- Planning extracurricular and supplementary activities
- Monitoring compulsory schooling, etc.

SCHOOLS



-Autonomy in organisational, educational and financial matters, in order to:

- achieve a better adaptation and use of allocated resources
- best meet students' needs and the characteristics of the school environment.

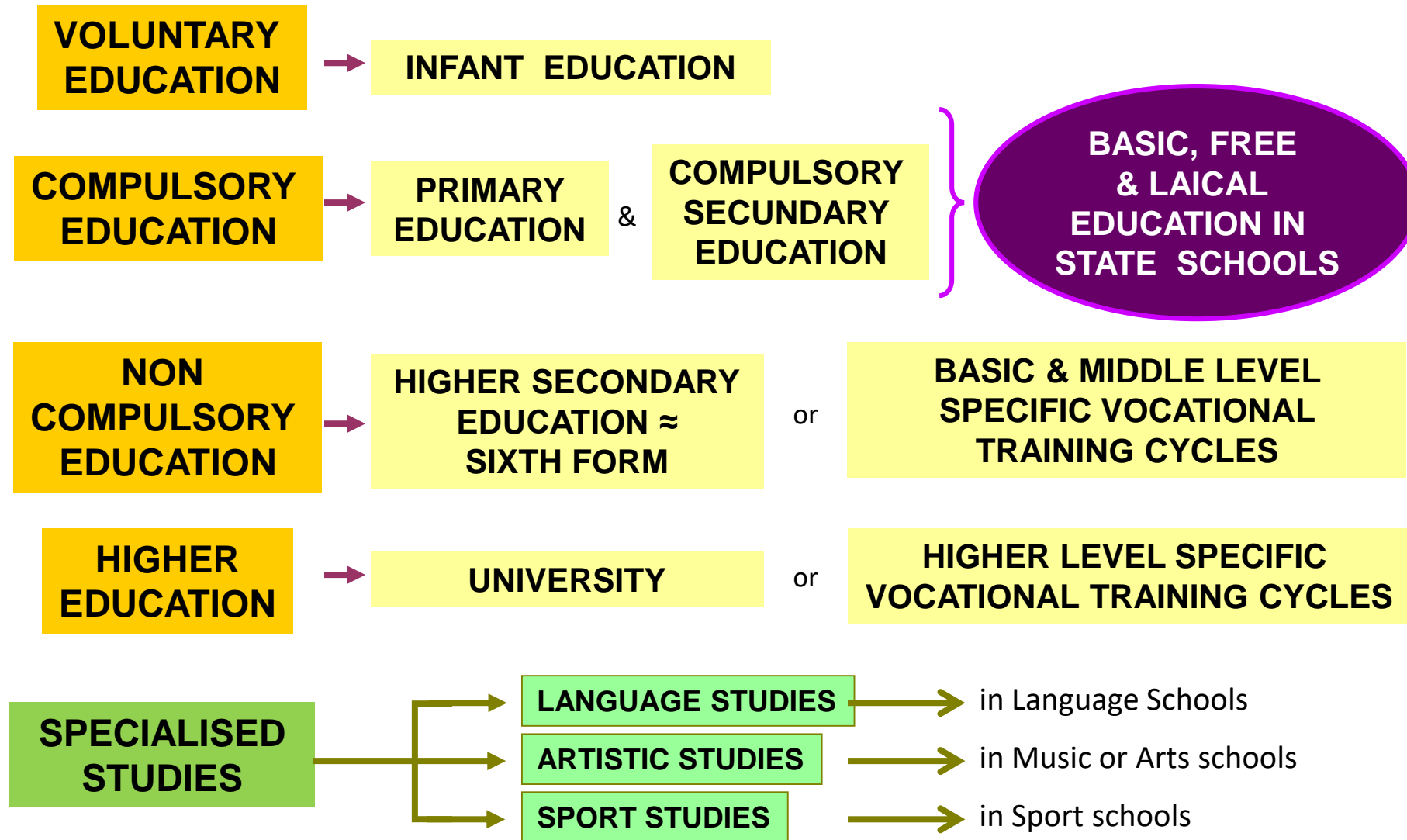
THE SCHOOLS ARE NAMED:

