

student
handbook
2014-2015
S E V I L L E
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¡BIENVENIDOS!

Welcome to your new home away from home, Seville! In this monumental and historic city, you will be walking in the same paths as Velázquez, Murillo, Cervantes, Columbus, Don Juan Tenorio, Carmen, and many more... You will feel the magic of Seville as you learn about its history, legends, and fiestas.

We hope that studying abroad with CIEE in Seville will be one of the most rewarding experiences of your life. Resident Staff is committed to helping you realize all your personal goals related to this incredible experience - language learning, cross cultural appreciation and development, meeting new people, and the list goes on. Count on our support for whatever you may need.

Speaking Spanish will be an important part of your life in Seville. But, you must speak Spanish all of the time! Just remember, the more you speak Spanish, the better you will speak Spanish. Commit yourself early on to one of the most important aspects of your study abroad experience: improving your language skills. We understand this may be difficult at times, especially if you don't have many semesters of Spanish behind you. To help you with this, we've developed ways to help you to stick to this commitment: Spanish students working as "language police" in the CIEE Study Center to [nicely] remind you to speak only in Spanish; HABLO ESPAÑOL bracelets, stickers, and pins; and an innovative poster/postcard campaign using famous people from Spain, the film industry, and the U.S. with phrases to support you in your goal to speak only in Spanish.

Imagine looking at JFK every day as he says to you: "Ask not what your Spanish can do for you, ask what you can do for your Spanish." Or Star Wars Princess Leia reminding you that, "Those who speak in English are a danger to the Galaxy." Even the famous Sevillana Virgen de la Macarena will shed tears saying "Ah, it is such a shame that you are speaking all day long in English!" We hope you enjoy these gentle reminders and that they will motivate you to speak only in Spanish during your time here with us.

Life in Seville will be what you make of it. Be sure to take advantage of every opportunity available, be it cultural, academic, or social. You will find that you will not be the same person at the end of the semester or year. You will have grown in maturity, insight, open-mindedness, and cultural awareness. When you return home, you will have a greater appreciation for life in your home country and, most importantly, you will be able to better understand the complicated world in which we live.

This Seville Study Center Handbook provides you with valuable information on orientation, academics, living in Seville, and some tips on becoming more integrated in the local culture through extracurricular activities. Think of this on-site handbook as a "lifesaver" during your time here in Seville. Please use it to complement the on line pre-departure Student Handbook. It is our hope that these handbooks will help you adjust to life in Seville, become better informed about what's going on, and learn to live like a local. Before you leave, please help us update and improve the information in this handbook. We welcome your suggestions on what we should include, and any experience you had which made life in Seville even more memorable.

On behalf of all CIEE Resident Staff in Seville, we wish you the best of luck in this new adventure.

Enjoy!!

Jaime Ramírez, Director of the CIEE Seville Study Center

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CONTACT INFORMATION

Seville Study Center

CIEE has offices in Seville in the following two locations:

CIEE Study Center
Calle Muñoz y Pabón, 9
41004 Sevilla

CIEE Study Center
Calle Méndez Núñez, 17
41001 Sevilla

Both CIEE offices are open Monday through Thursday from 9:00 to 17:00, and Fridays from 9:00 to 14:00. During the summer months (June, July, and August), office hours are from 9.00 to 14.00, Monday through Friday.

Telephone Numbers to Keep Handy

All students receive an emergency phone number card/student ID, which includes emergency contact information, as well as other useful telephone numbers. Carry this card with you at all times. If you lose your card, please request a replacement.

In the event of an emergency, call the emergency number listed below. For non-emergency situations, please contact us during normal business hours on our regular office phone.

CIEE Seville Study Center Emergency Phone Number: 696 918 949

CIEE Resident Staff Home Phone Numbers

For urgent after office hours needs, we ask that students use our emergency phone number. However, as cellular phone service is not foolproof, below are the home phone numbers of CIEE Program Directors.

NOTE: These are home phone numbers and should be used only after trying to reach us at the Seville Center Emergency Phone Number.

Emergency Phone 696 918 949
Morgan Reiss 675 471 369
Jaime Ramírez..... 654 848 564

Other Emergency Phone Numbers

Police/Ambulance/Fire 112
Consulate of the United States in Seville 954 218 751
Embassy of the United States in Madrid..... 915 872 240
Madrid after-hours number 915 872 200

CIEE Staff Members

The following Resident Staff members are here to assist you. Feel free to stop by our offices to discuss whatever you have on your mind.



Jaime Ramirez,
Director of the CIEE
Seville Study Center



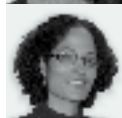
Carmen Gragera,
Assistant
Center Director
and Registrar



Olga Merino,
Resident
Coordinator
Liberal Arts
& Teaching
Development



Morgan Reiss,
Director of
Student Services



Alayna Brown,
Resident Coordinator
International Bussines
and Culture



Salvador Parra,
Administrative
Director



Jorge Rodríguez,
Program Assistant,
Liberal Arts
& Teaching
Development



Sergio Jiménez,
Administrative
Assistant, Liberal Arts
& Teaching Development



José Luis Martínez,
Resident Director
Advanced Liberal Arts



Antonio Romero,
Internship Coordinator



Óscar Ceballos,
Resident Director
Communication, New
Media and Journalism



Cristina González,
Program Assistant
ALA and Receptionist



Antonio Rodríguez,
Director,
Linguistic Services



Virginia Neira,
Resident Coordinator
Business
and Society



Britanny Adams,
Program Assistant
International Bussines
and Culture



Luisa Rodríguez,
Resident Coordinator
Language
and Society



Nancy Merchant,
Student Services
and Gap
Coordinator



Abraham Álvarez,
Student
Services
Coordinator



**María Montes
de Oca,**
Student
Services
Coordinator



Helena Andrés,
Teach
in Spain
Coordinator



Alberto Ruiz,
Technology
Information
Coordinator



Inés Muñoz,
Account
Assistant



Ana Chavarro,
Cleaning and
Maintenance



Francisca Arminio,
Cleaning and
Maintenance



Antonio Fernández,
Electrical/
Maintenance
Technician

Embassy of the United States of America

All U.S. citizens should register with the US Department of State. Registration can be completed online at <https://travelregistration.state.gov/ibrs>. This allows for more efficient communication between Consulate staff and U.S. citizens residing in Spain. It is also important for replacement of lost or stolen passports, or in case of an emergency. See the list of consular posts in Spain.

La Coruña	Juana de Vega 8 piso 5 izda, 15003 A Coruña. 981 213 233
Barcelona	Paseo Reina Elisenda de Montcada, 23, 08034 Barcelona. Tel: 932 802 227
Fuengirola (Málaga)	Avenida Juan Gómez "Juanito" 8, Edificio Lucía 1º - C 29640 Fuengirola. Tel: 952 474 891
Las Palmas	Edificio ARCA, c/ Los Martínez Escobar 3, oficina 7 35007 Las Palmas. Tel: 928 271 259
Madrid	Serrano 75, 28006 Madrid. 915 872 200 web: http://spanish.madrid.usembassy.gov
Palma de Mallorca	Edificio Reina Constanza, Porto Pi, 8, 9D 07015 Palma de Mallorca. Tel: 971 403 707
Seville	Plaza Nueva, 8 - 8 Dupdo. 2ª planta E2 número 4 41001 Seville. Tel: 954 218 751 / Fax: 954 220 791

The U.S. Consulate provides a variety of services to U.S. citizens including:

LOST OR STOLEN PASSPORT SERVICES: An application for a replacement U.S. passport can be made at any U.S. consulate or consular agency. Replacement passport applications, however, are sent to Madrid, where the actual passport is issued. To apply for a new passport, you need the following items: one form of identification verifying your US citizenship, one form of identification with your photo and signature, two U.S. passport sized photos, and approximately 102 EUR. If your passport was stolen, you will also need to provide the *denuncia* (police report). A replacement passport generally takes at least three weeks to arrive, if you are applying via a consular agency. If you need your passport in less than three weeks, you'll have to travel to Madrid and apply for the passport in person. In urgent cases, a new passport can be produced in 24 hours or less. Keep in mind that if you have a lost passport kit (see the section on security issues), you will save yourself time and make this process much easier.

LEGAL SERVICES: According to the Consular Convention between Spain and the United States, U.S. citizens have the right to contact a Diplomatic or Consular Officer in the event of an arrest. It is recommended that no statements be made until consultation with a Consular Officer has taken place. In some instances, the *Instituto de Cooperación Iberoamericana* (Dept. of North America and Europe) can also be of assistance.

NOTARY PUBLIC: Documents can be notarized for a small fee.

TAX ASSISTANCE: Income tax forms are available. Once a year, generally in February, a tax expert from the Paris Embassy visits Seville to advise U.S. citizens who need assistance.

OTHER SERVICES: The U.S. Embassy in Madrid and the Consulate in Seville have printed information on the following topics: Lists of Attorneys and Legal Advice; U.S. Customs Regulations; Absentee Voting; Marriage Formalities in Spain; Spanish Employment Regulations; Social Security Benefits; Custom Procedures for Americans Moving to Spain; and Automobiles in Spain.

STUDENT SERVICES

Noticias desde Sevilla

Each week the CIEE Study Center in Seville produces an electronic newsletter called Noticias desde Sevilla. This weekly bulletin provides CIEE students with important announcements on program activities, special events, and deadlines related to classes. We expect students to read the *Noticias* every week.

Intercambios

The CIEE Student Services Department manages a programa de intercambio (a student exchange program), the process of which begins during orientation. The purpose of this resource is primarily to help connect American students with Spanish students which can serve as a source of frustration for participants. The purpose of this opportunity is social, cultural and linguistic, but NOT academic. It is designed to facilitate the process for students who are interested in getting to know each other, practicing a foreign language, learning more about a different culture, socializing, etc. However, this service is NOT to provide individual tutoring sessions in Spanish (for this, you should contact the Language Resource Center or inquire about tutors for classes), nor is it a find-a-best-friend or dating service...although you may get lucky. It is simply an additional means of helping American students meet Spanish university students, usually one of the biggest challenges for American students while they are here.

The programa de Intercambios is a 3-prong approach which includes the following options:

- **Individual assignments** - An individual Spanish *intercambio* partner is provided only for those CIEE students who request it according to the procedures and deadlines established by CIEE. Please speak with Student Services staff for more information on these. CIEE, via e-mail, will inform you of the name, telephone number, and e-mail of your *intercambio* based on where you live, what you study, or other personal area of interest. Once you have this information, you call

the Spanish student to set up a meeting place and time. The Spanish student will NOT receive any of your personal information, for which it is absolutely essential that you contact him or her. And be present! Follow through for these pairings depends entirely on the participants. However, CIEE organizes a series of events for you to invite your *intercambio*.

- **Small group or partner activities** - CIEE will organize a series of small group activities for students looking to meet Spanish students in a non-committal group format or for those *intercambio* pairs who would like to participate in group activities with other *intercambio* partners. These are usually organized every two weeks and are limited in size to promote greater interaction amongst the participants. For example: field trip to the beach, picnic, bike ride, concert, cinema, theater, etc...
- **Weekly conversation groups** - This is the most formal and most reliable method to meet up with Spanish students who are interested in language exchange. These are small groups of Spanish students (usually from the same school or department of the university) who meet up with a small group of CIEE students each week at the same time for a language exchange (English practice for the Spaniards and Spanish practice for the CIEE students). The interest is usually quite keen, so CIEE requires a commitment (regular attendance is a MUST and so is PARTICIPATION) from students who wish to participate in this opportunity. Typically, this program starts once the students' final course schedules are confirmed and the Spanish university session is underway - several weeks after students' arrival.
- **General tips:** In the first weeks of the program, an initial event will be organized so that CIEE students can meet Spanish students, this is often a good opportunity to meet up with your *intercambio* for the first time or simply make a new friend. Additionally, throughout the semester, student services will organize different small-group events for you and your *intercambio* or simply as a fun way to meet Spanish students in a group setting. Don't forget that it will take some time (and a bit of determination) to meet Spaniards and begin to feel at home in your new environment. Keep in mind that most Spanish students are taking final exams at the start of the CIEE semester (both in fall and spring), so you may find it somewhat difficult to schedule time with your new *intercambios* during the first few weeks of the program. Be persistent and call several times, text them, or leave a message - Spaniards often do not return calls (especially from unknown numbers), but instead simply wait for the person to call again. If the Spanish student cannot meet with you, don't despair, simply stop by the student services office and they will give you a new contact.

Participating in the *intercambio* program is only ONE of the many things you can do to meet locals. If your goal is to meet Spaniards, we suggest that you get involved in a variety of activities while in Seville, NOT JUST THE INTERCAMBIOS: attend one of our weekly basketball or soccer matches; get involved in the volunteer program; frequent a café in your *barrio*; or check cultural offerings in the local newspaper. Get involved as much as you can, and keep trying!

CIEE Sports

If you like sports, you'll be happy to learn that CIEE Student Services coordinates weekly basketball and soccer matches. These are non-competitive, friendly games and players of all skill levels are welcome. Typically, Spaniards outnumber the Americans for which it is an excellent opportunity to meet locals in a fun setting.

Matches are free, and open to the public. Don't hesitate to invite your *intercambio*, host brother, sister or roommate, or other Spanish friends. They are more than welcome to join us, and are sure to appreciate the invitation. Normally, after a couple of hours of play - in true Spanish style - teams get together to *tomar algo* and chat.

Check the *Noticias desde Sevilla* for times and locations. Interested students may participate in university sports teams and programs, but a real commitment is required as practices and matches are usually on nights and weekends. For more information, speak with a Student Services coordinator.

Volunteer Opportunities

CIEE is committed to helping develop global citizens. If you have an interest in volunteering while in Seville, we encourage you to do so. There are a variety of volunteer opportunities for CIEE students.

On-Going Volunteer Assignments – For standard volunteer assignments in Seville, CIEE students have several options:

The student service department has many on-going volunteer activities in the community including, but not limited to: assisting in public schools, after-school activities, hospitals, soup kitchens, homes for the elderly, activities for persons with disabilities, programs for the homeless, etc. These activities require a weekly time commitment and the range of options will depend upon your language level. Informational sessions will be held during the first weeks of the semester and are vital as they provide not only information on the range of options available to students, but also a detailed explanation of the right *and* responsibilities of a volunteer. As such, we require students to attend one of these sessions or speak with one of the Student Service coordinators personally if attendance is not possible. Students may then select their volunteer placement in function of their interest, availability, experience, etc., but this usually cannot be done until the Regular Session course registration is finalized. CIEE strongly recommends limiting volunteer service to once a week (at least initially) as students often find that as the semester progresses, they have less free-time. Please remember that volunteer service is a commitment and as such, others will depend on you, so regular attendance is necessary. Finally, CIEE has a deadline for assisting students with volunteer placements so as to assure that student collaboration in the local community is as effective and meaningful as possible.

Finally, we suggest that students also contact SACU (Servicio de Asistencia a la Comunidad Universitaria). SACU, the Student Affairs office at the Universidad de Sevilla, has a volunteer department which helps any university student find an appropriate volunteer assignment. As a university organization, there are often opportunities for volunteer projects with other Spanish students - a great way to get to know Spaniards. Keep in mind, however, that assignments acquired through SACU normally require a weekly time commitment, and an advanced level of Spanish.

Please note that it is important to finalize your Regular Session course registration prior to committing to a volunteer project - either through CIEE or SACUS. When signing up for your volunteer assignment, you'll need to have a very clear idea of your free time during the semester, for which it is usually better to wait until ADD-Drop period is over.

SACU – Departamento de Voluntariado

Pabellón de Uruguay, Avd de Chile s/n

Tel: 954 486 097

<http://www.sacu.es>

Occasional Volunteer Activities – Finally, the CIEE Student Services Department organizes occasional one-time volunteer activities such as clothing drives, a Toys-for-Tots campaign, working with children at various public school, painting/rehabilitation projects, sports events, etc. These activities are announced in our weekly newsletter, the *Noticias desde Sevilla*. All CIEE students are invited to participate in these one-time activities, for which no previous experience or further commitment is necessary. However, we do request that students who sign up for these activities commit to attending.

Specialized Volunteer Projects – We are always open to helping motivated students create their own volunteer experience. If you're interested, or have very specific volunteer interests or needs, don't hesitate to speak with one of our Student Services Coordinators.

Cultural Language Assistants - CIEE students may participate in a weekly volunteer project whereby they work as Language & Culture assistants in English in the classroom of a local public or private school. Students are NOT required to teach; however, they must commit to regularly attend and participate as their collaboration is vital for the teachers and their students. Placements are usually not made until after the regular session is underway (when final course schedules are finalized) and students must attend an informational meeting or meet directly with the program coordinator, Carolina Cisneros, at ccisneros@ciee.org.

Student Activities

Each week in the *Noticias desde Sevilla*, you'll find a listing of CIEE-sponsored cultural visits, sports activities, social events, and overnight excursions. We strongly encourage you to participate in these activities. They are a great deal of fun, and are free of charge. More importantly, they will help you make a much closer connection to the history and culture of Spain.

These opportunities are freely available to CIEE students, but in order to attend you MUST sign up before the posted deadline time with the Student Services department. Please note that if you signed up for an event, attendance is mandatory; students who do not inform Students Service that they cannot attend ahead of time or unjustified absences will receive a warning and any subsequent occurrences will result in the student not being permitted to attend any future activities. Weekday activities are often offered at varied days and times so as to avoid repeated conflict with the same classes throughout the semester, but we are limited to offering these during opening/performance hours. When multiple times/dates are offered, CIEE will post the sign-up dates for all offerings so that the student can choose. Itineraries with any special requirements (particularly in the case of hiking) for excursions will also be posted.

Resident Staff also work with local businesses that plan adventure travel, art courses, dance lessons, cooking classes, concerts, and more. There is normally a charge for these activities. Check the *Noticias* or the Student Services bulletin board in the CIEE Study Center *Palacio* throughout the semester for specific event information. Finally, students interested in specific activities not offered or published by CIEE should speak with a member of the Student Services team for advice or assistance.

Language Support during the Semester

Part of our mission is to help you gain fluency in spoken and written Spanish. Therefore, we highly recommend that all students take at least one Spanish language class each semester. Everyone can improve speaking skills and the use of the infamous subjunctive. You may take language classes for credit or on an audit basis.

CIEE also offers students special language support as needed throughout the academic year. If you need help with term papers, or with vocabulary, grammar, or pronunciation, please speak with our Director of Linguistic Services. For additional information on the Language Resource Center. For additional information on the Language Resource Center, see the *Academic Information* section.

Visa Services

Before you came to Spain, you secured a *visado de estudiante* from one of the Spanish consulates in the United States. Semester-only students should have a 180-day visa, while yearlong students should have a 90-day visa. If you believe that you do not have the correct visa, please contact the CIEE Student Services Office as soon as possible.

Students with 180-day visas are permitted to study in Spain for up to a maximum of 6 months. If you are here for one semester, you have nothing more to do. American students can travel for an additional 90 days throughout the Schengen zone as a tourist following the expiration of their 180-day visa. Beyond the 90 additional days, students risk being fined or expelled.

Yearlong students must apply to convert their 90-day *visado* into a *tarjeta de estudiante* no later than 30 days after arriving in Spain. You will receive instructions during orientation on exactly how to do this upon your arrival. If you do not attend the mandatory meeting for all yearlong students, you are responsible for getting the necessary instructions yourself. If you are a yearlong student, but continuing on with another study abroad program or provider, you should still attend this meeting.

If you are a yearlong student, but continuing on with another study abroad program, site or provider, you should still attend this meeting.

All passport holders of other nationalities should contact their Embassy in Spain for specific questions about travel to/from Spain. Please note that the student visa is only for Spain, NOT THE SCHENGEN ZONE, for which it will be necessary to consult with your embassy as to the

specific visa requirements for all countries other than Spain. CIEE cannot provide you with these details and travel to another country without the appropriate permission can result in your being denied entry or at worst returned to your country of origin.

Housing Services

Living with Spaniards, whether living in a home, student residence, or a shared student apartment is one of the most important parts of your learning experience in Spain. We believe that if you are happy in your living situation your studies will progress faster and your adjustment to living in Seville will be smoother. It also adds to your understanding of Spain and greatly enhances your overall experience. Please do not hesitate to speak with the office of Student Services if you have any questions, concerns, or suggestions.

It is important to allow yourself time to get to know your hosts and to adjust to your new life in Spain. Adjusting is not always easy, so try not to jump to conclusions about your family, roommates or housemates. Give it some time. However, if things just don't work out, don't despair. We understand that not every housing match succeeds and we are happy to help you find another home; we want you to feel comfortable in your home away from home.

Homestays

- Program participants are assigned a private room, although in some circumstances there may be another CIEE student living in another room in the home (when this is requested by both participants). We want your homestay to be a true Spanish experience. As such, our hosts have agreed not to house other American students while a CIEE student is living in their home. If this is not the case, please let us know immediately.
- Rooms come with a twin-size bed, as well as a desk, chair, and lamp for study. Bed linens and a towel are also provided by your host. Heating and cooling devices will be provided as needed.
- Your host provides you with three square meals per day, seven days a week. Adjusting to the Spanish diet and eating times can be a challenge for some students. If you have trouble, do not hesitate to talk directly to your host or to one of the Student Services Coordinators. Note that snacks are not included in your program fee. The cost for all food and drink consumed outside of normal meal times is your responsibility.
- Hosts will wash and iron up to two small loads of laundry each week. Since Spanish homes typically do not have dryers, you should expect to wait up to 6 or 7 days to have your clean laundry returned to you. Never use the washing machine yourself.
- Socializing in Spain is done “*en la calle*,” and as such it is not very common to invite friends into your home. Be sure to speak with your host prior to inviting anyone to your home. Be advised that overnight guests are normally not permitted in homestays. You must obtain the permission of your host prior to having an overnight guest; do not be surprised if your host says no. If permitted, the host may ask you to pay a small fee for lodging guests

Student residences

- Program participants are assigned a shared room in the dorm. In the case of dorm rooms, a double room will usually be shared with another CIEE student. We want your housing to be a truly Spanish experience and while it is possible to have an American roommate, the vast majority of students living in the residence are Spaniards, for which you will have ample opportunities to meet Spanish students your own age in the halls, in the common zones, at the cafeteria, etc. However, while interaction with Spanish students is practically guaranteed (particularly for those students living in *pisos*), that does not mean that integration will occur automatically. You may have to work at forming a relationship with local residents, particularly those living in the dorms. Those students who best rated this living option were those with a high degree of integration who worked hard at making friends with the local student residents.
- Rooms come with a twin-size bed (occasionally a bunk bed in *pisos*) as well as a desk, chair, and lamp for study. Bed linens and towels are also provided by your host. Heating and air-conditioning are also provided in the student residences, although the devices may vary amongst buildings.

- All students receive a key to their room following the payment of a security deposit, which also covers the television remote control. Your security deposit will be returned at the end of the semester if neither the key nor the remote has been lost or stolen.
- The student residence cafeteria will provide you with three square meals per day, seven days a week. Adjusting to the Spanish diet and eating times can be a challenge for some students. If you have trouble, do not hesitate to talk directly to your host or to one of the Student Services Coordinators. Note that snacks are not included in your program fee. The cost for all food and drink consumed outside of normal meal times is your responsibility. However, any costs related to your own cooking are your responsibility.
- Laundry facilities are available for all students. However, prices and availability may vary amongst the various buildings. Bed linens and towels will be washed and changed each week by the residence cleaning service for free. Additionally, the rooms will be cleaned on each week.
- Socializing in Spain is done “*en la calle*,” and as such it is not very common to invite friends into your home. This rule also applies to the student residences where overnight guests are NOT allowed and visitors must follow the rules established by the residence staff. Whether you are living in a dorm room or a *piso*, be sure to speak with your roommates prior to inviting anyone to your home. Adjusting to a new living environment (particularly one in a different country) is not always easy. So, be patient and keep the lines of communication open.

Shared student apartments

- Program participants are assigned a shared room in a shared student apartment with other Spanish and occasionally foreign students. There may be one other CIEE student in the apartment. We want your housing to be a truly Spanish experience and while it is possible to have another CIEE housemate, the majority of students living in the shared student apartments are Spaniards. However, while interaction with Spanish students is practically guaranteed, that does not mean that *integration* will occur automatically. You may have to work at forming a relationship with local residents and shared living situations require both collaboration and compromise. Those students who best rated this living option were those with a high degree of integration who worked hard at making friends with other residents.
- Rooms come with a twin-size bed as well as a desk, chair, and lamp for study. Bed linens and towels are provided. Heating and air-conditioning are also provided, although the devices may vary amongst rooms/apartments.
- All students receive a key to their room following the payment of a security deposit. Your security deposit will be returned at the end of the semester if nothing in the apartment has been lost or stolen.
- Meals are NOT included in this shared student residents, therefore, students are responsible for purchasing and preparing their own meals - one of the principal attractions of this option. Students will receive a modest monthly food stipend toward these costs. However, unless the student is very frugal and/or shares food costs/meals with the other housemates, it is likely that students will have to supplement these costs with their own money.
- Washing machines are available in all apartments. However, students must buy their own products including a drying rack - dryers are not common. Students should consult with other housemates or staff before using the washing machine as wash cycles and temperatures vary greatly from the US.
- Additionally, the common areas (kitchens, sitting rooms, bathrooms, etc.) will be cleaned each week.
- Socializing in Spain is done “*en la calle*,” and as such it is not common to routinely invite friends into your home. This social rule also applies to the shared student apartments where overnight guests are NOT allowed and visitors must follow the rules established by housemates and staff. Be sure to speak with your roommates prior to inviting anyone to your home. Adjusting to a new living environment (particularly one in a different country) is not always easy. So, above all, be patient and keep the lines of communication open. If you still need assistance, speak with CIEE staff immediately.

For ALL housing: homestays/student residence hall/shared student apartments

- All students receive a key to their home. Students are free to come and go as they please, but should be considerate about making noise in the early/late hours. Should this key be lost or stolen during the term, you are responsible for costs related to changing the locks in your home.
- Please do NOT leave large amounts of cash in your home as neither hosts nor CIEE, can be held responsible for lost or stolen items. Keeping valuable items in a locked suitcase or other compartment is an option. However, if you have a sizeable sum of money, the best place to keep it is in a bank!
- Be aware that the cost of utilities is much higher in Spain than in the U.S. Please turn off lights when you leave a room. Hot showers should also be brief (approx. 7 minutes) in order to conserve water. And do not run the shower/tap when you are not using it (i.e. shaving, brushing your teeth, etc.).
- Adjusting to a new living environment (particularly one in a different country) is not always easy. So, be patient and keep the lines of communication open. However, if you are ever in doubt, please speak with one of the Student Service Coordinators immediately!
- Changes in housing assignments are only permitted at certain times during the semester. These dates will be mentioned during orientation and later announced in our newsletter *Noticias de Sevilla*. It is your responsibility to keep in mind these dates and to contact CIEE in a timely manner if you want to change housing.

Health Care Services

The CIEE Study Center in Seville maintains close relationships with a number of excellent health care facilities. Should you need to make a doctor's visit while in Spain and you need advice as to where to go, please stop by the office and speak with one of our Student Services Coordinators.

- **IDEO (only manual wheelchairs)**
Calle Virgen de Luján, 19
41011 Sevilla
Tel: 954 270 465
- **ORTOPEDIA ARGENTINA (only electric wheelchairs)**
Avenida República Argentina, 19
41011 Sevilla
Tel: 954 272 046
- **ORTOPEDIA LA BUHAIRA**
Avenida de Eduardo Dato, 25
41018 Sevilla
Tel: 954 534 616
www.ortopedia-sevilla.com

Nancy, Maria, or Abraham can assist you in making an appointment so that you can get the care you need. For more detailed information, see the medical information section of this handbook.

Counseling Services

We understand that study abroad is not always an easy experience. In fact, sometimes it can be stressful. Your well-being is important to us, and staff members are always available should you need to talk. Please do not hesitate to stop by the office and tell us how you are doing.

Should you need the assistance of a professional counselor, we can put you in contact with an English-speaking psychologist. For more information, please contact one of our Student Services Coordinators.

Special Needs

We want all students to have an experience in Spain that is as productive and as problem-free as possible. If you have a special need, please let us know. We will do our very best to accommodate you.

Limited Mobility

CIEE and University Facilities: The CIEE study center is wheelchair accessible, as are the various *facultades* of the *Universidad de Sevilla* and the *Universidad Pablo de Olavide*. Should you have any problems with accessibility, please contact CIEE Resident Staff. You may also find it useful to contact *El Servicio*

de Asistencia a la Comunidad Universitaria (SACU) in the Pabellón de Uruguay (Tel: 954 487 749). SACU is the office that oversees the quality of these services at the *Universidad de Sevilla*.

Transportation in Seville: Seville has an extensive bus system with stops in all parts of the city. There is at least one bus on each route that is equipped for passengers with wheelchairs. Unfortunately, no specific schedule is available for wheelchair-accessible buses, so it is best to plan ahead and leave plenty of time to get where you are going. For late night travel and/or for greater convenience, there are specially-equipped vans available through Eurotaxi (954 476 060). When calling, make sure you specifically ask for a wheelchair accessible Eurotaxi. Both the metro and the metrocentro (tram) are wheelchair accessible.

Transportation outside of Seville: The San Pablo Airport and Santa Justa Train Station have staff available to help those with physical disabilities. From Santa Justa, the AVE, *Talgos*, *Alaris*, and *Euromed* trains are all equipped with special facilities for those with limited mobility. Unfortunately, regional buses are not wheelchair-accessible.

Wheelchair Rental: Wheelchairs can be rented and repaired at the following locations:

Useful Websites:

- www.valinet.org – Information on accessibility around Seville including museums, public areas, libraries, bars, restaurants, hotels, and much more.
- www.vialibre.es – The site for Eurotaxi. This contains information on the types of vehicles available, as well as contact phone numbers for all of Spain.
- www.miusa.org – Mobility International USA provides information to students with disabilities who want to study abroad. This includes stories and testimonials from past students.
- www.cermi.es – Additional information on accessibility around Spain.

Visually/Hearing Impaired

La ONCE: *La Organización Nacional de Ciegos Españoles* (Tel: 954 461 192) has been an extremely important voice for the visually impaired in Spain. For detailed information on La ONCE, please visit www.once.es. In 1988, *La ONCE* founded the *Fundación ONCE*, dedicated to helping people with other types of disabilities.

Useful Websites:

- www.diarosigno.com – Online news for the deaf in Andalusia.

Special Academic Needs

Tutors: CIEE provides help to anyone needing additional assistance with coursework while in Seville. Tutors are available to those who request them at no charge. Professors are typically willing to stay after class and review material for students who need extra attention.

Other Academic Needs: Students with documented learning disabilities should be in touch with Resident Staff for assistance. We will help you arrange whatever services you might need.

Psychological Needs

Counseling Services: CIEE also has both English and Spanish speaking psychologists available for counseling sessions. See the section on counseling services for more information.

CIEE ID Card

All program participants will receive a student ID/emergency phone card from CIEE. Benefits of this student ID (*carnet de estudiante*) include reductions in museum fees, cinema tickets, concerts, trains, and more. This card also allows you to participate in extracurricular activities sponsored by the *Universidad de Sevilla* such as sports teams, choirs, cine club, etc.

Reference Books and Libraries

The CIEE Study Center has a limited number of reference books available for your use. Our library primarily includes secondary sources related to your CIEE classes– criticisms, history texts, dictionaries, and other works. Please speak to reception regarding access to books in the CIEE Library. The Student Services Office in the CIEE Study Center also has a number of travel guides available for students.

You'll quickly learn that Spanish professors expect you to expand your knowledge through supplemental reading. Although no professor will explicitly say, "Read such and such," they do expect you to do independent reading. If your teacher mentions a book or author in class, you would be wise to read it. The bibliography listed in the course syllabus is also a good guide. Some books on the list may be hard to find. If you can't seem to find Smith's book X, read Jones on X instead. The primary objective is to expand your notes into mini-essays so that you can prepare for exams, which tend to be based on topics the professor has reviewed in class, rather than on the specific works assigned.

Expect to make frequent use of university libraries if you want a better grade than the acceptable 5 (C in the U.S. system). Spanish professors expect work that demonstrates outside preparation and independent reading.

There are several libraries located within and around the *Universidad de Sevilla* and the UPO. Each library has its own borrowing system and library card, so you will need to request permission to borrow books from each library you plan to use during your time in Seville. As is true in the U.S., if you check out a book, you will be held responsible for returning the book on its due date or prior to leaving Seville. CIEE will hold final grades of students who fail to comply with the basic norm of library privileges. Please note that some university libraries do not permit visiting students to check out books.

During the Intensive Session, Resident Staff will prepare a series of library tours. Please take advantage of these tours so that you know where the libraries are and how to obtain a borrowing card. Most of the libraries listed below also have study rooms if you are looking for a quiet place to study.

To review the *Universidad de Sevilla*'s library catalog, please go to <http://fama.us.es>

If you would like to do a search through the *Universidad de Sevilla*'s database of electronic resources, check out http://bib.us.es/nuestras_colecciones/recursos-e/index-ides-idweb.html.

- **Biblioteca General de la Universidad de Sevilla.** Antigua Fábrica de Tabacos—*Rectorado*
Monday – Friday, 8:00–21:00
Saturdays, 9:00–20:45
Tel: 954 551 134/32
<http://bib.us.es>
- **Biblioteca de Humanidades (Filología y Geografía e Historia).** Palos de la Frontera
Monday – Friday, 8:00–21:00
Tel: 954 551 503
- **Biblioteca de Manuales (Historia y Filología).** Antigua Universidad—between patio de Historia and patio Central
Monday – Friday, 8:15–20:30
- **Biblioteca de Historia del Arte.** Universidad—between *patio de Historia* and *patio Central*
Monday – Friday, 8:15–20:30
- **Biblioteca de la Universidad Pablo de Olavide.** Monday – Friday, 8:30–21:00.
Tel: 954 349 255
www.upo.es/biblioteca
This library also has an audio visual center, computers, internet access and an extensive periodical collection
- **Biblioteca Pública Infanta Elena.** Near the *Teatro Lope de Vega*
Avenida Maria Luisa, 8
Monday – Friday, 9:00–21:00
Saturdays 9:00–14:00
Tel: 954 712 305

Prohibited in the CIEE Seville Study Center...

The CIEE Seville Study Center has a strict no-smoking policy. Smoking is not permitted in any CIEE buildings, offices, or classrooms. Smoking is also **prohibited** at CIEE-sponsored events.

Food and drink is also not permitted in the Center, except in designated areas during lunchtime, from 2pm to 3pm. You may not drink or snack in the classroom. We appreciate your cooperation in keeping the Study Center clean and orderly.

As the signs in the restrooms indicate, it is totally prohibited to throw toilet paper down the toilet in the CIEE Study Center. As is the case with the plumbing in most historic centers of European cities, the plumbing of some older buildings are simply not equipped to handle the flushing of paper down the toilet. We understand that many students may not be accustomed to this, but even small amounts of paper cause serious blockage in the plumbing system. Thank you for your attention to this matter.

For safety reasons, students are not permitted on the Study Center's rooftop terrace. Under no circumstances should students climb the small metal staircase that leads to the terrace. Please do not use the public terrace on the second floor for tanning or sleeping.

Lastly, please remember that the CIEE Study Center *Palacio* is an academic building, and as such, we ask that noise be kept to a minimum while classes are in session.

YOUR MONEY

The Euro

On January 1, 1999, eleven countries in the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU) decided to give up their national currencies and adopt the new Euro (EUR) currency. Today, a total of twenty-three countries make up the eurozone. These countries include **Andorra, Austria, Belgium, Cyprus, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, Malta, Monaco, Montenegro, the Netherlands, Portugal, San Marino, Slovenia, Slovakia, Spain,** and the **Vatican City**.

The countries of the European Union that do not currently use the euro are: Bulgaria, Turkish Cyprus, the Czech Republic, Denmark, Hungary, Latvia, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Sweden, and the United Kingdom.

Euro banknotes and coins were first put into circulation on January 1, 2002. There are seven euro banknotes, ranging in value from 5 EUR to 500 EUR. All share the same design. There are also eight euro coins, ranging in value from 1 céntimo (1/100 of a euro) to 2 EUR. Euro coins share a common design on one side. The reverse side of each coin, however, displays a symbol of the country in which the coin was minted. Despite these different symbols, euro coins can be used in any of the thirteen countries using the euro currency.

There is a conversion calculator, providing current exchange rates for the euro, at www.oanda.com.

The Bills

500 euros
200 euros
100 euros
50 euros
20 euros
10 euros
5 euros

The Coins

2 euros
1 euro
0.5 euro 50 céntimos
0.2 euro 20 céntimos
0.1 euro 10 céntimos
0.05 euros 5 céntimos
0.02 euro 2 céntimos
0.01 euro 1 céntimo

Exchanging Dollars for Euros

U.S. dollars can be readily exchanged for euros at any number of banks and/or exchange centers in Seville. There are a few things you need to think about, however, before changing your money. The first is the exchange rate offered. This rate determines how many euros you'll get for your dollar, before transaction fees are deducted. Be aware that not all financial institutions offer the same rate. Normally, the typical exchange rate for cash is about 4% less than the official rate published in the newspaper.

The second thing to consider is the commission rate, if any, that is charged. Commission rates are an extra transaction fee charged by some institutions. These fees are most often expressed as a flat rate (ie. 5 EUR), but may also be expressed as a percentage (ie. 3% of the amount being exchanged). Be somewhat careful of exchange centers that aggressively advertise "no com-

mission,” as these locations sometimes do not offer very competitive exchange rates. Generally speaking, you’ll want to find a bank or exchange center that offers both a good exchange rate and a low commission fee.

Remember that you need your original passport with you when exchanging money. A copy is not acceptable. Be sure that you stand in the right line; often the proper line is marked with the word “*cambio*,” but this is not always the case. To save time, ask which line you should stand in when you first enter the bank.

Banking Hours

Normal banking hours in Spain are Monday-Friday from 9:00 to 14:00 and some banks on Saturdays, 9:00 to 13:00. Banks are usually closed on Saturdays during June, July, August, and September.

It is a good idea to plan ahead and exchange your money in advance, as banks close early and are closed on Sundays. Be sure you have enough cash on hand to last through the weekend.

If you are in a bind and need money when banks are closed, you can exchange money at the following after-hours locations:

- El Corte Inglés, Airport, Train Stations, Hotel Front Desk (keep in mind that these locations normally do not offer the best exchange rates).

Credit Cards and Travelers Checks

Most day-to-day purchases in Spain are made with cash and, as such, you will find that many small businesses do not accept credit cards. However, for larger purchases such as airline tickets, hotels, clothing, and gifts, using a credit card can be a convenient alternative.

If you plan to use your U.S. credit card while in Spain, please make sure to notify your credit card company. Credit card companies are becoming increasingly concerned about credit card fraud and may deny international charges if you have not informed them in advance that you temporarily reside overseas.

Credit card companies generally offer excellent exchange rates on international purchases. Still, be aware that most international credit card transactions involve a fee of around 2-3% of the cost of your purchase. The exact amount of this fee depends on the bank through which your credit card was issued. Check with your credit card company for more specific information on exchange rates and transaction fees for international purchases.

When making purchases by credit card, be sure to look closely at the credit card receipt before signing. It is becoming increasingly common in Europe for certain types of businesses to charge American credit cards in dollars, rather than in euros. Companies say it’s for customer convenience but in reality the euro-to-dollar exchange rate given is usually not favorable to the consumer. Check the slip before signing. If you see a dollar amount and you don’t like the rate, tell the sales agent that you want the amount charged to your card in euros. That way, your credit card company, not the business you are buying from, will determine the exchange rate.

The use of traveler’s checks is not at all common in Spain, and most businesses refuse to accept them as a form of payment. If you purchased traveler’s checks in euros prior to leaving the U.S., you’ll most likely need to convert them into cash. In theory, this can be done through a bank or through the company that issued the checks (ie. American Express, Thomas Cook, etc). However, local banks are increasingly reluctant to change traveler’s checks and there is no longer a local office for American Express, making this ever more difficult and all but impossible in Seville.

What about ATM Cards?

ATM cards can be a very convenient way of obtaining cash while in Spain, as they provide quick and easy access to your U.S. bank account. If you plan to use your ATM card in Spain, there are several things to keep in mind.

First, most U.S. banks charge transaction fees for international ATM withdrawals. Before using your card, check with your home bank for details on these fees. Normally, transaction fees are around 2-3% of the amount withdrawn. There may also be fees (\$2-3) for using ATMs not affiliated with your U.S. bank. Transaction fees are charged by your home bank, not the Spanish one, so check

with your home bank for details. If transaction fees charged by your bank are high, you may want to limit the use of your card or consider other options for accessing funds.