- **CEIP - CEP:** *Colegio de Educación Infantil y Primaria (Public) / Colegio (Private) :*
- Infant Education (*Educación Infantil*)
- Primary Education (*Educación Primaria*)

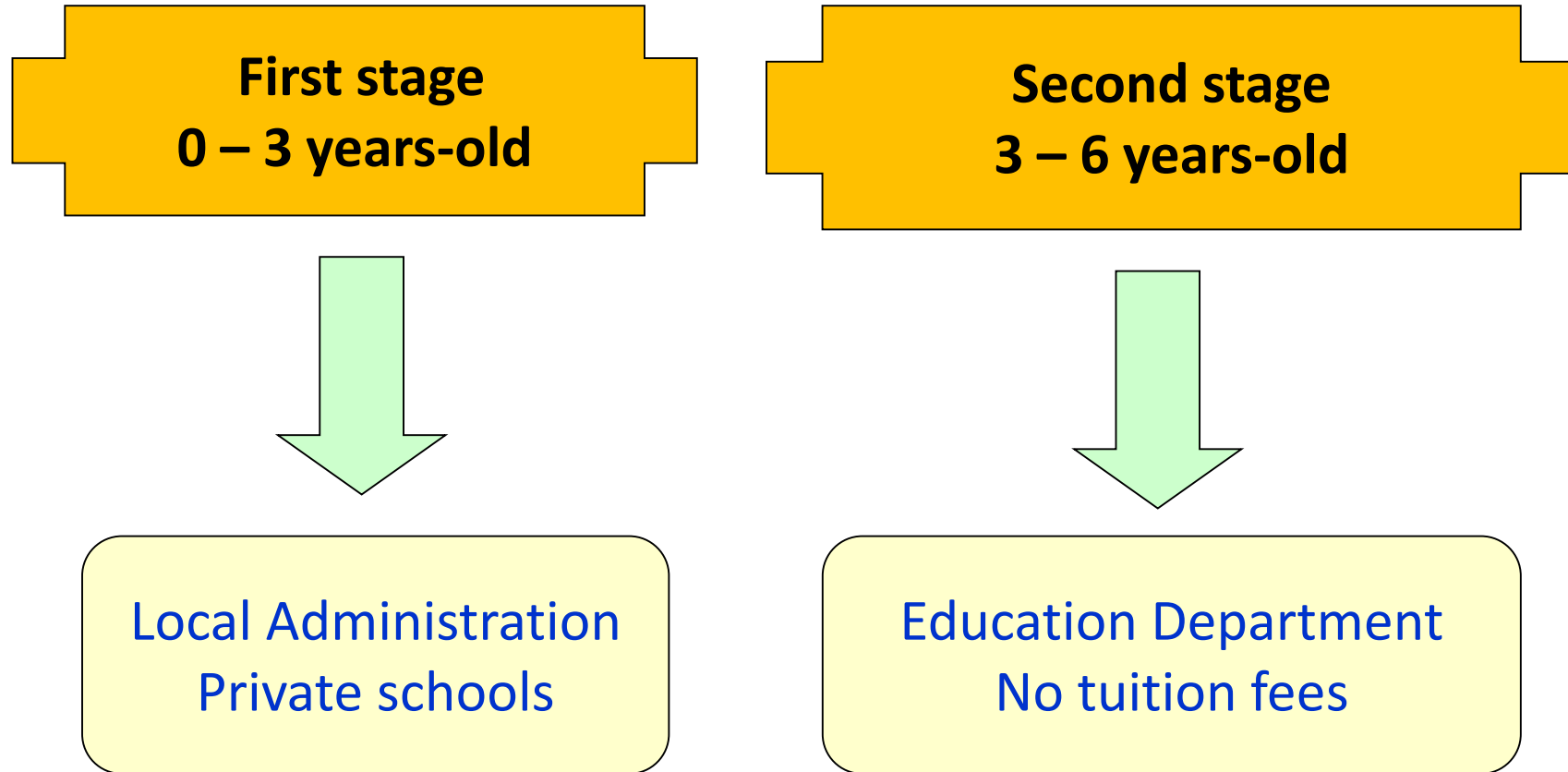


- **IES (Instituto de Educación Secundaria):**
- Compulsory Secondary Education (*ESO*)
- Baccalaureate (*Bachillerato*)
- Vocational Training (*Formación Profesional*)

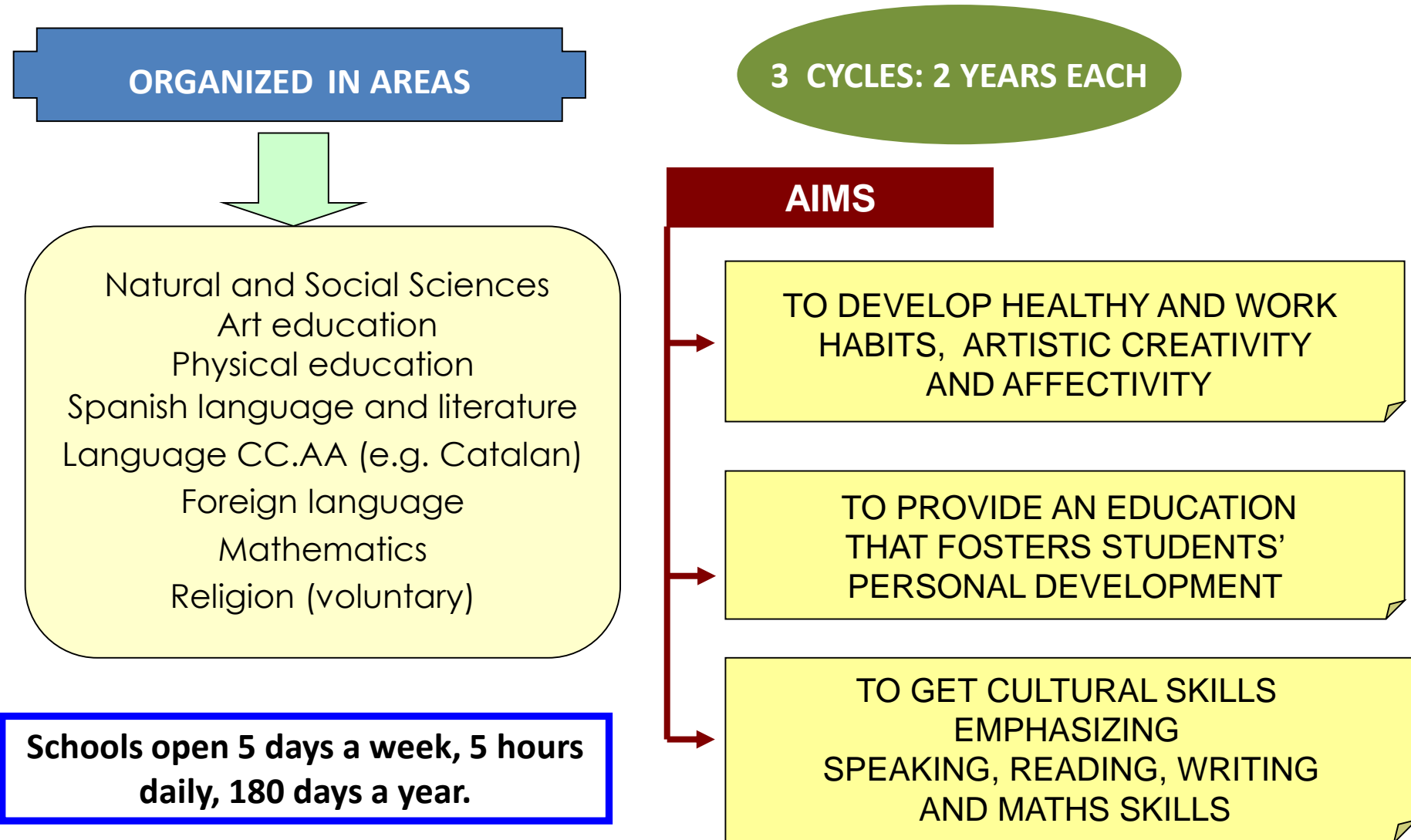
SPANISH EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM



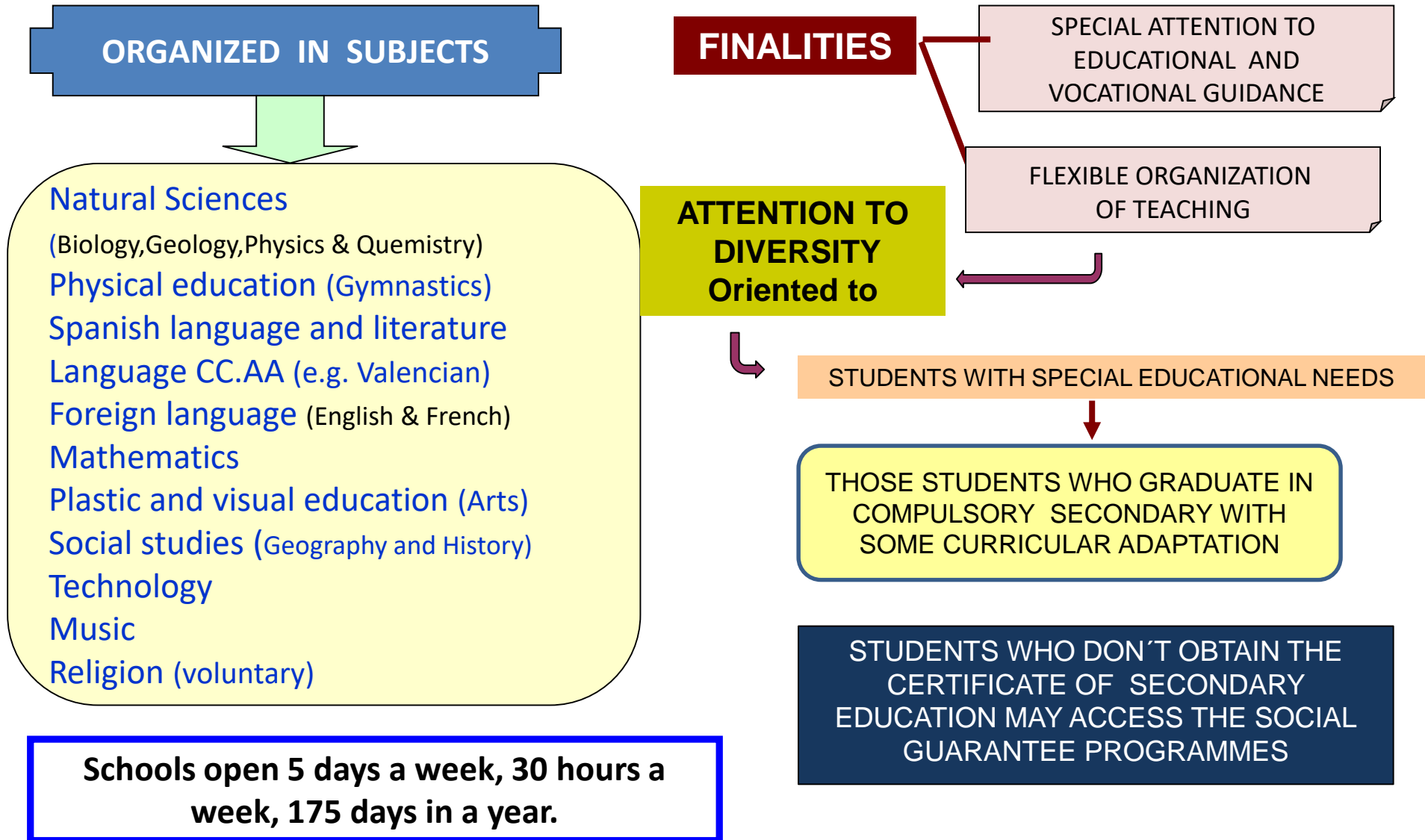
PRE-PRIMARY/INFANT EDUCATION (0-6 YEARS-OLD)