Second, take note of any withdrawal limits associated with your card. Most U.S. banks set limits on the amount of cash you are able to withdraw in any given day (i.e. 300 EUR per day limit). If you have trouble accessing the funds in your account, it may be that you exceeded your limit.

Third, the ATM card you use in Spain must be associated with a checking or money market account. Unfortunately, cards linked to U.S. savings accounts don’t seem to function in Europe.

Fourth, verify that your password is a four digit number. There are no letters on ATM keypads in Spain, so your password must be expressed in numbers, not letters. Former students have reported trouble using cards when the password contained more than four digits.

Fifth, as in the U.S., you’ll only be able to use machines that function on the same network as your card (ie. Cirrus, Plus, Interlink, Yankee 24). Make sure that the machine you are trying to use displays one of the network symbols found on the back of your ATM card. Should you have trouble finding a machine, check with your home financial institution, as they should be able to give you the location of a machine that functions on your network.

Lastly, you may be able to use a credit card (rather than an ATM card) to obtain cash advances from automated teller machines. Interest rates on cash advances, however, normally begin to accrue from the date on which the money is withdrawn. As such, credit card cash advances can be prohibitively expensive and should only be used as a last resort.

As in the United States, be cautious when using ATM machines in Spain. Try to use machines that are in well-lit, familiar locations. Be particularly aware of your surroundings when entering your PIN or withdrawing cash. Once you finish your transaction, put your money and your card in your wallet immediately. There is no need to count your cash when standing on the street corner. In general, use common sense and be alert when getting money from an ATM.

Opening a Bank Account

If you have come to Spain with a large amount of cash, we suggest that you open a local non-resident bank account, as this will minimize the risk of theft. Otherwise, opening a bank account is not normally necessary. If you need to open a bank account, please ask the Administrative Director, Salvador Parra, for assistance.

How to Wire Money in an Emergency

If your parents need to send you money in an emergency, the best option is an international wire transfer via Moneygram or Western Union. General information including FAQs on performing international wire transfers can be found at www.moneygram.com or www.westernunion.com.

General Prices of Everyday Things...

- **Stamps** within Spain, around 36 *céntimos*
within Europe, around 65 *céntimos*
to the U.S., around 80 *céntimos*
to the U.S., priority around 2 EUR
- **Newspaper** 1 EUR and 2 EUR on Sundays
- **Food/Drink** Coca-cola, around 1.25 EUR
Coffee, around 1.10 EUR
Draught beer, around 1.10 EUR
Draught beer and *tapa*, around 3 EUR
Dinner at a cheap restaurant, 8-10 EUR
Dinner at a nice restaurant, 20-30 EUR
Dinner at a VERY nice restaurant, 30-60 EUR
- **Hair Cut** Men 6-12 EUR, Women 10-20 EUR
- **Cell Phone Use** 5-15 EUR per week, depending on how much you talk!
- **Hostel per Night** 25-35 EUR per person

How Much Are You Going to Spend?

According to information from former CIEE participants, the average student spends between 100 and 150 EUR per week, NOT including major traveling or heavy shopping. Keep in mind that individual spending habits vary and that exchange rates fluctuate. These figures serve only as a benchmark. Students have spent well under (and well over) this estimate. Furthermore, the more you travel, the more you will lose out on program sponsored and paid-for activities such as meals at home, trips and other activities.

GETTING AROUND TOWN

The Local Bus System

Seville is a manageable city with an excellent system of public transportation. Buses run from 6:00 until 23:15. There are also special late night buses (*lineas nocturnas*). These run every hour from midnight until 2 o'clock in the morning. Some lines may have additional hours on Fridays and Saturdays. If you need to take a bus, there are several payment options for you to choose from:

- You can directly pay the driver. Although the driver gives change, try to have the exact fare ready. The price is 1.40 EUR.
- If you are going to be using the bus often, it is more economical to buy a *tarjeta multiviaje* at a local Tussam office, *kiosko*, *estanco*, or the *Puntos de Información* in Gran Plaza, Prado, San Sebastian, and Plaza Ponce de Leon. This is a rechargeable card that can be purchased (or borrowed) for 1.50 EUR and money can be added to the card at the above mentioned locations, as well as the ticket machines at the *tranvía* stations (Prado, Puerta de Jerez, Archivo de Indias and Plaza Nueva). The minimum that must be added to your card is 7.00 EUR for a *bonobús sin transbordo* or a *bonobús con transbordo* (this option includes transfers made within 1 hour of starting your journey). For more information, call TUSSAM at 902 459 954 or visit their website www.tussam.es.

There is a special bus service which runs to the airport that costs only 4.00 EUR one-way and 6.00 EUR round trip. See the *Sightseeing and Travel* section for more information.

Bus Route Information

You can pick up a bus route map at the CIEE office or at TUSSAM in Plaza Nueva. You can also check out the routes at www.tussam.es. You'll find information and maps in the section called **Itinerarios de Líneas**. There is also a very useful section called **Como Ir A**. Simply put in your departure point and desired destination, and you'll receive information on the best route to take.

The Metro

On April 2, 2009 Seville inaugurated its subway system. For the moment there is only one metro line (*línea 1*) but there are plans to include three more lines in the near future.

The route starts in a small town outside of Sevilla, Mairena del Aljarafe and runs to the towns of Dos Hermanas/Montequinto. There are stops in the central Seville *barrios* of Los Remedios, la Puerta de Jerez, El Prado, and Nervión, as well as a stop for the campus of the *Universidad Pablo de Olavide*.

The cost of the metro depends on the zone, or saltos. There are three different saltos. The price of a one-way ticket if you stay within only one zone costs 1.35 EUR; within two zones costs 1.60 EUR; and within all three zones costs 1.80 EUR. If you plan on using the metro often, it would be better to purchase a *bono sin transbordo* (for a one-time fee of 1.50 EUR) as it offers a more economical rate: 0.82 EUR for one zone; 1.17 EUR for two zones; and 1.37 EUR for three zones. In addition, you can purchase a pass or *bono con transbordo* which allows you to transfer from the metro to the tram or *tranvía* (for example: from metro to tram in El Prado de San Sebastián) or buses at a discounted rate (up to 20%). Tickets and passes can be purchased at automated machines which accept coins, bills and select credit/debit cards.

The operational hours of the metro are:

6.30h to 23.00h Monday - Thursday	7.30h to 2.00h Saturday
6.30h to 2.00h Friday and the day before a holiday	7.30h to 23.00h Sunday and holidays

For more information check out their web page at <http://www.metrode-sevilla.es>.

Sevici

All across the center of Seville you'll find bike rental stations administered by the company JCDecaux. To use these bikes, you must first purchase a subscription or *abono*, of which there are two types:

- The ***abono de corta duración*** is valid for one week, and can be purchased directly from the automated kiosks located at the bike stations. This *abono* costs 12.30 euros. Only debit and credit cards are accepted as a form of payment. You cannot pay for the *abono* in cash.
- The ***abono de larga duración*** is valid for one full year and costs 30.76 euros. To obtain this type of *abono*, you must complete an online form (available on the website under *Abónate*). Processing can take as much as 3 weeks for which CIEE recommends doing so as soon as possible.

Please note that "*abono de corta duración*" involves a security deposit, which reduces the credit limit on your credit card by 150 euros for the duration of the *abono*.

Each time you take a bike from a station, the first 30 minutes of use are free. After the first 30 minutes, users are charged at an hourly rate depending on your subscription and duration of bike rental. To avoid additional charges, always be sure to return your bike to a bike station within 30 minutes. You should also check to make sure that your bike is correctly locked in place, after each use. Please be sure to ALWAYS keep the receipt upon returning your bike. In case of a broken machine, a mistake or an incorrectly locked bike, this is your ONLY proof of return.

In Seville there is a *carril bici* which is green route next to or sometimes on the sidewalk which is for bike users only. You should always ride your bike on this path.

For more information, contact SEVICI at www.sevici.es or, by telephone, at 902 011 032. There is also a claims office in the Plaza de San Francisco (Edificio Laredo).

Taxis

In Seville, it is relatively easy to find a taxi. If you can't seem to locate one with a green light (the signal that they are unoccupied), you can always head to one of the larger hotels where finding a taxi is almost guaranteed. You can also call for a cab at one of the following numbers:

- **Radio Taxi** 954 580 000
- **Tele Taxi** 954 622 222
- **Radio Taxi Giralda** 954 512 816

Please note that when calling a cab, the meter normally starts running before the taxi arrives at your apartment. The driver starts the meter when he or she takes the call, not when you enter the taxi.

One of the main things that you need to be aware of when taking a taxi is whether or not the driver is charging you the correct fee. Unfortunately, taxi drivers sometimes overcharge, particularly when the customer is foreign. You'll find a list of official rates in each taxi.

If you believe you have been overcharged for taxi service, or there has been any inappropriate behavior or remarks, just ask for a receipt with the driver's identification number. The receipt should also list your pick-up point and destination. There is no need to argue with the driver. If necessary, you can make a *reclamación* the next day. The minimum fee during the day is 3.58 EUR with added charges for late nights, weekends, holidays, luggage, etc. There is a fixed rate for transportation between the airport and Seville. This rate (depending on time of day) is between 21 EUR and 25 EUR, but with supplemental charges for pieces of luggage, as well as taxis petitioned by phone.

SECURITY ISSUES

Staying Safe

While Seville is certainly a beautiful and magical place, you must never forget that this city is just as much a part of the real world as any other. Crime exists in Seville, however, violent crime is significantly less frequent than American cities. The most common crimes seem to be robberies, purse snatchings, pickpockets, and cell phone theft. Sadly, foreigners (including students) are often the target.

As in any big city, you need to be cautious during your stay in Seville, especially late at night. Use common sense and be aware of what is going around you at all times. Stay alert and hopefully your experience in Spain will be problem-free. Follow these steps when travelling as well!

Here are some other bits of advice to help you stay safe in Seville:

- **Don't walk alone at night.** Most robberies against CIEE students have taken place after midnight and usually when alone, so you need to be particularly cautious at night. If you are out after midnight, take a taxi, and always ask for a receipt.
- **Carry your CIEE Emergency Phone Number with you at all times!** If you need assistance, call the local police (092) or the CIEE Emergency Phone Number (696 918 949) if you would like to talk with a staff member. Keep in mind that staff cannot always solve the problem at that time.
- **If you don't absolutely need it...leave it at home.** This includes large sums of cash, credit cards, ATM cards, passports, checkbooks, driver's license, backpacks, cameras, and purses. It makes sense - if you aren't carrying your valuables with you, they can't be lost or stolen.
- **Never leave valuables unattended.** If you go to a club or bar, keep your belongings with you at all times. Don't be surprised if your bag, jacket, or cell phone disappears while you are off dancing or talking with a friend. If you are working on a computer at a café, make sure that your backpack or purse is completely secure. That way you don't have to worry about someone walking off with your things while you are concentrating on something else. If you leave your valuables unattended, even for a moment, you most likely won't find them when you return.
- **Make a lost document kit.** Make photocopies of your passport, credit cards, ATM card, driver's license, student ID, birth certificate, and/or other valuable documents. Put these photocopies in an envelope and leave it at your home. If your documents are lost or stolen, having these photocopies will make the process of getting replacements much easier.
- **Carry your keys and money in your front pocket.** If you are in a crowded area - such as on the bus, on the street, in a bar, etc. - you should put your valuables safely in your front pocket. This makes it much harder to steal. Students are responsible for replacing lost keys.
- **Avoid carrying your home address and keys in the same place.** If a thief has your keys and knows where you live, there is a chance that your home will be robbed as well. If your keys are lost or stolen, you need to report this to your host immediately. In most cases, you will be responsible for the cost of changing your home's locks. The cost can be anywhere from 100 EUR to 300 EUR.
- **Do not hitchhike or accept rides home from strangers.** Do not approach cars if they stop to ask a question, this is a typical ploy
- **Drink responsibly.** A glass or two of beer can affect coordination, as well as one's sense of judgment. Students are very easy targets when they get drunk. Don't increase your risk of crime, accident or sexual assault. If you choose to consume alcohol, drink in moderation.
- **Be careful when using mobile telephones.** A good deal of theft occurs while students are talking on phones - don't become distracted while talking on the phone. Be aware of your valuables and your surroundings.
- **Watch out for kids on motorbikes.** "Snatching" is a fairly common type of crime in Seville. Young kids on mopeds pass by and grab your purse or cell phone. If you are talking on your cell phone in the street, hold on to it tightly. If you are carrying a purse, carry it with caution. If your purse or cell phone is grabbed, LET GO!

- **Exercise with a friend.** If you plan to exercise outdoors, do so with a friend or with a group. It is safer that way, and more fun! Jogging in the park or along the river should always be done during daylight hours, either at sunrise or just before sunset. Keep in mind that jogging in the middle of the day is not a healthy option either as the temperature can easily surpass 100 degrees in late Spring, Summer and early Fall.
- **Don't resist.** If you happen to be robbed, it is usually best to give up your valuables. There is no need to risk injury by struggling or resisting. Documents can be replaced. Your physical safety is much more important.

What Do I Do if I am Robbed?

If you are a victim of a crime, please do the following:

- **If you need emergency assistance, call for help.** You can reach police, fire, and ambulance by calling 112. Resident Staff can be reached outside of normal office hours at 696 918 949. However, please be aware that after office hours there is little that we can offer other than support.
- **Cancel credit cards and/or ATM cards.** Lost or stolen credit cards should be reported immediately, using the contact numbers provided below. If you need assistance, please speak to Resident Staff.

Mastercard	900 971 231
Visa	900 991 124
American Express	900 810 029
- **Report the crime to the police as quickly as possible....**in Spanish, *poner una denuncia*. You'll need the report for insurance purposes and for replacing certain lost documents, such as your passport. In any case, reporting the crime to local police is always a good idea. In some cases, you can place your *denuncia* 24 hours a day via the Internet at www.policia.es/denuncia. In any case, you will have to stop by the nearest police station to sign the report in order to make it official.
- **Visit the CIEE office and complete a Crime Incident Report.** We send annual statistics on crime to the local law enforcement agencies, which help to make the city a safer place. We also share general statistics with our program participants, so that they can be better informed and prepared.

Sexual Aggression / Inappropriate Sexual Behavior

Please report any incidents of sexual aggression, inappropriate sexual behavior, or gender discrimination to your Program Director or the Director of Student Services. Students may also want to contact:

- **Asociación Asistencia a Víctimas de Agresiones Sexuales**
c/ Alberto Lista, 16
41018. Sevilla.
Tel: 954 905 649
Fax: 954 903 146
a.amuvi@teleline.es / www.violacion.org

Counseling Services are available through the Department of Student Services. Additionally, we can inform you about options in case of unsafe sex, reproductive health, STDs and other concerns.

A Quick Note on Traffic Safety

Spanish drivers tend to be rather impatient. Running red lights, speeding, and driving in the wrong direction on a one way street all seem to be common occurrences in Seville. As such, you need to be extremely defensive when you walk around the city. In Spain, drivers, not pedestrians, rule the road.

Try to always cross the street where there is a traffic light or a *paso peatonal*. Always look both ways before you begin to cross...even if you have the right of way. Cars often go speeding through an intersection, even when there are pedestrians in the crosswalk.

In the center of town, be particularly careful on small streets that have little or no sidewalk. Often, you'll need to step in the street to let another pedestrian pass by. Look before you step. Otherwise,

you may find yourself getting clipped by a car approaching from behind. You should also be careful as you exit buildings. Many building entrances (such as in the CIEE Study Center) open directly onto the street, so look both ways before exiting.

You should never walk on the green bike paths as these are only for cyclists. If you are caught you can be fined 70-90 EUR.

Police Stations in Seville

• Sevilla – Centro	Alameda de Hércules	Tel: 954 289 557
• Sevilla – Triana	c/ Betis	Tel: 954 289 506
• Sevilla – Nervión	Avda. Cruz del Campo, 17	Tel: 954 573 160
• Sevilla – Los Remedios	Santa Fé, 1	Tel: 955 474 265
• Sevilla – Macarena	C/ La Barzola	Tel: 954 375 085
• Sevilla – Sur	c/ Castillo Alcalá de Guadaira, 17-bajo	Tel: 954 618 501

The specific emergency phone number for the local police is **092**.

MEDICAL INFORMATION

What Do I Do if I Am Sick?

FARMACIA DE GUARDIA

Pharmacies (*farmacias*) are usually the first logical choice for any non-urgent symptoms or basic health needs. If you do not need to see a doctor, but simply need advice about the appropriate non-prescription medication, then consulting with your local pharmacist is the quickest, easiest, and often cheapest solution. While some pharmacies still close during the middle of day, many are open from 9:30 in the morning to 9:30 in the evening - some uninterrupted. Please note that any medications purchased without a prescription from a physician will usually not be reimbursed by insurance companies. If you need a prescription filled outside of normal business hours, there are 24-hour pharmacies (*FARMACIAS DE GUARDIA*) open. To find the closest one to you, check the local paper or call 902 522 111. The pharmacy in your area also has information posted on the door indicating where the nearest *farmacia* is located.

MINOR PROBLEMS OR ILLNESSES

If you have a mild condition (cold, flu, stomach problems, etc.), one option is a local walk-in clinic such as the URMESA medical center in Triana. Walk-in appointments are usually quite quick, easy, and relatively cheap - approximately 45,00 EUR payable in cash or by credit card. CENTRO MÉDICO ARENAL is also a full service health care center, although it is necessary to make an appointment. In either case, please make sure that you save the receipt and any medical report or prescriptions issued, as these will be necessary in the case of reimbursement with an insurance company.

URMESA

c/ Pages del Corro 142, 1º (Triana)
954 272 200
Hours: Monday – Friday: 9:00 to 13:00 and 16:30 to 20:00
House call: 902 300 019

CENTRO MÉDICO ARENAL

c/ Pastor y Leandro, 13 (Centro)
954 293 338
Hours: Monday – Friday: 9:00 to 13:00 and 16:30
www.centromedicoarenal.es

MORE SERIOUS ACCIDENTS OR URGENT MEDICAL PROBLEMS

If you find you have a more serious or urgent medical problem, we suggest that you go to the emergency of a private hospital such as HOSPITAL INFANTA LUISA (Triana) or CLÍNICA

SAGRADO CORAZÓN (near the Parque María Luisa). This is only recommended for more serious issues as a walk-in clinic or house call is often a simpler and faster manner of solving most minor illnesses. Simply go to the reception desk marked *Urgencias*. These hospitals are open 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.

Hospital Infanta Luisa

c/ San Jacinto 87
Tel: 954 330 100

Clínica Sagrado Corazón

c/ Rafael Salgado 3
Tel: 954 937 676

Note: If you have a medical emergency and need an ambulance, call 112 for assistance. Once you are in the hospital, be sure to notify Resident Staff. We can be reached 24 hours a day at 696 918 949.

DOCTOR APPOINTMENTS AND MORE SPECIALIZED CARE

Student Services Coordinators, Nancy, Maria, and Abraham, can make an appointment for you if you need to see a specialist (dermatologist, gynecologist, podiatrist, etc.). If you would like someone to accompany you, please let us know. CIEE can also provide you with options for sexual and reproductive health, safety, prevention, testing, and treatment.

MENTAL HEALTH NEEDS

The CIEE Study Center in Seville works with both English and Spanish speaking psychologists who can assist you. For more information, please speak with the office of Student Services.

UAS (Universal Assistance South, S.L.)

The CIEE Study Center in Seville works with UAS to provide students with an additional resource in the form of independent medical advice and assistance in English while in Seville. UAS is an independent business specializing in providing a range of medical assistance (including mental health, dental, etc.) for foreigners based out of the HOSPITAL VIAMED - SANTA ANGELA DE LA CRUZ (Seville), as well as several neighborhood health centers for specialties. Benefits of UAS include priority attention for CIEE students, possibility of direct billing to your medical/travel insurance, 24/7 English helpline, possibility of house call service, and free transport to HOSPITAL VIAMED - Santa Angela de la Cruz*. You only need identify yourself as a CIEE student. Always bring your passport and insurance card for your primary healthcare provider (either through your parents and/or your university).

Emergencies

Go directly to HOSPITAL VIAMED Santa Angela de la Cruz, Avda. de Jeréz, 59 (Sevilla);
OR call 24/7 emergency helpline: 619 773 883
**will send you a taxi/ambulance for free or an ambulance*

Appointments with any specialists:

call: 619 773 883 / 954 694 204
sevilla@uniasouth.com

Your Insurance Policy

INext/Nationwide-Seven Corners

Phone Number 1-317-582-2684 (when calling from abroad, call collect)
1-877-852-6767 (when calling from the U.S., toll-free)
Address: Seven Corners, Inc.
303 Congressional Blvd.
Carmel, IN 46032
Fax: 1-317-575-2256

Please make sure your parents have the above policy information, as they may need it for making any inquiries or claims. CIEE is not responsible for processing claim forms or following up on late payments.

COVERAGE

Each participant is covered by a travel insurance policy designed to help cover the cost of accidents and/or routine sickness while abroad. Coverage begins two weeks before the program start date and continues for 365 days covering accidents or illnesses NOT incurred while in the US. Please note that the Nationwide/Seven Corners Group insurance is designed as a secondary policy. Students covered by a personal/parental/school insurance plan should continue that coverage while in Spain, and MUST use that as their primary insurance. Nationwide/Seven Corners will not approve any claims that are covered by the student's primary insurer. CIEE does NOT have this information so you must contact your primary insurer directly.

For a complete description of the benefits and provisions of the Nationwide/Seven Corners plan, students should carefully read the policy information made available on their web page <http://www.inext.com/inextweb/guestpages/>

It is important that you read your policy very carefully and note exactly what is (and what is not) covered.

PAYMENT

Students should expect to pay for all the costs of medical care up front and in cash. Doctors in Spain do not normally accept credit cards so please make sure that you take cash with you for any medical appointment. After making payment, you can file a claim with your insurance company for reimbursement. KEEP ALL OF YOUR RECEIPTS. It is also a good idea to keep the boxes from any prescribed medication. You'll need these things in order to submit your claim.

Because Insure America is a secondary policy, students should contact their primary insurance company first, and later file a claim with AIG Nationwide/Seven Corners for any amount not covered by the primary insurer.

Average Cost of Medical Care in Seville

- **Doctor Visits** General – 45 EUR
 House Call – 109 EUR
 Specialist – 100 EUR
- **X-Ray** 30 EUR approx
- **Blood Test** 18-60 EUR approx

FILING A CLAIM

Once you feel better, you'll need to complete an insurance claim for reimbursement. To make a claim with Nationwide/Seven Corners, you'll need to begin by contacting the insurance company by telephone. From Spain, collect calls can be made through an English-speaking AT&T operator by first dialing the toll-free number 900 990 011 and when prompted by the automated voice service, students must say or dial the number 1-715-295-5452 to connect to the Nationwide/Seven Corners claims office. You will need to specify that you wish to make a collect call when prompted.

During the phone call, a Nationwide/Seven Corners representative will collect information regarding your claim and complete an insurance claim form. You will need the basic policy information included on your card. The completed form will then be sent to you BY REGULAR MAIL. Upon receipt, you'll need to review the claim form for accuracy, sign the form, and return it to Nationwide/Seven Corners along with any pertinent documentation such as original receipts, etc.

In the interest of time and money (i.e., bank processing time and finance charges associated with cashing an international check), it may be advantageous (though not required) for the you to request that Nationwide/Seven Corners send payment to your home address in the United States.

COMMUNICATIONS

Post Office Locations

Seville has one main post office located in the center of the city. There are also several other smaller post office locations. Post offices are most useful when sending packages or for mail that needs special handling. If you only need stamps, go to a nearby *estanco*. The price is the same, and you'll save yourself the headache of standing in line.

Main Post Office

Avda. de la Constitución, 32
(across the street from the Cathedral)
954 224 760 / 902 197 197
Monday – Friday: 8:30–20:30
Saturday: 9:30 –14:00

Other Post Offices

c/ San Jacinto	954 333 748
c/ San Vicente	954 905 104
Avda. de la Raza	954 615 695
c/ J. A. Cavestany	954 417 758
Avda. Cruz Roja	954 353 238
c/ Virgen de Begoña	954 589 041
c/ Efeso	954 671 280

Sending UPS and Express Mail

Mail Boxes, Etc. locations in Seville handles UPS express mail service as well as other shipping needs. There are stores in Nervión (c/ Camilo José Cela, 1), the Center (c/ Jesus del Gran Poder 45), and Los Remedios (c/ Madre Rafols, 4-6). UPS will also pick up packages for express mailing. For general information, you can contact www.mbe.es. Here are some other international express mail companies we recommend:

- **Mailboxes, Etc.**, c/ Camilo José Cela, 1 (Nervión), local 5, 954 636 413, C/ Jesús del Gran Poder, 45 (Centro), 954915519
- **MRW**, c/ Virgen de Montserrat, 4 (Los Remedios), 954 280 585 www.mrw.es
- **SEUR**, 902 101 010, www.seur.es

Student Mailboxes

Each program participant has a student mailbox in the CIEE Study Center *Palacio*, near the restrooms, under the staircase. You should check this mailbox frequently, as Resident Staff leave notes and other important information for students there.

Cards and letters sent via regular mail, as well as express mail flat envelopes (DHL, FedEx, UPS, etc.), may be received at your mailbox address. For security reasons, CIEE will not accept packages at this address. Please be sure to have all packages/boxes sent to your Spanish home address once this is available to you on-site.

Your student mailbox address is as follows:

YOUR NAME

CIEE Study Center in Seville
c/ Muñoz y Pabón 9
41004 Seville
SPAIN

Receiving Packages from Home

Receiving packages in Spain can be fairly problematic and often quite expensive. International mail service (both public and private) is often slow and costly. For these reasons, we suggest that your family and friends avoid sending packages while you are studying abroad. If you urgently need to receive a package, we suggest that the package be sent by air parcel post or express mail. This will hopefully allow for a more timely delivery. Please note that you must have packages sent directly to your home address. As mentioned above, due to security concerns, under no circumstances can we receive packages for you at the CIEE offices. Here are other things to keep in mind regarding packages:

IMPORT TAXES: Import taxes are imposed on certain goods sent through the mail. These charges can be quite high (often more than the value of the goods themselves) and must be paid by the receiver (that means you) before final delivery is made. Tell senders to be extremely careful in how they complete the customs declaration form for your package. Remember, the information on this form is for import tax purposes, not for insurance. We suggest that the sender provide a complete description of the package contents and, in most cases, the words "UNSOLICITED GIFT." Import taxes are a real problem for students. One student was charged \$80 in order to receive a package that was filled with nothing but candy and brownie mix. Don't let this happen to you! Even used personal items can be subjected to import taxes. For a more

detailed explanation of the above, please consult the following website (information is listed in English) <http://www.correos.es/ENG/02E-EnviarPaq/03-PaqInternacional/02E03-adtpostales.asp?pestanía=%27E>.

Make sure that senders have tracking information for all packages sent to Spain in case they get lost. Unfortunately, there is nothing we (or you) can do to track down a lost package from this end. The sender needs to contact the shipper.

Contact your family and friends and remind them not to send you packages within the last month of the program. If delivery is delayed, you probably won't receive the package before you leave. Again, CIEE is not responsible for delayed delivery, and we cannot assist you in having the package returned to the United States. You'll need to contact your host family personally should anything arrive after your departure.

PRESCRIPTION MEDICATION: Please note that it is illegal to send prescription medication through the mail. Students should bring enough medication with them to last for their entire period of study. If you need to refill a prescription while in Spain, please speak with a Student Services Coordinator so that we can assist you.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS: If you move from one homestay to another, notify your family and friends of your new address immediately. If packages are mistakenly sent to your former address, contact your former host family personally to arrange a pickup. CIEE Resident Staff will not be able to help you track down lost or misdirected packages from home.

FLOWERS: If you are lucky enough to receive flowers from a loved one, have them sent directly to your homestay address. Sadly, many beautiful flower arrangements have withered in the CIEE office, waiting for a student to pick them up. Play it safe. Have flowers sent to your homestay.

Faxes

Students may receive faxes at the CIEE Study Center. All faxes should be sent to:

Your full name
c/o Name of Resident Coordinator of Your Program
Fax number: 011-34-954-22-24-70

Any faxes received will be placed in your student mailbox at no charge.

CIEE staff will also send a fax to your school at no charge, if related to academics. Other types of faxes must be sent at your own expense. WorkCenter (c/ San Fernando) will send a fax to the U.S. for about 10 EUR for the first page and 5 EUR for each page thereafter. Mailboxes, Etc. (c/ Camilo José Cela in Nervión) offers a CIEE student special rate of 4 EUR for the first page and 1.50 EUR each pages thereafter.

Internet and E-mail

Here are some internet cafes:

- **WorkCenter** Avenida de la Buhaira, 14 (Nervión)
- **Internet Multimedia Center** c/ Adriano (Arenal)
- **Mailboxes Etc.** c/ Camilo José Cela (Nervión)

COMPUTER ACCESS AT THE CIEE STUDY CENTER: The CIEE Study Center has 13 work stations available for student use. Terminals are available on a first-come, first-served basis. During peak hours, usage time should be limited to no more than 25 minutes.

The Seville Study Center also offers wireless access for those with wireless-enabled laptops. Please check with Student Services at the beginning of the semester for instructions on how to connect to our wireless router and for specific policies related to this service.

Lastly, CIEE students are provided with a limited amount of free printing in the Study Center. At the start of the term, students will receive an email with instructions on printer access, along with a user name and password.

COMPUTERS AT THE UNIVERSIDAD DE SEVILLA AND UNIVERSIDAD PABLO DE OLAVIDE: If you are taking *Universidad de Sevilla* courses in either the Business School or in the *Tabacalera*,

you'll have access to a wireless internet connection in the *facultad*. To receive a wireless password, please speak to the Resident Coordinator of your CIEE program.

Students taking courses at the *Universidad Pablo de Olavide* can also take advantage of a campus-wide wireless connection. To obtain a password, simply speak to a staff member in the UPO's Center for Foreign Students. The UPO campus offers a 60,000 square foot library with free Internet access and other multimedia resources, along with several smaller computer labs that UPO students may use free of charge, with advance reservation.

WIFI THROUGHOUT THE CITY: Wifi hotspots where students can connect for free to the internet are growing and while there are still establishments that charge for internet use (such as Starbucks), an ever-increasing number of establishments (café, bars, restaurants, etc.) and public spaces (libraries, civic centers, plazas, etc.) are offering free internet connection for customers and clients. Please see a member of the Student Service department for more information.

Making and Receiving Phone Calls

PHONE CALLS FROM YOUR HOMESTAY

Phone calls to/from your homestay can be a bit tricky (this is not possible from the student residence or the shared student apartments). Most of the time, if you ask first, your host will not mind if you *receive* incoming phone calls. Just remember two things. First, if you get calls from the United States make sure that people remember the time change. As you can imagine, it's not so pleasant for others in your home to be woken up in the middle of the night by a phone call from the U.S. Second, don't tie up the phone for hours talking to your friends. Call waiting and voicemail are not common in Spain, so your host might miss calls if the phone is occupied for long periods of time.

You are not allowed to make an outgoing call from your homestay (nor can you from the student residence or shared student apartments). In fact, your family may have a dial lock on the telephone to prevent outgoing calls. Don't get offended, it has nothing to do with you. Telephone companies charge a high per minute rate for phone use, even for local calls, so Spaniards tend to be very concerned about outgoing phone calls.

NOTE: Even if you are using a pre-paid telephone card (*tarjeta telefónica*), you may not be able to use your host's phone. We have had several hosts complain about being charged for calls when made with such cards. If you are allowed to use the phone, please make sure that you dial a 900 number. These numbers are toll-free in Spain.

CALLS TO AND FROM THE U.S.

To call the United States from Spain, you first need to dial 00 + 1 (country code for U.S.A.) + area code + phone number. Ex: 00 - 1 - 630 - 555 - 4321. Check a copy of the yellow pages or white pages for other country codes.

To call Spain from the U.S., your friends and family will need to dial 011, then 34 (country code for Spain), and then your local phone number.

USING A U.S. CALLING CARD

To use one of the following U.S. calling cards, you simply need to dial their toll free numbers:

- **AT&T Dial USA Direct** 900 990 011
- **MCI World Phone** 800 099 357
- **U.S. Sprint** 900 990 013

USING A PRE-PAID CALLING CARD

There are several different pre-paid calling cards in Europe. One of the cheapest for calling to the U.S. is Eurodirect. A 6 EUR Eurodirect card provides about 180 minutes of calling time. Other pre-paid cards are Eurocity, People Call, Printel Card, and Tarjeta Universal. Phone cards of all types can be purchased at most any *estanco*, *kiosco*, *cyber café*, and supermarket. They vary in value from as low as 5 EUR to 30 EUR. They vary in value from 5 EUR to 30 EUR. The amount

of minutes depends on the price and the type of telephone used (toll-free numbers use more minutes and cell phones often use less).

USING A PUBLIC TELEPHONE

Public pay phones are easily found in Seville. Pay phones are operated either with coins or with pre-paid calling cards which can be purchased in *estancos* or *kioskos*. Generally, pay phones are a cheap calling option for local calls. The cost depends on the length of time you are on the phone, but a quick local call to a land line will cost around 22 *céntimos*. Keep in mind that calls placed from a pay phone to a cell phone are often much more expensive.

USING A CELL PHONE

Many students find that using a cell phone is a convenient and efficient way of communicating while they are abroad. Please read the "Guide to Buying Your Spanish Cell Phone" found in the orientation packet for more information. This detailed guide will help you understand the cell phone industry in Spain and to decide whether or not you would like to buy one. However, we cannot advise you about which telephone operator or phone plan to choose. This depends greatly on the use that you will give your phone and can vary from one student to the next.

IMPORTANT: If you are concerned about saving money, you should never call the U.S. directly from your cell phone. The cost of calling directly to the U.S. from a cell phone is approximately 4 EUR per minute.

COLLECT CALLS

Collect calls to the United States can also be made through an English speaking AT&T operator by first dialing 900 990 011. The automated voice system will prompt you to dial the number, select the type of call to be made (collect) and say your name.

800/900 NUMBERS

Similar to 1-800 numbers in the United States, phone numbers that begin with 800 or 900 are free of charge in Spain. Some cell phone services, however, block 800 / 900 dialing. If this is the case with your service provider, you'll need to dial these toll-free numbers from a landline. Please note that phone numbers starting with 901 or 902 are not free. Dialing 901/902 numbers can involve high per minute rates, whether calling from a cell phone or landline.

OPERATORS AND DIRECTORY INFORMATION

If you need assistance, you can reach Telefónica's directory information at 11888 or 11825. This service costs about 43 *céntimos* for the connection and then one euro and five cents each minute thereafter.

- **National Information** 11888
- **International Information** 11825

If you have a cell phone, your cell phone company will have their own operators and directory information. Be careful on the costs of these calls. Costs vary according to provider and time of day when the call is made. Calculate about 80 cents for the first minute and 60 cents each additional minute thereafter. There are different numbers to dial depending upon whether you are calling from a cell phone or from a "fixed" phone (*fijo*).

- **Orange** 1414 (*fijo* or *móvil*)
- **Movistar** 1485 (*fijo*) 1004 (*móvil*)
- **Vodafone** 1444 (*fijo*) 123 (*móvil*)

RELIGIOUS SERVICES

Getting involved in a church, or at least attending services, can be a great way to become more comfortable in Seville. For some students, this is a great place to begin building relationships.

If you are interested in joining an English-speaking Christian Bible Study Group, please contact the representative of Trinity Christian College at 954 226 431. These meetings are Wednesday 7:00 pm in calle Prosperidad in Triana.

Below is a list of neighborhood churches. Keep in mind that this is a short, very limited list of religious services. If you don't find what you are looking for, please stop by the office and we will do our best to help.

Adventists

Seventh Day Adventists 954 579 537
c/ Cefiro, 2 (Nervión)

Assembly of God

Iglesia Evangélica de la Trinidad 954 575 808
c/ Baltasar Gracián, 16 (Nervion)
Services: Sunday 11:00

Asambleas de Dios de España 954 182 733
c/ Marchena, 25 (El Porvenir)
Services: Sunday 11:00

Baptist

Iglesia Bautista de Sevilla Este 954 405 011
c/ Casiodoro de Reina, s/n (Sevilla Este)
Services: Sunday 11:00

New Life 954 254 468
c/ Lepe, 16

Brethren

Iglesia Prosperidad 955 600 127
c/ Prosperidad 35B (Triana)
Services: Sunday 11:00

Iglesia Betania 954 762 983
c/ Castilla 63 (Triana)
Services: Sunday 11:00

Iglesia Baltasar Gracián 955 575 808
c/ Baltasar Gracián 16 (Nervión)
Services: Sunday 11:00

Buddhist

Centro Budista Camino del Diamante 656 581 617
c/ Yuste 9 (La Alameda)

Catholic

These can be found in every neighborhood, but here are a few to get you started:

Barrio de Triana

• La Estrella, c/ San Jacinto, 41 954 332 186

Barrio de Los Remedios

• Nuestra Señora de Los Remedios, c/ Arcos, s/n 954 451 471
• Sagrados Corazones, c/ Juan R. Jiménez, 22 954 451 980

Barrio de Nervión

- San Bernardo, c/ Santo Rey, 23 954 531 327
- San Benito, Luis Montoto 954 539 577

Barrio del Centro

- Capilla de la Universidad, c/ San Fernando, s/n 954 228 393
- Hospital La Santa Caridad, c/ Temprano, 3 954 223 232
- Capilla Real de la Catedral, Plaza Virgen de los Reyes, s/n 954 214 971

Barrio de la Macarena

- Basílica de La Macarena, c/ Bécquer, 1 954 901 800 / 954 370 195

Barrio de El Porvenir

- Parroquia San Sebastian, c/San Salvador 1 954 626 569

Church of Christ

Iglesia de Cristo

- c/ Mariano Benlliure 29 (Nervión) 954 723 397 / 616 228 247

Jewish

Sinagoga

- c/ Bustos Tavera, 8 (Centro) 945 210 412

This is a very small community and some former students have expressed that it was difficult to form part of the congregation. The services are usually held at a person's private residence, as opposed to an actual synagogue

For more information about the Jewish community in Spain, access <http://www.jewishspain.info/>

Latter Day Saints

Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints

- c/ Feria, 110 (Centro)

Muslim

Mezquita

- Plaza Ponce de Leon 9 (Centro) 954 215 821

Pentecostal

Iglesia Cristiana Pentecostal

- c/ Navarra, 18 (San Jerónimo) 954 067 057

Protestant

Bretren Church / Iglesia Prosperidad

- c/ Prosperidad 35B (Triana) 955 600 127

Iglesia Evangélica de Hermanos Betania

- c/ Castilla 63 (Triana) 954 762 983

Nueva Sión, 9

- Plaza Candelaria, 9 954 444 361 / 954 658 891

Reformed Episcopal

Iglesia de la Ascensión

- c/ Sta. María de los Reyes 6 954 360 254

Reformed Presbyterian

Iglesia Presbiteriana Reformada

- c/ Huesca 3 954 658 441

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ACADEMIC FACTS

Introduction to Academic Culture in Spain

The Spanish university system differs in many ways from that of the United States. CIEE Seville Resident Staff make every effort to explain these differences to you during orientation. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact us for clarification.

The largest and most prestigious Spanish universities are run by the state. An overwhelming majority of Spanish students want to enter these state universities, not private ones. This means that there are many students (over 75,000 currently at the *Universidad de Sevilla* and 10,000 at the *Universidad Pablo de Olavide*) and overcrowding may be a problem. Degree curricula are determined by the state. Because of the size of the university system, power has become concentrated in individual departments within the *facultades* (colleges of the university). Bureaucracy is everywhere. Paperwork is never-ending and rules and regulations exist for everything. Flexibility and special exceptions are not the norm in the daily administration of the Spanish university system.

Teaching methods and styles are different. In Spain, there tends to be less classroom discussion and an expectation on the part of the professors that students will do a great deal of independent reading in order to learn as much as possible about the subject at hand. Professors expect students to go beyond the ideas broached in class lectures by citing secondary sources and other scholarly works on exams and papers. Repeating what the professor said word for word in an exam will not guarantee an excellent grade. Grading standards are tough, and many a brilliant Spanish student has given thanks for a “C” earned in a class for which they were well-prepared.

Relationships between students and teachers are more formal. Being a *catedrático* (a tenured professor) is a big deal in Spain; it is a position of prestige and pride. *Catedráticos* have passed several state exams to get the position they have. Student evaluations do not play a role in securing nor maintaining university teaching jobs. This means that the professor is not concerned about entertaining students or keeping their attention. The professors show their expertise through lectures—whether interesting, dynamic, or boring. Just like in the United States, some professors may be wonderful communicators and others less so. In order to succeed, it is paramount to be proactive in your communication with your professor. Even if your Spanish classmates do not do so, you should not hesitate to ask questions during or after class. Moreover, make appointments with your professors at their office hours for clarifications and to find out what they expect from you. If you ever feel as though a professor’s behavior is inappropriate in an academic setting, please talk with Resident Staff so that we can help.