COMPULSORY PRIMARY EDUCATION (6 to 12)



COMPULSORY SECONDARY EDUCATION (12 to 16)



HIGHER SECONDARY EDUCATION

**STUDENTS BETWEEN
16 & 18 AGE**

TWO YEARS

*Only for those getting
graduated in ESO*

AIMS

TO PROVIDE TRAINING, HUMAN
AND INTELLECTUAL MATURITY,
KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS TO
DEVELOP SOCIAL FUNCTIONS
AND JOIN THE WORKFORCE

STUDENTS CAN CHOOSE DIFFERENT BRANCHES:

- **HUMANITIES**
- **SOCIAL SCIENCIES**
- **ARTS**
- **SCIENCES OF NATURE AND HEALTH**
- **TEHNOLOGY**

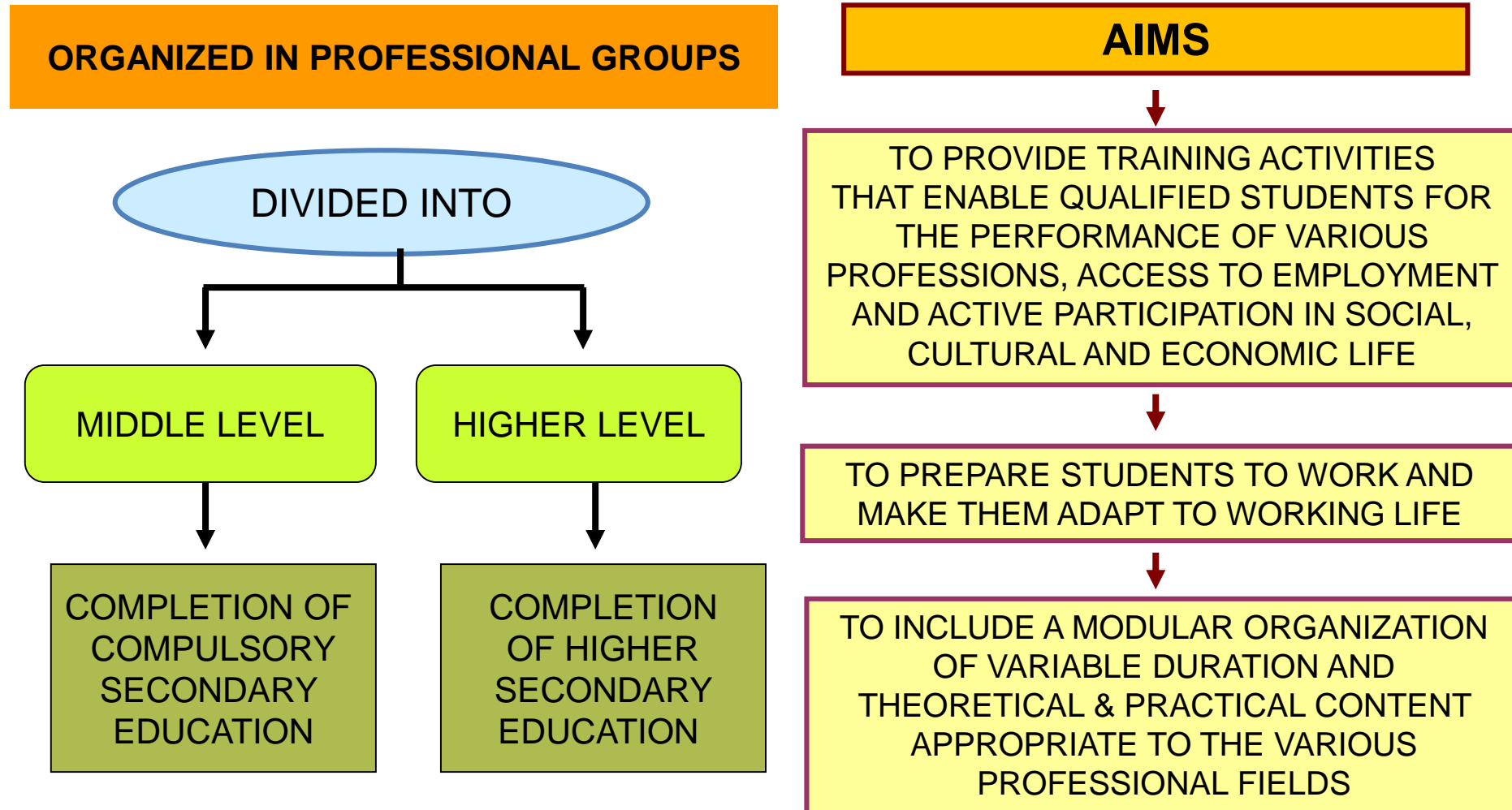
Students who graduate in secondary
education may access to:

UNIVERSITY

or

**HIGHER LEVEL SPECIFIC
VOCATIONAL TRAINING CYCLES**

SPECIFIC VOCATIONAL TRAINING CYCLES



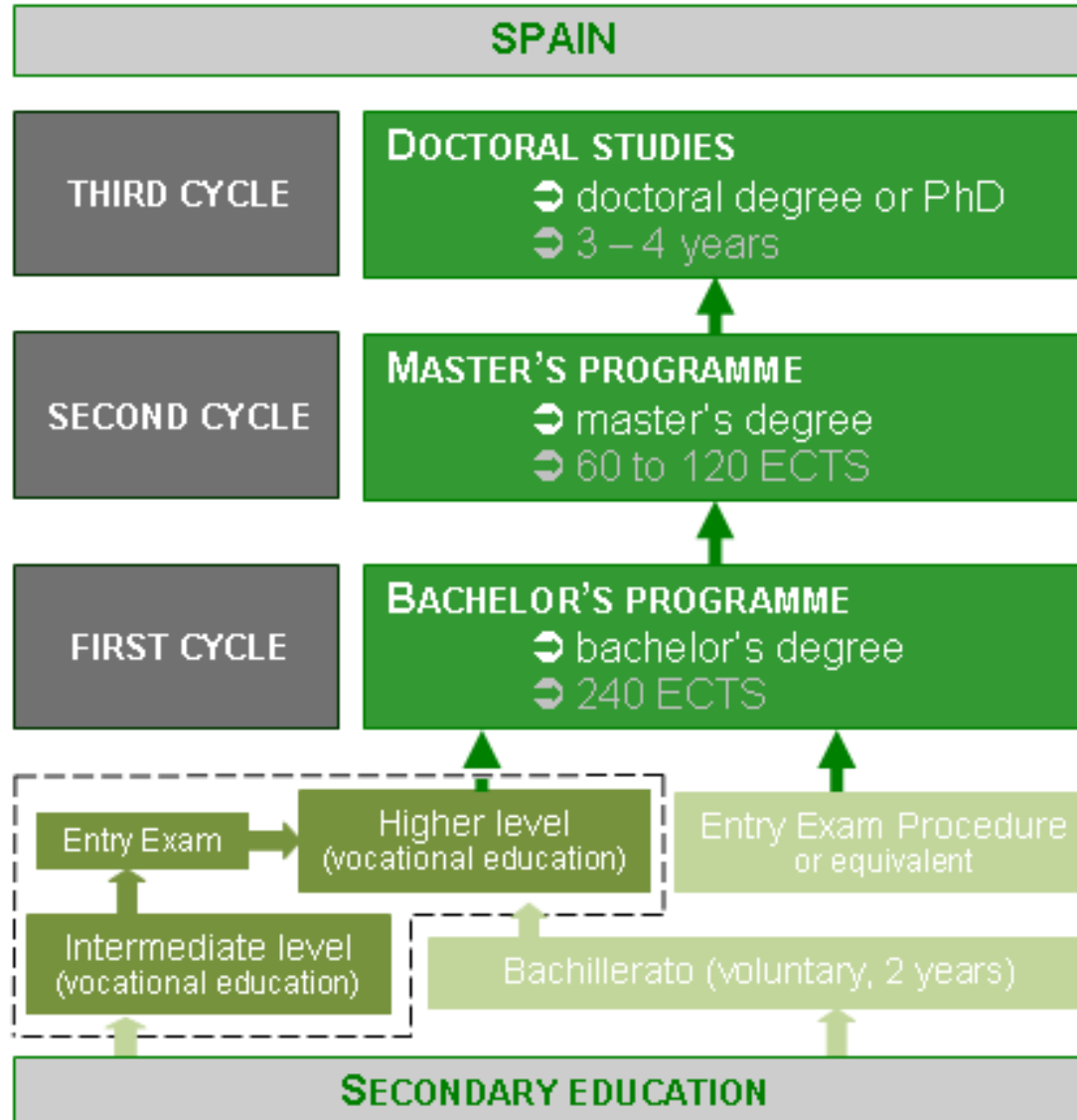
Baccalaureate (Bachillerato)