Studying in a European University. Both universities in Seville have a European atmosphere due to the large number of ERASMUS students in classes. The ERASUMS program started in 1987 and is the European equivalent, more or less, of American study abroad programs. ERASMUS stands for the European Regional Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students. The name ERASUMS also refers to the Dutch philosopher, Erasmus, who traveled and lived in many different parts of Europe. Students may study for a period of three months to one academic year in a European university participating in the program. The exchanges are direct—this means that if there is one Italian in your class from the University of Padua, there is one student from the University of Seville studying in Padua. Spain is the number one recipient of ERASMUS students with most studying in Madrid, Granada, and Valencia. Nevertheless, Seville is an extremely popular destination for European students, particularly from Italy, France and Germany. The “Europeanization” and “internationalization” of the Spanish university classroom has many advantages and one of them for you is that the Spanish language becomes the official language of communication. Just do not be surprised if everyone is not a *sevillano* in your classes!

Online Placement Test (OLPT)

Prior to arriving in Seville, you took the OLPT. The purpose of the OLPT is to support your linguistic and academic goals while studying in Seville. You will attend a class during the intensive session that has been specially designed for students of a similar language level, based upon the results of the placement test. The OLPT is not a Pass/Fail test, nor will you receive a grade.

Rather, this test will help identify which classes will offer you, as an individual, the best linguistic and academic support throughout the regular university session.

It is very important to complete the exam in a timely manner. The time and date of completion serve as one of the criteria we use for final class registrations in Seville.

Online Exit Exam

Before you leave Seville, you will be asked to take the online exit exam. This is a specially designed exam that will allow you (and us) to measure the progress you have made in your Spanish language skills during the semester. In order to compare the OLPT and the exit exam the two tests will have the same structure, that is, the same number of sections as well as the same scoring method.

Class Meeting Times

Classes on all CIEE Seville programs meet Monday through Friday, from 9:00 until 21:00. Friday is considered a class day, not a part of the weekend. Students are expected to attend any make up classes or mandatory meetings scheduled on Fridays.

PLEASE DO NOT MAKE ANY TRAVEL PLANS UNTIL YOU HAVE YOUR CLASS SYLLABI TO CONFIRM REQUIRED CLASS RELATED ACTIVITIES.

Regular classes at the *Universidad de Sevilla/UPO* are scheduled from Monday to Friday, from 8:00 until 21:00. Final exams for regular university classes may be scheduled for before the Christmas break in the fall. However, the official exams take place in January. For the spring semester, professors may schedule early exams for early June. The official exams are held sometime in June. Regardless of when you take your exam, **please do not make any travel plans until final class schedules are complete!**

Changes of Course Selections

Coordinating class schedules is a reality of university life, and this is no different here in Seville. Due to scheduling issues, students may have to make changes to their pre-registration. This is accepted under the following circumstances:

- **When students are required or opt to take a language class, given the results of the OLPT, or on the recommendation of the Program Director;**
- **When the schedules of pre-selected classes conflict;**
- **When pre-selected classes have been closed;**

Resident Staff will make every effort possible to assist students in making changes to their pre-registration schedules based on academic needs. However, closed classes, conflicting class times, and class cancellations are realities of academic life, both in Spain and in the U.S. It is important to note that changes to your pre-registration for non-academic reasons – no early classes, no late classes, no classes on Tuesday/Thursday, no classes on Friday – are not considered valid reasons.

The student is responsible for ensuring that his/her home university accepts all course changes. If you make changes to your pre-registration form once on-site, we highly recommend that you have these **changes approved in writing by your home campus advisor**. You should keep copies of all approval forms for when you return to your home school.

Add-Drop Period

All students must register for a minimum of 15 credits per semester. You may take as many as 18 semester credit hours. You may make changes to your schedule and **finalize** your semester registration during the first week of the regular university session. This is known as the “Add-Drop period.” If no changes are made during this first week, then the original registration form, signed by you, will be sent to the CIEE office in Portland and to your home university. Students taking **regular university classes** will have an extra week to finalize regular university classes, so that they have the opportunity both of having a one-on-one meeting with resident staff to receive recommendations, and of

visiting as many regular university classes as they are interested in and thus have a first glimpse of these classes before making their final registration. See the ALA section for more details.

Grades

In general, grading is different here than in the United States. A passing grade, “C,” is acceptable, normal, and welcomed by many brilliant Spanish students. There is no grade inflation in Spanish universities. A “C” means average or acceptable.

However, this does not mean that every grade will be a “C.” What it does mean is that students will have to work much harder to receive a “B” or an “A.” How? Complete extra readings from the course bibliography, write an excellent paper, show you know the material by referring to out-of-class readings in midterms or finals, attend class regularly, and participate actively in class discussions. If a professor mentions a work during lecture, read it. Include references to such works in your essays and papers. Students who do so stand out from the average student and usually receive better grades.

Most CIEE students perform very well in class. Some students have earned a 10 (A) and others have failed, but the range in between is great and varied. We make every effort for students to have a challenging academic experience, without frustration.

If you fail to appear to take the final exam, you will receive a *No presentado* (NP) from the professor. For CIEE, an “NP” is translated into an “F.”

CIEE does not allow students to take any classes “Pass/Fail.” If you are interested in this option, you need to work with your study abroad advisor. If approved, your grade will be converted from a letter to a pass/ fail at your home school.

Incompletes

If, due to extenuating circumstances, you are unable to complete the requirements of a class and would like to request an incomplete, please speak to your Resident Director. The Resident Director will determine whether or not your request will be granted. If approved, an incomplete grade will be placed on your CIEE academic record.

Please note that you must have an agreement, in writing, with the professor that outlines both the assignments that must be completed and the deadlines for completion. When the professor hands in a revised grade, CIEE will send the revised grade to your home university. If the outstanding work has not been completed by the agreed upon due date, the incomplete grade will automatically turn into an “F” and notification will be sent to your home school.

NOTE: Incompletes will not be given to students who want to leave the program site early without justifiable reasons.

Mid-Semester Exams and Reports for CIEE Classes

In the middle of the semester you will take midterm exams for CIEE classes. This week is clearly identified in your semester calendar of events and important dates that you received during orientation. Your professors will let you know the exact date of your midterm exam in class.

If you have too many midterms on one day, you may speak with your Resident Director and the course professor to reschedule the exam for the **Friday** of the midterm week. We understand that having more than two midterms in one day may be too much, so please take advantage of this opportunity if you think you need it.

NOTE: Midterm exam schedules for Cursos classes and regular university classes do not exist!!! Please do not make travel arrangements around the CIEE midterm week as you may have university midterms either before or after this week.

Cursos professors usually give you back the midterm exam so that you know what grade you received and why. It is important to go over the exam with the professor so that you understand expectations. If the professor does not give the exam back to you, please be sure to ask him/her to do so either in a private meeting or in class. All students have the right to go over their exams with professors.

CIEE professors send mid-semester reports for those students whose progress in class is not satisfactory for reasons such as poor grades, too many absences, problematic attitude, or behavior in class. A copy of the report is also sent to your home advisor in the U.S. and you. If you receive such a report, we urge you to talk to the Resident Director about your situation. In most cases, slow progress in class work can be corrected.

Withdrawals

If, after the Add-Drop period, for **extenuating circumstances** you feel as though you cannot continue in a class (personal illness, family emergency, special on-site conditions, etc.), you must speak with the Resident Director. Students may not withdraw from classes due to level of difficulty, boring professors or poor grades in midterm exams. The academic calendar for each semester clearly indicates the last day to withdraw from a class, which is usually immediately after the midterm week of the regular university session.

Students in such situations must bring written approval from their **study abroad advisor** at home to withdraw from the class. Approval from academic advisors related to the major will not be accepted. This approval may be sent via e-mail to your Resident Director. However, you must **personally** come to the CIEE office before or on the final date of the withdrawal period to fill out and sign the necessary forms. You will receive a “W” (Withdrawal) on your CIEE grade report.

Please keep in mind that your sending school may have its own policies concerning possible “withdrawals” while studying abroad. **The sending school has the final word on approving or not approving a requested withdrawal.**

If you decide to not complete the requirements of a class after the final withdraw date, you will receive an “F” on your grade report. There are no exceptions to this policy. CIEE follows the same general practices and procedures as U.S. universities.

NOTE: Students in the IBC program MUST follow CIEE withdrawal policies and UPO dates.

Time for Class Preparation

Please use common sense when planning the semester schedule. As at home, you need to dedicate some weekend time to study, prepare, and complete extra readings and class assignments. The amount of time you decide to spend on each class is an individual choice. Just like at home, you are expected to spend at least two hours of outside class preparation for every hour of class. This is the same in the U.S. and Spain. If done faithfully, you should earn more than a passing grade.

Punctuality

You should have enough time in between classes to arrive in a timely manner. If you are coming from home, please leave early enough to get to class before the professor begins. Some professors may give students an extra five minutes before they begin. As a general rule, you should not enter the classroom if the door is already closed. Late arrivals are disruptive and disrespectful to the other students in the class.

NOTE: If you are more than 15 minutes late for class, your professor will count that as a ½ absence. Arriving more than 30 minutes late will count as one absence.

Attendance

Seville Study Center Attendance Policy for All CIEE classes: Students are not permitted to miss class. If you miss more than two classes without a valid excuse, the professor will automatically lower your final grade by one-half point (on a 10-point scale). Additional unexcused absences will result in further half point reductions.

Please note that this policy does not “allow you two absences” without penalty. Most classes allocate a portion of the final grade to participation/attendance. If you miss two classes, your grade for participation will be lowered and this will affect your final grade. Please keep this in

mind when planning your semester calendar. If you want to receive a 10 in your classes, then you must attend every day.

NOTE: Other host institutions (UPO, regular university classes, Cursos para Extranjeros) may have a different attendance policy. Please check with your Resident Director or professor to understand what the policy is. The above policy is only for CIEE classes.

You are expected to attend all of your classes. If there are extenuating circumstances that warrant not being able to attend classes (severe illness, for example), you or your host must contact staff from Student Services. They will provide an “Excused Absence Form” to your Resident Director if the situation warrants it. It is your responsibility to contact the professor regarding any missed work, information or materials during your absence.

Students who miss more than 6 classes without justification will fail the course.

Students who fail to attend classes regularly receive a written warning from the Resident Director. Continued absences may lead to dismissal from the program. CIEE does not grant program fee refunds to students who are dismissed.

Students are not permitted to travel away from the program site while classes are in session. Visits from parents during the semester do not justify absences. Travel with parents while classes are in session is not considered an emergency and will not be excused. Only weekend and vacation travel is permitted.

Responsibility for final grades is borne by the individual student. Many students travel extensively during their semester abroad. Such travel enriches your experience and helps you understand better the differences within Spain and the differences between Spain and other European countries. Nevertheless, please be advised that taking a trip is not a justifiable excuse for missing classes. Weekend travel cuts into study time necessary to earn more than simply a passing grade. You are in charge of your own schedule and time.

Departing from the Program Early

Students are required to complete the academic program including all examinations and submission of papers prior to departing the site and to stay at the program location until the final date of the program, as announced in the program materials and semester calendar. CIEE professors do not give early exams so please schedule your return flight after the last day of the program. If you are taking courses at University of Seville or University Pablo de Olavide you have to stay at Seville until the final day for classes (December if you are taking early exams, or January for Fall semester. And June for Spring semester).

Academic Honesty

CIEE subscribes to standard American norms requiring that students exhibit the highest standards regarding academic honesty. Two important principles are considered when defining and demanding academic honesty. These are related to the fundamental tenet that one should not present the work of another person as one's own.

The first principle is that examinations, quizzes, and other tests must be done without assistance from another person, without looking at or otherwise consulting the work of another person, without access to notes, books, or other pertinent material (unless the professor has explicitly announced that a particular test is to be taken on an “open book” basis). This includes the use of cell phones and text messaging during a test.

The second principle is that any use of the work of another person must be documented in any written papers, oral presentations, or other assignments carried out in connection with a course. This includes work downloaded from the Internet. If you have any questions about how to cite the works of others, please contact your professor or Resident Staff directly.

NOTE: In a foreign language-learning context, the rules of academic honesty apply to NOT using computer based automatic translating programs. Be aware that these programs usually produce rather poor, to not say incorrect, translations and professors are actually smart enough to identify

when such programs have been used. If you do your own work and even make mistakes, you will learn more!!!

Students in violation of this policy will receive a failing grade in the class.

Fichas

Each of your *Cursos para Extranjeros* or regular university courses' professors will ask you to fill out a ficha. This is an index-sized card with your personal information and a photograph, if requested. Fichas for *Cursos para Extranjeros* courses are provided by professors. *Universidad de Sevilla* professors may request you buy them at the *consejería* of the corresponding *facultad*. The cost is about 15 *céntimos*. Sometimes we have these for classes in *Filología* and *Geografía e Historia* in the CIEE academic office for your program, so stop by to ask before you buy them.

All of your grades are listed on these *fichas*, as well as dates of absences. Professors also make comments on any pertinent information. These *fichas* are important as they document information which may come in handy if a grade is contested. Make sure you hand in one to each of your university professors.

Policy on Grades

CIEE subscribes to the view that grading is a part of teaching and, therefore, it is important for students to understand the rationale behind the grades they receive, especially poor grades.

In study abroad it is often difficult for a student to be in contact with a professor after a course has finished. However, we provide a mechanism for students to receive comments from professors after they return home. If you have received a grade you do not understand, you can request the Grade Inquiry or Appeal Form from the Resident Director who will send it to you electronically. Students sometimes ask if they can appeal a grade they believe to be inappropriate. Although appeals can be submitted, they rarely result in grade changes. Following policies that are universally in effect in U.S. colleges and universities, CIEE believes that, except in rare cases of egregious discrimination or blatant unfairness, each professor has the final say as to the grades assigned to his/her students.

In addition, students sometimes claim that a Grade Report has an error, either failing to show a course the student took or, more often, including a course the student believes he/she dropped or withdrew from. You can use the Grade Inquiry or Appeal Form to submit this type of claim to CIEE.

Linguistic Support Center and Language Tutorials

The Language Resource Center is located on the top floor of the CIEE Study Center Palacio. The opening hours of the Center are announced each semester. You may also schedule an appointment outside these hours. CIEE language professors and Spanish graduate students majoring in teaching Spanish as a foreign language at the Universidad de Sevilla staff the center. Students are encouraged to seek any help necessary related to writing in Spanish.

CIEE also organizes language tutorials for students in order to help them overcome linguistic barriers in reading, writing, comprehension, and speaking, which may affect their progress in content classes taught exclusively in Spanish. This is a wonderful opportunity to improve language skills on a one-on-one basis and to spend time with Spanish students of a similar age and background. Please stop by the CIEE Language Resource Center for more information about this opportunity.

Student ID Cards

All students receive a student ID card issued by CIEE in conjunction with the Universidad de Sevilla. Primarily, this card allows students to participate in various extracurricular activities sponsored by the university, ranging from sports teams to cultural activities. This student card may also offer fee reductions at museums, cinemas, and other cultural sites.

Students taking regular university classes and *Cursos para Extranjeros* will receive another ID card from the *Universidad de Sevilla*.

All students taking classes at the *Universidad Pablo de Olavide* receive a student card as well. This card allows you to use the library, participate in student organizations, and join the sports facilities on campus.

If you do take out books from the university libraries, please keep in mind that you are held responsible for those books. You must return all books prior to leaving Seville. CIEE will hold grades of students who do not follow this basic norm of library borrowing.

Yearlong Students

FOR LIBERAL ARTS, TEACHING DEVELOPMENT, BUSINESS AND SOCIETY AND COMMUNICATION, NEW MEDIA AND JOURNALISM STUDENTS

Yearlong students in these programs are encouraged to take at least one regular university class with Spaniards. During the spring semester, yearlong students do not have to repeat the intensive session. All yearlong students must be back in Seville by the Thursday before the regular university session begins. The specific date is announced prior to departure for break. Yearlong students need to have their academic schedules confirmed and class conflicts resolved before the end of the CIEE fall semester.

Note: Yearlong students who are not on-site in January **MUST** leave a working e-mail address with Resident Staff so that time schedules may be sent and registrations finalized.

If you are in Seville in January, CIEE invites you to take the special, intensive session literature course specifically designed for yearlong students. This class is called “Short Stories from Spain and Latin America”. If you take this class during the intensive session, then you only have to take four classes (12 credits) during the regular university session.

You should work with your advisor on obtaining an approved program of study for the spring semester. This will help you select classes which will not only fulfill graduation requirements, but set specific goals to be achieved during your year abroad. We recognize that these goals may change during your stay in Seville. Please be in touch with your advisor so he/she can advise you properly. Continuation on any CIEE program in Spain is conditional upon successful completion of coursework from the previous semester.

MOVING TO ADVANCED LIBERAL ARTS

Students staying for the academic year may want to move to Advanced Liberal Arts for the second semester. Resident Staff will encourage qualified and interested students to do so. The primary difference is that students in ALA take most of their classes during the regular university session with Spaniards in direct registration classes. Having been in Seville for five months, most yearlong students have the confidence and preparation necessary to perform well in these classes.

Students changing from one program to Advanced Liberal Arts do not have to be on-site for the intensive session in January. However, if they are interested, they may take the Short Story class during the spring intensive session. Students must register for at least 15 credits for the entire semester.

MOVING FROM LANGUAGE AND SOCIETY TO ANOTHER CIEE SEVILLE PROGRAM

If you transfer to another program from Language and Society, you must be on-site for orientation and the January intensive session. No exceptions will be made. If you are traveling and cannot return to Seville on time, you will not be accepted to the other program. All transfer students are conditionally accepted until final grades from the other program are received. Students must register for at least 15 semester credits.

MOVING FROM ANY OF THE OTHER CENTER PROGRAMS

Students transferring from one center program to another are advised on an individual, case-by-case basis as to whether or not they have to be in Seville in January for orientation and the intensive session. Students must register for at least 15 semester credits.

Brief History of the *Universidad de Sevilla*

The *Universidad de Sevilla* celebrated its 500th Anniversary in 2005! The origin of today's university is the *Colegio de Santa María de Jesús*, founded by Arcediano Maese Rodrigo Fernández de Santeaella at the end of the 15th century. In 1505, Pope Julius II granted this college the authority to issue degrees in theology, philosophy, law, medicine, and art. By 1551, the Council itself gave Maese Rodrigo's foundation the Royal Endorsement by which the statute of *Estudio General* was granted. Thus the old college officially became a university and enjoyed the same privileges, as did other universities in the Kingdom.

It was established in this statute that the university would be divided into four *facultades* or schools: theology; cannons and laws; medicine; and art. It would also issue the titles of “Bachelor”, “Licentiate” and, “Doctor” in all the schools, together with that of Master in the School of Arts.

The 18th century was a time of major changes, as the Age of Enlightenment was taking place throughout Europe, though more timidly in Spain. Charles III supported Pablo de Olavide's new Study Program (1768), which became the cornerstone of modern universities. Alongside the former schools, a course on mathematics was included which illustrated how important instruction in sciences had become at the time.

During the reign of Charles III and after the expulsion of the Jesuits, the university obtained by Royal Decree the building previously owned by the Jesuits (*Compañía de Jesús*) on Calle Laraña. This building has been totally renovated and is today the School of Fine Arts. The adjoining church of the Annunciation is still as it was those days and is considered the university's church.

At the beginning of the 19th century there was yet another reform of university teachings that would be implemented in two different directions: the small universities would close down and become part of the *Universidad de Sevilla*, as well as the Universities of Baeza and Osuna. All universities adopted the syllabus of the University of Salamanca.

This integration of all Spanish universities came with the adaptation of new studies, the creation of new professorships and schools, the creation of the School of Medicine, and the organization of the School of Sciences, among other changes. There also appeared new seminars and specialized libraries. They reformed the School of Philosophy and Humanities and eliminated the School of Theology.

By the middle of the 20th century the *Universidad de Sevilla* moved to the *Real Fábrica de Tabacos*, a huge building designed by engineer Van der Beer during the reign of King Ferdinand VII.

In the 70s, the university included the Technical Superior Schools of Architecture and Civil Engineering. In the 80s, Economic Studies and Pharmacy became part of the university structure. The School of Sciences was divided into the Schools of Biology, Physics, Chemistry, and Mathematics.

Today, the 1978 Spanish Constitution grants all public universities the right to be governed by their own statutes under the principle of the Autonomy of all Universities. This put an end to a long history of centralism but it has also been the cause of a recent and strong debate about the role of public universities in the increasingly competitive world of education.

Founding of the *Universidad Pablo de Olavide*

In the early 1990s, the Madrid central government granted the 17 Autonomous regions of Spain the power to set up their own local universities. Inspired by this new power and the desire to create innovative, internationally-oriented, and modern universities, the *Junta de Andalucía* (regional government) founded the *Universidad Pablo de Olavide* (UPO) in 1997.

The UPO is named after Don Pablo de Olavide, an *andaluz* who served as a diplomatic emissary of King Charles III during the 18th Century. He lived most of his life in Peru. Upon his return to Spain he was the principal author of the reforms of higher education in Spain. Don Pablo de Olavide drafted a new study program for universities which included more science and math

classes in the curriculum of all majors. Most importantly, he is known for his commitment to creating a higher educational system informed by international collaboration and solidarity.

The UPO is the second state university in Seville and has a student body of approximately 10,000. The campus is located about 30 minutes by bus or metro from the city center on a campus of 136 hectares. The university enjoys modern classroom space, an open library system, several sports areas and pavilions, state of the art science laboratories, and even dormitories.

The UPO offers undergraduate degrees in non-traditional majors such as humanities; social work; environmental science; law and business/economics (joint degree program); sports sciences and physical education; translation and interpretation; nutrition and dietetics; political science; sociology; and biotechnology. Some classes for business majors are also taught in English.

At the graduate level, the UPO has a wide offering of masters and doctoral programs, rated the second best in all of Spain based upon the quality of education. Many graduate students come from Latin America, Asia, and Europe. The university has a strong commitment to second language acquisition for all majors and promoting international experiences for students at the academic and professional levels.

Most UPO professors have studied and lived outside of Spain. Classes are intimate and teaching styles, interactive and participatory.

Academic Websites

UNIVERSITIES IN SEVILLE

- **Universidad Pablo de Olavide** www.upo.es
- **Universidad de Sevilla** www.us.es

FOUNDATION FOR THE INTERNATIONAL PROMOTION OF SPANISH UNIVERSITIES

- www.universidad.es

EDUCATIONAL SYSTEMS IN SPAIN AND OTHER EUROPEAN UNION COUNTRIES

- www.eurydice.org

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

- **Commission for Cultural, Educational, and Scientific Exchange between the United States and Spain** (Fulbright Commission): www.fulbright.es
- **NAFSA** Association of International Educators: www.nafsa.org

SPANISH ORGANIZATIONS AND INSTITUTIONS

- **Instituto Cervantes** www.cervantes.es

A comprehensive site with information about Spanish culture and language. You'll find everything from photos of Spain to virtual tours, language games, and forums.

- **Real Academia de la Lengua Española** www.rae.es
This site offers Spanish dictionaries online.
- **American Association of North American Programs in Spain** www.apune.org
This site includes information on visa, travel, and other American university programs in Spain.

Holidays and Fiestas in Spain

NATIONAL HOLIDAYS

The following calendar should serve as a supplement to the program calendar you receive during orientation. Please keep in mind that stores, banks, and other institutions tend to close on these days. Try to participate in the *fiestas* as they certainly offer a distinct outlook on the culture of big cities, small cities, and pueblos.

- **October 12** Hispanic Day (*Día de la Hispanidad* or *Día del Pilar*)

- **November 1** All Saints' Day
- **December 6** Constitution Day
- **December 8** Immaculate Conception
- **December 25** Christmas Day
- **January 1** New Year's Day
- **January 6** Epiphany
- **May 1** Labor Day
- **August 15** Assumption Day

AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITY HOLIDAYS

Each autonomous region of Spain has its own holiday schedule. The dates listed below are for the *Comunidad Autónoma de Andalucía*.

- **February 28** Day of Andalusia
- **Thursday before Easter** Holy Thursday
- **Friday before Easter** Good Friday

LOCAL HOLIDAYS

Each city of Spain has its own holiday schedule as well. The dates listed below are for the city of Seville.

- **May 30** *San Fernando (Patron Saint of Seville)--which in some years is NOT a holiday...check the calendar!!!*
- **60 days after Easter Sunday** *Corpus Christi*

UNIVERSITY HOLIDAYS

The dates for these holidays are in the academic calendar you receive during orientation. The specific dates change each year.

- **Christmas**—classes end before Christmas and begin again after the 6th of January.
- **January 28**—St. Thomas of Aquinas
- **Easter**—classes end the Friday before *Semana Santa* and begin the Monday after Easter Sunday.
- **Feria** (Seville only)—classes end the Friday before the *Feria* begins and resume the Monday after the *Feria* ends. This takes place two weeks after Easter Sunday, in April and sometimes in the beginning of May. Read more about *Semana Santa* and *Feria* in the Culture, History, and Traditions chapter.

DIRECT REGISTRATION

The Spanish Higher Education Structure follow that of U.S. Higher Education, with a "Graduado" degree (which began to be implemented in 2008-09-this is similar to the U.S. Bachelors Degree), Masters degree (new Masters programs began in 2006-07), and Doctoral Degree.

Grado: first cycle

First cycle programs have 240 ECTS (equivalent to four years) and lead to the *Graduado* degree. Study includes end of course projects, external practicums or other training activities.

Máster: second cycle

Second cycle programs have between 60 to 120 ECTS (with an expected duration of between one to two years) and will lead to the degree of Master. They include a Master thesis.

Master programs are open to holders of *Graduado* degrees or equivalent diplomas of other European Area institutions, as well as graduates from other geographical areas from universities of a similar level.

Doctor: third cycle

The third cycle leads to the Doctor's degree awarded after at least three year's study and research, as well as the submission of a thesis.

Universidad de Sevilla www.us.es

The list of web addresses that appears for each school has been updated as of 1 June 2012. If the list of web addresses that appears for each school has been updated as of 1 July 2013. If you have a problem getting to one of the pages, go to the Centros Propios section on the Universidad de Sevilla's main web page (<http://www.us.es/centros/propios>) Please feel free to contact Resident Staff for assistance: José Luis Martínez jmartinez@ciee.org.

SCHOOL OF PHILOLOGY (FOREIGN LANGUAGES) www.siff.us.es

The Philology School (from the Greek word that means "love for the word," meaning the language and the literature of a given language) includes the following language and literature departments and majors: **Arabic, Classical, English, French, German, Hispanic Philology**. And two news degrees: Double Degree in German Language and Literature and in Primary Education and Double Degree in French Language and Literature and in Primary Education.

Please keep in mind that many classes in this School are taught in the foreign language being studied. Therefore, you should have a strong language background and have a very detailed knowledge of the foreign culture that you are going to study.

The Arabic and Classics Departments offer very interesting content classes (in Spanish) which are very popular among CIEE students. You should, nevertheless, have a strong background in the subject areas: history, religion, mythology, culture, and philosophy.

The Hispanic Language and Literature Department is logically the most popular area of studies among students. It has a large offering of Spanish Language and Linguistic classes, plus Spanish and Latin American Literature courses.

In order to keep up with the language and linguistic classes, it is necessary to have a strong background in both areas. Moreover, the student should be familiar with the concepts that are used in these academic disciplines and should have a high level of Spanish. The Spanish Language classes are aimed at deepening the understanding of the language itself, while linguistics courses have to do with topics as varied as explaining the human capacity for speaking. Do not forget that these classes are designed for Spanish students. If you are interested in taking classes in language/linguistics, we recommend that your major or minor be Spanish. In addition, you should already have taken at least two linguistic courses at your university.

If you want to study literature you should know what you actually want to study. You should keep in mind that you may be at a disadvantage given the fact that the majority of the Spanish students have studied in varying degrees of depth the texts and the different literary periods in high school. Furthermore, these students already have completed their first year of university classes and as a result have a great deal of experience in literary criticism. In order to avoid having great difficulties in these classes your major or minor should be Spanish, you should have taken at least *three* literature classes (excluding the "survey" ones) and, of course, have a high level of Spanish. The genre that you chose is also important. Narrative or prose and theater are always more accessible to the student, while poetry requires having taken specific poetry courses and being familiar with the terms and elements that one needs to undertake a lyrical analysis.

You should also have a background in the historical time frame during which the literary work was written. The time periods include literature of the Middle Ages, the Renaissance and Baroque, the 18th Century, or the Modern Period. You should know something about the time period, major events and characters, aside from having knowledge of the literary works.

The Spanish Language Department also offers some content classes in history, culture and civilization, both of Spain and Latin America. These are designed for language majors, not history majors, making them less specific than classes offered at the History and Geography School. As a result, many of our students who are language majors enjoy taking these classes in the Philology School rather than in the History School.

SCHOOL OF GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY <http://geografiaehistoria.us.es/>

There are four degrees offered in this school listed below:

ANTHROPOLOGY

Students interested in taking a class in this department should have taken an anthropology or sociology class beforehand. The professors assume that, like the rest of the Spanish students, you already know the terminology as well as the concepts of each theory that is discussed in each class. Classes belonging to the "second cycle" (which correspond to the 4th and 5th years of study) are especially technical and the professors use specific language for every topic presented in class. You must have a high level of Spanish to be able to do well in these classes.

HISTORY

A student must be very careful in choosing classes from one historical time period or another. If you are going to take a class in contemporary history, you must have a strong base in modern history. If you are going to study current history, you must have a strong base in contemporary. The distribution of historical periods is as follows:

- **Modern** history starts in the 17th Century up until the French Revolution (1789.)
- **Contemporary** history begins in 1789 until the XXth Century.
- **Current** history studies the historical context of what is taking place today.

If you are going to take a class in this department, we assume that you have already taken at least two history classes at your university with a grade of B or higher. Keep in mind that the classes of the Second Cycle (4th and 5th year) require an almost bilingual level of Spanish because the language related with the studies is more sophisticated.

The Latin American History Department has a very rich offer of topics related with Latin America—the Catholic Church, Relations within the Americas, Finances, Economy, The City, City Development, etc.

Without a doubt, if you are interested in Latin American studies, it is worth considering the subjects which are offered in the different History departments.

GEOGRAPHY

The geography classes are divided into two branches, human and physical. In the physical branch, the classes have a scientific and mathematical focus. If you want to take a class from this area, you should have a science background, including logarithms.

In the human branch, the classes have a less scientific approach and a more economic one. The divisions are urban, agricultural, population, demographics, territorial order, and development. It is necessary to have a strong knowledge in advanced microeconomics and advanced macroeconomics to be successful in these classes.

ART HISTORY

The Art History major is recommended to students with a certain background in Universal History or in Spanish History who are interested in the relationship between different historical periods and the artistic creation of a given time period. This department has an ample offering of classes related to the following subjects: pre-historic, Latin American, medieval, classical, modern, and contemporary topics in Spain as well as in Andalusia, Portugal, Latin America, and Europe. The Contemporary Cinema class is very popular among CIEE students.

LAW SCHOOL www.derecho.us.es

Many of the courses offered are yearlong, making the semester-long class offering rather small. If you have not taken law classes, you should not take any of the non-recommended courses. If you have studied law before arriving in Spain and your Spanish is almost bilingual, you may take any class.

SCHOOL OF WORK SCIENCES <http://centro.us.es/fct/>

This is a new academic discipline in Spanish Universities. The objective of these studies is to provide an adequate education in the theoretical and technical bases of work organization and the management of personal. Students also look at the legal aspects of working and the state social security system. This school offers an interesting variety of law, economics, sociology, psychol-

ogy, accounting, management, and history classes. Given the interdisciplinary approach of this department, it is recommended to take any of the classes that you find most interesting.

SCHOOL OF COMMUNICATION <http://fcom.us.es/>

This School offers three different majors: **Journalism, Audiovisual Communication, Publicity and Public Relations**. Academic focus becomes more specific and much of the work is “practical”, which means that there are lab classes, group work or special projects to complete outside of class.

An indispensable prerequisite to take any class in this School is to have a **very high level of Spanish**, especially since technical language is used in these classes. Your major—or at least your minor—should be Communications or something similar in order to take any one of these classes. You must, therefore, have taken a minimum of 3 courses in the subject area of choice with a grade no lower than a B.

Moreover, students should be prepared to receive a great deal of theoretical information from the professor. In some of the writing classes, it is very important to know the spelling rules of the Spanish language. The professor can fail students for mistakes in spelling, written accents included.

SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY <http://centro.us.es/filosofia/web/>

Many of these classes are year-long at the *Universidad de Sevilla*, which means that no student can register for a class in February. You must have a high level of Spanish and an ample knowledge of the vocabulary used in this subject matter. The prerequisite is to have taken at least three Philosophy classes and to be familiar with the topics that one must work with in class. These classes are very theoretical and the student should be prepared to attend strictly lecture-type classes.

SCHOOL OF EDUCATIONAL SCIENCES <http://fcee.us.es/>

This school offers the following degrees: **Philosophy and Educational Sciences, Pedagogy, and Psycho-Pedagogy**. It also offers several three-year degrees in the following fields: **Special Education, Physical Education, Preschool Education, Music Education, Primary Education, and Foreign Language**.

Students who are education majors will find that there is a large variety of classes offered by this school, such as second language methodology classes, intercultural education, biology, educational sociology, etc. In order to study here, you must have taken at least two classes in theory in this subject matter with a grade of B or higher. You will notice that there are few international students in your classes, and it is worth considering this school in your study plans.

SCHOOL OF PSYCHOLOGY www.centro.us.es/facpsi

The major can be divided into four subject areas: **Social Psychology, Evolutionary Psychology, Clinical Psychology, and Basic Psychology**.

All classes in this School have **technical and scientific concepts that the professor will want you to master**. You should have taken some psychology (theory) course before coming to Seville. Class attendance is mandatory if you want to pass.

Almost every class has a lab, which normally means group work in and outside of the laboratory. You may choose your lab section as you so desire according to the times offered, but only if there is free space. The lab classes normally do not start until the fourth or fifth week of the semester.

The grading in the semester-long classes consists of only one final exam that normally counts as 70% of the final grade. The grading of yearlong classes involves an exam over the first and second semester or a midterm and a final exam. The other 30% of the final grade is based on a “final paper” that you will complete based on the results of your lab work. This paper will be done as a group or individually depending on the class and professor. It is very important to speak with the lab professor (who may not be the same one that you have for lecture) **before** turning in your final draft. If you do this, you will be able to get his/her feedback. In some cases, you will be able to write “short papers” on the lab experiments. This could allow you to get up to a point of extra credit in your final grade, depending, of course, on the quality and content of what you produce.

The exams normally consist of 30 to 50 questions that may be multiple-choice (sometimes up to 5 options,) true/false and/or specific questions about a lab experiment. At any rate, the exams are very demanding and the professor will tell you the minimum grade that you need to be able to get a passing final grade in the class. A good grade in lab will not allow you to pass the class if you do not pass the exam nor will a good grade on the exam allow you to pass without getting a passing grade in lab. In other words, you must pass both parts separately, in order to get a passing final grade.

SCHOOL OF BIOLOGY <http://biologia.us.es/es/>

We only recommend that those students who are Biology majors and have a good level of Spanish take classes in this school. It is absolutely necessary to apply for admission beforehand. As a result, we have to turn in a copy of your transcript to the department so they can check your background in biology and approve your admission.

If you are interested in taking a class in the School of Biology, you will need to let CIEE Resident Staff know as soon as possible. Once we know you are interested, we can contact the class professors so that you can obtain the necessary permission to enroll. Do not forget that lab classes are mandatory and therefore a very important part of the final grade. Please, contact us so that we can help you select the classes and provide you with their syllabi.

SCHOOL OF PHYSICS <http://fisica.us.es/>

Admission is only recommended for Physics majors with a good level of Spanish. Some classes are semester-long, but the majority of classes are yearlong. You may only participate in the 1st and 2nd year classes with a lab if there is a free space. Do not forget that lab classes are mandatory and therefore a very important part of the final grade. Please, contact us so that we can help you select the classes and provide you with their syllabi.

It is absolutely necessary to obtain the department’s permission for all classes and turn in a copy of your transcript so they can check your background in physics and approve your admission. If you are interested in taking a class in this School, you will need to let CIEE Resident Staff know as soon as possible. Once we know you are interested, we can contact the class professors so that you can obtain the necessary permission to enroll.

SCHOOL OF CHEMISTRY <http://www.fquim.us.es/>

Admission is only recommended for Chemistry majors with a high level of Spanish. Do not forget that lab classes are mandatory and therefore a very important part of the final grade. Please, contact us so that we can help you select the classes and provide you with their syllabi.

We have to obtain the department’s permission for all classes and turn in a copy of your transcript so they can check your background in chemistry and approve your admission. If you are interested in taking a class in the School of Chemistry, you will need to let CIEE Resident Staff know as soon as possible. Once we know you are interested, we can contact the class professors so that you can obtain the necessary permission to enroll.

SCHOOL OF ENGINEERING and COMPUTER SCIENCE

The Engineering School (www.esi.us.es) offers the following degrees: **Telecommunication, Aeronautical, Industrial, Chemical, Industrial Organization, Electronic, Automated and Industrial Electricity Engineering**.

At the Computer Science School (www.informatica.us.es) you may take classes in the following areas of study: **Information Sciences, Management Information Systems, Technical Engineering of Information Systems**.

The essential prerequisite for studying in any of these areas is to be either an engineering major or computer science major. You should also have a superior academic preparation in mathematics as well as a near fluent level of Spanish. Do not forget that lab classes are mandatory and therefore a very important part of the final grade. Please, contact us so that we can help you select the classes and provide you with their syllabi.

The possibility of taking a course in either of these technical schools depends on the department chair. Therefore, if you are interested in taking a class, you need to let CIEE Resident Staff know

as soon as possible. That way, we will be able to contact the class professors so that you can obtain the necessary permission to enroll in any of the classes at either of these schools.

SCHOOL OF MATHEMATICS www.matematicas.us.es

We only recommend that those students who are Mathematics majors and have a good level of Spanish take classes in this school. It is absolutely necessary to apply for admission beforehand. We have to obtain the department's permission for all classes and turn in a copy of your transcript so they can check your background in mathematics and approve your admission.

If you are interested in taking a class in the School of Mathematics, you will need to let CIEE Resident Staff know as soon as possible. Once we know you are interested, we can contact the class professors so that you can obtain the necessary permission to enroll. Do not forget that lab classes are mandatory and therefore a very important part of the final grade. Please, contact us so that we can help you select the classes and find their syllabi.

SCHOOL OF BUSINESS AND ECONOMICS <http://fceye.us.es/>

Students planning to take classes in any of the departments of this School should take the CIEE intensive session class, Spanish for Students of Business and Economics. If you cannot take this class during the intensive session, then please take the same class offered during the regular university session. Trust us!!! This class will help with the technical terminology and vocabulary related to this field of study in the Spanish language.

Marketing and Investigation

Marketing is a major for which, in the majority of cases, you must have a solid background in statistics and a real business perspective. You should have taken at least two or three marketing classes at home prior to coming to Seville. Another requirement is that students have an extensive knowledge of economic and business language in Spanish.

In the majority of courses, students are evaluated in two ways: (1) exams which test knowledge of theory usually in multiple choice format and (2) group work having to do with the practical case studies. The final grade is the mathematical average of the exam that covers the theory and the case studies. In other words, it is the average of the exams and group work. To pass the entire class, your grade must be at least a 3 on the exam(s) dealing with theory and a 3 on the practical exercises/case studies. Class attendance is mandatory.

Administration and Business Management

In order to take classes in this department, you should already have a broad knowledge of economic and business language in Spanish. As far as Business Economics classes, you need to have knowledge about Probability Theory and equation systems with one or more variables. In order to take a Finance class, it is essential to have knowledge about finance specific math.

It is recommended to take class in the afternoon because in the morning they tend to be full. The classes tend to be lecture-centered and the professors base their explanations on different books in the majority of cases. Therefore, it is not odd to have two or three books for class. The semester-long classes have only one final exam. With the year-long classes, there are two exams during the term and a final.

Economics

In general, a vast knowledge of economic and business language is required in Spanish. In addition, you should have a solid base in differential and inferential calculus and statistics (like probability, statistical inference, and econometrics.) Therefore, if you have a weak math background or have never taken a class in Economics prior to coming to Seville, then you should choose a different subject area. If you are interested in classes with a focus on political economy and international trade, then you should have taken advanced micro and macroeconomics.

Academic Services / Universidad de Sevilla

LIBRARIES

PUBLIC LIBRARIES

There are many libraries for you to use around town. These libraries are run by the state.

You can find one in the most populated barrios. Although there is no wifi connection* and you can only use a computer two hours a week (with reservation), you can use them for books borrowing and as study halls. It is another way to integrate yourself in your barrio!

You only need to register in one of them and you will have access to borrowings in all public libraries. All you need to register is to hand in a passport copy and fill in a form.

These are some of the best located libraries. The schedule varies. If you are interested in using them, we recommend you to stop by the library to find out their schedule.

- **Alberto Lista**
C/ Feria, 57 (Macarena-Centro Area)
Tel: 955 47 20 81
Email: albertolista.sbs.cultura@sevilla.org
- **Centro Cívico San Julián** (Macarena-Puerta Osario Area)
C/ San Hermenegildo s/n
Tel: 955 47 20 89
Email: sanjulian.sbs.cultura@sevilla.org
- **Infanta Elena** (this public library has **wifi** connection)
Avenida de María Luisa, 8 (Prado Area, close to the main University Building)
<http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/culturaydeporte/opencms/export/bibliotecas/bibsevilla/>
- **Las Columnas**
C/ Pureza, 79
Tel: 955 47 15 68
Email: lascolumnas.sbs.cultura@sevilla.org
- **Biblioteca Felipe González Márquez**
C/ Torneo, s/n
Tel: 955 47 13 22
Email: info.sbs.cultura@sevilla.org

There are many libraries for you to use at the University of Seville. The library with the most varied collection is the General Library, where central services and the Historical Sources and Archives are located. In addition to this library, each *Facultad* has its own library with more specialized collections. In many *facultades*, each department has its own library as well. This is especially true in the case of the Philology and Geography and History Schools. Keep the diversity of libraries in mind when you need to find books or when you do your research.

The search for books in almost every library is facilitated through the electronic catalogue FAMA <http://fama.us.es>. The search engine is used to locate books, maps, newspapers, videos, CDs, e-documents, etc. Most of libraries have several computers with access to this tool.

As a general rule, the university student can borrow a maximum of five items for seven days with the right to one renewal; however, in some libraries the loaning system is more restricted. The *facultades* have a strict late return policy that sanctions library card holders with 2 days of suspended borrowing privileges for each day of that the book is not returned after the due date. That is to say, if you return a book two days late, you cannot take out any other book for four days nor renew the loans that you have.

After six infractions, you will lose your borrowing privileges during the entire academic year.

Some libraries allow direct access to the books, which means you can go to the bookcase where the book is located and take it to the check-out counter yourself. In other libraries, you will need to find the book in the electronic catalogue, write down the call number and ask the librarian to get the

book for you. If you only want to take a look at the book sitting in the library and not take it home with you, then follow the same procedure. Just be sure to inform the librarian of this beforehand. In some of the libraries, such as the School of Psychology, the book borrowing hours are not the same as the library opening hours. This means that, even though the library is open from 9-17, you only can only take out books from 9-13 and from 15-17 (in this specific case.) Be sure to check out these hours at the libraries that you're interested in borrowing books from.

You will have a CIEE Student ID Card that serves as an ID throughout the university. However, depending on the library you are interested in using, you may have to show the staff this card, and wait for them to make you a separate library card that can be used in the specific library. Keep in mind that the Universidad de Sevilla is extremely departmentalized. This means each library (either from the school or department) will usually have different requirements for getting access to their books...i.e. number of photos, letter from the program, etc. Be patient and ask Resident Staff for help whenever necessary.

Internet access and services at the *Universidad de Sevilla* will not be the same as at your home school. There are, nonetheless, a few libraries that have computers through which the students can access the Internet. (See the information on the General Library and of the Faculty of Communication below.) All students registered in regular university classes will have WIFI access in all the buildings of the university. Please contact Resident Staff if you have any problems connecting. Keep in mind that the information detailed here is subject to modification. If you have any problems, please feel free to contact CIEE Resident Staff at any time.

For more specific information about the libraries' locations in the Rectorado (main university building,) please consult with your Resident Coordinator.

Monday through Friday: 8.00 - 21.00
Saturdays: 8.00-21.00

General University Library (and Historical Archives)

Located in the Rectorado in the second floor, nearest access: c/ San Fernando.
c/ S. Fernando, 4 Seville, 41004
Tel: 954 551 134/32

http://bib.us.es/biblioteca_general

It provides a varied collection of works with open access to the books. Loans can also be renewed by telephone during certain hours. There are computers available with Internet access, but you have to sign up either first thing in the morning for the morning session or at 14 hours for the afternoon session. You will need to show your student card to access this service.

Manuals Room

Located next to the Central Patio (closest entrance: Geography and History.)
c/ S. Fernando, 4. Seville 41004.
Tel: 954 551 505

It has two floors of study tables. Its collection only consists of manuals and is complimentary to the Library of Philology and Geography and History.

Business School Library

Located on the ground floor.
Avda. Ramón y Cajal, 1. Seville 41018
Tel: 954 557 517

<http://bib.us.es/economicas>

It has an ample reading room that fills with students just before the exam weeks. If you must leave your study table, you can do so for 20 minutes by leaving "post-it" on your chair with the time that you leave. After 20 minutes, the library personnel will remove your belongings. Use the automatic check-out machine to take out books more easily. CIEE advises you not leave your belongings unattended.

Communications School Library

Located on the first floor.
c/ Américo Vespucio, s/n. Sevilla 41092 (located on the Island of the Cartuja)
Telephone: 954 559 589/96

<http://bib.us.es/comunicacion>

Library of the Schools of Philology and Geography and History

Located in Faculty of Geography and History in the Rectorado.
c/ S. Fernando, 4 Seville 41004.
Fax: 954 551 502
Tels: 954 553 841 / 954 551 503 / 954 551 355

<http://bib.us.es/humanidades>

It has an ample selection of works and a quiet study room. It does not have open access to books.

Psychology, Philosophy and Pedagogy Schools Library

Avda. San Francisco Javier, s/n. Seville 41005
Located on the second floor next to the Central Patio.
Tel: 954 557 661 Fax: 954 557 662

<http://bib.us.es/psicologia>

Note: In addition to books from these *facultades*, there are also books from Education Sciences (see this school's entry right below.)

At this library, there are several computers that are used to consult FAMA. You can also take advantage of the newspaper and academic journal area that provides direct access (for consulting purposes only) to academic journals on psychology, dictionaries, etc. It has several study tables.

Educational Sciences School Library

(Note: some works related to studies at this school can be found at the Psychology, Philosophy, and Pedagogy Library.)
Located on the second floor.
Avda. Ciudad Jardín 20-22. Seville 41005.
Tel: 954 55 6539

<http://bib.us.es/educacion>

This library is divided in two; one part of its bibliographical collection is located in the building of this school and the other in the library of Psychology, Philosophy and Pedagogy (see previous entry.)

It offers books and magazines on education and other disciplines. There are also several study tables. Sign up for the "orientation sessions," which also serve as guided tours. If you want to know more on the services available in this library, they take place two times a week and last one hour. Sign up at this library.

Work Sciences School Library

c/ Enramadilla 18. Seville 41018
Tel: 954 552 805 / 955 420 004
Borrowing renewal: 954 557 002

<http://bib.us.es/derechoytrabajo/index-ides-idweb.html>

It has several study tables and in addition to its collection on subjects related to the school, it also includes works on fiscal law, sociology and accounting. Here you will find the following collections: *Cronólogos de la Legislación* and the *Colección de Actualidad Laboral*. Free access to many of the books is also available; nevertheless, due to the small size of the library, you will have to ask the library staff to bring some works to you that are located in a separate storage area.

DEPARTMENT LIBRARIES: These libraries use their own lending card. Go to one of the following libraries get a "departmental card," one that will work for most of the other libraries using the same system.

http://bib.us.es/humanidades/sobre_la_biblioteca/departamentos/index-ides-idweb.html

German Language Library http://bib.us.es/humanidades/sobre_la_biblioteca/departamentos/Bca_Dpto_Fil_Alemana-ides-idweb.html

Located in the Rectorado, second floor (entrance: Law school)
c/ Palos de la Frontera, s/n Seville 41004.

This small library serves the German Languages department. It offers several works in German and others in Spanish originally written in German.

Arabic Language Library http://bib.us.es/humanidades/sobre_la_biblioteca/departamentos/Bca_Dpto_Fil_Arabe-ides-idweb.html

Located in the Rectorado, second floor (entrance: Philology)
c/ Palos de la Frontera, s/n Seville 41004.

Go to the spiral staircase, in the Philology Patio, go to the second floor, turn left and go to the end of the hallway.

It has study tables and subscriptions to the magazines *Noción Árabe*, *Boletín de la Asociación de Orientalistas en Español*, etc. Its collection is in Arabic, Spanish, English and French.

French Language Library http://bib.us.es/humanidades/sobre_la_biblioteca/departamentos/Bca_Dpto_Fil_Francesa-ides-idweb.html

Located in the Rectorado, ground floor (entrance: Geography and History)
c/ Palos de la Frontera, s/n Seville 41004.

It has study and consulting tables. The vast majority of these works is in French and also includes a collection of Belgian and African literature as well as works on education and language learning.

Greek and Latin Language (Classic languages) Library http://bib.us.es/humanidades/sobre_la_biblioteca/departamentos/Bca_Dpto_Fil_Clasica-ides-idweb.html

Located in the Rectorado, the ground floor (entrance: Geography and History)
c/ Palos de la Frontera, s/n Seville 41004.

It has a numerous selection dating back to pre-1900 (mainly of the 18th and 19th Centuries) and grammar guides, dictionaries, thesauri, and works written in Spanish, English, French and German.

Library of English Philology and Spanish Literature http://bib.us.es/humanidades/sobre_la_biblioteca/departamentos/Bca_Dpto_LitEsp_LengIng_LitIng-ides-idweb.html

Located in the Rectorado, ground floor (entrance: Philology)
c/ Palos de la Frontera, s/n Seville 41004.

It has study tables, but access to works is not permitted. You will need to find the book on the computer and ask the librarian to get it for you.

Library of the Spanish, Linguistic Language and Theory of Literature http://bib.us.es/humanidades/sobre_la_biblioteca/departamentos/Bca_Dpto_Leng_Espanola-ides-idweb.html

Located in the Rectorado, second floor (entrance: Philology)
c/ Palos de la Frontera, s/n Seville 41004.

It has works on the mechanics of the Spanish language and complementary works to the English Philology and Spanish Literature Library.

Library of Italian Philology http://bib.us.es/humanidades/sobre_la_biblioteca/departamentos/Bca_Dpto_Fil_Italiana-ides-idweb.html

Located in the Rectorado, the ground floor, across from the CIEE office (entrance: Law school)
c/ Palos de la Frontera, s/n Seville 41004.

It has chairs and a large table for studying. Most of its small collection it is in Italian. Take a look at the films that students can check-out, also.

Library of Hispano-American Literature http://bib.us.es/humanidades/sobre_la_biblioteca/departamentos/Bca_Dpto_Lit_Hispamer-ides-idweb.html

Located in the Rectorado, the second floor (entrance: Philology)
c/ Palos de la Frontera, s/n Seville 41004.

This small library has a small study area, and a collection of 11.000 books on, among other subjects, literary theory. Furthermore, it has subscriptions to two magazines on subjects related to the department.

Library of Anthropology http://bib.us.es/humanidades/sobre_la_biblioteca/departamentos/Bca_Dpto_Antrop_Soc-ides-idweb.html

Located in the Rectorado, it can be accessed by stairs that are located in front of the CIEE office (entrance: Law school)

c/ Doña Maria de Padilla, s/n Seville 41004.

It has a small study area with books related to the study of social anthropology.

Human/Physical Geography Library http://bib.us.es/humanidades/sobre_la_biblioteca/departamentos/Bca_Dpto_Geografia-ides-idweb.html

Located in the Rectorado, ground floor (access from the central patio)
c/ Doña Maria de Padilla, s/n Seville 41004.

This library has a pair of tables where you can study. In addition to the typical books, it also has works on CD-ROM. Some other resources can not be taken out, like the books on cartography, aerial photos, and academic journals like Mapping.

History of America Library http://bib.us.es/humanidades/sobre_la_biblioteca/departamentos/Bca_Dpto_Hist_Amer-ides-idweb.html

Located in the Rectorado on the second floor (entrance: Geography and History)
c/ Doña Maria de Padilla, s/n Seville 41004.

You can only use books in this library. There is no check out system.

Library of Ancient History http://bib.us.es/humanidades/sobre_la_biblioteca/departamentos/Bca_Dpto_Hist_Ant-ides-idweb.html

Located in the Rectorado, second floor (entrance: Geography and History)
c/ Doña Maria de Padilla, s/n Seville 41004.

It has a small zone where you can study. In addition to books on ancient history, it has magazines like the Journal of Egyptian Research.

Art History Library http://bib.us.es/humanidades/sobre_la_biblioteca/departamentos/Bca_Dpto_Hist_Arte-ides-idweb.html

Located in the Rectorado, ground floor (entrance: Geography and History)
c/ Doña Maria de Padilla, s/n Seville 41004.

It has a large collection of works that deal with architecture, sculpture and painting. It also has several study tables. Loans are not allowed in this library. You can consult books and to take them out for photocopying by leaving your student card or other official ID.

Contemporary History Library http://bib.us.es/humanidades/sobre_la_biblioteca/departamentos/Bca_Dpto_Hist_Contem-ides-idweb.html

Located in the Rectorado, on the ground floor (entrance: Geography and History)
c/ Doña Maria de Padilla, s/n Seville 41004.

It does not have a consultation system nor study room. In addition to the department's books on the subject, it has the publications *Ayer*, *Business History Review* and *Journal of Contemporary History*.

Medieval History Library http://bib.us.es/humanidades/sobre_la_biblioteca/departamentos/Bca_Dpto_Hist_Medieval-ides-idweb.html

Located in the Rectorado, second floor (entrance: Geography and History)
c/ Doña Maria de Padilla, s/n Seville 41004.

They have subscriptions to a wide variety of magazines like *Al-Andalus*, *Cuadernos de Estudios Medievales*, *Medieval Archaeology*, etc. You can take out a maximum of two books for one week with a maximum of two renewals. Note: This library still uses a non-computerized borrowing system, therefore a book can appear as "available" in the FAMA catalogue and actually be checked-out.

Library of Modern History http://bib.us.es/humanidades/sobre_la_biblioteca/departamentos/Bca_Dpto_Hist_Moder-ides-idweb.html

Located in the Rectorado, in a separate building (the former jail) that is halfway between the San Fernando and Geography and History entrances.

c/ Doña Maria de Padilla, s/n Seville 41004.

It has a small book collection and a small reading room.

Prehistory and Archaeology Library http://bib.us.es/humanidades/sobre_la_biblioteca/departamentos/Bca_Dpto_Prehist_Arqueo-ides-idweb.html

Located in the Rectorado, on the ground floor, near the entrance of the former *Puerta de Derecho*.

It has several works and a reading room.

Library of Paleography (Historiographic Sciences and Techniques) http://bib.us.es/humanidades/sobre_la_biblioteca/departamentos/Bca_Dpto_Paleograf-ides-idweb.html

Located in the Rectorado, on the ground floor (entrance: Geography and History.)
c/ Doña María de Padilla, s/n Seville 41004.

This small library contains study tables. The main focus of this department is the history of books, libraries and archives.

STUDY HALLS SCHEDULES

www.us.es/campus/biblioteca/salasestudios.html

If you prefer to study outside of your home, in an environment with air-conditioning where there are other people studying, the University of Seville offers four study halls that are open 24 hours a day during the whole year. Other study halls with less ample opening hours are also detailed below. Do not forget to consider studying in the libraries listed above, as almost all have study areas too.

CAMPUS REINA MERCEDES

Fac. Matemáticas	Cellar	432 spots	A/C	yes	24 hours	open all year
			Wifi	yes		
			Tables with outlet	yes		
			Vending machines	yes		
E.T.S. Arquitectura	First floor	100 spots	A/C	yes	24 hours	open all year
			Wifi	yes		
			Tables with outlet	yes		
			Vending machines	yes		

CAMPUS RAMÓN Y CAJAL

E.U.de Estudios Empresariales	Anexo I 2 study halls	292 spots	A/C	yes	24 hours	open all year
			Wifi	yes		
			Tables with outlet	NO		
			Vending machines	yes		
Fac. CC. Económicas	First floor	258 spots	A/C	yes	24 hours	open all year
			Wifi	yes		
			Tables with outlet	yes		
			Vending machines	NO		
Fac. CC.del Trabajo Fac. Derecho	Cellar - 1	378 spots	A/C	yes	24 hours	open all year
			Wifi	yes		
			Tables with outlet	NO		
			Vending machines	NO		

CAMPUS MACARENA

Facultad de Medicina	Usos Múltiples	113 spots	A/C	yes	24 hours	open all year
			Wifi	yes		
			Tables with outlet	NO		
			Vending machines	yes		

CAMPUS CENTRAL

Caracolas	Jardines de la Madrina (Junto al Lope de Vega)	409 spots	A/C	yes	8:00 a 21:00	Monday to Sunday. Only open during exams period
			Wifi	yes		
			Tables with outlet	NO		
			Vending machines	yes		

E.U. POLITÉCNICA

E.U. Politecnica	C/ Virgen de África	85 spots	A/C	yes	8:00 a 21:00	Saturdays and Sundays during January and February
			Wifi	yes		
			Tables with outlet	NO		
			Vending machines	yes		

E.T. SUPERIOR DE INGENIEROS

Talleres y Laboratorios	C/ Euclides	275 spots	A/C	yes	8:00 a 21:00	open all year
			Wifi	yes		
			Tables with outlet	NO		
			Vending machines	yes		

OTHER SERVICES—INTERNET, PRINTING, STUDY HALLS AND VIRTUAL UNIVERSITY

All students taking regular university classes have access to different virtual services:

- Electronic Administration and Resources
- WIFI
- Virtual Secretariat
- Online Services
- Identity Management
- Virtual Education
- OpenCourseWare

Resident Staff will ensure you have access once classes start.

Each computer lab has its own policy on printing. Please ask the technical staff for specifics.

General note on the Computer Labs

Directory: www.sacu.us.es/doc/Sevici_Aulas_Informatica.pdf

In some *facultades* of the University of Seville you will find computer labs. Keep in mind that Spanish universities are not as advanced as American ones as far as the number of computers per student and easy accessibility. Nevertheless, the majority of the computer labs have an Internet connection and Microsoft (2000) applications. Like in the US, save what you are working on “early and often,” using your “pen drive” (accepted in most labs.)

Business School

Study halls

It has at least three study halls: one is on the first floor of the faculty, another one is in the basement. There are also rooms next to the parking lot in front of the Psychology building on the 2nd and 3rd floors that are open 24 hours a day.

Computer lab (located on the third floor in three different rooms)

<http://fceye.us.es/index.php?sitio=informatica>

They have several computers, but speak to us before going to use them.

Schools of Philology and Geography and History

Study Area (Located in the Patio of Philology [entrance: Philology] on the first and second floor)

There are many tables, but students come here to eat lunch too; there is no silent policy at any time.

Computer lab (This school has two computer labs. There is a small one located on the first floor on top of the bar. It is closed oftentimes for classes. The second one is located on the first floor at the top of the stairs immediately in front of the building entrance for Geography and History.)

<http://geografiaehistoria.us.es/index.php?page=informatica>

School of Philology

Computer lab (located on the first floor, entrance: Geography and History)

This classroom is only for students taking classes in Philology. The first time you go, you must bring the student card with you, and fill out an application in order to use the computers in this room. To print in black and white, buy a card in the copy shop (Minerva) and let the lab tech know before you print.

School of Sciences of the Education

Computer lab <http://fcee.us.es/node/43>

(NOTE: There are three computer labs at this School. Two of these classrooms are frequently used for classes, during which time you may not use the computers. Look at the bulletin board at the beginning of every week and you will know when this classroom is occupied.)

School of Communication

Reading room (basement)

Monday through Friday: 8-21

There's a lot of room and it's a good place to study with other companions.

Computer labs (Classrooms 2.1 - 2.4, third floor)

Before you can use any one of these three classrooms, you must speak with the personnel in the CIEE office. The computers are for general use and are well equipped.

If you have questions while in the labs, go to "Computer Support Services" on the same floor.

Video library (first floor, next to the library)

Monday through Friday: 9-20.45

It has a numerous collection of DVDs, laser disks, VHS, and films on hard drive. The films may only be seen in the video library (there are several cabins available for this purpose.) After finishing, do not forget to rewind the VHS tapes!

School of Psychology

Study hall (ground floor, next to the central patio)

Monday through Friday: 8.30-21.00.

It has several tables that fill up quickly during the exam periods.

Computer labs (first floor, alternating availability between the three labs: A, B and C)

<http://centro.us.es/facpsi/conoce-la-facultad/recursos/aulas-informatizadas/>

Generally open from Monday through Friday: 10.00-14.00; 15.30-21.00. (Verify the listing outside the classroom at the beginning of each week.)

You can print your work, but you must bring your own paper. Before going, speak with the CIEE staff.

Universidad Pablo de Olavide www.upo.es**SCHOOL OF BUSINESS SCIENCES www.upo.es/fce/portada****Business Sciences Major****Business Management and Administration Major**

The UPO's Business Management and Administration Major and Business Sciences Major have the same prerequisites as those for the University of Seville. In this school, one can take second cycle classes in Finance, International Strategic Business Management, or Accounting and Auditing. The methodology used in this department is more similar to that used in the United States: daily use of case studies, group work, class presentations, etc. Students have been very satisfied with classes in this School as they are very interactive, not large and the professors tend to be very personable.

SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES www.upo.es/fhum/portada**Humanities Major**

This is a new academic discipline at Spanish universities which includes history, art, Spanish language, literature, philosophy, and teaching methodology of second languages. It is most similar to what in the United States we call the "Liberal Arts Curriculum." The Humanities study plan focuses on the integral education of the individual, in particular on the necessity to provide him/her with an adequate Humanistic education. Classes are taught with an interdisciplinary approach that takes into special account the contemporary perspective.

This school has majors in Management and Information Techniques for Archives, Libraries and Data Bases; Teaching Spanish as a Foreign Language; and Historic, Natural and Cultural and National Patrimony.

Here you will find all types of special resources such as:

- Small classroom enrolment
- Computer rooms
- Audiovisual equipment
- Interpretation rooms
- Resources specifically related to translation, videos and audiovisual support.

Interpretation and Translation

This degree began to be offered in the academic year 2004-05 with the purpose of meeting this academic demand for Interpretation and Translation in Western Andalusia.

The process of globalization in which the economies of all countries are immersed and affects the development of each one's international trade and demands qualified specialists in this area. Therefore, more emphasis has been placed on the acquisition of more than one language as well as the formation of specialists with the technological knowledge as well as the linguistic skills to compete in this developing field.

Many other local factors make studying this degree at the UPO even more important. These include the geographical proximity of Andalusia to northern Africa, the growing number of immigrants in Spain, the incorporation of new countries to the European Union, the creation of an international aeronautic industry in Seville, and the important relationship between tourism and the local economy.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES www.upo.es/fcs/portada**Social Work Major**

Social Work is a new academic area at Spanish universities that offers tools for analyzing the social mechanisms and the corresponding methodology and behavior. The main focus is on the service fields of social counseling and well-being. There are specialties in Gerontology, Social Well-Being during Childhood and Youth, and Social Exclusion and Integration.

Social Education Major

This degree is interdisciplinary, intercultural and multistructured in its approach. The different disciplines studied in this degree attempt to provide answers to the daily problems of real life, placing special emphasis on understanding the different cultures which make up Spanish social fabric and grounding solutions in a realistic plan of action based upon the local setting.

Students will be exposed to a wide variety of topics related to achieving these objectives: the education of older people, the social inclusion of persons with disabilities, and social-cultural orientation.

LAW SCHOOL www.upo.es/fder/portada

Law Major

Law studies provide a general knowledge of law and the tools for their interpretation and their practical application in the social reality in which they operate. The study plan at the University of Pablo de Olavide takes maximum advantage of the traditional outlines and adds renewed approaches, allowing one to perform better in class and to satisfy the contemporary demands of the future lawyer.

At the University of Pablo de Olavide there are many classes that are semester-long, such as Community Law, Culture Theory, Economic Politics, International Commerce Law, and Politics and Liberties in the European Union.

Sociology, Political Science and Public Administration

This is a five year degree similar to Political Science, Sociology, Government and International Relations degrees offered in the United States. Students may take classes in Political Theory, Political Economy, International Law, International Organizations, International Relations, Comparative Political Systems, European Union, Sociology and much more.

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SCIENCES www.upo.es/fcs/portada

Labor Relations Major

The formal study of Labor Relations is another new area in the Spanish university system. Studies in this discipline provide an education in the theoretical bases and techniques of job organization and personnel management. It also focuses on the judicial aspects of work and on the social welfare system. It offers an interesting variety of classes in law, economics, sociology, psychology, accounting, management, and history.

This major is composed of several theoretical and technical areas of specialization: Management of Human Resources, Management of Businesses, and Social Economy (work in cooperatives.) It also offers an interesting variety of classes in law, the economy, sociology, psychology, accounting, management, and history.

Work Sciences Major

This specialized degree is offered during the 4th and 5th years of study (*segundo ciclo*.) It is based upon the importance of human work from social, economic and psychological levels with studies being of an interdisciplinary character. The areas of specialization include Social-Labor Policies, Legal-Labor Policies, and Human Resources.

Sociology

These are classes designed especially for Sociology majors during the 4th and 5th year of study. Here you will find classes related to the study of sociology: Anthropology, Psychology, Demographics, Economics, Family, Gender studies, Education, and Methodology and Research.

SCHOOL OF EXPERIMENTAL SCIENCES www.upo.es/fcex/portada

Environmental Sciences Major

This is another new degree offering in Spanish Universities. The philosophy of this degree is that the natural environment is a part of the country's cultural wealth which should be protected and used for societal development. The goal of this major is to educate future experts capable of understanding of the current challenges and knowing how to make use of and protect the environment.

The areas of specialization include Environmental Technician, Environmental Management, and Environmental Development/Adaptation/Behavior.

If you are interested in taking classes in this major, please contact Resident Staff as soon as possible. The classes are often full due to high demand. Admission is only open in classes which have space and with prior approval from the professor.

Human Nutrition and Dietetics

This is a three year degree which offers classes related to nutrition and dietetics. There are two areas of specialization—Eating Disorders and Developmental Nutrition. There are many interesting classes offered in Biology, Physiology, Biochemistry, Genetics, and Nutrition and Culture.

Biotechnology

This is a four year degree offering specialized courses in different areas of genetics, chemistry, biology, biochemistry, immunology, ecology, toxicology, and pharmacology.

SCHOOL OF SPORTS SCIENCES www.upo.es/fdep/portada

Physical Activities and Sports Sciences Major

This degree began to be offered at the UPO in the 2004-05 academic year. Special emphasis is placed on subjects related to the physiology of exercise and corporal expression in order to achieve the highest degree of professional preparation for the world of athletic activities.

The degree is structured in two formative cycles and takes five years to finish. The primary objective is the formation of professionals in the world of sports, from theoretical as well as practical perspectives: how to play, rules, special techniques, necessary care, physical shape, muscular development and problems related to playing incorrectly.

There are four different areas of specialization: Sports Management, Sports Performance, Physical Activity and Health, Physical and Sports Education.

SUPERIOR TECHNICAL SCHOOL www.upo.es/eps/portal

Technical Engineer in Information Management

This is a three year degree designed around two different areas of specialization: Electronic Business and Information Systems and Business Management. There are a wide variety of classes offered in Computer Science, Data Base Design and Management, Information Security and Systems Operations.

[Academic Services/Universidad Pablo de Olavide](#)

Main Library www.upo.es/biblioteca

Located in the Juan Bautista Muñoz Building, N° 25

Opening hours: Monday to Friday 8:30 – 21:00

NOTE: It is also open as a study hall every weekend before and during exams period from 9-24h

Directory: www.upo.es/biblioteca/sobre_bib/contacto/index.jsp

The UPO library has its entire collection in one building, very similar to what you would find on your home campus. Do not miss the opportunity to work and study in this newly reformed building of more than 60,000 square feet distributed on two floors!! While only the first phase of the reform is completed, the final project includes more than 100,000 square feet of space.

Here there are many study tables (you may not save an unoccupied seat for more than 30 minutes) and you have free access to the book collection. You will find books from every discipline, including academic journals, magazines and newspapers from Spain, Europe and around the world. The UPO subscribes to many periodicals in electronic format, so if you do not find what you are looking for in hard copy, be sure to consult the librarian. There is also a large data base

collection which you can access from the web page of the UPO for topics related to degrees offered. Check with the librarian if you are having trouble using the different classification system.

Most of the study tables have electrical sockets to plug in your own computer. As the library has a wireless connection to internet, you can work there for free in the study areas. If you need to leave your things at your place, please keep in mind that you may only do so for a period of 30 minutes. This policy is enforced during exam periods when everyone studies in the library and space is limited. CIEE suggests you do not leave your belongings unattended anywhere.

On the second floor, you will find the media library: 40 computers for internet and word processing use; 26 additional computers with only internet access; and 12 multimedia stations to view television channels from around the world and to display videos, CDs, and DVDs. With your student ID from the UPO you can reserve to use this equipment. You may also request to use CDs, DVDs and videos from the media library's check-out desk.

If you are planning to study in a group of at least three students, you may reserve one of the six small study rooms for group work. Check with the central desk for availability and reservations.

There are three copy machines in the library for your use as well. There are also vending machines with drinks, sandwiches, coffee, and sweets.

Other services

Study halls (located on the upper floor of the "galeria.")

Hours: Monday – Friday from 8.00 – 22.00

In May and June, these times include weekends from 9.00 to 22.00.

Celestio Mutis Building (Edificio 17)

Horarios: Monday – Friday from 9.00-21.00

These facilities provide a WIFI internet connection.

Computer lab

We recommend that you use the installations at the library; however, there is also a computer lab located in Building 10 on the second and third floors. Here you will need to reserve a computer space.

Internet Quick Links to University Syllabi

UNIVERSIDAD DE SEVILLA

In this link you can find the degrees (qualifications) offered by the University of Seville. Click on the different degrees to access the courses and its syllabi:

Grados (new system): www.us.es/estudios/grados/alfabetico

In this link you can find the list of the University of Seville centers:

www.us.es/centros/propios

UNIVERSIDAD PABLO DE OLAVIDE (UPO)

Available Classes:

www.upo.es/intl/Programas/PIU/oferta_de_cursos

The classes under the heading Programa de Integración Universitaria (P.I.U) are the ONLY classes available to CIEE students. Click on the link and then click on Lista de Cursos at the top of the page. Here you will find a list of classes, with information about the the semester when the class is offered.

Syllabi:

Go to docencia and click on the link programas or guias docentes

- Biología Molecular e Ingeniería Bioquímica <http://www.upo.es/bmib/portada>
- Ciencias Sociales <http://www.upo.es/csoc/portada>
- Deporte e Informática <http://www.upo.es/dein/portada>
- Derecho Privado <http://www.upo.es/dpri/portada>
- Derecho Público <http://www.upo.es/dpub/portada>
- Dirección de Empresas <http://www.upo.es/dde/?l1=docencia&l2=gdl>
- Economía, Métodos Cuantitativos e Historia Económica <http://www.upo.es/emch/portada>
- Filología y Traducción <http://www.upo.es/fitr/docencia?menuid=59844&vE=D59844>

- Fisiología, Anatomía y Biología Celular <http://www.upo.es/fabc/portada>
- Geografía, Historia y Filosofía <http://www.upo.es/ghyf/portada>
- Sistemas Físicos, Químicos y Naturales <http://www.upo.es/sfqm/portada>
- Trabajo Social y Servicios Sociales <http://www.upo.es/tsss/portada>

Tutorial Program – CIEE Seville

In order to take full advantage of your academic experience in Spain, the Resident Staff in Seville has designed a special tutorial program for all students directly registered in classes with Spaniards. Students may request a private tutor for any and all of their regular university classes.

What is the tutorial program?

The tutorial program consists of private classes for each regular university class you have. It is highly recommended to have a tutor for each regular university class, but it is not obligatory. You may, if desired, organize group tutorials with other CIEE students registered in the same class.

Tutors may provide students with class notes, explain background information, help to overcome language barriers, share information on the types of exams professors give, and structure learning discipline by keeping students up-to-date with course readings and notes.

What are the conditions of the tutorial program?

- CIEE will pay the tutor to help you for a maximum of 17 hours per class per semester.
- You may distribute these hours as needed before arriving at the maximum number, but you should not have more than three hours of tutorials per week for any one class.
- You must request and begin the tutorials before the 8th week of the program's regular session. This date is listed on the program calendar. After this date, you may not request a tutor that is paid for by the program, given that the purpose of the program is to help you from the beginning of classes to keep up with the subject matter.

Who gives the tutorials?

There are several possibilities for tutorial support:

- **Peer students:** One of your classmates who will be especially helpful for updating and correcting class notes and studying together. This is also a good way to make friends with Spaniards of your age who share your academic interests.
- **Doctoral candidates or upperclassmen** (recommended by the professor): Tutors who are doctoral candidates or upperclassmen who have received the highest grade in the course in previous years. They are usually in closer contact with professor and act more like teachers. We advise these types of tutors for difficult subjects or if the professor has recommended the student.
- **Former Tutors:** If you are having problems finding a tutor, stop by the office and check out the list of former tutors.

Take your time and think about which of these possibilities will work best for you.

IMPORTANT: Please do not accept any offers from professors to be your tutor. Keep in mind also that the professors' **tutorías are not tutoring sessions**. CIEE considers these his/her office hours. You should, however, meet regularly with the professor during these hours to resolve any pending questions or concerns. These consultations are different from tutorials.

What takes place during a tutorial?

Each tutorial will be different and will depend upon your specific needs in each class. You may spend time, for example, going over class notes to make sure you wrote down the most important information from the lecture. You may spend time going over concepts that you do not understand or vocabulary related to the subject material that may not be very familiar to you. You should also ask for information concerning required and recommended readings; take time during the tutorial to go over the difficult ones, if necessary. The tutor could also help you go over papers, research projects, commentaries, etc for use of the Spanish language prior to handing them into the professor. It is really up to you, but try to make the most of this time.

What are the many advantages of having a tutor in each class?

- You could compare your class notes with a Spanish student while you review and reinforce the content of the class(es). On an academic level, this will help you prepare for exams, presentations, etc over the course of the semester. You will better understand the material presented and will most likely receive a better final grade.
- The tutor will help you better express your questions and ideas in Spanish. You will strengthen your speaking skills in general and this will lead to gaining fluency in the language.
- The tutor will help you perfect your writing skills as well, both grammatically as well as stylistically, by correcting your written essays.
- You may meet a new Spanish friend for life!

What do I do if I am interested in having a tutor?

First of all, CIEE will send a letter to each of your professors explaining CIEE's tutorial policy at the University of Seville/Pablo de Olavide and asking them for their recommendations on tutors. In most cases, they will recommend a tutor with whom you can work during the semester; however, if you already have a classmate to help out, simply let the professors know.

Once you have selected your tutor, stop by the program office with him/her and staff will explain goals and procedures of the program. He/she will be given a form to fill out with his/her personal information where contact hours will be listed and signed by the CIEE student. In some cases, this may be done by phone or email (if from a different campus). We at the program will take down tutor's name, phone, email, address, major, etc.

Please make sure to do this before the 8th week of the program's regular session.

How will CIEE pay my tutor?

CIEE will pay all the tutors the following: peer students earn 6 EUR/hr and doctoral candidates 12 EUR/hr. These details should be explained to the tutor.

At the end of the semester, the tutor must turn in the form with all the information necessary, including the total number tutorial hours completed, in order to request the payment. He/She can also write a commentary on the back of the form on how the tutorials went in general. Although this is usually not necessary information, in situations with conflictive students, these comments can be helpful. The tutor should sign a receipt of payment. (We will inform them about when and where.)

If he/she desires, he/she may also receive a program certificate for his/her *résumé*.

What do I do if I am having a problem with my tutor?

This will most likely not happen, but if the tutorials are not working out (i.e. the tutor is not as well prepared, comes late or not at all, is not available, cannot meet with you, or doesn't know enough about the class material, etc.) please speak with us as soon as possible. You may change tutors at any time during the semester, and we will help you find one, if necessary. The previous tutor will be paid for the hours invested, and may need to assist in the change.

Reminder: If you have any problem with the tutoring sessions, you should speak with the Program Director as soon as possible at the central CIEE office.

Please do not hesitate to contact Resident Staff at any time concerning this program and your experience in it.: **José Luis Martínez**, jmartinez@ciee.org

Important Vocabulary

Asignatura anual – Year-long class: a class that starts in October and ends in June or July.

Asignatura cuatrimestral – Semester-long class: a class that starts in October and ends in early January; or one that starts in February and ends in June.

Plan de Estudios – Study Plan: classes established by law in accordance with the prerequisites necessary to obtain a degree in a particular major.

Grado/graduado – Degree obtained after completing 240 ECTS (equivalent to four years).

Grupos A, B, C, etc. de un año de estudios – Groups A, B, C, etc. of a class year: corresponds to dividing a class that has a large number of students signed up; the professors of each of these groups may be different, as well as the class times.

Asignaturas obligatorias – Obligatory classes: classes which the university has determined to be obligatory for students in each major.

Asignaturas optativas – Elective classes within majors: classes which the university offers in all majors and which students may select freely as counting to major degree graduation requirements.

Asignaturas de libre elección/libre configuración – Elective classes outside the major: classes a student may select outside the major according to his/her own criteria; credits earned count towards satisfying graduation degree requirements.

Revisión – Exam review: the only chance for the student to talk with the professor about his/her grade on the exams and overall performance in class. The time and the date of the exam reviews are published and posted in the department and it is the student's obligation to attend these one-on-one meetings. It is the only chance that the student will have to understand why he/she received a particular grade. These meetings also allow students the opportunity, if necessary, to negotiate either retaking the exam or doing additional work in order to receive a better grade. If you do not attend the exam review before leaving Seville, you will not be able to contest your final grade when you return home.

CULTURE,
HISTORY,
AND
TRADITIONS

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CULTURE SHOCK AND CULTURAL DIFFERENCES

Understanding Culture Shock

Studying in a foreign country is an exciting experience, but it is not always easy. Studying abroad involves an enormous amount of hard work, particularly at the beginning. As a newcomer to Spain, you should understand that the process of getting settled in your new environment comes with its fair share of challenges. Understand that most students experience a good deal of frustration as they try to adapt (both linguistically and culturally) to their new home. This sense of frustration is most commonly referred to as culture shock.

Culture shock has been formally defined as “the loss of emotional equilibrium that a person suffers when (one) moves from a familiar environment where he has learned to function easily and successfully, to [an environment] where he has not.” (Arthur Gordon, “How to Cope with Culture Shock,” in *Re-Entry Preparation and Integration for Study Abroad*, 1986.)

Most experts believe that culture shock is caused by the sudden loss of the familiar. Due to limited language ability, unfamiliarity with cultural norms, the uncomfortable sensation produced by being visibly “different” or foreign and the loss of control related to all of these factors, newcomers to a foreign environment often find it difficult to interact successfully with the rest of society. This difficulty results in feelings of stress, isolation, powerlessness and diminished self-importance.

Keep in mind that, to some extent, all students abroad go through culture shock. It is a normal part of adjusting to any new environment. .

Phases of Culture Shock

Although cultural adaptation is highly individual, research indicates that most people go through similar stages in adapting to a new environment. The following is a brief description of four stages of cultural adjustment that individuals often experience when entering a new culture. It may help you to consider these stages while adjusting to life in Spain. It is important to note that these stages do not always represent a linear progression; some people move back and forth between stages.

Honeymoon Stage. This stage is commonly characterized by feelings of exhilaration and anticipation. Newcomers are fascinated by the novelty of their experience. People in this stage demonstrate an eagerness to please, a spirit of cooperation and an active interest in conversations with others, even if they do not initially understand everything that is said.

Hostility Stage. As the novelty of the experience begins to wear off, newcomers may become frustrated while interacting in an unfamiliar university system and coping with the pressures of communicating in a second language every day. They may long for familiar foods, smells, sounds and – most of all – familiar faces. Stress levels could rise and sleep patterns may be disrupted. Some may suffer from indigestion or loss of appetite. Others may discover that although they studied Spanish intensively, they now have trouble understanding it. Frequently, visitors react to this frustration by rejecting the new culture. They may have second thoughts about staying in the new environment and believe their experiences will only worsen. Minor frustrations become magnified, causing newcomers to react with intense emotions such as anger, mistrust and fear. They may show these feelings by demonstrating apathy, lack of motivation and withdrawal. The range of responses usually varies from one person to another. Most spend several weeks to a few months in this stage. Some move in and out of the stage a few times before finally adjusting.