		CORE SUBJECTS		ELECTIVE SUBJECTS (<i>ESPECIFICAS</i>)	REGIONAL OPTIONS (<i>LIBRE CONFIGURACIÓN AUTONÓMICA</i>)
		GENERAL	PROGRAMME SPECIFIC		
SCIENCE		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philosophy • Spanish Language and Literature I • Mathematics I • First Foreign Language I 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PE (Physical Education) 	<p>Co-official Language and Literature</p> <p>Elective subjects choices not previously taken or further subjects to be defined.</p> <p>Extended study of relating to the core or chosen subjects.</p>
HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES	HUMANI- TIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philosophy • Spanish Language and Literature I • First Foreign Language I 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Latin I 	<p>Two of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Biology and Geology • Technical Drawing I • Physics and Chemistry 	
	SOCIAL SCIENCES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philosophy • Spanish Language and Literature I • First Foreign Language I 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mathematics Applied to Social Sciences I 		
ARTS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Philosophy • Art fundamentals I • Spanish Language and Literature I • First Foreign Language I 		<p>Two of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Media Studies I • Contemporary World History • Universal Literature 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PE (Physical Education) <p>Either 2 or 3 of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Musical Analysis I • Second Foreign Language I • Applied Anatomy • Industrial Technology I • Cultural Science • ICT I • Artistic Drawing I • Volume • Technology Drawing I • Language and Musical Practice • Religion • One of the core or specific subjects

Vocational Training

LIFELONG LEARNING (<i>APRENDIZAJE PERMANENTE</i>)			DEVELOPING PROFESSIONAL SKILLS
1 st	Block I: Social and Communication studies	Block I: Applied Sciences	Vocational modules associated with CNCP skills.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Spanish language · Foreign language <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Social sciences · Coofficial language 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Applied Mathematics · Applied Sciences 	
2 nd	Block II: Social and Communication studies	Block II: Applied Sciences	In company training module.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Spanish language · Foreign language <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Social sciences · Coofficial language 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Applied Mathematics · Applied Sciences 	

UNIVERSITY EDUCATION



www.englishmatters.org

english@englishmatters.eu



[@EnglishMattersE](https://twitter.com/EnglishMattersE)



www.facebook.com/englishmatters.org