Humor Stage. After the hostility stage passes, most visitors realize how intense their early reactions were. Reviewing their experiences from a distance allows them to gain a new level of understanding about themselves. Their senses of humor return. Situations that seemed so serious before now appear comical. Visitors in this stage are more relaxed, able to make friends more easily, understand the language with greater ease and become more productive academically.

Home Stage. When most people reach the home stage they are well adjusted and able to retain allegiance to their own culture while still feeling at home in a new culture.

Overcoming Culture Shock

Individuals experience stress in different ways, and we each develop our own methods of dealing with and overcoming culture shock. It's important to remember that confronting, rather than avoiding, the symptoms of culture shock will make for a faster and more effective adjustment to life in Spain. Also, if you need to talk to someone, don't hesitate to stop by the office. We are here to support you in whatever way we can.

Here are some other tips that may help you:

Get involved. It is very easy to feel foreign or different while studying in Seville – after all, you are different. Sometimes, students who are not accustomed to being perceived as part of a minority (either because of their race, nationality, religion or other social factor) are often surprised and dismayed to find that they do not “blend in” here because of their language, dress or even height and weight. On the other hand, students who identify as minorities in the U.S. may find that they have to navigate their minority status in a whole new cultural context with its own norms. One key to overcoming these feelings is to get involved. Think about what you like to do with family and friends in the United States and try to participate in these same activities while in Seville. Volunteer. Join a club or sports team. Take a cooking class. Learn to dance *sevillanas*. Play an instrument. Get involved! The more you participate and interact with Spanish people, the better chance you'll have in forming relationships and understanding the culture.

Learn to indulge yourself in positive ways. Spending 24 hours a day trying to communicate in a second language with new people in new surroundings is exhausting. This means that you need to pay more attention than usual to your physical and emotional well-being. If you are feeling anxious, frustrated, lonely and/or confused, take a positive step toward feeling better and stronger by reducing these feelings. Many students forget that added stress means needing more (not less) sleep and better eating habits. Sometimes a bit of exercise, a healthy meal and a good night's sleep can help to put a bad experience into perspective.

Examine your own culture. As you experience Spanish culture, keep in mind that you are doing so through the filter of your American cultural framework. If something Spanish seems odd to you, you might consider the American cultural values that make you feel this way. Examining your own cultural biases is often a first step in better understanding something that is culturally different. By the end of your stay, you may find that you've learned just as much about America as you did about Spain. This is easily one of the most challenging yet rewarding aspects of study abroad.

Avoid judgment. When faced with difference, it is quite easy to fall into the trap of becoming judgmental. As you encounter new customs and new ways of thinking in Spain, keep in mind that there is no need to determine whether the Spanish way is better or worse than what you're used to at home. Doing so only serves to negatively emphasize the differences between cultures. Remember that although different from what you are used to, the customs and attitudes you encounter in Spain are no better or no worse – they are equally as valid.

Don't minimize difference. One thing you'll notice from the start of your study abroad experience is that *Spain is different!* Try to keep in mind that being different is okay. Enjoy the difference. It is what makes studying in Spain so exciting.

Don't disconnect completely from the familiar. Write letters and emails home to friends and family who understand you, listen to familiar music and try to incorporate familiar routines (such as running, making a favorite food, etc.) into your new lifestyle. Although you should not hang out exclusively with other program participants, you should not completely alienate yourself from them either. Avoid students who seem bent on reacting against the host culture and make friends with other students who share both your country of origin and your desire to get to know the host country. This makes adaptation easier and much more fun.

Keep up the language learning. Language is an important mechanism through which cultural knowledge is shared. You need to work hard on your Spanish. Read the newspaper. Go to the movies. Watch TV with your host family. Get an *intercambio*. Above all, always try to speak in Spanish, even if what you want to say does not come out perfectly. Do not despair. You will see

how quickly your language skills progress. Don't worry about making mistakes. You have already learned the basics, now you just need to practice, practice, practice!

Gender, Race, Sexual Orientation and Other Issues of Diversity

Gender. Some students find that gender roles in Spain are quite different than in the United States. As such, certain interactions between men and women can be a challenge for students. Stereotypes about the sexual promiscuity of foreigners, especially foreign women, tend to further complicate gender relations.

Female students, in particular, may find that they attract a great deal of unwanted attention from Spanish men in the form of *piropos* – whistling or inappropriate comments. The *piropo* is a generally accepted (or at least tolerated) Spanish mode of behavior. When a man finds a woman attractive, he may stare, make comments, whistle or hiss. While attitudes regarding the *piropo* are changing in Spain, the practice is still quite common.

Many Spanish women pretend not to hear piropos and you may simply want to ignore them as well. Keep in mind that becoming angry or defensive is unlikely to change behaviors. On the contrary, defensiveness may only provoke further catcalling. Perhaps you have encountered this type of behavior in the U.S. or in other countries. Try your best to take these comments within their cultural context.

You will notice almost immediately that Spaniards often whistle or hiss to capture each other's attention in the streets and in crowded bars. Please do not mistake these for *piropos*.

In public social settings such as dance clubs and bars, it is important to remember to use common sense. If you do not feel comfortable, you should firmly say no to an invitation you do not want to accept. Only give your address and phone number to people you know and trust. You will eventually understand and become more comfortable with local values and customs. Learning to respect the local rules will facilitate your relationships with host nationals immensely.

Race. Students identified with ethnic minority groups may experience unique challenges while living abroad. It is only quite recently that Spain has begun to experience a steady wave of immigration, and (particularly in comparison with the U.S.) most students find Spanish society to be quite homogenous. Spain currently has a rate of immigration comparable with the U.S., but this a relatively recent phenomenon. This racial homogeneity may make some students feel uncomfortable, particularly when “being different” can elicit stares from Spaniards. However, even students who might not have considered themselves different often describe similar experiences of standing out because of their height, weight, hair color, clothes or even simply from every time they open their mouths and are instantly identified as a “foreigner.” This can be a new and often uncomfortable experience.

It is important to remember, however, that most stares originate out of curiosity and rarely is any harm intended. Staring, in any context, is a normal practice in Spain. Men stare at women. Women stare at men. Spaniards simply love to check people out, local or foreign, so you will have to accept this national habit early on.

Outside of staring, members of African-American, Middle Eastern, Latino and Asian ethnic groups may experience comments based on race. It is important to keep in mind that the movement toward “political correctness” familiar to most Americans is a distinctly American value and that has not made much of an impact in Spain; it is simply not a value shared by Spaniards. An African-American woman, for example, may be called “*la negrita*.” Asians in Spain are commonly referred to as *chinos*, regardless of their country of ethnic origin.

Depending on the person, levels of anxiety vary. You might be a person that isn't easily bothered by staring or stereotypes, or you might be a person who becomes uneasy or offended. Here are some tips from former students that might help you:

Be patient with the locals. It is important to keep in mind that some of the attitudes expressed by Spaniards simply come from a lack of exposure to other racial and ethnic groups. Try not to let someone's lack of exposure bother you. Perceptions of minority students are, in some cases, based only on movies, music videos and the news. If someone in Spain asks, “Can black people actually tan?” take that moment to educate and inform. Remember, you represent a very small percentage

of Americans who venture outside of the U.S. You are an American ambassador, and communication and tolerance will be your keys to understanding and integration.

Enjoy being “exotic.” It is next to impossible for any foreign students, including minority students, to blend in with the locals in Seville. Try not to lose sleep over hopeless attempts to pass as a Spaniard. The whole point of going abroad is to experience and become more comfortable with difference. Be sensitive to local culture, but don’t stop being yourself. Enjoy being different and try not to let the extra (and sometimes unwanted) attention offend you.

Get help when you need it. Fortunately, there are organizations in Spain that are committed to combating prejudice and these resources are available to you. If you are a victim of discrimination, or even just want to discuss these issues, inform your Program Coordinator immediately.

Sexual Orientation. Despite its reputation as a conservative country, Spain has experienced immense social change since Franco’s death. Gays and lesbians are much more visible and a multitude of GLBTQ organizations operate throughout the country. Moreover, on July 2, 2005, the definition of marriage was expanded to include couples of the same sex. Two people of the same sex may also now adopt children as a couple.

Nevertheless, some Spaniards still maintain macho attitudes. As a result, GLBTQ students may feel somewhat ostracized, particularly in smaller cities and rural areas. Generally speaking, it is important to be conscious of culture differences and work with these differences in a way that makes you feel comfortable.

Please note that the word *maricón* is commonly used as an expletive in Spain. A person who uses this word may not be homophobic; he/she may just not think that this word offends. If you would like to learn more about GLBTQ issues in Seville, we strongly suggest that you contact the following organization:

Fundación Triángulo

Plaza de San Leandro 10

41003 SEVILLA

Tel. 954 218 082

Monday- Friday: 10.00h to 13.00h, Tuesday and Thursday 18.00h to 20.00h:

www.fundaciontriangulo.org

For additional information, check out www.globalgayz.com/g-spain.html. This website offers general information about the GLBTQ in Spain.

In addition, please pick up a copy of the CIEE *Knowledge* brochure, *Identity*.

Other Issues of Diversity. Students may find their height and weight to be a subject of great interest to Spaniards. Spaniards are generally much thinner and shorter than Americans and these differences may elicit stares and comments.

Female students may frequently find themselves being referred to as *gordita*. While this may seem rude, if not insulting, students should recognize that this term is often used as an expression of tenderness and/or affection with no negative messages concerning body weight attached.

SOCIAL HABITS IN SPAIN

Time

Spaniards are well known for their less structured notion of time and generally slower pace of life. In informal situations, time seems to be of little importance in Spain. Showing up 20 to 30 minutes late to meet a friend is not at all unusual. Also, Spaniards can spend hours in a café just chatting with a classmate (what Americans might consider wasting time).

In more formal situations, however, time has about the same value as in the United States. You are expected to show up to appointments on time. This includes doctor’s appointments, interviews, volunteer jobs, certain dinner invitations, etc. It is considered somewhat rude to keep someone waiting, other than a good friend or family member, for more than just a couple of minutes.

Smoking

In January 2011 Spain enacted a smoking ban that extends to all public enclosed spaces (including restaurants, bars and *discotecas*). Smoking is now prohibited in all closed and indoor spaces with the exception of private residences. Rarely do people ask if you mind if they smoke, especially when outside. Rather, smokers will usually offer you a cigarette (proper smokers’ etiquette) and then light up. Some people might even be offended if you ask them to not smoke in your presence. Use common sense. It may take some getting used to, but smoking is a habit that you’ll need to tolerate to a certain extent while in Spain.

At Home

Do not go barefoot in your homestay. Most flats in Seville are made of cold materials such as tiles or marble, and Spaniards firmly believe that if you walk around barefoot you will get a sore throat. Whether this is true or not is beside the point. You don’t want your host to suffer because you are walking around barefoot. It is also considered unhygienic. Wear your slippers around the house and everyone will be happy.

Wearing hats indoors (particularly baseball caps) is considered bad manners. Be sure to take off your hat when entering a home or going to class.

Greetings and Introductions

When introduced to a Spaniard in a formal situation, it is customary to shake hands and say *encantado(a)* or *mucho gusto*. In informal situations, Spaniards tend to greet each other with more intimate contact. For example, females kiss each other on both cheeks (first the right cheek, then the left); male and females also kiss on the cheek; male friends may hug each other or give warm pats on the back; children kiss just about everybody.

In Spain, it is not at all unusual to say *buenos días* or *buenas tardes* to strangers when you enter an elevator, stand in line at the bus stop or pass in the corridor. This is considered proper etiquette, so do not misinterpret someone’s greeting. Spaniards love a good conversation and are usually willing to chat with just about anyone they meet.

Always say *buenos días* or *buenas tardes* (or simply *buenas*) when entering a shop and *hasta luego* when leaving. In a store, call the salesperson *señor* or *señorita*. To call the attention of a salesperson, say *oiga, por favor...*

You may notice a frequent use of the informal *tú* in Spain. However, be sure to always use *usted* with elderly people, shop attendants, people you do not know and anyone providing you with a service (taxi drivers, waiters, kiosk owner, etc).

Food and Drink

You’ll notice from the start that eating times and portions are very different from those in the United States. Unlike Americans, the Spanish are not known to be big breakfast eaters. They usually have a glass of juice, coffee, toast, or in some cases, nothing at all. Once the day begins, you may see people having a mid-morning snack at local bars usually around 11:00. Most Spaniards eat their main meal between 14:00 and 15:00 (*la comida*). This consists of a first plate (*entrada*), second plate (*plato principal*) and a dessert (*postre*). Please note that many dishes are prepared with olive oil, which may require a little getting used to. Coffee may or may not be served immediately after the *comida*. There is a light snack in the afternoon between 18:00 and 19:00 (*la merienda*) that can either be sweet or salty. Dinner (*la cena*) is around 21:00 and is usually a light meal.

Please be aware that the mid-morning or early-afternoon snacks are usually taken in a bar or café. These snacks are not included as part of the meal plan provided by your CIEE host. Do not snack in the classroom. **In order to keep our building clean, the consumption of food and drink is not permitted in the CIEE Study Center unless in a specifically designated area.**

Spaniards have a much more relaxed attitude about alcohol consumption. It is not uncommon for beer or wine to be consumed with lunch and dinner. In the afternoon and early evening, you can find people enjoying a glass of beer in the plaza near their homes. Do not, however, mistake what appears to be a liberal attitude on drinking with an absence of drinking norms. You should, for

example, be careful about drinking too quickly. Most Spaniards drink very slowly. Be sure to sip rather than gulp. Also, drunkenness is generally frowned upon in Spain. Public intoxication is considered insulting for you and for those around you. Be aware that bad behavior while intoxicated is never excused. People will hold you responsible for your behavior. Drink in moderation (especially in family situations), or you may find that you are not invited a second time.

Spanish Table Manners

Spaniards tend to use a fork and knife when Americans would normally use their fingers. For example, French fries and sandwiches are eaten with a fork and knife. A general rule of thumb is to watch how your family or friends eat and do the same, no matter how different it may seem to you.

Europeans use their left hand for the fork and the right for the knife. They do not switch back and forth as Americans tend to do. It is considered bad table manners to eat with one hand under the table. If you still want to use your right hand for your fork, keep the left hand on the table.

If a certain dish your family makes does not appeal to you AFTER you have tried it, let them know in a very nice manner.

Remember that fish is usually served with the head still attached. Don't be surprised.

Spanish mothers take the job of cooking seriously. If you are not a big eater, don't get upset if your host insists on feeding you more. This is normal, so don't take offense. Simply say you are satisfied and would prefer not to eat more.

Bill Paying Etiquette

One of the first things you'll notice about bill paying in Spain is that Spaniards eat first and pay later at bars. This is particularly true when going out for tapas. Once orders are received at the bar, take a seat and enjoy your meal. It is only when you are ready to leave that you will pay the bill. The bartender marked down your order at the bar, so he or she knows how much you owe.

When going out in a group, keep in mind that it is extremely uncommon in Spain for each person to pay his or her specific share of a restaurant bill. Normally, the bill is divided equally among friends, regardless of how much you've had to eat or drink. For some Americans, this may take some getting used to. But, remember, Spaniards see this manner of cost sharing as proper etiquette. Sometimes you pay a bit more, sometimes a bit less, but among friends you always pay an equal part. If not, you may be seen as stingy (*rácano*).

Lastly, you'll notice that Spaniards love the "art of inviting." Picking up the tab for a group of friends is simply seen as a *detalle*, a way of sharing something nice with those around you. So, once the bill arrives, don't be surprised to see a mad grab for the check. At times, things can appear to get somewhat heated – shouting, hands waving in the air, etc. In such cases, the best response is to say *muchas gracias* and to be sure to invite the next time around.

Tipping

Tips are not obligatory in Spain. Some people may give a small tip (around 30 to 60 *céntimos*) to taxi drivers, waiters, bellhops, hairdressers and so on. Keep in mind, however, that tips are not generally expected. Some bills include tax for services. If that is the case, it is not considered impolite to leave no tip at all.

Spanish Names

When unraveling the mystery of Spanish names, remember the following information. Spaniards use two surnames, or *apellidos*. The first one comes from their father's first surname and the second from their mother's first surname.

Example: **Father:** Pedro Chaves Gutiérrez
Mother: Nancy Merchant García
Son: Carlos Chaves Merchant

For practical purposes, Spaniards may use only their first surname. Some may have a hyphenated name, such as González-Moreno. This is considered as one last name, be it the first or the second:

Example: Juan González-Moreno Rodríguez-García

Spanish women retain their own last names after marriage. On rare occasions, a woman may be referred to as *señora de* for social purposes. A couple is introduced as *los señores de....* An unmarried woman may be referred to formally as *doña* or *señorita* if she is young. *Don* and *Doña* are used as a sign of respect in speaking with someone on a first-name basis. When writing to someone, you also use these salutations to address an envelope.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF SEVILLE

From Tartessos to the Carthaginians

The Kingdom of Tartessos (11th-6th century BC), whose capital lay at the mouth of the Baetis (now the Guadalquivir), was the first known monarchy in the western Mediterranean basin. Tartessian culture, which was responsible for Phoenician influence on local Iberian peoples, reached its height during the reign of Argantonius (6th century BC).

8TH CENTURY BC: THE FOUNDATION OF HISPALIS

Mythology attributes the foundation of ancient Seville to Melkart, a Semitic deity associated with the Greek demigod Herakles and the Roman god Hercules. The myth describes various attempts by the Mediterranean peoples to colonize the region around the Pillars of Hercules (*Herculis columnae*), now the Strait of Gibraltar. Spal, the Phoenician root of the name Hispalis, supports the theory that Seville was originally a Semitic colony.

TURDETANS AND CARTHAGINIANS

Evidence of Turdetan (a local Iberian culture) and Punic (6th-3rd century BC) influences were discovered on the site of Hispalis, above the Tartessian layer. Ultimately, local uprisings and the Roman conquest put an end to Carthaginian supremacy. Hispalis was burnt to the ground in c. 216 BC. Less than 10 years later, Scipio's legions defeated the last of the Punic armies in the neighboring town of Iliipa.

Roman Baetica

In 205 BC the army general Scipio founded Itálica, the first Roman settlement on the Iberian Peninsula, opposite Hispalis. Hispalis had been rebuilt and "Latinized" during the Roman Republic (5th-1st century BC). In 45 BC, Caesar granted Hispalis the status of a Roman colony: "Colonia Iulia Romula Hispalis".

HISPALIS, AN IMPERIAL CITY

The Romanization of Hispalis was part of a greater project to colonize the province of Baetica, named after the river Baetis that flowed through it. Towns were built and Latin became the official language. For 700 years, Baetica supplied the Roman world with metals, oil, wheat and wine. It also produced philosophers and the first two Roman emperors born outside Italy: Trajan (53-117) and Hadrian (76-138), both from Itálica.

During the Roman Empire (1st century BC-5th century AD), especially under Hadrian, Hispalis experienced a period of remarkable urban development. In 287, the martyrdom of Santa Justa and Santa Rufina, the city's patron saints, was the first indication of Christianity in the region. The city was at its height toward the end of the Empire. Ausonius (310-95), a Roman poet and a Christian, referred to it as the leading Hispano-Roman city, the eleventh largest city in the world.

VANDALS AND VISIGOTHS

The Vandals occupied Baetica from 409 until 429 and gave it the name of Vandalusia. They sacked Hispalis in 426. In 476 the Visigoths founded a kingdom which lasted for 200 years. Hispalis became Spali and remained the political and cultural center. The Apostle of the Visigoths, Saint Leander (534-600), along with his younger brother Saint Isidore (560-636), made Spali a rich center of Latin culture, and its influence spread throughout the Western World.

Al-Andalus: Caliphate of Córdoba

In 711, Arab forces landed in Tarifa (near Gibraltar) and defeated the Goths. This defeat opened Islam's way into Europe, and it was not long before the entire Iberian Peninsula was under Islamic control. Spali prospered under the Arabs and became the Islamic capital of Al-Andalus, a region roughly corresponding to ancient Vandalusia.

In 756, Abd el-Rahman I, the last survivor of the Arabian Omeyyan dynasty, founded the independent emirate of Córdoba. Córdoba flourished under Arab rule and in 929 became a rival caliphate to Baghdad. As an important political, economic and cultural center that stood at the crossroads of routes to the Orient, Africa and Europe, the region of Al-Andalus prospered. Isbiliya (the Arabic name for Hispalis) benefited from this prosperity in spite of uprisings and attacks by the Vikings.

THE GOLDEN AGE OF ISBILIYA

After the collapse of the Caliphate of Córdoba in 1031, Al-Andalus was divided into a patchwork of small kingdoms, or *taifas*, all of which came under increasing pressure from Christian armies. Around the same time, Isbiliya enjoyed a brief period of glory under the Abbasids, who established a sophisticated and cultured court in the city. The Abbasids quickly gained control of the area from southern Portugal to Murcia and restored a large measure of peace and prosperity to the region.

By the end of the 11th century, however, the scale of the Christian advance led North African Muslims to intervene. Following the removal from power of the caliph Al-Mu'tamid in 1091, a succession of Almoravid and Almohad caliphs ruled Al-Andalus. Isbiliya became the peninsular capital of the Almohad Caliphate of Marrakech and, with 80,000 inhabitants, the largest city in Spain. In 1198, a huge mosque was built, flanked by a superb minaret, now known as *La Giralda*. The city walls were extended to include some 740 acres and some suburbs, including Triana and La Macarena.

Medieval Christianity

Ferdinand III, King of Castile and Leon, captured Córdoba (1236), Jaen (1246), Sevilla (1248) and then the entire Guadalquivir valley. The Muslims of Al-Andalus withdrew to Granada, the last Hispano-Arabic stronghold on the peninsula.

SEVILLE: FORTRESS AND TRADING CENTER

In spite of frontier wars with the Muslims, disputes among the Christian aristocracy, wars of succession and the ravages of plague, Seville was revitalized during the 14th and 15th centuries.

The capital of a kingdom that covered the whole of western Andalusia, Seville was the preferred residence of Alfonso X (the Wise), Alfonso XI and Pedro I (the Cruel). Once incorporated into the Christian world, Seville became an important trading post between the Mediterranean and Northern Europe, and it was the spearhead of expansion into Africa and the New World. It also became a melting pot of cultures. Of particular note are the contributions of the *Moriscos* (ex-Muslims allowed to remain in Spain after the Christian conquest) and the active Jewish minority that lived in the Jewish quarter, or *Judería*. Unfortunately, the situation for religious minorities worsened. In 1483, Seville became the seat of the first tribunals of the Inquisition, and the Jews were expelled from city.

On January 2, 1492, Boabdil, King of Granada, relinquished the last Muslim stronghold in Spain to Isabella I of Castile and her husband, Ferdinand II of Aragon. After uniting the Christian kingdoms of Spain, the Catholic Monarchs – or *Reyes Católicos* (the title given to Isabella and Ferdinand by Pope Alexander VI) – proceeded to build an empire that would ultimately extend across Europe and the New World.

The Golden Age

Trade with the Indies, established by the voyages of Christopher Columbus, was a boom for the Atlantic ports of Andalusia. Seville, in particular, benefited enormously from the expansion of the Spanish colonial empire. Its strong position in European and African markets was extended so

that ultimately Seville became “the port and gateway to the Indies,” controlling all expeditions and fleets that sailed to the New World.

PROSPERITY FROM THE AMERICAS

In 1503, the *Casa de la Contratación*, which functioned not only as a chamber of commerce but also as a commercial tribunal, granted Seville a monopoly on the trade between Europe and America. During the 16th and early 17th centuries, Seville overtook Venice as one of the world's leading cities. Its only weakness was that, in an economy dominated by agriculture and traditional crafts, Seville tended to act as an intermediary rather than as a center of production.

Attracted by Seville's opulence, an interesting assortment of foreigners – particularly from Italy and Holland – flocked to the city. *Barrios* outside of the old center, such as Triana, grew in size. By the mid-16th century, the number of people living in Seville tripled to over 120,000, a total population that was rivaled only by Paris, London and Naples.

SEVILLE: CULTURAL AND ARTISTIC CENTER

Seville became a cultural center for writers (Arias Montano, Mateo Alemán, Miguel de Cervantes) and artists (Francisco de Zurbarán, Diego de Velázquez, Bartolomé Esteban Murillo) and took on the appearance of a renaissance city: Squares were built, public buildings were constructed and the gates in the city wall transformed into monumental arches.

The Monarchy in Crisis

In the 17th century, under the last three incompetent Hapsburg kings, Spain's European wars continued while silver shipments from the Americas shrank disastrously. In Andalusia, epidemics and runs of bad harvests killed some 300,000 people – including half of Seville's population in 1649. This, combined with the expulsions of the Jews and *Moriscos*, left Andalusia particularly under-populated. The lower Guadalquivir, Seville's lifeline to the Atlantic, became full of silt and in 1717 the *Casa de la Contratación* was transferred to Cádiz.

Aside from the gentry and the church, most Andalusians had no land or property, and the cities had to pay heavy taxes and send soldiers to fight in the king's wars.

RECOVERY IN THE 18TH CENTURY – THE BOURBON DYNASTY

From 1729 to 1733, Seville was somewhat revitalized by the presence of the court of Philip V, the first of the Spanish Bourbons. During the second half of the 18th century, the city benefited from the reforms of the Enlightenment: Jovellanos (1744-1811) introduced liberal policies and revived education; Pablo de Olavide (1725-1803), administrator of Andalusia, undertook the modernization of urban infrastructure and colonized depopulated parts of the Sierra Morena.

WARS AND SOCIAL UNREST IN THE 19TH CENTURY

The instability provoked by the French and American revolutions was exacerbated in the early 19th century by costly military confrontations. In 1805, the British fleet defeated the French and the Spanish at Trafalgar, south of Cádiz. In 1807, Napoleon's army invaded Spain. Napoleon's first defeat at the Battle of Bailén (1808) postponed the invasion of Andalusia and, for two years, Seville served as the capital of Spain. Nevertheless, in 1810, Joseph Bonaparte captured Seville and laid siege to Cádiz, where the Spanish Parliament had taken refuge. The crisis in Spain pushed ahead the growing rebellion in the American colonies (which gained independence in 1824), to the detriment of the ports of Andalusia.

POLITICAL AND SOCIAL UNREST

During the reigns of Ferdinand VII and his successors, there was increasing political conflict and social unrest. The 1820 military rebellion, led by General Rafael de Riego from the Seville region, opened the way for liberalism. This was followed three years later by a violent absolutist reaction. Although not without major incident (Seville was bombed by supporters of Isabel II), the constitutional regime became more firmly established during the 1830s. Measures designed to liberalize the economy dismantled the old order, enriched the emergent bourgeoisie and relegated crafts-

men and peasants to the status of journeymen. There was further political and social unrest when Isabel II was deposed in 1868. The first anarchist congress was held in Córdoba in 1872, when uprisings in Seville and Jerez were strengthening the Andalusian peasant's revolt. A two-year period of republican government beginning in 1873 was followed by a return to monarchy, which gave the country relative stability until the end of the century.

SEVILLE: A REGIONAL CAPITAL

The secularization of church wealth had far-reaching consequences for Seville. Its beneficiaries formed a wealthy upper-middle class who tried to re-launch the economy. In 1848, the Dukes of Montpensier took up residence in Seville and established a liberal court that favored progress and the arts. In 1874, the *Feria de Abril*, an important cattle market, was established. The predominantly agricultural economy strengthened while the population increased. The city's railroad and port, which received increasing volumes of maritime traffic, made it an important trading center. Seville, the capital of western Andalusia, exported agricultural (oil, cork and oranges) and mining products, while industry was expanding (particularly tobacco, foundries and ceramics).

Modern Seville

The Spanish economy was weakened by the war with the United States and the loss of its last overseas colonies in 1898. Nevertheless, between the launch of the joint Hispanic-American Exhibition project in 1909 and its opening in 1929, Seville experienced a period of renewed economic activity, particularly in the area around the port. The city – which was the subject of an extensive building program – spread both southward and eastward, and impressive, broad avenues were opened up in the historic center.

REPUBLIC, CIVIL WAR, AND DICTATORSHIP

The economic crisis in 1929 and the failure of the joint Hispanic-American Exhibition led to increased tensions, and Seville became a center of conflict during the Second Republic (1931-1936). It was also an important political battleground for the confrontation between the ruling conservative classes and the powerful anarchist-union and communist movements. During the Spanish Civil War, the city fell easily into the hands of the rebels (Nationalists) in July 1936. The economic and political isolation of Francisco Franco's dictatorship led to a period of post-war stagnation. However, the 1960s marked the development of steady economic growth.

MODERNIZATION AND DEMOCRACY

During the 1970s, economic growth and the institution of democracy after Franco's death transformed Seville into a modern city with a population of 700,000. The creation of the *Comunidad Autónoma de Andalucía* in 1982 made it the capital of the new region and the seat of the Andalusian parliament and government. The World's Fair, hosted in Seville in 1992, strengthened the city's service industries and led to the development of the *Isla de la Cartuja*, a somewhat futuristic-looking island situated west of the town center.

CURRENT DAY EUROPE

The European Union

The EU is a unique economic and political partnership between 27 European countries that together cover much of the continent.

The EU was created in the aftermath of the Second World War. The first steps were to foster economic cooperation: the idea being that countries who trade with one another become economically interdependent and so more likely to avoid conflict. The result was the European Economic Community (EEC), created in 1958, and initially increasing economic cooperation between six countries: Belgium, Germany, France, Italy, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. Since then, a huge single market has been created and continues to develop towards its full potential. Spain entered the EU in 1986.

From Economic to Political Union

What began as a purely economic union has evolved into an organization spanning policy areas, from development aid to environment. A name change from the EEC to the European Union (EU) in 1993 reflected this.

The EU is based on the rule of law: everything that it does is founded on treaties, voluntarily and democratically agreed by all member countries. These binding agreements set out the EU's goals in its many areas of activity.

Mobility, Growth, Stability and a Single Currency

The EU has delivered half a century of peace, stability and prosperity, helped raise living standards, and launched a single European currency, the euro.

Thanks to the abolition of border controls between EU countries, people can travel freely throughout most of the continent. And it's become much easier to live and work abroad in Europe.

The single or 'internal' market is the EU's main economic engine, enabling most goods, services, money and people to move freely. Another key objective is to develop this huge resource to ensure that Europeans can draw the maximum benefit from it.

Human Rights and Equality

One of the EU's main goals is to promote human rights both internally and around the world. Human dignity, freedom, democracy, equality, the rule of law and respect for human rights: these are the core values of the EU. Since the 2009 signing of the Treaty of Lisbon, the EU's Charter of Fundamental Rights brings all these rights together in a single document. The EU's institutions are legally bound to uphold them, as are EU governments whenever they apply EU law.

Transparent and Democratic Institutions

As it continues to grow, the EU remains focused on making its governing institutions more transparent and democratic. More powers are being given to the directly elected European Parliament, while national parliaments are being given a greater role, working alongside the European institutions. In turn, European citizens have an ever-increasing number of channels for taking part in the political process.

In the following link you will find further updated information about the European Union and the Eurozone: <http://ebook.law.uiowa.edu/ebook/content/spanish-financial-crisis>.

RELIGIOUS FESTIVALS AND EVENTS

Semana Santa

For an entire week in the spring, passion and religious fervor flow through the streets of Seville. It is a mixture of art, spirituality and devotion that is hard to explain in words. Although many regions of Spain celebrate *Semana Santa*, it takes on incredible proportions in Seville.

Semana Santa consists of eight days of processions beginning on Palm Sunday and continuing through Easter Sunday. The processions derive from the 16th-century tradition of *Vía Crucis*, a journey of prayers and reverence for the 14 stations of the Passion and Death of Christ (i.e. the entrance to Jerusalem, The Last Supper, the beating of Christ). Initially, brotherhoods (known as *hermandades* or *cofrades*) made the *Vía Crucis* in or near the church. As time passed, longer and more elaborate processions became the norm. Today, Seville has 50 to 60 brotherhoods that take to the streets during *Semana Santa* in processions that can last more than 14 hours.

Each *Semana Santa* procession begins with a *Cruz de Guía*, followed by rows of *nazarenos* wearing long tunics and pointed hooded caps. *Nazarenos* carry candles, banners and various religious relics. They march in front of an elaborate float, known as a *paso*. Normally each procession has two *pasos*, one representing a scene from the Passion of Christ and another representing the Sorrow of the Virgin Mary.

The average *paso* weighs more than 4,000 pounds. Hidden underneath are men, known as *costaleros*, who bear this incredible weight. A foreman (*capataz*) guides the *costaleros* on their way, deciding when to break and (with a few knocks of the mallet on the front of the *paso*) when to lift the float again.

Walking behind the *paso* are hooded and barefoot penitents, carrying wooden crosses for the forgiveness of their sins and for the granting of wishes. A marching band, consisting primarily of trumpets and drums, follows. One can hear these bands practicing throughout the year in rehearsals held near the banks of the Guadalquivir River.

Impassioned crowds fill the streets and the plazas of Seville during *Semana Santa* celebrations, and impromptu outbursts of emotion are commonplace. Shouts of “¡Guapa! ¡Guapa!” rise from out of the crowd as the image of the Virgin Mary of the Macarena appears. *Saetas*, a type of sung prayer, are also frequently heard along the procession route.

Semana Santa processions make their way from the home church through the *carrera oficial*, a route that takes the *pasos* across the *Plaza de la Campana*, down *calle Sierpes*, behind the *Ayuntamiento* and finally into the *Catedral*. After passing through the cathedral, the procession returns home. In a crowd of thousands, one can hear a pin drop as tired *costaleros* squeeze their enormous *pasos* through the church doors and place them onto their resting places until next year.

It is customary to wear new clothes on Palm Sunday. On Holy Thursday and Good Friday some women dress all in black, in the traditional *traje de mantilla*, to express mourning for Christ's death. Carnations are the traditional flowers used to decorate *pasos*. The favorite pastries during *Semana Santa* are *torrijas* and *pestiños*.

Semana Santa is an unforgettable experience. Even if you are not particularly religious, it is difficult not to be moved by an atmosphere so poignant. For some, it is a fun-filled *fiesta* time; for others, it's a week of ritual and reflection. Without a doubt, *Semana Santa* is an integral part of the culture in Seville, and it reflects the spirit of the people. Amidst the scents of orange trees in bloom, incense in the air, melted wax caked on the streets and the resounding beat of a drum in the distance, one can begin to understand what it means to be *Sevillano/a* through the *Semana Santa* celebration.

Feria

Every spring (normally two weeks after *Semana Santa*), the city of Seville throws a weeklong party and one million people show up. The *Feria de Abril* began as a cattle-trading fair in 1847, and over the years it has evolved into a round-the-clock spectacle of dancing, bullfighting and fun.

The headquarters for the *Feria* festivities are located in a temporary tent city on the far side of the *río Guadalquivir*, known as the *Real de la Feria*, in the *Barrio de Los Remedios*. This rectangular piece of land is about a mile long and 700 yards wide. The tents, called *casetas*, are made of brightly-striped canvas and decorated with thousands of paper lanterns. The streets are named after famous bullfighters, such as Espartaco, Juan Belmonte, Antonio Bienvenida and Curro Romero. While this set-up was originally created for the cattle market, today the *casetas* are temporary dance halls and each evening you will find *sevillanas* music and dancing from around 1:00 p.m. until 6 or 7 a.m. the following morning. Many women wear spectacular gypsy-inspired flamenco dresses, which change slightly in style from one year to another – a true *Feria* fashion statement! Everyone, young and old, drinks a glass or two of sherry (*manzanilla*) or *rebujito* (*manzanilla* with 7 Up) and gets out on the dance floor.

Casetas are hosted by groups of families, clubs, trade unions and political parties. Each tent has its own atmosphere and traditions. Most are very private, invitation-only affairs, but some are “open” and have commercial bars. In the morning you can visit the *Feria* and see the parade of Andalusian horses and carriages.

El Rocío

In the last week of May, over half a million people make the pilgrimage to honor the *Virgen del Rocío*, popularly known as *La Blanca Paloma*. In an odd mixture of religion and paganism, pilgrims “*hacer el camino*,” a weeklong trip (by foot, in carriage or on horseback) that ends on Pentecost Monday in Almonte (Huelva), the city in which the *aldea del Rocío* is located.

Highlights of *El Rocío* are the arrival of the pilgrims in Almonte, the official presentation of the pilgrims to the Main Brotherhood of Almonte and the mass. The *salto de la reja* is particularly impressive: it's a tradition where locals jump over a gate surrounding the Virgin. Following the *salto*, the Virgin is carried throughout the town in a procession that lasts for more than 14 hours before returning to its original location. It is traditional that only the natives of Almonte jump over the gate, while all pilgrims take part in the procession.

Others

Cruces de Mayo

Throughout the month of May, Seville continues celebrating with a semi-religious, semi-popular festival called *Las Cruces de Mayo*. Similar to *Semana Santa*, *Las Cruces de Mayo* involves processions of religious *cofradías*. In this case, however, children (rather than adults) are the protagonists of the event.

Dressed as members of a brotherhood, children play as if they were performing a *Semana Santa* processional parade. All the elements are present: *pasos* made of papier-mâché, the *costaleros*, the *capataz* and marching band music. In the past during *Cruces de Mayo*, groups of neighbors would build crosses covered with flowers in the patios of their homes. Today, however, this custom is reduced to a very limited number of houses and it is not a public celebration.

Corpus Christi

Few Spanish cities preserve tradition like Seville does, especially when it comes to religious tradition. The procession of Corpus Christi is a prime example. In mid-June, 40 days after Easter Sunday, thousands of people gather in the streets of Seville to welcome the float that carries the “Body of Christ,” a 10-foot tall religious icon made by Juan de Arfe. This religious work of art is carried out the Cathedral doors and down nearby streets, accompanied by images of various saints.

During the week of Corpus, *Seises* perform in the Cathedral, normally in the afternoon. *Seises* are 10 boys dressed as 16th century pages who dance in front of the main altar of the Cathedral in praise to Christ and the Virgin. It is a somewhat unusual display. The novelist Fernán Caballero described the dance as “deliberate, methodical, exact and invariable, like everything else that concerns the model temple of saintly stability and supreme dignity. The chain-like formations and place changes are executed with admirable precision, slowness and decorum by boys who, meanwhile, sing praises to the Lord who is present.”

In the *Barrio de Triana*, the brotherhood of the *Esperanza de Triana* organizes the *Corpus Chico* (the Small Corpus).

Velá de Santa Ana

In the last week of July, *La Velá de Santiago y Santa Ana* is celebrated in the *Barrio de Triana*. During this festival, the Puente de Isabel II is decorated with lights, and *calle Betis* is filled with tents where one can enjoy a drink and a *tapa*. In the evening, local musical groups perform in the Plaza del Altozano.

Each day of the *velá*, all attention is drawn to the river and *La Cucaña*, a famous contest where young people attempt to grab a handkerchief tied to the end of a 40-foot long log greased with lard at the bow of a boat. It is a true spectacle to watch the competitors walking the log and (most often) falling into the Guadalquivir.

FLAMENCO

Origins and History

Flamenco is a genuine Spanish art, or to be more exact, a genuine southern Spanish art. It exists in three forms: *cante* (the song), *baile* (the dance) and *guitarra* (guitar playing).

Modern flamenco developed out of the popular songs and dances of Andalusia. Most often its roots are said to be *gitano*, but certainly all of the diverse cultures that passed through the region during various historical periods have contributed their own influence.

Flamenco is first mentioned in literature in the *Cartas Marruecas* by Cadalso, in 1774. Between 1765 and 1860, the very first flamenco schools opened in Cádiz, Jerez de la Frontera and Triana (Seville). In this early period, flamenco dance and song was established as important artistic and cultural expression in Spain. Flamenco guitar, however, was not yet very common. At the time, songs were sung without instrumental accompaniment (*palo seco*) or by the rhythmical clapping of hands (*toque de palmas*). It was not until some years later that dedicated composers, such as Julián Arcas, introduced flamenco rhythms into guitar playing.

Flamenco in its definitive form was developed during the Golden Age (1869-1910) in the various *café cantantes* of Andalusia. It was in these *café*s that dance, song and guitar gained an unprecedented splendor. It is also there, it is said, that authentic flamenco song, *cante jondo*, emerged.

Between 1910 and 1955, flamenco song was marked by the rise of *ópera flamenca*, a lighter kind of music exemplified by *fandangos* and *cantes de ida y vuelta*. Not everyone, however, was pleased by this new trend in flamenco, and many intellectuals of the *Generación del 27* called for a return to the *cante jondo*.

In 1955, a sort of *renacimiento* of flamenco began, led by performers such as Antonio Mairena. The popularity of flamenco grew exponentially, and small *tablaos*, successors to the early *café cantantes*, became the stages for the very best flamenco dancers, singers and guitar players of the time. It is during this period that flamenco gained global fame. It also began to influence other types of music: Traces of flamenco can be found in jazz, salsa, bossa nova and other ethnic rhythms.

Although flamenco has lost some of its popularity on the world stage in recent years, it is still popular in the south of Spain. Flamenco has left a mark on Andalusia and will always have a home here.

The Best Venues

In the world of flamenco, Seville has a great deal to offer – both good and bad. If you are not careful, it is sometimes easy to get stuck in a tourist trap. So, for something a bit more authentic, we suggest you check out the following:

La Carbonería

c/ Levías 18, 954 214 460

This flamenco hotspot is located in the middle of the old Jewish quarter in what's left of the home of Samuel Levi. Not too many years ago, some of the most prominent flamenco stars came here to perform for friends. That's not really the case these days, but La Carbonería still has some of the best live music and flamenco in town. There is no entrance fee.

La Casa del Flamenco Auditorio Alcantara

c/ Ximénez de Enciso, 28 (Barrio de Santa Cruz) 954 500 595 www.lacasadelflamencosevilla.com

Every night two dancers, a singer, and a guitarist, all professionals in their sector, perform various popular flamenco songs and dances in the exquisite patio of an old Andalusian palace.

Museo del Baile Flamenco Cristina Hoyos

c/ Manuel Rojas Marcos, 3. 954 340 311

Founded by the world-famous flamenco dancer Cristina Hoyos, this museum and venue offers performances by some of the most promising new talents in flamenco. The on-site museum provides a comprehensive background of the different styles of flamenco and its most influential figures. www.museoflamenco.com

The Tablaos

Although these places are a bit more tourist-oriented, as well as a bit more expensive, they are definitely worth a look. You'll watch the show, in cabaret style, over dinner and drinks. Entire flamenco companies perform here, which is why prices are more expensive. One of these may be a good choice when your parents are visiting.

El Arenal c/ Rodó, 7. 954 216 492

El Palacio Andaluz Avenida María Auxiliadora, 18-B. 954 534 720

Soniquete c/ Benito Más y Prats, 5

Flamenco Festivals

Bienal de Flamenco

Every two years during the month of September, Seville hosts one of the most prestigious flamenco festivals in the world: *La Bienal de Flamenco*. The next one will be held in fall 2014.

The *Bienal* is a unique opportunity to see first-class flamenco performances, conferences, concerts, plays, films and a wide variety of other events. In order to promote a knowledge of flamenco among young artists, the *Bienal* (in conjunction with the *Instituto Andaluz de la Juventud* and the *Junta de Andalucía*) also organizes a contest for young flamenco performers. The contest is open to any dancer, singer or guitar player under the age of 30. During the *Bienal* students of guitar and dance may also take beginner and advanced workshops.

Flamenco Viene del Sur

Teatro Central. Isla de la Cartuja. c/ José de Gálvez, 6. 955 037 200

Contemporary and innovative *flamenco* performances are showcased during this critically acclaimed series held at the Teatro Central in Seville. Check the website at www.teatrocentral.com for more information.

Jueves Flamencos de la Fundación Cajasol

Centro Cultural El Monte. c/ Laraña 4 (next to Plaza de la Encarnación). 954 508 200

This is a series similar to *Flamenco Viene del Sur*, though a bit more stiff and traditional. This is a perfect opportunity to enjoy performances by some of the most important stars in the industry.

Where to Learn Flamenco (and Sevillanas)

There are a number of dance schools where one can learn flamenco in Seville. A few are listed below. Most flamenco dance studios also teach *sevillanas*. Keep in mind that *sevillanas* and flamenco are two different styles of dance. *Sevillanas* is believed to be based on the old Castilian folk dance *Seguidilla*. It did not originate in Seville, despite its name. Nevertheless, it is still an extremely popular dance throughout Andalusia. In fact, it is what everyone dances at the *Feria de Abril*. If you want to make a splash at *Feria*, learn to dance *sevillanas* – it is not as hard as it seems.

Taller Flamenco. c/ Peral 49, 1º (Centro). 954 564 234

Sevillanas and Flamenco classes for all skill levels.

Academia de Baile de María del Valle Pereda. 617 219 821

Group *sevillanas* courses for CIEE students. Check signs in the Student Services office for details.

Academia de Baile de Manolo Marin. c/ Rodrigo de Triana, 30 (Triana). 954 340 519

Sevillanas and Flamenco. Flamenco courses given at an advanced level.

Academia de Baile Renshaw González. c/ Padre Damián, 1 (Los Remedios). 954 457 773

Sevillanas and Flamenco

Centro Autorizado de Danza Matilde Coral. c/ Castilla, 82-84 pasaje (Triana). 954 339 731

www.deflamenco.com/escuelas/matildecoral/index.jsp

Sevillanas and Flamenco. Courses at all levels.

Escuela Latidos. c/ Fortaleza, 6 (Triana). 955 322 462 www.escuelalaticos.es

Sevillanas, Flamenco and many other international styles of dance. The studio also offers music classes.

Estudio Flamenco Antoñete. c/ Virgen del Carmen Dolorosa, 14 (Centro/Alameda). 954 376 346
www.estudioflamencoantonete.com
 Sevillanas and Flamenco at all levels with Antoñete, a Flamenco dancer from Córdoba who has performed around the world.

Escuela de Danza de Sevilla. c/ Santa Ángela de la Cruz, 29 (Centro). 954 212 550,
www.danzasevilla.com
 Sevillanas, Flamenco, classic dance and contemporary dance.

BULLFIGHTING SEASON

Origins and History of Bullfighting

Bullfighting is one of the best known and most polemic of Spanish popular customs. This traditional *fiesta* could not exist without the *toro bravo*, a species of bull that is bred only in Spain. The forerunners of the *toro bravo*, the primitive *urus*, were spread out over different parts of the world. Many civilizations revered them. Bulls also played an important part in the religious ceremonies of Iberian tribes living in Spain in prehistoric times. The Bible reports on sacrifices of bulls in honor of divine justice.

The origin of the *plaza de toros*, or bullring, is probably not the Roman amphitheater, but the Celt-Iberian temples used for religious sacrifice. You can find one such temple (fairly well conserved) in the province of Soria, close to Numancia. It is said that on this site, bulls were sacrificed to the gods. While the religious cult of the bull goes back to the Iberians, Greek and Roman influences converted it into a spectacle.

During the Middle Ages, bullfighting on horseback (*suerte de cañas*) was considered an aristocratic diversion. In the 18th century, however, this tradition was more or less abandoned when commoners began fighting bulls on foot. Francisco Romero was a key figure in establishing the ground rules for this new artistic expression of bullfighting. For bullfighting fans, *la corrida* is an art rather than a sport, centered on the challenge of man fighting against the beast. It is an age-old tradition that has survived in this country, just as the *toro bravo* has done.

What is the Corrida de Toros?

The *corrida de toros* starts with the *pasillo*, when everyone involved with the bullfight enters the ring. Two *alguacillos*, on horseback, direct themselves to the presidency and symbolically ask for the keys to the *puerta de toriles*. Behind that door the bulls are waiting. When the door is opened the first bull enters the ring and the spectacle begins.

The *corrida* usually consists of three parts, called *tercios*, separated by horn signals. There are three *toreros* in each *corrida* and each *torero* will have to *torear* two bulls – so you will get to see this six times!

In the first *tercio* the bullfighter uses the *capote*, a large purple and yellow cape. Two *picadores* armed with a sort of lance enter on horseback. They stick the bull and the animal begins to bleed.

The second *tercio* is known as *la suerte de banderillas*. Three *banderilleros* stab a pair of *banderillas* (fancily decorated sticks with metal points) into the bull's back.

In the final *tercio*, *la suerte suprema*, the bullfighter uses the *muleta*, a small red cape. Here, the *torero* has to show his *faena*, his mastery to dominate the bull and to establish an artistic symbiosis between man and beast. The *faena* ends with the *torero* killing the bull with his sword.

Bulls that are not deemed *bravo* enough may be sent back to the *corral*.

Bullfighting Season

Bullfighting season in Seville starts on Easter Sunday and ends on October 12 (*Día de la Hispanidad*). Peak bullfight season takes place in the week before, during and following *Feria de Abril*.

Seville's bullfighting ring, called *La Maestranza*, is important in the world of bullfighting. As such, one will normally find only top-class bullfighters competing there. You should know whether

you're going to a *novillada* or a proper *corrida*. The first includes younger bullfighters, while the second is more of the real thing. *Novilladas*, however, are sometimes a great opportunity to see the upcoming stars.

Plaza de Toros de la Real Maestranza de Caballería de Sevilla
 Paseo de Colón, 12, 954 224 577
www.plazadetorosdelamaestranza.com/

Buying the Tickets

Getting tickets for a bullfight, particularly in Seville, can be tricky. For the cheapest tickets, go directly to the ticket office at the bullring, by the main gate (*Paseo Colón*). Tickets can also be purchased through resale (*la reventa*) in various legal establishments around the bullfighting ring, as well as on *calle Sierpes*. Tickets purchased via *la reventa* are a bit more expensive than at the bullring's ticket office. Buying tickets via *la reventa* only makes sense when the tickets you want (price, section, etc.) are no longer available through the regular ticket office. It is extremely important that you never buy tickets from people on the street, especially on bullfighting days.

Ticket prices range from around 20 EUR to more than 200 EUR. It depends on who is fighting and what kind of seat you want. You probably do not want to spend too much, so ask for tickets in *grada de sol*. *Sol* is much cheaper than *sombra*. If it is not too hot, do not worry about being in the sun, but WEAR A HAT! Seat cushions are sold at the bullfight.

The expensive tickets (right in the action) are *tendido*, and the most expensive tickets are *tendido de sombra*.

NATIONAL SOCCER LEAGUE

Seville F.C. and Real Betis: The Rivalry

Seville, just like the rest of Spain, has a passion for soccer. There are two first division soccer teams in the city: Real Betis Balompie and Sevilla Fútbol Club.

Betis wears green and white stripes, and Sevilla wears white uniforms with red sleeves and black socks. The two teams play at their respective home stadiums every other weekend, usually on Sundays, but never at the same time. That means that there is a soccer match in Seville every weekend.

Soccer season starts early in September and lasts until the end of May or early June.

Real Betis Balompie

Estadio Benito Villamarín (52,500 seats)
 Avenida de la Palmera, s/n. 902 191 907
www.realbetisbalompie.es

Sevilla Fútbol Club

Estadio Ramón Sánchez Pizjuan (44,500 seats)
 Avenida Eduardo Dato, s/n. 902 510 011
www.sevillafc.es

Buying Tickets

Don't expect soccer tickets to be cheap. Soccer players are top stars and here you have to pay to see them in action. Seats behind the goals (*entrada de gol*) cost about 20-30 EUR. If you want good seats (*tribuna* or *preferencia*) you'll need to pay a lot more. Go to the stadium the day before the match and get tickets at the box office. Of course, ticket prices go up and matches tend to sell out when the visiting team is a soccer powerhouse like Barcelona F.C. or Real Madrid. As with bullfights, avoid people who are trying to sell tickets on the street corners. You may end up paying for a fake ticket that won't be accepted at the gate.

SIGHTSEEING AND TRAVEL

SIGHTSEEING AND TRAVEL

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TRANSPORTATION AND TRAVEL FROM SEVILLE

Travel is an important part of the study abroad experience. CIEE staff highly encourages you to focus your travel efforts on Spain and, more specifically, Andalusia. In doing so, you will return from your experience abroad with a deeper understanding of the language, culture and history of Spain. Here's some basic information to help you get started with your travel plans.

Bus Stations

Bus travel is easy, inexpensive and convenient for trips throughout Spain. Bus fares are normally far less expensive than train or airplane travel, making buses a particularly good option for students on a budget. Of course, buses are a more time-consuming mode of transport, so be sure to allow yourself plenty of time for both travel and sightseeing.

The two bus stations in Seville are:

Plaza de Armas

Avda. del Cristo de la Expiración

Tel: 954 908 040

Plaza de Armas runs buses with departures to destinations outside of Andalusia. There are also buses to cities in the province of Huelva and to a few smaller towns just outside of Seville.

El Prado de San Sebastián

c/ Manuel Vazquez Sagastizabul

Tel: 954 417 118

Buses from El Prado depart to most destinations within Andalusia, except for cities within the province of Huelva.

Trains—RENFE

The main **RENFE** office in Seville is located on *calle Zaragoza*, near Plaza Nueva. You can get train information, make reservations and purchase tickets at this office. The office is closed from June to August, so during this period you'll need to go directly to Estación de Santa Justa or to a local travel agency for train information and tickets.

Tickets can also be purchased online at www.renfe.es. The earlier you buy, the better chance you have of obtaining discounted web rates. Look for these online promotional rates when selecting your time of departure.

You can also make reservations over the phone using RENFE's nationwide number: 902 240 202. Keep in mind, however, that tickets reserved by phone still need to be picked up in person at least 48 hours before departure.

Estación Santa Justa, Seville's main train station, is open daily from 4:30 to 00:30. Tickets for future travel can be purchased from 8:00 to 22:00 and ticket sales for immediate departures are open from 6:00 to 22:00.

There are four types of trains that run throughout Spain: *Cercanías*, *Regionales*, *Grandes Lineas*, and *Alta Velocidad* (AVE).

The AVE from Seville to Madrid costs around 140 EUR round trip. It runs frequently throughout the day – every half-hour in the morning and every hour in the afternoon – and the trip takes only 2.5 hours. AVE tickets can only be booked up to 60 days in advance, and it's worth trying to book the day the tickets become available – when they first go on sale, AVE sells a small batch of highly discounted tickets. These tickets go fast, so the earlier you book, the better.

For a schedule of train departures, you can either check online at www.renfe.com or go to Santa Justa. Most travel agencies also have departure listings.

ESTACIÓN DE SANTA JUSTA

Avenida de Kansas City, s/n

For information and reservations call 902 240 202, or visit the website at www.renfe.es.

RENFE OFFICE

c/ Zaragoza, 29 (near Plaza Nueva)

The office is open Monday through Friday 9:30-14:00/17:30-20:00 and Saturday 10:00-13:30.

Discounts on Train Travel

You can save money on train travel by taking advantage of special discounts offered by RENFE. Contact RENFE for more information at www.renfe.es. Please note that most discount passes still require the holder to pay a supplement when traveling on a sleeper car or a *Talgo* train, an express train that is part of the *Grandes Líneas* system.

- **CARNET JOVEN** offers a 20 percent discount on train travel. For more information, go to the *Junta de Andalucía* office located at *calle O'Donnell, 22*. The office is open from 9:00 to 12:00.
- **EUROTREN** (sometimes called a BIGE ticket) is a second-class ticket that allows the holder to make an unlimited number of stops along a predetermined route within a two-month time period. Price is determined by destination. This is only for people under 26 years of age.
- **SPAIN FLEXIPASS** allows for three to 10 days of free travel in Spain during a two-month period.
- **IBERIC RAIL PASS** allows for three to 10 days of free travel in Spain and Portugal during a two-month period.
- **INTER RAIL** is a special train pass for residents of Spain under 26 years of age. You can obtain an Inter Rail 26 pass, once you have resided in the country for six months. The pass includes a 50 percent discount on train travel in Spain and free train travel around Europe and North Africa. Twelve-day, 22-day, and one-month passes are available for purchase.
- **EURAILPASS** works almost like Inter Rail but must be purchased in the United States. It allows unlimited train travel and some bus and boat travel throughout most European countries. Both first- and second-class passes (the latter with an age restriction) are available. For a one-month pass it tends to be more expensive than Inter Rail. However, the two-month pass is a good deal. Eurail passes can be purchased online at www.euraildirect.com. Online orders, however, can only be sent to a U.S. address.

Air Transport**AEROPUERTO DE SAN PABLO**

Toll Free Information: 902 210 317

www.aena.es

The San Pablo airport in Seville is located on the Carretera N-IV, km 533. Unless you're lucky enough to have someone to drive you, there are basically two ways to reach the airport:

By Airport Bus. The cost is 4 EUR, one-way, 6 EUR round trip. Below is a bus schedule with times and stops. For more information, call 954 989 184 or go to www.tussam.com and look up the EA line.

Departure Times and Bus Route as of January 2013

PLAZA DE ARMAS	AIRPORT
04:30	
05:00 - 30	05:20 - 50
06:00 - 30	06:20 - 50
07:00 - 23 - 46	07:21 - 52
08:09 - 32 - 55	08:15 - 38
09:18 - 41	09:01 - 24 - 47
10:04 - 27 - 50	10:10 - 33 - 56
11:13 - 36 - 59	11:19 - 42
12:22 - 45	12:05 - 28 - 51
13:08 - 31 - 54	13:14 - 37
14:17 - 40	14:00 - 23 - 46
15:03 - 26 - 49	15:09 - 32 - 55

16:12 - 35 - 58	16:18 - 41
17:21 - 44	17:04 - 27 - 50
18:07 - 30 - 53	18:13 - 36 - 59
19:16 - 39	19:22 - 45
20:02 - 25 - 48	20:08 - 31 - 54
21:11 - 34 - 57	21:17 - 40
22:27 - 57	22:03 - 25 - 48
23:28 - 59	23:18 - 48
00:30	00:18 - 49
	01:20

PLAZA DE ARMAS (Calle Torneo) – Paseo de Colón (Torre del Oro) - Av. Carlos V (Prado de San Sebastián) - San Bernardo (Intercambiador) - San Fco. Javier (Frt. Sevilla 1) - San Fco. Javier (Sevilla 2) - Luis de Morales (Nervión Plaza) - Luis de Morales (Frt. Hotel Los Lebreros) - Kansas City (Frt. Ayre Hotel) - Estación Santa Justa – Kansas City (Polideportivo San Pablo) - AEROPUERTO (Arrivals)

AEROPUERTO (Arrivals) - Auxiliar Kansas City (Frt. Polideportivo San Pablo) – Auxiliar Kansas City (Santa Justa) – Kansas City (Ayre Hotel) - Luis de Morales (Hotel Los Lebreros) - Luis de Morales (Frt. Nervión Plaza) - San Fco. Javier (Frt. Sevilla 2) – S. Fco. Javier (Sevilla 1) - Enramadilla (Hotel Viapol) - Av. Carlos V (Prado de San Sebastián) - Marques de Parádas - PLAZA DE ARMAS (Calle Torneo)

By Taxi. Though a taxi might be more convenient, it is definitely more expensive. The cost is 21.70 EUR during the day and 23 EUR during evenings and weekends, plus a surcharge for each of your bags. Most students take the bus and travel to the nearest bus stop either by taxi or city bus. A taxi seems to be the most convenient way when carrying a lot of luggage.

Discounted Air Travel

Looking for cheap flights for a weekend getaway? Haven't had much luck with Iberia, Spanair or Air Europa? While we hope you spend most of your weekends in Seville or Andalusia, we understand you may want to travel elsewhere in Europe. Try searching for flights on these websites:

- www.vueling.com – Spain's major low-cost air carrier offers affordable routes within Spain and Europe including Russia, Morocco and the Middle East. Most flights require a transfer or stop-over in Barcelona, but there are numerous direct international flights from Seville.
- www.ryanair.com – Offers cheap flights to most of Europe and Morocco, some of which are direct flights from Seville. Be wary of extra fees and strict carryon baggage restrictions.
- www.easyjet.com – Flights from Malaga to several destinations in England and Northern Ireland
- www.edreams.es – Check out the *ofertas* section
- www.rumbo.es – Be sure to check out the section called *buscador de ofertas*
- www.skyscanner.com – A good, comprehensive search engine for flight deals
- www.andalucia.com/travel/airports/seville.htm – Tourist website with a list of all direct flights from Seville and other Andalusian cities
- www.jet2.com – Flights from Malaga and Barcelona to Leeds (England), from where you can connect to other European destinations - sometimes offers "free" flights to Leeds (you only pay the tax), with a connecting 2 EUR flight to Belfast
- www.virginexpress.com – Exceptionally good prices for flights to Brussels
- www.aerlingus.com – Often has great prices to Ireland
- www.mytravellight.com – Extremely cheap flights to the Canary Islands (via Birmingham, England)
- www.transavia.com – From Malaga to Amsterdam for around 100 EUR - sometimes can be found for as little as 20 EUR, one way
- www.alpieagles.com – Flights from Barcelona to a number of Italian destinations, sometimes for as little as 1 EUR each
- www.meridiana.it – Flights from Barcelona to Italy
- www.tuifly.com – A great flight search engine with flights to German destinations

- www.evolavia.com – Flights from Barcelona to Ancona, Italy, where you can sometimes find a cheap connection to Moscow
- www.flyglobespan.com – From Malaga to Scotland for around 100 EUR
- www.bmibaby.com – Flights to the United Kingdom
- www.germanwings.com – Great deals to Cologne and Stuttgart
- www.sterlingticket.com – From Malaga to Stockholm, Oslo and other parts of northern Europe
- www.volareweb.com – From Barcelona and Madrid for sometimes less than 10 EUR per flight
- www.vuelosbaratos123.com – A fairly useful search engine

Car Rental

CIEE does not recommend renting cars. Program participants have rented cars in the past, but most have found it to be more of a headache than it is worth (high rates, outrageous gas prices, break-ins, break-downs, accidents, tickets and questionable insurance providers). If you rent a car while in Spain, please keep the following in mind:

- U.S. auto insurance is not valid in Spain.
- You will need an International Driver's Permit in addition to your valid U.S. driver's license.
- You must be over 21 years of age, in many cases over 25.
- Spaniards are not the most prudent drivers in the world, so be extremely cautious when driving in Spain.
- NEVER leave any of your possessions in the car when parked and unattended. If you leave the car, take EVERYTHING with you so someone else does not.
- Parking is extremely difficult to find in large city centers. Be sure to park your rental car in a safe and legal parking space.
- Do NOT call the CIEE emergency phone to report any problems resulting from car rentals.

Luggage Storage

For security reasons, CIEE does not allow students to store baggage or any other personal items in the CIEE Study Center. If you need to store luggage, there are several options available to the general public:

ESTACIÓN PLAZA DE ARMAS Offers a baggage cosign service (*consigna*) for 4 EUR per day.

ESTACIÓN SANTA JUSTA Offers lockers in three different sizes with rates for daily storage: small (2,40 EUR); medium (3 EUR); large (4,5 EUR).

Finding a Place to Stay

You can use guidebooks such as *Let's Go* or *Frommers* to find hotels and hostels throughout Europe. If you are looking for more selection, or want to see a picture first, check out the following websites:

- www.reaj.com
- www.hostels.com
- www.hostelworld.com
- www.hostelseurope.com
- www.europeanhostels.com
- www.booking.com

Useful ID Cards to Have in Spain

IYH (International Youth Hostels)

This card is available at travel agencies that focus on student travel. The card provides discounts on accommodation in youth hostels around the world (at least at those that participate in the International Youth Hostel Association). This card is a must if you are planning to travel and don't have lots of money.

Carnet Joven

This card will get you discounts on the AVE, regular trains and other services across Europe (museum entrances, store and restaurant discounts). To obtain the card, go the *Junta de Andalucía* office located at *calle O'Donnell, 22*. The office is open from 9:00 to 12:00. For more information about where the card is accepted, go to www.juntadeandalucia.es/institutodelajuventud.

iNext Travel Card

CIEE offers the iNext card free of charge to all program participants. It can be used as an international student ID card for travel, accommodation, entertainment and cultural discounts worldwide. It also serves as a global phone card and provides travel insurance coverage. However, it is important to remember that in most cases you will need to pay for treatment or services up front (with cash or credit cards) and then submit a claim to be reimbursed. Please always bring cash and credit cards. For more information on iNext, visit the website www.inext.com

NOTE: it is important to remember that iNext is a secondary insurance policy, which means it will NOT cover anything that is already covered by your primary insurance policy – be it through your parents, school or employer. For more information on what is covered by your primary insurance policy, you must get in touch with them directly: CIEE does NOT have this information.

IDP (International Driving Permit)

An International Driving Permit (IDP) serves as a translation of your valid U.S. driver's license. To drive in Europe, you need both your U.S. license and the IDP. IDPs are only available in the United States, and they cost about \$10 from any AAA office. For more information, website AAA website: www.aaa.com.

PLACES TO VISIT IN SEVILLE

Great Buildings and Historical Sites

ARCHIVO DE INDIAS

This 16th-century building by Juan de Herrera — the architect of El Escorial in Madrid — initially provided a business home to the merchants who congregated on the steps of the Cathedral. In 1785, the building became the home of the *Archivo General de Indias*, a storehouse for documents created during the colonization of the Americas. Today, the registry houses a variety of written references to Spain's New World possessions. Due to the volume and importance of documentation, the *Archivo de Indias* is considered to be one of the most, if not the most, important archives in the world.

Opening times: Monday to Saturday 9:00 to 15:45

Price: Entrance is free

Address: Avenida de la Constitución, s/n

Tel: 954 500 528

CASA DE PILATOS

This is a grand example of the mansions that sprung up in Seville during the Golden Age. Don Pedro Enríquez started construction of this building at the end of the 15th century, but it was Don Fadrique Enríquez de Ribera who would later enlarge the house with both ideas and materials brought over from Italy and the Holy Land. Others continued the renovation work, converting the building into the prototype of the Andalusian mansion. Do not miss this incredible palace. It's a real treat to wander leisurely around its beautiful gardens and patios.

Opening times: Monday to Sunday 9:00 to 19:00 (April to October).

Monday to Sunday 9:00 to 18:00 (November to March)

Price: 6 EUR to just see the ground floor; 8 EUR to see the whole house

Address: Plaza de Pilatos, 1

Tel: 954 225 298

LA CATEDRAL

The “Magna Hispalensis,” as it is formally known, is the world’s third largest cathedral after the Basilica in Vatican City and Saint Paul’s in London. Construction of this huge gothic cathedral began in 1401, but its origins can be traced back to the mosque of the Almohads in the 12th century. The orange tree patio and the mosque’s minaret (the famous *Giralda*) are what remain of the original structure. The building hosts more than 500 works of art, mainly from the 16th and 17th centuries, which include some impressive paintings by Murillo, Zurbarán and Goya.

The cathedral’s main altar is particularly striking. At 18 meters high and bearing more than 1,000 sculptures depicting various biblical scenes, it is the largest altarpiece in the world.

Opening times: Monday to Saturday 11:00 to 17:00; Sunday 14:30 to 18:00

Price: 8 EUR; 3 EUR for students

Address: Plaza Virgen de los Reyes, s/n

Tel: 954 214 971

Website: <http://catedraldesevilla.es/>

LA GIRALDA

In 1184, during his campaign against Santarem, the Almohad Emir ordered the construction of a minaret for his new Great Mosque. The most renowned architects of the time, including Ahmed ben-Baso and Alí al-Gumari, participated in its construction.

Initially *La Giralda* was to be built in stone, in the tradition of mosques in the Moroccan cities of Rabat and Marrakech. Construction began in stone — using blocks from the nearby Roman town of Itálica — but was ultimately finished with bricks. The minaret was almost destroyed when Christian troops entered the city in 1248, but Alfonso X convinced his father to keep the tower as a Christian belfry.

During the 16th century the Cordovan architect Hernán Ruiz was called upon to enhance the belfry. He added renaissance style and the famous *Giraldillo*, a massive bronze statue that represents the triumph of faith. The name *Giraldillo* comes from the Spanish verb, *girar* (to turn), as the statue actually turns with the wind. Don’t miss the opportunity to climb *la Giralda* and experience the impressive view of Seville.

Opening times: Monday to Saturday 11:00 to 17:00; Sunday 14:30 to 18:00

Price: Included in the entrance to the Cathedral.

Address: Plaza Virgen de los Reyes, s/n

Tel: 954 214 971

LA TABACALERA

The widespread increase in the consumption of tobacco in the 18th century led to the construction of Seville’s massive tobacco factory. *La Tabacalera* served as the world’s largest tobacco processing plant until the mid-20th century. The building has several decorated patios, fountains and a moat. There are two buildings separated from the rest on each side of the main façade — one was used as a prison for smugglers and the other as a chapel.

La Tabacalera now hosts the main offices and departments of the *Universidad de Sevilla*.

HOSPITAL DE LA CARIDAD

This old hospital belongs to the Brotherhood of Charity. Although construction started in 1645, work on the building did not really get going until Miguel de Mañara took over the project in 1663.

For a real introduction to 17th-century gloom and sorrow, don’t miss the impressive works by the Sevillian painter Juan de Valdés Leal: “Finis Gloríae Mundi” (The End of the World’s Glory) and “In Ictu Oculi” (At the Blink of Eye).

Opening times: Monday to Saturday 9:00 to 13:30 and 15:30 to 19:30; Sunday 9:00 to 13:30

Price: 5 EUR

Address: c/ Temprado, 3

Tel: 954 223 232

ITÁLICA

Founded in 205 BC by Publio Cornelio Escipion the African during the war against Cartago (Second Punic War), Itálica was the first Roman settlement on Iberian soil. The site is archaeologically important, as it has been fairly well preserved; especially considering the looting that took place after the Romans abandoned Itálica around the third century AD.

Itálica’s most impressive feature is its brick and stone amphitheatre — the third largest ever built in the Roman world. Construction of the amphitheatre began in the first years of the Christian era and was finished in the period of the Roman emperors Trajan and Hadrian, both of whom were born in Itálica. Over time, Itálica was transformed into an aristocratic enclave and summer resort, equal to Pompeii or even Rome.

Enjoy a walk through Itálica’s streets and get a glimpse of what life might have been like for some of the most influential families of the Roman Empire.

Opening times: Tuesday to Saturday 9:00 to 18:30; Sunday and public holidays 9:00 to 15:00

Price: 1,50 EUR; Free for EU citizens

Address: Avenida Extremadura, 2 (Santiponce)

Tel: 955 996 583

METROPOL PARASOL (AKA LAS SETAS)

The Metropol Parasol, known by locals as *Las Setas* (the mushrooms), is one of the newest and quirkiest structures in Seville. It was designed by German architect Jürgen Mayer-Hermann and opened in the spring of 2011. Metropol Parasol is made entirely of wood, and an aerial view of the structure exposes its decidedly “waffle-like” texture. The space is divided into a museum with Roman ruins on the bottom level, a market on the ground level and terraces on the upper levels that offer beautiful panoramic views of the city. The *mirador*, or terrace, is a must-visit, and if you happen to be in *Plaza de la Encarnación*, *Las Setas* are impossible to miss.

Enjoy a walk through Itálica’s streets and get a glimpse of what life might have been like for some of the most influential families of the Roman Empire.

Opening times (*mirador*): Sunday to Thursday, 10:30 to 00:00; Friday and Saturday, 10:30 to 1:30

Price: 1,30 EUR for nonresidents of Seville; Free for residents or for holders of a *Tarjeta de Identidad Extranjera*

Address: Plaza de la Encarnación, 18

Tel: 606 635 214

PALACIO DE LA CONDESA DE LEBRIJA

Dating back to the 16th century, this residential palace was built in *Mudejar* Renaissance style. It was renovated in 1914 by the Countess of Lebrija using a variety of materials as well as different architectural and artistic styles. The most interesting pieces come from the old Roman town of Itálica. It is considered the best palace paved with marble in Europe!

Opening times: Monday to Friday 10:30 to 19:30; Saturday 10:00 to 14:00 and 16:00 to 18:00; Sunday 10:00 to 14:00

July and August: Monday to Friday 9:00 to 15:00; Saturday 10:00 to 14:00

Price: 5 EUR to visit the ground floor; 8 EUR for a guided tour of the whole house

Address: c/ Cuna, 8

Tel: 954 227 802

Website: www.palaciodelebrija.com

PARQUE DE MARÍA LUISA AND ITS FAMOUS BUILDINGS

In 1893, the Princess María Luisa donated half of the San Telmo palace gardens to the city of Seville. In 1929, on the eve of the Exposición Iberoamericana, the French architect Forestier undertook a series of renovations to make the gardens more beautiful.

Stroll through the park and enjoy its many wonderful plazas. In the Plaza América (commonly known as *Plaza de las Palomas* due to the large number of doves that nest there), you’ll find the Royal Pavilion, the Archaeological Museum and the Popular Arts and Customs Museum.

The most famous plaza of the park, the Plaza de España, has tiled maps and historical scenes representing the various provinces of Spain. Due to its intricacy and detail, this plaza is literally under permanent restoration. That didn't, however, prevent George Lucas from shooting scenes from Star Wars there. The entire park and its buildings have always been a favorite of filmmakers. You'll surely recognize many images from the Plaza de España in the movie *Lawrence of Arabia*.

PLAZA DE TOROS

Dating back to the 18th century, Seville's bullring in the neighborhood of El Arenal, aka El Baratillo, is one of the oldest in Spain. The property belongs to an order of knights linked to the Spanish royal family, La Real Maestranza de Caballería. The most impressive part of Seville's bullring is the famous prince's balcony, constructed in honor of Prince Felipe de Borbón, son of Felipe V. Every bullfighter dreams of the day when the door underneath that balcony is opened and he is triumphantly carried out of the ring, around the city and back to his hotel.

The Maestranza museum contains many objects related to the history of bullfighting and the bullring.

Opening times: On days with scheduled bullfights: 9:30 to 15:00
On other days, 9:30 to 20:00.

Price: 6,50 EUR

Address: Paseo de Colón, 12

Tel: 954 210 315

Website: www.plazadetorosdelamaestranza.com

REAL ALCÁZAR

The Real Alcázar was built in 913 under the orders of Abd Al Raman III. Its name, Alcázar, comes from the Arabic word "al-qasr," which means fortress or royal palace. During its long history, the building has served as the home for a variety of monarchs. Even today, the Spanish royal family uses it when they're in town.

The Alcázar is made up of various palaces of mixed architectural styles. Although it is perhaps best known for its Muslim elements, visitors will find an interesting mixture of Islamic, gothic, renaissance and baroque styles. Don't miss the exquisite royal gardens!

Opening times: October 1 to March 31 - Monday to Sunday 9:30 to 17:00
April 1 to September 30 - Monday to Sunday 9:30 to 19:00
April 1 to September 30 - Tuesday to Saturday 9:30 to 19:00
Sundays and Public Holidays 9:30 to 17:00

Price: 8,50 EUR; Free for residents of Seville and students

Address: Plaza del Triunfo, s/n

Tel: 954 502 324

Website: www.patronato-alcazarsevilla.es

BAŚÍLICA DE LA MACARENA

At the end of the *muralla* (the city wall built by the Almoravides) is the Arch of the Macarena, a former entrance into the city of Seville. On the other side of the arch is the *Basílica de la Macarena*. This basilica was built in 1949 in baroque style and is home to the *Virgen de la Esperanza* and *Cristo de la Setencia*—two religious icons that play an important role in the *Semana Santa* celebration.

The basilica also houses a museum complete with artifacts from the Brotherhood of the Macarena and various costumes for the *Virgen de la Esperanza*. You can also see the two floats used for the *Virgen* and the *Cristo de la Setencia* in all their splendor!

Opening times: For the basilica: Monday to Sunday 9:00 to 13:00 and 17:00 to 21:00;
For the museum: Monday to Sunday 9:00 to 14:00 and 17:00 to 21:00

Price: Tickets to the museum cost 6 EUR (includes an Audioguide), 5 EUR basic ticket

Address: c/ Bécquer, 1

Tel: 954 370 195

REALES ATARAZANAS

In 1252, Alfonso X (*El Sabio*) ordered the construction of the Royal Shipyard. It's on this spectacularly huge site where the most important ships to set sail for the New World were built. Later, the building was transformed into a foundry that supplied heavy artillery pieces to the Spanish Colonial Armies. In 1993, the *Junta de Andalucía* purchased the building.

The *Reales Atarazanas* is currently undergoing major renovation to become a first-rate cultural venue funded by the bank La Caixa. It will be part of the Caixa Forum network together with buildings in Madrid and Barcelona. Caixa Forum Seville will open in 2013

IGLESIA DE SAN LUIS

This church was commissioned by the Jesuits in 1731. Though small, it is a truly striking example of late baroque design, in which every corner has been decorated to the limit.

Opening times: Currently closed for restoration work

Price: Entrance is free

Address: c/ San Luis, s/n

Tel: 954 550 207

Website: <http://3web.dipusevilla.es/SanLuis/sanluis.html>

TORRE DEL ORO

One of the last Almohad style constructions in Seville, the Torre del Oro was built between 1221 and 1222. It served as one of the watchtowers on the city wall that ran from the river to the Alcázar.

The tower has two original parts, both of which have twelve sides. A third part was added at the top after the earthquake in 1755. It is believed that its name – the Golden Tower – was inspired by the color of the tiles that covered the structure.

Today, the tower houses a naval museum with models, plans of the tower and reproductions of illustrious Spanish navel vessels (you can also climb to the top of the tower with your admission to the museum, but you'll find much better views at the top of the Giralda or the Metrópol Parasol.

Opening times: Tuesday to Friday 9:30 to 17:30; Saturdays and Sundays 10:30 to 13:30;
Closed on Mondays and throughout the month of August

Price: 2 EUR; Free on Tuesdays

Address: Paseo de Colón, s/n

Tel: 954 222 419

NEARBY TOWNS OF INTEREST WITHIN THE PROVINCE OF SEVILLE

Carmona Simply beautiful. Wonderful architecture from Roman to Baroque (30 km from Seville). Learn more from the local government's website, with information in Spanish about things to see and do: www.carmona.org.

Cazalla de la Sierra A unique old rural town (60 km) in the rolling foothills of the province. www.cazalladelasierra.es.

Ecija On the way to Córdoba. Its many towers and its olive tree fields are worth a visit (90 km). The local government's website, with information in Spanish, is www.ecija.es.

Osuna Don't miss its incredible *Colegiata*, a magnificent church and mausoleum founded in 1535 and one of the most splendid examples of Renaissance architecture in Spain (70 km).

Utrera Quintessentially Andalusian. This city has given birth to many prominent flamenco stars (15 km). For more information about Utrera, check out www.utrera.org.

Museums in Seville

Seville has amazing museums. Make sure you don't miss a single one of them!

MUSEO ARQUEOLÓGICO

Originally used as the Fine Arts Pavilion during the 1929 Exposition, this neo-renaissance palace has 27 rooms with artifacts from Iberian, Phoenician, Carthaginian and Roman villages. Some of its Roman statues are as fine as can be, especially those of the emperors Trajano and Adriano. The most impressive part of the collection is the Tartessian gold pieces that were found buried in the little town of Carambolo.

Opening times: Monday: Closed
 Tuesday to Saturday: 9:00 to 20:30.
 Sunday and public holidays: 9:00 to 14:30.
 Price: 1,50 EUR; Free for EU citizens and students
 Address: Plaza de América (Parque de María Luisa)
 Tel: 954 786 474
 Website: www.juntadeandalucia.es/cultura/museos/MASE

CENTRO ANDALUZ DE ARTE CONTEMPORÁNEO/ LA CARTUJA

Located on the *Isla de la Cartuja*, this museum is a bit out of the way, but it's worth the trip. You can get there by bus (C3) or on foot (15-minute walk from the Plaza de Armas Bus Station). You'll be glad you went.

The museum is housed in what was once the Santa María de las Cuevas Monastery, which dates back to the end of the 14th century. During the French invasion, the monastery was raided and its Cartujan monks were expelled. An Englishman named Charles Pickman later bought the old building and set up a world famous china factory. The monastery was fully restored for the '92 World Expo and now houses the museum.

Opening times: Tuesday to Saturday: 11:00 to 21:00
 Sunday: 11:00 to 15:00
 Monday: Closed
 Price: 1,80 EUR for exhibitions, 3 EUR for complete visit
 Address: Avenida Américo Vespucio, 2 (Isla de la Cartuja)
 Tel: 955 037 070
 Website: www.caac.es

MUSEO DE BELLAS ARTES

This former convent of the Merced order became the Museum of Fine Arts in 1839. It is considered the second most important art gallery in Spain, second only to the Prado Museum in Madrid.

Works housed in the museum come from two main schools: baroque and romantic. You'll find paintings by Murillo, Zurbarán and Valdés Leal, as well as sculptures by Martínez Montañés and Juan de Mesa. Other important works are those of Pedro de Toriggiano, El Greco, Lucas Cranach, Rivera and Peter Dancart. If you're taking an art class, a visit or two to the museum is a must!

Opening times: Monday: Closed
 Tuesday to Saturday: 9:00 to 20:30
 Sunday and public holidays: 9:00 to 14:30
 Price: 1,50 EUR; Free for EU citizens
 Address: Plaza del Museo, 9
 Tel: 954 786 500
 Website: www.juntadeandalucia.es/cultura/museos/MBASE

MUSEO DE ARTES Y COSTUMBRES POPULARES

This museum is located in the Mudéjar Pavilion, next to the Archaeological Museum in the Parque María Luisa. The museum first opened in 1972. Its seven rooms contain popular Andalusian costumes, musical instruments, farming tools, gold and silver work, tapestries and reproductions of housing from the 19th century.

Opening times: Monday: Closed
 Tuesday to Saturday: 9:00 to 20:30
 Sunday and public holidays: 9:00 to 14:30
 Price: 1,50 EUR; Free for EU citizens
 Address: Plaza América, 3
 Tel: 954 712 391
 Website: www.juntadeandalucia.es/cultura/museos/MACSE

Other Places Not to be Missed

Ayuntamiento (Town Hall)	Plaza Nueva 1 Tel: 954 590 200 Mond. to Tuesd. 16:30 and 19:30, Sat. 10:00 / 4 EUR
Hospital de Venerables Sacerdotes	Plaza de Los Venerables, 8 Tel: 954 562 696
La Iglesia de la Magdalena	c/San Eloy 44
La Iglesia Omium Sanctorum	c/ Peris Mencheta 2 (next to the Market, c/ Feria)
La Iglesia de San Esteban	c/ San Esteban, s/n
La Iglesia de San Jacinto	c/ San Jacinto, 88
La Iglesia de Santa Catalina	c/ Santa Catalina, s/n
El Convento de Santa Clara	c/ Santa Clara, 38
La Iglesia de Santa María de la Blanca	c/ Santa María la Blanca, 5
Torre de Don Fadrique	c/ Santa Clara 38

Off the Beaten Track...the Real Seville

There is a lot more to Seville than meets the eye. When wandering through the streets of the city one feels the urge to immediately visit all of its famous buildings and great sites. But be sure to step off the beaten path; you'll be amazed at what you will find. Here is an outline of what you'll discover in four of Seville's lesser-known *barrios*.

THE ARENAL

The Arenal extends from the magnificent area around the cathedral down to the banks of the Guadalquivir. Walking around this *barrio*, you'll see a number of craft workshops renowned for excellent leather products and ceramics. You'll also find many wine cellars, the most famous of which is Bodega Morales on *calle García de Vinuesa*. The neighborhood is a great place to buy fried fish *para llevar* (carry out); *calle Arfe* and *calle García de Vinuesa* have two very good shops.

The Arenal transmits all of the energy and tradition of bullfighting, especially when the season first starts. You'll find colorfully decorated bars where *apoderados* (the bullfighter's managers) negotiate contracts on behalf of their *toreos*.

The Maestranza Theatre, located in the Arenal, has been an important cultural gathering point for the city since its opening for the Expo '92. Other places worth visiting include the *Hospital de la Caridad*, the *Torre de la Plata*, and the *Atarazana*, the enormous shipyard where the vessels of the first expeditions to the Americas were built.

Lastly, be sure not to miss the *Postigo del Aceite*, one of the ancient entrances to the walled city. As you cross through the gate, look for an arched window to your left. What you'll find inside is rather incredible.

THE MACARENA

The *barrio* of the Macarena sits at the north end of the city, separated from the historic center by what remains of the wall that once served as Seville's defense against invaders. The wall was constructed by the Almoravides at the start of the 12th century. It surrounded the city for more than 700 years.

Once in Macarena, you'll notice that residents feel a profound connection with the *Virgen de la Esperanza Macarena*. You can visit her in her Sanctuary, but for the most spectacular view, you need to be outside her basilica on Holy Thursday around midnight. If you have the chance, don't miss it. You'll be amazed (but get there several hours in advance to find a spot).

The *Hospital de la Cinco Llagas* across from the basilica now houses the Andalusian Parliament. It is an enormous building, but unfortunately not an easy one to visit. It is similar to buildings from colonial-era America.

Two streets deserve special mention in this neighborhood. The first, *calle San Luis*, is home to the most incredible baroque building of Seville. Although small, it is simply spectacular. The other, *calle Feria*, is one of the most colorful spots of the city. Go there on a Thursday and you will encounter what is possibly the oldest flea market in Europe. Locals call it *El Jueves*, and it's the best spot to find unique knickknacks, vintage *trajes de flamenco* and sundry other items.

OLD JEWISH QUARTER (SANTA CRUZ AND ITS ENVIRONS)

The unique Santa Cruz neighborhood is found between the Alcázar and the Puerta Carmona. Most of the churches in this *barrio* (the Old Jewish Quarter) are former synagogues. Santa María la Blanca, Santa Cruz, San Bartolomé and San Isidoro (on the main door you can still see a Star of David) are a few examples.

A small fragment of the old Sephardim wall can be seen near the top of *calle Mateos Gago*, turning left into *calle Fabiola*. Santa Teresa established a famous convent there. Next to the convent is where the painter Murillo had his home and busy workshop, down *calle Ximenez de Enciso*.

The *Hospital de los Venerables* adds another distinctive element to the neighborhood. Built in the 17th century, it served as a home for poor clergymen. It's worth a visit. The main patio is simply exquisite and its church has some of the most amazing works of art in town. The building is now wonderfully preserved by the FOCUS foundation and very good art exhibitions take place there.

It was during the reign of Pedro I that Seville's Jewish community reached its greatest splendor. Indeed, many prominent 14th-century Jewish traders called Seville home. The most important among them was Samuel Levi, a wealthy Toledan Jew who once served as chancellor in Pedro I's court. You can still walk in what remains of Samuel Levi's Sevillian palace... well, more specifically, into one of his horse stables. It is now the famous bar, La Carbonería, where locals and visitors alike go to enjoy flamenco music.

Wander around the Jewish Quarter starting in Callejón del Agua, and then go where your heart leads you. The best way to explore these quaint and winding streets is to let yourself wander.

TRIANA

On the other side of the Guadalquivir you'll find one of the most popular neighborhoods in Seville – Triana. Triana is said to be more a state of mind than a neighborhood. A few years ago, some *Trianeros* could be seen wearing T-shirts with the inscription: *TRIANA REPÚBLICA INDEPENDIENTE*. Triana has a lot of character and a great deal of neighborhood pride.

Triana is fiercely proud of its *marineros*, many of whom made up the crews of the first few ventures into the "New World." Some of the most famous bullfighters and flamenco stars call Triana home. Check out the monument to the bullfighter, Juan Belmonte, by the bridge. It's a modern-looking piece that can be enjoyed from many angles. Finally, *trianeros* take great pleasure in remembering their *barrio's* *gitano* heritage. For many, Triana is considered to be the home of the traditional popular culture of the city. You can certainly feel this as you walk down its streets.

The Triana Bridge serves as the union between Triana and the center of the city. Built in the middle of the 19th century, its official name is *Puente de Isabel II* (though none of the locals refer to it

that way; Puente de Triana is its local name). As the first fixed bridge in Seville, it was considered a huge architectural achievement. Be sure to visit the local *mercado* next to the bridge.

Calle Betis and its colorful houses make up the postcard view that one sees when looking at Triana from the other side of the river. *Calle Betis* is also home to some of the liveliest bars in town.

If you're in the market for ceramic goods, Triana is the place to go. The best workshops can be found as you walk down *calle Alfarería*. Lastly, you'll want to plan a visit to the Santa Ana Church on *calle Pureza*, which is considered Triana's cathedral. The Anchor of Sailors is its symbol. Don't miss it.

Useful Websites about Seville

<http://www.visitasevilla.es>

The official website of the Seville board of tourism. This site contains general information regarding restaurants, hotels, monuments, cultural activities and more.

<http://www.hispalis.net>

This site offers very interesting elaborations on some of the most famous landmarks in Seville, including very detailed descriptions of both the Cathedral and Real Alcazar. The site also contains a handy digital street map of Seville.

www.sevilla.org

A municipal site with various links to different local entities including the bus system, streets and sanitation, etc. Also contains links to sites regarding the festivals, urban statistics and local news.

<http://www.tussam.es>

Link to Seville's bus system. Contains everything you'll possibly need to know to get around the city (or to the airport) by bus.

<http://www.exploreseville.com>

This privately run website provides detailed information about local holidays, places to eat (both national and international cuisine), exhibits to visit and more.

PLACES TO VISIT IN ANDALUSIA

Cádiz

This city (and province) in the southernmost part of the Iberian Peninsula is a little-known treasure. Cádiz stands on a peninsula jutting out into a bay and is almost entirely surrounded by water. Named Gadir by the Phoenicians who established a trading post there in 1100 BC, Cádiz was later controlled by the Carthaginians until it became a thriving Roman port. It sank into oblivion under the Visigoths and Moors but experienced a revival in the early 16th century when it became a launching point for the journey to America. Cádiz was raided by Sir Francis Drake in the struggle to gain control of trade with the New World, but the city managed to withstand a siege by Napoleon's army in the 19th century. During Napoleon's siege, Cádiz became the bastion of Spain's antimonarchist, liberal movement. In fact, it was in Cádiz in 1812 that the country's first liberal constitution was declared.

The old city looks quite Moorish in appearance, with intriguing, narrow cobbled streets opening into small squares. It takes just a couple of hours to walk around the old town. Worth a visit are the city's cathedral and the churches of Santa Cruz and San Felipe Neri, the latter of which is where Spain's provisional government drafted its own liberal constitution in defiance of Napoleon's siege. Other points of interest are *La Santa Cueva*, home to several paintings by Goya, and stately mansions such as the Casa del Almirante and Casa de las Cadenas.

Students perhaps best know Cádiz for its Carnival, which is without a doubt the biggest Mardi Gras party on the Iberian Peninsula. There are costumes, food, music, singing and dancing – the fun never stops! The highlight of the Carnival is the song contest. Local groups make up satirical songs, lampooning celebrities and political big shots, in a parade that sends the whole city into a state of frenzy. The official competition takes place in the Gran Teatro Falla.

Cádiz is also known for its beaches. The province of Cádiz has some of the most beautiful beaches in Spain: Bolonia, Caños de Meca, Zahara de los Atunes, Conil and Tarifa. Near Conil you'll find two very beautiful villages which are part of Ruta de los Pueblos Blancos: Véjer and Medina Sidonia. But be warned: if a strong wind is blowing from the East –the famous levante – you might want to think about going somewhere else, unless you are looking to do some windsurfing.

For more information about the Cádiz province and the capital city, check out

www.cadizturismo.com.

Getting there. Most students find it easiest to catch either a train or bus to Cádiz that takes just under two hours from Seville. Buses leave hourly from Prado de San Sebastián, and you can catch a train from either San Bernardo or Santa Justa. Either way you go, transportation will cost you around 17 EUR round trip.

Córdoba

The highest navigable point on the Guadalquivir River, Córdoba was a city of great economic importance for its Roman founders. From Córdoba, Spanish olive oil, wine, wheat and other products were shipped back to ancient Rome. The city also served as a major Roman political and cultural center. Under Roman rule, Córdoba was the administrative capital of the Baetica province, which included most of today's Andalusia. It was also the birthplace of the Roman writers Seneca and Lucan.

Nevertheless, it was under Muslim, not Roman, rule that Córdoba experienced its greatest glory. The city fell to the Islamic invaders in 711 and soon became the Muslim capital of the Iberian Peninsula. During the reign of Abd ar-Rahman (756-821) work began on the city's *Mezquita*, which, after several centuries of additions and enlargements, became one of the largest mosques in all of the Muslim territories. When the city was conquered in 1236, the Christians were so awestruck by the mosque's beauty that they left it standing, building their cathedral right in the middle and creating the extraordinary church-mosque we see today.

In addition to the *Mezquita*, Córdoba's other treasures include: the *Alcázar* built by the Christians in 1328; the Calahorra Fort, originally built by the Arabs; and the ancient Jewish synagogue, now a museum. Córdoba's medieval quarter, once the home of a thriving Jewish community, is a labyrinth of winding, narrow streets, shady courtyards and picturesque squares such as *La Plaza del Potro*. In early May, homeowners proudly festoon their patios with flowers to compete in the contest for the city's most beautiful courtyard.

For more information, visit Córdoba's official website: www.turiscordoba.es.

Getting there. Taking a regional train from Santa Justa is the most cost-effective way to get there, at a price of around 15 EUR round trip. There is also a bus from Prado de San Sebastian, which costs about 18 EUR round trip. The AVE is the fastest way to travel to Córdoba; the journey is only 45 minutes, but it costs 45 EUR round trip.

Granada

Settled by native tribes in prehistoric times, Granada was first known as Ilbyr. When the Romans colonized southern Spain, they built their own city there and called it Illibris. The Arabs, who invaded the peninsula in the early eighth century, gave it its current name of Granada. It was the last Muslim city to fall to the Christians in 1492, at the hands of Queen Isabel of Castile and her husband Ferdinand of Aragon.

Granada is located at the foot of the Sierra Nevada, Spain's highest mountain range which offers great possibilities for winter sports. The highest peak, Mulhacén, reaches 3,478 meters. In addition, Granada is not far from the Mediterranean Sea, making it a great place to visit in any season.

One of Granada's most brilliant gems is the Alhambra, a series of palaces and gardens built under the Nazari Dynasty in the 14th century. At the center of the Alhambra stands the massive Palace of Charles V, an outstanding example of Spanish Renaissance architecture. Other major Christian monuments found in the city are the cathedral, including the Royal Chapel where Isabel and Ferdinand are buried, the Monastery of *La Cartuja* and many churches built by Moorish craftsmen in Granada's unique *mudéjar* style after the Reconquest.

The hill facing the Alhambra is the old Moorish *casbah* or *medina*, called the Albaicín. It's a fascinating labyrinth of narrow streets and whitewashed houses with secluded inner gardens, known as *cármenes*. The Plaza de San Nicolas, at the highest point of the Albaicín, is famous for its magnificent view of the Alhambra palace. El Sacromonte hill, which overlooks the city from the north, is famous for its cave dwellings; it was once the home of Granada's large gypsy community.

Near Granada you'll find *Las Alpujarras*, a group of old white villages on the edge of the Sierra Nevada where the last independent Muslims looked for refuge after they were defeated by the Catholic Kings. Suspended just below the peaks of the Sierra Nevada and above the Mediterranean Sea, the landscape is a must-see.

For more information about the province and capital city, go to www.turismodegranada.org.

Getting there. Both the Plaza de Armas and the Prado de San Sebastian bus stations offer one-way bus tickets for about 20 EUR or round trip for around 40 EUR. The trip lasts around two and a half hours. Like the buses, trains leave around five times per day, but trains are a little more expensive (almost 50 EUR round trip), and the journey lasts longer (almost three hours).

Huelva

The Sierra de Huelva is a wonderful place to enjoy the great outdoors. Located at the eastern part of Sierra Morena, you'll find plenty of incredibly charming villages: Alajar, Almonaster, Fuentheridos, Higuera, Linares and Cortegana. There is one spot, however, that you should not miss - Aracena.

Aracena is an ideal place for a day trip. Though you should wander through its streets and visit its monuments (El Castillo, La Iglesia del Mayor Dolor), it is underneath the city that you will find what has made Aracena famous: the caves known as *Gruta de las Maravillas*, one of the most visited spots in Andalusia.

El Parque Nacional de Doñana, also in Huelva, is the largest wildlife reserve in Europe. You can visit the different ecosystems of the park or simply enjoy its various hiking paths. Before you go, visit the *Estación Biológica de Doñana*, located next to the Infanta Elena Public Library in Seville. You'll find all the information that you need there.

The *Minas de Rio Tinto* are another must-see in the Huelva province. The Phoenicians and the Romans were already exploiting these ancient copper and iron mines thousands of years ago. The "scars" on the earth are spectacular, a landscape that seems like Mars! There is a very interesting museum in the town of Rio Tinto and guided tours to the old mines starting from there.

Finally, if colonial history is what you are looking for, *Los Lugares Colombinos* (La Rábida, Palos de la Frontera and Moguer) make a great day trip. This is where Christopher Columbus set off for his first trip to the new world. Among other things, you'll find life-size reproductions of his three famous vessels: the Pinta, the Niña and the Santa María. For more information about what to see in Huelva, go to www.turismohuelva.org.

Getting there. Buses leave regularly from Plaza de Armas for various destinations in Huelva and will set you back between 11 and 16 EUR round trip, depending on your destination. The trip from Seville takes between just over an hour to almost two hours, again, depending on your destination.

Jérez

Jérez de la Frontera, in the province of Cádiz, is famous for wine, horses and motorcycle racing.

Jérez, the distinctive wine that carries the town's name (known as sherry in English) has been manufactured and exported by British merchants for centuries. While in Jérez, a stop at a local *bodega* (wine cellar) is a must. Some companies such as Gonzalez Byass, Pedro Domecq and Sandeman provide guided tours of their cellars on weekdays, followed by sampling of the various wines produced.

The *Real Escuela Andaluza de Arte Ecuestre* – the Royal Andalusian School of Equestrian Art – on Avenida Duque de Abrantes (Tel: 956 319 635) is another site that you don't want to miss in Jérez. Here you'll find top riders training their fabulous dancing horses. On Thursday mornings

there is a spectacular display of dressage. Tickets cost between 18 and 24 EUR. For more information, check out www.realescuola.org.

In the spring, a few weeks after the Feria in Seville, Jerez hosts its own Feria del Caballo. This Feria is smaller than the one in Seville with a more open environment: the *casetas*, or tents, are open to the public (unlike Seville's private tents). A great opportunity for round two of *sevillanas*, *rebujito* and *coches de caballo*. For more information, check out <http://www.jerez.es/especiales/feria>.

Each year, normally in April or May, motorcycle fans flock to Jerez for the MotoGP World Championships. Check out www.motogp.com for exact race dates. You'll want to buy tickets for this event early, as it tends to be extremely popular. Occasionally, Jerez also hosts the Formula One Grand Prix. For more information about Jerez, go to www.turismojerez.com.

Getting there. The easiest way to get to Jerez is by taking the same train that you would take to Cádiz. Trains leave regularly from San Bernardo and Santa Justa and a round trip ticket will set you back about 20 EUR. Buses also leave hourly from Prado de San Sebastian and cost 16 EUR round trip. The trip by train and bus lasts just over an hour.

Websites about Andalusia

www.altur.com

An extremely useful website that includes its own chat service, a translator and a great breakdown of Andalusia's provinces.

www.andalucia.org

The official website for tourism in Andalusia.

www.andalunet.com

This website gives you every link from *Academias* to *Zapaterias*!

www.inturjoven.com

Traveling around Andalusia for young people has been made easier through *inturjoven*.

www.sol.com

This site divides Andalusia into three categories: sun, city and nature. The sun section contains information about the Costa del Sol and its abundance of beautiful beaches. The city section contains links and information about the region's three main cities: Seville, Granada and Córdoba. The nature section contains useful links and information regarding those regions of Andalusia with the greatest abundance of wildlife and natural beauty.

www.oleonline.com

The information, the experience, and the adventure you need, from the heart of Spain.

PLACES TO VISIT IN THE REST OF SPAIN

Madrid and Central Spain

Madrid

Madrid, the capital of Spain since 1562, is located at the geographic center of the Iberian Peninsula. Because of its central location and high altitude (the highest capital city of Europe), the climate of Madrid is characterized by hot, dry summers and cool winters.

Madrid is a city of great art and culture. Among its highlights is the old central area (aka *Madrid de los Austrias*), which dates back to the time of the Hapsburg Empire. Also of particular interest are Madrid's many wonderful museums. Here are just a few:

The Prado www.museodelprado.es

One of the largest art galleries in the world, containing famous paintings, sculptures and other artistic treasures. The Prado's most popular piece (and arguably its most famous) is Velázquez's "Las Meninas."

Open Tuesday to Saturday 9:00 to 17:30; Sunday 9:00 to 16:30

Closed Mondays

6 EUR, 3 EUR for non-EU students, free on Sundays

The Thyssen-Bornemisza Museum www.museothyssen.org

A wonderful collection of paintings from the Renaissance through the 20th century. Its Impressionists are one of the main highlights.

Open Tuesday through Sunday 10.00 to 19.00

Closed Monday

6 EUR, 4 EUR with a student ID

Museo Nacional Centro de Arte Reina Sofía www.museoreinasofia.es

Contains some of the most impressive modern art in the world, including works by Dalí and Picasso. "Guernica" is housed in this museum – don't miss it!

Open Monday to Saturday 10:00 to 21:00, Sunday 10:00 to 16:00

Closed on Tuesday

6 EUR, 3 EUR with a student ID

Centro Cultural Conde Duque www.munimadrid.es/condeduque

Extremely interesting contemporary art exhibitions in an impressive building that once served as home to the Spanish Royal Guard.

Open Tuesday to Saturday 10:00 to 21:00, Sunday 11:00 to 14:30

Closed on Monday

Museo Sorolla www.museosorolla.mcu.es

Contains the most important collection from Joaquín Sorolla, one of the best contemporary Spanish artists, especially because he was an expert when it came to painting light.

Open Tuesday to Saturday 9:30 to 20:00, Sunday 10:00 to 15:00, close on Monday

But Madrid is not just a cultural destination. It is also a lively metropolis with many bars, cafes and *discotecas* open late into the night. Don't be surprised if you get stuck in a traffic jam at 4 a.m. (and not because the *madrileños* are going to work).

Getting there. The AVE is the fastest way to get to Madrid but costs around 140 EUR round trip. The AVE leaves from Santa Justa. If you have extra time and are trying to keep to a budget, you can take the six-hour bus ride for about 40 EUR round trip. Buses run each hour around the clock from Plaza de Armas.

Alcalá de Henares

Thirty kilometers outside of Madrid you will find the university town of Alcalá de Henares, founded in 1498 by Cardinal Cisneros. Main attractions include the 15th-century city walls, the *Iglesia Magistral*, the 17th-century Convent of Bernardas and the *Casa de Cervantes* (birthplace of the author of Don Quijote). Check out www.ayto-alcaladehenares.es for more information.

Getting there. Buses and commuter trains leave from Madrid to Alcalá several times an hour.

Aranjuez

Made famous by Joaquin Rodrigo's *Concierto de Aranjuez*, this small town is best known for its beautiful *Palacio Real*. In the *Casita del Labrador* you may visit the large collection of old clocks and porcelain works, as well as the beautiful gardens.

Go to www.aranjuez.com for more information.

Getting there. Aranjuez is easily accessible by buses and trains that leave hourly from Madrid.

El Escorial

This famous monastery commissioned by Philip II is 50 kilometers outside of Madrid. It took architects Juan Bautista de Toledo and Juan de Herrera (the same architects that built the *Archivo de Indias* in Seville) more than 21 years to build. El Escorial is as impressively huge as austere. Among its most incredible features are the *Capilla Mayor*, the Pantheon and Throne Hall.

From the town of El Escorial there is a limited bus service to take you to the Valle de los Caídos, a huge Fascist-era monument commissioned by Franco and built by Republican prisoners of war. For more information about El Escorial, go to www.patrimoniomnacional.es/escorial/escorial.htm

Getting there. From Madrid you can reach San Lorenzo del Escorial by trains which leave hourly.

Toledo and Segovia

The capital of Spain from the Gothic period until 1560, Toledo is one of the most important centers of European medieval history. Walking through its streets, you'll feel like you've traveled back to the Middle Ages. Toledo also has a very rich Jewish tradition. You'll find several 14th-century synagogues in Toledo, the most important being El Tránsito founded by Samuel Levi.

In nearby Segovia, you'll surely be impressed by the colossal Roman Aqueduct that dominates the town. You can also find an Alcázar and a Gothic cathedral.

For more information about Toledo, go to www.ayto-toledo.org. For more information about Segovia, visit www.segoviaturismo.es/.

Getting there. Both Segovia and Toledo are quite close to Madrid. Buses and trains run hourly.

Salamanca

Salamanca is probably best known for having one of the oldest universities in Europe. Indeed, the university is still what gives a special charm to the town. You'll see many students strolling through the streets or enjoying one of city's many beautifully decorated bars.

The city has been declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO. Its Plaza Mayor is one of the most beautiful town squares in all of Spain.

For more information about Salamanca, check out www.salamanca.es.

Zamora

Zamora is a beautiful medieval town with a striking cathedral and several magnificent Romanesque churches. The eighth-century Visigoth church San Pedro de la Nave is a must-see. Also, be sure to visit *Lago de Sanabria*, the largest lake in Spain.

For more information about Zamora, go to www.zamoradipu.es/patronato.

León

The city's most famous monuments are its Gothic cathedral, the Basilica de *San Isidoro* (with valuable Romanesque frescoes in its crypt) and the Renaissance-era San Marcos monastery. Close to León you can visit the legendary Roman gold mines of Las Medulas.

Go to www.turismocastillayleon.com for more information.

Burgos

A monumental town that's well worth a visit. The world-famous cathedral is one of the greatest examples of Gothic style architecture in Spain. Visit the nearby archeological site, Atapuerca, and get a glimpse of the origins of humankind.

Check out www.patroturisbur.es for more information.

Ávila

A wonderfully historic town, entirely enclosed by impressive Romanesque walls. For more information about Ávila, go to www.avilaturismo.com.

The North

Asturias

The Principality of Asturias is made up of a single province, the capital of which is Oviedo. It is bordered by a range of mountains, the *Cordillera Cantabrica*, where you will find some outstanding nature preserves and two national parks in Covadonga and Somiedo. Asturias is well known for its landscapes, both rugged mountain peaks and colorful seaside fishing villages. Among the main attractions here are the *Camino de Santiago* and the *Ruta de la Plata*, both of which pass through Asturias.

While in Asturias, take advantage of its many culinary delights. The quality and quantity of seafood along the coast is quite impressive. In the mountains, hearty dishes such as *fabada* (a stew

of beans and blood sausage) are sure to please. And, to wash it all down...a glass of Asturian cider (*sidra*).

The website www.principadodeasturias.com has more information about things to see, where to stay and more.

Cantabria

With a surface area of over 5,300 square kilometers, Cantabria offers extremely varied landscapes and climates. In the mountain range *Picos de Europa*, bears, wolves and eagles inhabit the land, and the rivers are full of salmon and trout. In contrast to its rugged mountains, the Cantabric coast is an assortment of peaceful bays and romantic fishing villages. In between, you will find green valleys and rolling hills.

The capital of Cantabria is the port city of Santander. The city has much to offer - a beautiful bay, the Menendez y Pelayo International Summer University and the annual International Festival. Be sure to venture outside of the city and enjoy the prehistoric caves of Altimira and the natural park of Cabarceno.

For more information, go to <http://turismodecantabria.com>.

Galicia and El Camino de Santiago

Galicia is known as the "Land of 1000 Rivers." Rivers flow across the entire region, branching off into characteristic *rias* (estuaries) in coastal areas. The coast itself offers great contrasts, from the smooth beaches of Las Mariñas to the dangerous cliffs of *Costa de la Muerte*.

Galicia has a temperate climate, although it does tend to rain quite a bit. In the area of Rías Altas (the Northern coast) you will find magnificent beaches and charming fishing villages. Rías Baixas (the Southern coast) offers peaceful, natural settings and world-famous health spas. The inland is also worth a visit for its inviting green landscapes.

Galicia is a region with strong Celtic and Gaelic origins. Gaelic influences are still quite apparent, particularly in the regional dialect (*Galego*) and in popular customs. The region's most characteristic musical instrument is the bagpipe (*Gaita*).

Regional gastronomy is varied, but typically includes excellent seafood. *Empanada Gallega* (a pie of fish or meat), Ribeiro wine and chocolate-covered chestnut candy are examples of Galicia's fine culinary tradition.

Santiago de Compostela is Galicia's capital. Its name refers to the apostle James (Saint James = Santiago) who traveled to this northwestern part of Spain, known to the Romans as *Finis Terrae* (the end of the world), to preach and convert people to Christianity.

After returning to Palestine in 44 BC, Santiago was taken prisoner by Herodes Agrippa and tortured to death. The king forbade his burial, so his followers stole the body and hid it in a marble sarcophagus. The sarcophagus was put on board a small boat and sailed to the Spanish coast, where the Apostle was buried in a wooded area.

Centuries later, in 813, the hermit Pelayo was listening to music in that same wooded area when he saw a vision. It was called, in Latin, *Campus Stellae*, or field of the star; a name that later evolved into Compostela.

In the investigation that followed Pelayo's vision, Santiago's tomb was discovered. King Alphonse II declared Santiago the patron of his empire and built a chapel at Compostela. It is reported that from then on Saint James performed several miracles, including fighting side by side with King Ramiro I in the decisive battle against the Moors.

It was not long before faithful followers of Santiago began to make long pilgrimages to his chapel at Compostela. As time passed, the chapel became the cathedral of the growing city, Santiago de Compostela.

In the 12th and 13th centuries the town flourished, and Pope Alexander III declared it a Holy Town, like Rome or Jerusalem. Pope Calixto II declared that the pilgrims who went to Santiago in a Holy Year would be free of all their sins. *El Año Santo* (Holy Year) is celebrated each time when Apostle's Day (July 25) falls on a Sunday.

Today, Santiago de Compostela is still the last stop for thousands of pilgrims that walk the *Camino de Santiago* (aka Saint James' Way) each year.

For more information about Galicia, go to www.turgalicia.es. For tips and information about traveling the *Camino de Santiago*, check out www.santiago-compostela.net.

País Vasco and Navarra

País Vasco, also known as Euskadi, is a region with an extremely unique culture and a language all of its own. The roots of Euskera – the language of Euskadi – are something of a mystery. Some believe that it may be a derivative of the first spoken language of human beings. Whatever the case might be, you are sure to be fascinated by the people and culture of the Basque region.

Today, País Vasco is one of the most industrialized regions of Spain. Nevertheless, you can still find many areas of an almost untouched nature, notably the natural parks of Valderejo, Urkiola, Urdaibai and the magical landscapes along Guernica River. It is a great region for hiking, riding, golf and all sorts of mountain sports. Another attraction is the steep Cantabrian coast, but don't forget to bring your raincoat to protect yourself from the "txirimiri" – the very fine rain that typically falls in the region. If you have the chance, be sure to catch a game of *pelota vasca*, a favorite regional sport. For more information about País Vasco, go to www.euskadi.net.

Bilbao

Bilbao is the region's largest city and an important industrial center. It has maintained a quaint historic quarter with many interesting sites. These include the world famous Guggenheim Museum designed by American architect Frank Gehry. For most of the year, the museum is open from Tuesday to Sunday, 10:00 to 20:00. In the summer months, it opens from Monday to Sunday, 10:00 to 20:00. The cost is 6,50 EUR for students. For more info, check out www.guggenheim-bilbao.es.

San Sebastián

An aristocratic beach resort until the end of the last century, San Sebastián still manages to preserve a unique jet-set flavor. Sandy beaches and historic buildings contrast sharply with the edgy public displays of art and architecture. Sculptures such as "Comb of the Winds" by Eduardo Chillida and modern buildings such as the spectacular Kursaal Center are two must-see sites.

Victoria-Gasteiz

The capital of Euskadi is worth a visit for its well-preserved historical center and its active cultural life. There with several festivals of international importance held throughout the year.

Navarra

The history of the ancient kingdom of Navarra has been significantly shaped by its shared borders with France, Castile, Aragon and the Basque country. Beautiful towns like Artajona, Estella, Olite, Tudela and Roncesvalles are all worth a visit. The region's capital, Pamplona, a quiet and pleasant city, is world famous for the Running of Bulls, which takes place during the festival of *Sanfermines* every July.

Navarra is divided in three basic sectors: the mountain ranges of the Pyrenees in the north, the lagoons and fertile valleys of the Ebru River in the south (aka La Riviera) and the impressive landscapes and canyons in la *Zona Media*. Navarra has no fewer than 50 nature preserves. The most outstanding are *Reserva Integral de Lizarzoia* and *Parque Natural del Señorío de Bértiz*. For more information about Navarra, go to www.turismo.navarra.es/eng/home.

Barcelona and the Mediterranean Coast

Barcelona

Cataluña's capital, Barcelona, is located on the sandy white beaches of the Mediterranean Sea. Many consider the city to be Spain's most livable and enjoyable urban center. Barcelona offers everything a world-class city should with a style all of its own. Boasting some of Spain's best opportunities to eat, drink and shop, it is a not-to-be-missed experience.

Las Ramblas, the long pedestrian walkway that stretches from the Port to the Plaza de España, is flanked by some of the most interesting sights in town. Do not miss the *Mercado de La Boquería*, the *Teatro del Liceo* or the *Casa Batlló* by the renowned Catalan architect Antonio Gaudí. Other Gaudí wonders found throughout the city include the Casa Milá (or la Pedrera) on Paseo de Gracia, the Sagrada Familia (his unfinished cathedral) and the surreal Parque Güell.

Barcelona has a number of fantastic art museums, such as the MACBA (Contemporary Art Museum of Catalonia), the Joan Miró Foundation, the Tàpies Foundation and the unforgettable Picasso Museum. Picasso lived in Barcelona during his youth. His famous painting "La Demoiselle d'Avignon" was inspired by a brothel located in the city. The Museo de Arte Nacional de Cataluña – at the top of the Montjuïc mountain – is one of the most important museums showcasing Romanesque Art in the world (and a very beautiful one as well). For more information about what to see and do in Barcelona, check out www.barcelonaturisme.com.

Barcelona is easy to get to from Seville by air. Check out www.iberia.com, www.spanair.es, www.clickair.es and www.vueling.es for rates. There are also overnight trains to Barcelona. It is a long haul, but going with a few friends can make the trip a bit more bearable. Check with RENFE for times and prices, as they vary depending on the time of year.

Figueres

The birthplace of the great painter Salvador Dalí. Its main attraction is, of course, the museum dedicated to the artist, which houses a collection of some of his finest works.

Lleida (Lerida)

Located slightly inland in a mountainous area. Most interesting is its cathedral, "Seo," built between the 12th and 15th centuries.

Tarragona

An important city from the Roman Empire. Its well-preserved monuments include the aqueducts, an amphitheater and the Tomb of the Scipios. Close to Tarragona, you'll find *Santes Creus* and *Santa Maria de Poblet*, monasteries of great historic and artistic interest.

Portugal and Morocco

Portugal

Be sure to visit at least some of Portugal before you leave Spain. You won't regret it. Its unique people, music, art, history, food, wine and language are immensely enjoyable. And the best part is that Portugal is close. The Algarve (the southern part of Portugal) is only around 2 hours from Seville by bus. For more information about travelling to Portugal, go to www.visitportugal.com.

Lisbon. Alsa (www.alsa.es) runs buses to Portugal's capital from both of Seville's bus stations; usually there is an afternoon bus as well as an overnight and one more on the evening from Thursday to Sunday. There are also other bus companies that leave from Seville and connect through Rosal de la Frontera on the Spanish/Portuguese border in the province of Huelva. The trip is long, but worth it. Call the Plaza de Armas station for details. Via train, the simplest (and often fastest) option is actually to travel to Madrid and then connect to one of the direct trains to Lisbon. Another option is going by plane. Visit www.flytap.com/Espana/es/Home/ for all information (there is flight each day from Seville with TAP Airlines).

Lagos. Buses leave from the Plaza de Armas station. The trip takes about 5 hours from Seville.

Morocco

Morocco is a generally safe country, as long as you stay alert and use common sense. Nevertheless, we still suggest that you check U.S. State Department Travel Advisories before you go.

The easiest and cheapest way to get to Morocco is by taking a bus to Algeciras and then a ferry to Tangier. Trains will connect you from Tangier to most major Moroccan cities. However, there are now

many direct flights to Morocco from Spanish cities, including routes from Seville to Fez and Seville to Marrakesh. If you have time, some suggestions are Fez, Meknes and Marrakesh. When arriving in Morocco, you should ignore anyone offering to be your official guide. It's a scam!

If you are not feeling adventurous enough to travel on your own, there are many local travel companies that organize great weekend trips to Morocco. Normally, you'll have a chance to see the sights and with a lot less hassle. Costs tend to be very reasonable with four-star hotels, meals, tour guide and transportation all included. Check out postings in the Student Services office for more information.

Go to www.morocco.com for more information about things to see and do in Morocco.

Gibraltar

Gibraltar is a British overseas territory located near the southernmost tip of the Iberian Peninsula overlooking the Strait of Gibraltar. Measuring less than four square miles, it is small but imposing. Although not a must-see, Gibraltar makes for an interesting (and somewhat peculiar) daytrip. It offers a "little taste of England" less than a four-hour bus ride from Seville. Plus, you'll have the chance to take a photo with Gibraltar's famous colony of apes, the only ones in Europe that run free in a semi-wild state.

The bus company Comes runs buses from Seville to La Linea about four times a day from the Prado Bus Station. From La Linea, you can walk about 10 minutes to the border crossing with Gibraltar. The cost is about 32 EUR, round trip. For more detailed information, check out www.tgcomes.es.

A Note on Travel Agencies

The key to finding deals on airline tickets and hotel reservations is to plan ahead. Call ahead or go in person to travel agencies so that you can plan out your trip. If you try reserving something on the web without putting money down first, chances are you haven't reserved anything at all. So, get yourself to a travel agency and don't worry about your Spanish skills.

Be selective and compare prices. Although there is a Viajes Marsans on almost every street corner, some past program participants have found that they charge more commission than smaller agencies. Our advice is to visit a couple of places before you buy to make sure you are getting the best deal.

If you prefer hotels to hostels, you can save money if you make hotel reservations through a travel agency. Nearly all travel agencies use some kind of voucher system, such as Bancotel (www.bancotel.es), Hotel Club (www.hotelclub.net) or TalonHotel (www.talonhotel.com). By purchasing a voucher ahead of time, two people can often stay in a three, four or even five star hotel for 60 EUR a night.

Useful Websites for Traveling in Spain

www.tourspain.es

This site offers good routes to tour Spain as well as the means to do so.

www.webmadrid.com

Find info on the best food, hottest clubs and most common tourist sites in Madrid.

www.cyberspain.com

View Spain's culture, traditions and landscape with a virtual tour.

www.travelingspain.com

Personal accounts of travel experiences and ways to get around Spain. Links about all major and smaller cities and also good links to official tourism sites.

Regional Websites

Spain is made up of seventeen autonomous regions and two autonomous cities, Ceuta and Melilla. For more information about each region, check out the links below:

Andalusia: www.andalucia.org

Aragon: www.turismodearagon.com

Asturias: www.principadodeasturias.com

Balearic Islands: www.illesbalears.es

Basque Country: www.euskadi.net

Canary Islands: www.canarias.org

Cantabria: www.cantabria.es

Castilla - La Mancha: www.castillalamancha.es

Castilla y Leon: www.jcyl.es

Catalonia: www.gencat.cat

Ceuta: www.ceuta.es

Extremadura: www.turismoextremadura.com

Galicia: www.turgalicia.es

Madrid: www.turismomadrid.es

Melilla: www.melillaturismo.com

Murcia: www.murciaturistica.es

Navarra: www.cfnavarra.es/turismonavarra

La Rioja: www.larioja.com/turismo

Valencia: www.comunitat-valenciana.com

HAVING FUN IN SEVILLE

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SPORTS AND EXERCISE

Gyms

If you are looking for a full-service health club in Seville, you can start by checking out Galisport. It is more expensive than other gyms (and the staff is not the friendliest), but it is conveniently located and has everything you might be looking for: free weights, indoor track, racquetball courts, aerobic classes, yoga, swimming pool, etc. If you happen to live near the train station, Sato Sport Santa Justa is an excellent choice. This state-of-the-art facility claims to be the largest urban gym in Europe. Recently, Cuesta Sport opened a small facility within two minutes of the CIEE Study Center. Cuesta Sport offers a variety of machines and classes (including Zumba, as of spring 2012), as well as a friendly and helpful staff.

Galisport El Porvenir

Avda. Cardenal Bueno Monreal,
Tel: 954 296 555
www.galisport.com

Cuesta Sport

Cuesta del Rosario, 8
Tel: 955 069 723
www.cuestasport.com

Metropolitan

Avda. Eduardo Dato, 49
Tel. 954 987 220
www.clubmetropolitan.com

Galisport Triana

c/ Ignacio Gómez Millián s/n
Tel: 954 338 808
www.galisport.com

Sato Santa Justa

c/ José Laguillo
Tel: 954 546 290
www.satosport.com

Cartuja Sport

c/ Eriquez de Ribera, 3
Tel: 954 463 000
www.cartujasport.com

Sevilla Gym

c/ Amor de Dios, 35
Tel: 954 901 020
www.sevillagym.com

Piscinas Sevilla

Avda. Ciudad Jardín, s/n
Tel: 954 920 403
www.o2centrowellness.com

If you only need free weights and/or aerobics classes, you'll find many smaller, economical gyms that will suit your needs. These are located throughout the city and can usually be found within a few blocks of your home. Here are just a few:

Fitness First

Centro Comercial Los Arcos
(Nervión)
Tel: 954 260 503
www.fitnessfirst.es

Villalba

c/ Luis Montoto, 88-90
(entrance c/ Fernando Tirado,
Nervión) Tel: 954 584 107

Gimnasio Formas

c/ Virgen de Setefilla, 12
(Los Remedios)
Tel: 954 270 577

Extreme Fitness

c/ D. Alonso El Sabio, 7
(Alfalfa)
Tel: 954 215 474

Eurogym

c/ Virgen de Aguas Santas, 15
(Los Remedios)
Tel: 954 280 380

Templo Fitness

c/ Virgen de Fátima, 12
(Los Remedios)
Tel: 954 458 706

Swimming Pools

There are three main indoor public pools in Seville:

Piscina Climatizada Alfarería

c/ Alfarería, 125 (Triana)
Tel: 954 340 122

Open Monday – Friday, 8:00 to 16:00 and 20:30 to 22:00

Closed on Wednesday and Friday from 10:00 to 12:00

Each swimming session is 6 EUR. Value package of eight visits cost 31 EUR (morning sessions) or 40 EUR (afternoon sessions).

Piscina Virgen de los Reyes

Avda. Doctor Fedriani (in front of Hospital Macarena)
Tel: 954 376 866.

Open Monday – Friday, 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 and 20:00 to 22:45, and Saturday 12:00 to 15:00pm

Sign up fee of 15 EUR, and 20 EUR every month.

Centro deportivo y Piscina Mar de Plata (closed for refurbishment)

c/ Mar de plata s/n (Los Remedios)

Tel: 954 271 064

Open Monday – Friday, 7:00 to 16:00 and 20:00 to 23:00, and Saturday 9:00 to 14:00.

Sign-up fee of 12,31 EUR. Value package of 20 visits over the course of three months for 38,20 EUR

Team Sports

If you are looking to play an occasional game of soccer, volleyball or basketball, you'll be glad to know that CIEE organizes weekly matches for program participants and their Spanish friends. Check the *Noticias* or the bulletin boards in the CIEE Study Center for specific times and locations. These are friendly matches and players of all skill levels are welcome, so give it a try! You'll have a lot of fun and it is a great way to meet new people.

If you are looking for more options or something slightly more competitive, you might consider joining SADUS (*Servicio de Asistencia Deportiva de la Universidad de Sevilla*), which offers a wealth of sports and fitness opportunities for members of the university community. In order to become a member, you must be taking course through the *Universidad de Sevilla* either *Cursos para Extranjeros* or regular university classes with other Spaniards. Also, you will need to obtain a SADUS identification card to participate; the card costs 10 EUR. Please note that league play starts in November and runs through June and often times matches are held on evenings or weekends, so if you plan on playing on a team, you must be available to attend practices and matches. Interested students should attend the informational session held in the first weeks of the program or check with the Student Services office if you need more information.

If you already have a high skill level and you want to dedicate a good amount of time to practicing and competing in your favorite sport, then you might want to consider joining a Spanish club team. Most club teams will not admit players on a short-term basis, but if you are extremely talented, they sometimes make exceptions. If you are interested, check with the Student Services office for recommendations on what club teams to contact.

Initiation Courses

Want to learn a new sport while in Spain? How about windsurfing, rowing, sailing or archery? There are a variety of organizations that offer sports classes for beginners. Stop by the Student Services office for more specific information.

THEATRE, CONCERTS, OPERA, CINEMA

Seville is a city of culture and you'll have the opportunity to enjoy shows ranging from huge productions at the *Teatro de la Maestranza* to alternative performances at *Sala La Imperdible* in Plaza del Duque.

Theatres and Concert Halls

Teatro de la Maestranza (Opera House)

Paseo de Cristobal Colón, 22

Box office: 10:00 to 14:00 and 17:30 to 20:30

Tel: 954 223 344

www.teatromaestranza.com

The opera season starts in September. Productions range from Italian Bell Canto to more contemporary pieces. Top stars of the international circuit perform here. The Seville Royal Symphony Orchestra also performs in this space. Tickets can be hard to come by. Go to the box office at the theatre a few days before your desired performance and check on ticket availability. If the performance involves a big-name singer, conductor or orchestra, you might have to stand in line. Don't despair, however, as it will certainly be worth the wait.

Teatro Central

c/ José de Gálvez, s/n

Isla de la Cartuja (next to Puente de la Barqueta)

Tel: 955 037 200

www.teatrocentral.com

This high-tech space has a wonderful program of events that starts in September and ends in June. At the *Teatro Central* you'll find music, modern dance, experimental theatre and the newest flamenco stars. Tickets can be purchased at online, at El Corte Inglés or at Hipercor, as well as at the theatre two hours before performances. Be sure to ask about student discounts.

Teatro Lope de VegaAvenida de María Luísa, s/n (next to *Parque de María Luisa*)

Box office: 11:00 to 14:00, 18:00 to 21:00 Monday through Friday

Tel: 954 590 867

Built for the 1929 *Exposición Iberoamericana*, this newly restored theatre has all the charm of the old days. Shows here include classic theatre as well as productions by premier national companies on tour in Spain. Tickets can only be purchased at the theatre's box office. For shows at *Teatro Lope de Vega*, it is best to buy tickets a few days in advance.

Some Other Venues Worth Checking Out

These smaller venues are where real theatre lovers in Seville go on a regular basis. You never know what you may find, but it is always a worthwhile experience. Tickets are available at the door on the day of the performance.

- **La Fundición**, c/ Habana, 18 (entrance on c/ Matienzo). Tel: 954 225844; www.fundiciondesevilla.com
- **Sala Cachorro**, c/ Procurador 19. Tel: 954 344 679; www.salaelcachorro.com
- **Sala Endanza**, c/ Torneo 18. Tel: 954 904 034; www.endanza.org
- **Sala Cero Teatro**, c/ Sol 5. Tel: 954 225 165. www.salacero.com
- **Teatro Municipal Alameda**, c/ Crédito, 11. Tel: 954 915 780
- **Atalaya-TNT** (Territorio Nuevos Tiempos), Avda. Parque de Despeñaperros, 10. Tel: 954 950 376, 954 959 166; www.atalaya-tnt.com

Movie Theatres

Going to the movies is a great way to improve your Spanish. It is also a lot of fun and relatively inexpensive. Try to catch a film at least once a week. If you are a little worried about being able to understand, start by seeing movies dubbed in Spanish that you've already seen in English. It also helps to read up on the plot before you go.

Commercial cinemas in Seville normally charge around 5,80 EUR for a ticket. Be sure to ask about discounts, though. Many movie theaters offer a student discount. On Wednesdays, most cinemas have what they call the *día del espectador*, when all ticket prices are discounted. On Thursdays, you'll find the *día de la pareja* —when you can get two for the price of one. Some cinemas also offer a weekend late-night session (*sesión golfa*) starting after midnight for around 4,80 EUR. Movie tickets can be purchased online at www.entradas.com and www.cineciudad.com.

Seville also hosts its own film festival, the *Festival de Cine Europeo*, which showcases a wide selection of films from across Europe. The next festival is scheduled for November 2012. Ask about student ticket discounts. Visit www.festivaldesevilla.com for more information.

Spanish and Dubbed Foreign Films

- **Cervantes** – c/ Amor de Dios, 33. Tel: 954 915 681
- **Cines de Jerez S.A./Alameda Multicines** – Alameda de Hércules, 9-10. Tel: 954 915 762
- **Cines los Arcos** – Avda. de Andalucía, 11 (esquina Ronda del Tamarguillo). Tel: 954 254 488
- **Nervión Plaza** – c/ Luis de Morales y c/ Eduardo Dato (inside the shopping complex). Tel: 954 426 193

- **Cinema Plaza de Armas** – Plaza de Armas Shopping Center, plaza de la Legión, 8. Tel: 954 915 432
- **Metromar Cine** – centro comercial Metromar en Mairena del Aljarafe Tel: 954 183 064 Located in the shopping mall at the last stop on the metro line, Ciudad Expo it has a wide variety of films and is also the cheapest cine in Seville

Films in Original Version (subtitled in Spanish)

- **Avenida 5 Cines** – c/ Marques de Paradás, 15. Tel: 954 293 025 One of the most popular cinemas in Seville. *Día del espectador* from Monday to Thursdays (3.50 EUR)

Alternative Movie Venues

- **Cine Club UGT** – Avenida Blas Infante, 4. From Thursday to Sunday, this is your venue to enjoy classics in their original format and language. This place is a must visit!
- **Cine Club Arquitectura** – Avenida Reina Mercedes, *Escuela Superior de Arquitectura*. Tel. 620166415

AMUSEMENT PARKS

Isla Mágica

Pabellón de España
Isla de la Cartuja
www.islamagica.es
Tel: 902 161 716
Open April through December

Aquópolis Sevilla

Avda. del Deporte, s/n
41020 Sevilla Este
www.aquopolis.es
Tel: 954 406 622
Open end of May through the beginning of September. Cost is about 18,95 EUR

THE CLUB SCENE

Bars by Barrio

Here are some of the most frequented nightlife hotspots in Seville, organized by neighborhood.

PLAZA de CUBA & CALLE BETIS

Sala Cachorro, c/ Procurador, 19 (Triana)

Definitely a Spanish experience. A bit alternative but a lot of fun. Relaxed environment with amazing food. They also offer live music and theatre. A great place to start off your evening.

Big Ben, c/ Betis, 54

A favorite among American students. Good music and drink specials.

Long Island, c/ Troya, 4 (next to c/ Betis)

Decorated with American sports paraphernalia, Long Island is popular among foreigners as well as Spaniards. Festive environment with very friendly staff.

Fundición, c/ Pureza, 49-50

Also popular among foreigners; pop music, pool table and friendly staff. A prime place to start off the night and meet up with friends.

Phoenix, Plaza de Cuba, 3

Everyone knows that in the Plaza de Cuba, this is the place to meet! An Irish pub that has great appetizers and daily drink specials. There are tables inside and outside. Very international!

Lo Nuestro, c/ Betis, s/n

If you're learning *sevillanas* for the Feria and looking for a place to practice, head to Lo Nuestro. Local bands play *sevillanas*, rumba and bachata tunes. This bar is popular among locals and usually doesn't draw in many foreigners – a very authentic experience.

SANTA CRUZ AND THE CATHEDRAL

La Carbonería, c/ Levies, 18

Tucked away in the *barrio Santa Cruz*, this bar is divided in three parts. The front section offers an intimate setting, complete with stone fireplace. The middle area is filled with long tables and benches (normally packed with people) where you can enjoy live flamenco performances. Outside is the best part, a patio with bamboo and palm trees. Here, you can listen to either the flamenco inside or to the night's featured guitarist.

Tex Mex, c/ Placentines, 25

Located behind the cathedral you'll find a taste of Texas, right here in Seville. All major U.S. sporting events are shown here and it's definitely the place to go on Sunday and Monday nights for American football. For the big games, make sure that you reserve a seat; otherwise you will have to stand. On Tuesday nights they show American films in their original format.

EME Catedral Hotel Bar, c/ Alemanes, 27

EME Hotel is located right next to the cathedral, and its rooftop bar offers an incredible panoramic view of the cathedral and surrounding areas. The view isn't cheap, however: cocktails served on the terrace are pricey, but worth the splurge for the view. Try the mojito – EME mixes the best one in town.

PORVENIR AND VIAPOL

Coffee Corner

Passing alongside the *facultad*, you'll run into this little diamond in the rough that's a hit whether you are looking for a *cafe con leche* or a gin and tonic. Great service and the best drink prices around. There is also a new Coffee Corner next to the School of Educational Sciences.

O'Neils, Edificio Viapol, Avda. Ramón y Cajal, 1

Quite possibly the best Irish pub in town. Outdoor seating, good food, live music (U2, Beatles, Sting cover bands) and an authentic St. Patrick's Day fiesta are just a few examples of what this pub has to offer.

EVERYWHERE ELSE.....

Capote, next to the Puente de Triana

An open-air bar that plays salsa and Latin music but also throws in some popular tunes as well. Great atmosphere to chill with friends and have some *tinto de verano* (red wine with lemon, orange or club soda). Open from May until October.

Madrugá, c/ Salado, 11

Live music daily, opens Tuesday through Sunday from 23:00 until dawn. Classic decor, daily drink specials, and great conversation. Wednesday is Latin night. DJ spins salsa, merengue, rumba and much more. Great place to hang out with friends and to make new ones.

54, c/ Marqués de Paradás, 54

Café by day, *bar de copas* by night. 54 plays a mix of U.S. and Spanish pop music. It's smaller than your typical club but there's plenty of dancing later in the night. This bar attracts a slightly older crowd; "young professionals," you could say.

Good Clubs

In Seville, when the bars are cooling off and closing down, the nightclubs are just starting to get hot. So put on your dancing shoes and head out to the clubs.

Babilonia/Goa, Los Remedios, (across from the Feria grounds)

Open Thursday through Saturday only. During the summer, Babilonia converts into Goa, an open terrace bar with great music. Known as one of the best places in Seville!

Fun Club, Alameda de Hércules, 86

For those looking to avoid the incessant thumping of electronic music, this club is an excellent spot for good live pop, rock, reggae, and more. It's called Fun Club for a reason!

Café Canalla, c/ Torneo, 53

This bar, just north of the Alameda de Hércules and along the river, is a great place to go for dancing and alternative music. Canalla plays everything from Nirvana to No Doubt to the Beach Boys. They also have live music on some nights – usually jazz, reggae or jam sessions.

Chelsea, c/ Julio Cesar, s/n (off of Reyes Catolicos)

A smaller club with a mainly Spanish crowd.

Munich, c/ Relator, 21

Enjoy music ranging from alternative rock to disco soul in this hidden hot spot just off the north end of the Alameda de Hércules.

Sitio, c/ Jimenez Aranda 6b

Great spot to get down to the latest Spanish pop and dance music, and no cover charge!

Toucheé, Avda. Menéndez Pelayo, 50

A club that strays from the typical Spanish pop with a little bit of real R&B. They also host great theme nights (reggae, etc.). Get your hands on a flyer and get in free!

Abril, c/ Luis Montoto, 118

Recently renovated, Abril is now one of the most popular dance clubs in Seville. Offers various music styles for various ages, depending on the day of the week. With one of the coolest decors in the city, Abril takes you to a higher level of experience.

Buda c/ Arjona, 14

Within the Plaza de Armas shopping center, across the street from the Plaza de Armas bus station. This restaurant/bar/café/chillout/discotechque offers something for everyone at every hour. Each of the disco's four floors features a different type of music.

Paddock c/ San Francisco Javier, 9

A new disco located by the School of Business, where Spanish students go to have fun.

GLBTQ in Seville

Seville has several places that cater to the GLBTQ community, from gay-friendly coffee houses to bars for all tastes and interests; www.sevillagay.net has a useful guide to local nightlife, as well as other news and information.

Some Popular GLBTQ Establishments:

Emperador Trajano, c/ Trajano (just off of Plaza del Duque)

Great to bring friends to have coffee and chat. After 5 p.m. there tends to be a crowd, so arrive early.

1987, c/ Alameda de Hércules, 93

Coffee bar with chill out music from 16:00. Late-night, the bar converts into a dance club.

El Barón Rampante, c/ Arias Montano, 3 (in Alameda de Hércules)

For those looking to pregame and not spend too much money.

El Bosque Animado, c/ Arias Montano, 1 (close to “El Barón Rampante”)

A gay coffee club with lots of ambiance.

Utopia, c/ Barco 1, (in Alameda de Hércules) Disco-pub with 80s music from 23:00h

Vintage, c/ Julio César, 3. Near the Plaza de Armas Shopping Center

CIEE's Policy on Alcohol and Drug Abuse

Alcohol abuse by students is viewed by CIEE as a serious violation of the terms of participation and will be treated accordingly. Consumption of alcoholic beverages that causes a student to miss class or be unable to participate fully in a classroom or required program activity or results in loud, disruptive, or offensive behavior is considered alcohol abuse. A warning letter may be issued, a student's home institution may be notified, and counseling may be required.

Consumption of alcohol which results in any of the following is the most serious degree of alcohol abuse:

- Loss of consciousness or vomiting
- Destruction of property or abusive behavior
- Endangerment of self or of others
- Admission to a hospital or emergency room
- Treatment for alcohol poisoning
- Incarceration

Any instance of these circumstances or other circumstances of equivalent severity may, at the discretion of the Center Director, result in immediate expulsion from the program. Drug use is not tolerated by CIEE and will result in expulsion from the program. Students with addiction issues should contact their Program Director immediately upon arrival to discuss their case and the procedures and policies to be followed during their time in Seville.

SHOPPING AROUND

Time Schedules

Spaniards, and *Sevillanos* in particular, get up later than other Europeans but the workday continues long into the evening. Although many offices have a 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. workday, commercial establishments are usually open from 9:30 to 14:00 and again from 17:00 to 21:00, Monday through Friday. Stores are usually open only in the morning on Saturdays. Large department stores, such as El Corte Inglés, H&M or Zara, are open from 10:00 to 22:00 Monday through Saturday.

In order to protect small shop owners, the government has passed laws controlling the opening hours of stores. This means that most stores will be closed on Sundays. This law is in the process of changing, so read the newspapers to find out when the more liberal laws will be put into force. Stores normally advertise in the local press if they will be open on an upcoming holiday or on a Sunday.

What is open on Sunday?

If you need to do some emergency shopping on a Sunday, go to VIPS in Nervión Plaza or on calle República Argentina in Los Remedios. They have a cafeteria, as well as a market with books, magazines, newspapers, videos, grocery items and toiletries. In addition, El Corte Inglés has opened a chain of similar stores called Opencor; there is one located next to the McDonalds in the Puerta de Jerez and others on calle Republica Argentina, in Gran Plaza, on Avenida Carlos V and on Avenida María Auxiliadora (at the intersection of Avda. Miraflores). These stores are open until 2 a.m., 365 days a year.

Specialty Shops

The Farmacia

In a *farmacia* you will find medicine as well as other health and beauty supplies. Most pharmacists are well-trained professionals. If you have a minor ache or pain, feel free to ask the pharmacist's advice on what over-the-counter medication you should take. For minor illnesses, the pharmacist should be able to help you. Always make sure to read the information that accompanies your medication, particularly if you have allergies to certain drugs.

You can always find an open *farmacia*, as establishments are required to take turns serving as a *farmacia de guardia*. *Farmacias de guardia* remain open while other *farmacias* are closed. Each week, the newspaper lists the addresses of *farmacias de guardia*. There are also schedules posted in each *farmacia* window and you can look them up by searching online.

The Droguería

A *droguería* is where you can buy most beauty supplies and some healthcare products. It is cheaper to buy your toothpaste, soap, shampoos, creams and lotions here than it is in the *farmacia*. However, you won't find all items in the *droguería*. You may have to head back to the *farmacia*.

The Estanco

The *estanco* is a state-run shop where you can buy stamps (*sellos*), phone cards (*tarjetas telefónicas*), post cards (*tarjetas postales*), bus passes (*bonobús*), lighters (*mecheros*) and cigarettes.

Clothes: Chains and Labels in Sevilla

Shopping is considered an art form in Sevilla. *Sevillanos* dress sharply and tend to invest quite a bit of money in their wardrobes. Many of the stores have their own unique personality and style.

In the center of town, the best shopping can be found on or near three main streets: calle Tetúan, calle Sierpes and calle Cuna. Cars are prohibited on these streets, which make it even more fun to shop. Here is a list of the major chains that you'll find:

Zara (www.zara.es): This is the biggest and most typical Spanish clothing store. Not only will you find pants, skirts, shirts and coats but also underwear, shoes, accessories and some cosmetics. The prices are reasonable.

LOCATIONS: Avda. Luis de Morales, 12 (for women); c/ José de Velilla, 2 – 4 (for men and woman); c/ Rioja, 10 (for women and kids); Centro Comercial Los Arcos ; Centro Comercial Nervión Plaza ; Avenida Miguel de Cervantes (for kids); Asunción, 44 (for kids); Centro Comercial Plaza de Armas (for kids), centro comercial Airesur (Castilleja de a Cuesta), calle Puente y Pellón 17; calle San Jacinto 52-54, Plaza del Duque de la Victoria 1

Mango (www.mango.es): Similar to Zara, but the prices are a little bit higher. Mango has a chic, casual style.

LOCATIONS: c/ Velázquez, 7; c/ Asunción, 30; c/ O'Donnell, 7; Centro Comercial Los Arcos; Centro Comercial Nervión Plaza; Centro Comercial Plaza de Armas

Marypaz (www.marypaz.com): One of the most ubiquitous and most affordable shoe stores in Sevilla. Trendy boots, flats, heels and sandals, but buyer beware: The cheapest shoes are notoriously low quality. Lots of locations throughout the city; search online for more.

LOCATIONS: c/ Tetuán, 27; c/ Sierpes, 28; c/ Puente y Pellón, 10; c/ Asunción, 38; Centro Comercial Nervión Plaza

Springfield (www.spf.com): This store has clothes for men and women. The style is sporty, like a tamer version of Abercrombie and Fitch.

LOCATIONS: c/ Magdalena, 7; c/ Asunción, 22; Plaza del Duque, 2; c/ Luis Montoto, 130; Centro Comercial Los Arcos; c/sierpes, 41

H & M (www.hm.com/es): A Swedish chain that is fast becoming the IKEA of clothing stores. You might already know this store from the U.S. Interesting clothes and accessories at very reasonable prices.

LOCATIONS: c/ Velázquez, 7; Centro Comercial Nervión Plaza

Sfera (inside El Corte Inglés) (www.sfera.eu): Sfera has clothes and accessories at affordable prices. It's located as a section within the downstairs of the Corté Inglés women's store, located in Plaza del Duque (across from the main Corte Inglés building). Also try the Fórumula Joven section in the same store – these two brands are more affordable than the rest of what you'll find in the department store.

LOCATION: Pza. del Duque, 6 (inside El Corte Inglés)

Benetton (www.benetton.com): Known all over the world for its cosmopolitan style.

LOCATIONS: c/ Tetuán, 7; c/ Asunción, 44; Centro Comercial Nervión Plaza

Blanco: This is a good store for young women who are looking for something special, but don't want to spend too much. Clothes for going out at reasonable prices.

LOCATIONS: Centro Comercial Los Arcos; Calle Sierpes, 12; Calle San Jacinto, 104; Calle Velázquez, 4

Massimo Dutti (www.massimodutti.es): Beautiful clothes for both men and women. It is expensive but the quality is much better than most other stores. It is a great store for accessories such as leather shoes, silk ties, wool hats and scarves, cashmere cardigans, watches and fragrances.

LOCATIONS: Centro Comercial Los Arcos, Centro Comercial Nervión (c/ Luis de Morales s/n) and Calle Velázquez 12

Adolfo Domínguez (www.adolfodominguez.com/): Unique designer clothes for men, women and children. Also expensive, but high quality.

LOCATIONS: c/ Cuna, 30; c/ Puente y Pellón, 11; c/ Asunción, 4

Pull and Bear (www.pullandbear.com): Clothes for men and women in a modern sporty style. Ideal if you are looking for washed out cottons, combinations of leather and knitting and shirts made out of thick fabrics.

LOCATIONS: c/ Asunción, 52; c/ O'Donnell, 20; Centro Comercial Los Arcos; Centro Comercial Nervión Plaza; c/ O'donnell, 9; Avenida Luis de Morales, 5

Bershka (www.bershka.com): Clothes for men and women; here you will find all kinds of accessories as well. Trendy styles, it is a little bit cheaper and the quality is average when compared to the stores described above.

LOCATIONS: c/ Velázquez, 1 (for men and women); Centro Comercial Los Arcos (for women); Centro Comercial Nervión Plaza (for men and women); Centro Comercial Plaza de Armas (for women)

Polo Sur: Nice clothes for men and women. Reasonable prices and a casual style.

LOCATION: Sevilla Factory - Dos Hermanas

Camper: High quality leather shoes with an original style.

LOCATION: c/ Tetuán, 24

Timberland: An American store offering high quality outdoor clothing, shoes and accessories.

LOCATION: c/ Sierpes, 43

Outlet Shopping

Yes, there are outlet malls in Spain! **Sevilla Factory**, located near the airport, has a free bus service that takes you to and from the outlet mall. There are many stores there, including clothes from Zara, Cortefiel, Pull and Bear, Massimo Dutti, Bershka and even a *perfumería*. Don't have enough time to go to the factory? In Triana or *el Centro* you can find a small outlet store called Lefties, which features Zara clothing (located on calle Puente y Pellón, s/n, near Pza. de la Encarnación, and another location on calle San Jacinto, 52).

Sevilla Factory - Aeropuerto

Polígono Industrial Los Espartales

Open Monday through Friday 11:00 – 21:00 and Saturday 11:00 – 21:30. Bus stops across the street from Hotel Occidental, right by Santa Justa and on c/ Luis de Morales, in front of the Centro Comercial Nervión Plaza. Taxis can be hard to find and expensive, so be careful not to miss the last bus leaving Factory. For a list of current bus times and stops, or the stores found in Factory, check out www.factory.es.

Sevilla Factory – Dos Hermanas

Open Monday through Friday 11:00 – 22:00. Bus stops in several points in Sevilla. For a list of current bus times and stops, check out www.sevillafactory.com

Calle Asunción (Los Remedios)

Many CIEE program participants live in the *barrio* known as *Los Remedios*. You'll find that it is not only a nice place to live but also a great place to shop. On calle Asunción, you will find most

of the stores listed in the previous section, plus a variety of coffee shops, cosmetic stores and places to buy home furnishings.

Elena Bernal: Here you will find beautiful accessories. The purses are particularly unique.
c/ Asunción, 7

Women's Secret: A decent store for women's underwear and nightwear. Prices are average to high, but if you walk in expecting Victoria's Secret, you will be disappointed.
c/ Tetuán, 34; c/ O'Donnell 10; c/ Asunción 34

Here are a few more places to check out:

- **Cañete** c/ Rioja, 20
- **Cinagara** c/ Arcos, 18, Bajo
- **Corbatería Suíza** c/ Virgen de Consolación, 16
- **Derby** c/ Asunción, 13
- **Ibáñez** c/ Asunción, 9-23
- **Jacaranda** c/ Virgen de La Victoria, 26

Shopping Malls and Department Stores

C.C. Nervión Plaza: c/ Luis de Morales s/n
Three floors of clothes, shoes and accessories. There is also a grocery store, several restaurants, an optical store and a dry cleaner. The movie theater is also known for its great variety.

Shopping District in the Center: c/ Tetuan, Sierpes and Cuna
Flamenco dresses, handcrafted shawls made of silk and a number of other products. These beautiful streets have many other boutique shops and restaurants.

El Corte Inglés: 4 LOCATIONS: Avda. Luis Montoto, 122; Plaza del Duque; Plaza de la Magdalena; San Juan de Aznalfarache.

The biggest, most famous and only real department store in Spain. It is one of the few stores open mid-day and it is known for the quality of its products. You will find anything from shoelaces to peanut butter. The grocery store has a great variety of products, some of which you will not find anywhere else.

C.C. Plaza de Armas, c/ Plaza de la Legión, 8
An eclectic mix of stores, restaurants and fast food joints in what used to be Seville's main train station. You'll also find a movie theatre and a large supermarket.

C.C. Los Arcos: Avda Andalucía s/n. www.cclosarcos.com
This shopping center is great for a rainy day. It offers almost all of the stores located in el Centro, all under one roof. If you're feeling youthful, you can amuse yourself for hours in the Toys "R" Us.

C.C. Alcampo: Ronda Tamarguillo s/n
There are dozens of different stores and a movie theatre. It has an all-in-one supermarket that offers frozen foods to electronics. Not only it is a good option for one-stop shopping, but it is also quite affordable.

C.C. Metromar: Avda. de los Descubrimientos, Mairena del Aljarafe, Sevilla
A big shopping center that's accessible from Seville by the metro.

Stores for When Your Parents Visit

There are some stores in Seville that are very well known for their high quality, style and expensive prices. These are the places you may want to take your parents if they come to visit Spain.

Loewe: One of the finest and most sophisticated stores in Spain, Loewe is known for the quality of its products and high prices. Here you will find leather clothes, purses and silk ties, among other goods, in an upscale atmosphere.

LOCATIONS: Plaza Nueva, 12; Hotel Alfonso XIII, c/ San Fernando, 2

Pineda: Nice leather goods and shoes with reasonable prices compared to other stores of this caliber.

LOCATION: Plaza Nueva, 12

Carolina Herrera: Born in Venezuela, this famous designer established her work in New York and expanded all over the globe. You will find sophisticated and elegant pieces of clothing. Prices are rather expensive.

LOCATION: Plaza Nueva, 8

Pequeños Suízos: One of the finest shoe stores that Seville has to offer. The products are absolutely beautiful – all made of fine leather – and the store's atmosphere is enchanting. The building has a Renaissance style and is decorated with beautiful hand-painted tiles.

LOCATION: c/ Sierpes, 47

Burberry: An exclusive English store offering high quality and expensive clothes for men and women, along with shoes and accessories.

LOCATION: c/ Sierpes, 24

Clothing and Shoe Size Conversions

You will notice that sizes vary considerably in Spain. Most major department stores will be able to assist you in converting U.S. sizes to Spanish/European sizes. As in the U.S., sizes may differ from one brand to another. Be careful of published conversion charts. They are often incorrect. One word of advice: try it before you buy it.

Sales Season

Rebajas are the end-of-season sales that take place during the months of January/February and July/August. It's the perfect opportunity to add to your wardrobe. *Rebajas* are basically the same as the end-of-season sales in the U.S., but the prices are reduced in two phases – remember that!

Out of the Cow: Leather and Suede Goods

You will not find better leather (*piel*) and suede (*ante*) products than those made in the South of Spain—handbags, wallets, belts, change purses, coats, boots, shoes, sandals, pants, skirts...you name it! Here are some stores to get you started, but be aware that many stores including El Corte Inglés sell excellent leather products.

Arcab: Paseo Colón, 18.
Equestrian supplies of handmade leather.

Velasco: c/ Álvarez Quintero, 23
Leather jackets and coats. Many styles.

Roberto Garrudo: c/ Córdoba, 12; c/ Castilla, 96; c/ San Pablo 39
Great place to get Eláter shoes, belts, and other fine accessories.

El Caballo: c/ Antonia Diaz, 7; c/ Asunción, 44
One of the most popular Andalusian leather companies, expensive but great quality.

Out of the Earth: Ceramics

The best place to get handmade ceramics is in Triana on Calle Alfarería. Walk along Alfarería as it changes its name to calle Antillano Campos and then changes yet again to calle San Jorge. You'll pass a number of places that are sure to please.

For those students studying in the fall, a good time to buy ceramic gifts is during the last days leading up to Christmas. Many local artisans display and sell their crafts in Plaza Nueva, from the traditional *gazpacheros* to modern versions of "Las Meninas." You'll also find unique *belenes*, or nativity scenes, being sold around the cathedral.

Aguamanil, c/ Antillano Campos, 5, Izq

Azulejos Santa Isabel, c/ Alfarería, 12

Cerámica Santa Ana, C/ San Jorge 31

Cerámica Terra, c/ Alfarería, 45; Antillano Campos, 3

Cerámica Triana, c/ Antillano Campos, 14

Sevillarte, c/ Pimienta, 12; c/ Gloria, 5; c/ Sierpes 66

Out of the Mind: Book Stores

Beta, c/ Asunción, 31; Avda. Constitución, 27; c/ Hernando del Pulgar, 2; c/ República Argentina, 15; c/ Sierpes, 25; Avda Eduardo Dato, 69; c/ Pirotecnia, 31 (Edificio Viapol Center.)

Casa del Libro, c/ Velázquez, 8. www.casadelibro.com

If you don't find what you are looking for, ask for it. They'll get it for you in a matter of hours. Most efficient bookstore in Spain.

The English Book Store, c/ Eduardo Dato, 36
Specializes in books in...you guessed it...English.

International House, c/ Méndez Nuñez, 13

You'll enjoy a 5 percent discount on all purchases here with your CIEE ID card. This is the store where you'll buy some of your class books, especially language books. This bookstore is also recommended for all those of you who will be working as language teachers, as they have an ample supply of exercise and activity books. Knowledgeable and helpful staff.

Librería Olíam, c/ Álvarez Quintero, 17

Looking for books for children? This is the place to go.

Vertice, c/ San Fernando, 33-35

In front of the University. International bookstore specializing in humanities and languages.

ENJOYING, INDULGING, EATING, AND SLEEPING...

Best Tapas Bars

Tapas, a unique part of Spanish culture, are sure to be one of the most enjoyable parts of your experience in Seville. No two bars are the same. You'll find sophisticated establishments with exquisite culinary inventions, traditional taverns with menus that haven't changed for decades and hundreds of cheap bars that give you great value for your money. Here is list to get you started...

Alhambra, Plaza Peñaflo in Triana, just off San Jacinto, near Hospital Infanta Luisa.
Excellent *tapas*. A CIEE staff favorite.

La Anselma, c/ Pagés del Corro 49

An incredible place in Seville both for eating and listening to flamenco music. Live flamenco and Spanish guitar from 8 p.m. to 1 a.m., every night. At 12 a.m. lights turn off and the bar owner, Anselma, start singing one of the best "Salve Rociera" that you are likely to hear.

Bar Alfalfa, c/ Candilejo, 1

A tiny establishment not far from the CIEE study center. Bar Alfalfa offers unique *tapas* with an Italian flair. Try the *brusqueta andaluza*, a bruschetta topped with mozzarella cheese, *salmorejo* and *jamón*.

Bar Oliva, c/ San Jacinto, 73

Excellent food. Try the San Jacobo. It's amazing!

Bodega Antonio Romero, c/ Antonia Díaz, 19; c/ Gamazo, 16

Within the touristy Arenal neighborhood, Antonio Romero is a gem. Vast menu of traditional *tapas* at fair prices, plus friendly wait staff.

Bodega La Manzaniella-Sanlúcar, c/ Pagés del Corro and San Jacinto
Traditional in Triana.

Bodega El Salvador, Plaza del Salvador

This is where *sevillanos* and *sevillanas* go to stare at each other. Fun!

Las Campanillas, c/ Mateos Gago

Decent *tapas*, decent prices.

Casa Román, Plaza de los Venerables, 1

Like most places in or around *Teatro de la Maestranza*, this is a bit touristy. Still, good *tapas*.

El Coliseo, c/ Almirante Lobo, 17

Located at the Puerta de Jerez, this restaurant has great *tapas* and a wonderful ice cream selection to finish off your meal.

Las Columnas, c/ Mateos Gago in *Santa Cruz* and c/ San Jacinto in Triana

Great place to hang out with the locals at any season. Casual, nice *tapas*, and not expensive.

El Rinconcillo, c/ Gerona, 42 next to church of Santa Catalina

Open since 1670, this is the oldest bar in town. Beautiful and has a lot of character. Great food. Best ham in the world. Deserves a visit!

Las Golondrinas, c/ Antillano Campos, 26

Excellent bar with *tapas* that can only be found there. The quintessential Triana bar.

La Internacional, c/ Gamazo, 3

Beer from around the world and good food too. Up to 250 imported beer brands.

Levís Café Bar, c/ San José, 15

Huge menu of excellent *tapas* at great prices. Very close to the CIEE Study Center.

Lizarran, c/ Republica de Argentina, 12B; c/ Javier Lasso de la Vega, 14

See it before you eat it! At Lizarran, the *tapas*, called *pinchos*, are kept behind a glass windows. Customers pick and choose their own *pinchos* and pay per *tapa*. Lizarran is a chain that you'll also see in other parts of the country.

Patio de San Eloy, c/ San Eloy, 9; c/ San Jacinto, 29; c/ San Fernando, 27; c/ Mateos Gago, 4

Cheap and filling, good for *gambas* and *jamón*. Also try the *churros con chocolate* – divine!

El Rincón Gallego del Pulpo, c/ Harinas, 21

Heavy-duty, filling *tapas* from the northeast coast of Spain. Eat octopus till you drop.

Santa Ana, c/ Pureza, s/n (Triana)

Quaint spot in Triana where everything on the menu is tasty. Terrace by the the "cathedral" of Triana.

Taberna Berrocal, c/ Moratín, behind El Corte Inglés in Plaza de la Magdalena

Amazing *tapas*, with a menu that changes with the seasons.

La Gorda te da de Comer, c/Relator 21

Amazing and big *tapas*.

Taberna Coloniales, Plaza Cristo de Burgos, 19; c/ Fernández y González, 36 and 38

You'll be amazed by the large portions and reasonable prices. Good meat *tapas* and desserts. A local favorite, so you'll probably have to stand or wait for a table during peak hours.

Taberna Miami, c/ San Jacinto 21 in Triana.

Good fried fish (*pescaito frito*).

Las Teresas (Santa Teresa), c/ Santa Teresa, 2.

A beautiful old bar right in the middle of the barrio Santa Cruz. Wonderful *jamón*, and other typical Andalusian dishes.

Taberna Nervión, c/ Villegas Marmolejo

One of the cheapest bars in Sevilla with good, large *tapas*.

Sidonia, Calle Calatrava, 16, near Alameda de Hércules.

Excellent and modern *tapas*.

Best Restaurants

Though Seville is better known for its traditional *tapas* bars, there is still a wide range of wonderful restaurants and ethnic eateries that are worth checking out.

Casa Robles, c/ Placentines, 2 (954 213 162), c/Álvarez Quintero, 58. Tel: 954 213 150
Andalusian food, traditional style. Expensive, but with reasonably priced *tapas*.

Casa Salvador, c/ Pedro del Toro, near the *Museo de Bellas Artes*
Open only for lunch. Excellent *menú del día*.

Oriza, c/ San Fernando, 41. Tel: 954 227 211/54; www.restauranteoriza.com
At the corner of calle San Fernando and *Los Jardines de Murillo*. This is the place for an elegant dinner with a beautiful view of the gardens. For a more informal bite, try the bar downstairs or the outside seating. Reservations recommended for the restaurant.

La Isla, c/ Arfe, 25. Tel: 954 215 376
One of best restaurants specializing in seafood in Seville. Elegant atmosphere.

La Judería, c/ Cano y Cueto, 13. Tel: 954 412 052
Andalusian food and seafood. Expensive. Reservations recommended.

El Kiosco de las Flores, c/ Betis s/n. Tel: 954 274 576
Good place for fried fish at reasonable prices.

La Mala Hierba, c/ Golfo, 3
Salads, pasta and quiche-type pies.

Mesón Barbiana, c/ Albareda, 11 close to Plaza Nueva. Tel: 954 224 402
Featured in the New York Times as one of the best spots in Seville. Excellent seafood dishes as *tapas* at the bar or as a meal in the dining area. Open daily.

Mesón Don Raimundo, c/ Argote de Molina, 26. Tel: 954 223 355
Superb food and museum-like ambience, tucked away in *Santa Cruz*.

Mesón Infanta, c/ Dos de Mayo, 26. Tel: 954 561 554
Located behind the *Teatro de Maestranza*, this restaurant has an extremely friendly and knowledgeable staff. Incredible *rabo de toro* (bull's tail)!

El Mesón Serranito, c/ Alfonso XII, 9; c/ Antonia Díaz, 11; and Ronda de Triana, 10
This restaurant is a favorite with Spanish locals.

Los Munditos, c/ Carlos Cañal, 40. Tel: 954 226 743
Very good *menu del día* options and vegetarian food.

O'Tapas Albahaca, c/ Pagés del Corro, 119. Tel: 954 274 163
Traditional Spanish food, great paella. 10 EUR *menú del día*.

La Primera del Puente, c/ Betis, 66. Tel: 954 276 918
Great terrace next to the river.

Rio Grande, c/ Betis s/n. Tel: 954 273 956
Very good seafood! Open patio to enjoy your lunch or dinner with a view of the Guadalquivir.

Taberna El Alabardero, c/ Zaragoza, 20. Tel: 954 502 721
One of best restaurants in town, expensive but with good priced *menú del día*.

CHINESE

King Hua, c/ Virgen de Luján 33 (Los Remedios)
Try the "*buffet libre*" for lunch for around 5 EUR.

Palacio Mandarin, c/ Salado (Triana)
A little greasy with lots of fried dishes. Nice dining area and good service nonetheless.

Ying Ping, c/ Jose María Martínez Sánchez Arjona, 51
Possibly the best Chinese in Seville.

Telesushi, Hotel Macarena, c/ San Juan de la Ribera, 2. Tel: 954 375 700

CUBAN

Azúcar de Cuba, c/ Paseo de las Delicias, 3. Tel: 954 2286 68
Decent Cuban food, but small portions for your money. Really good drinks... try the mojitos. Salsa and merengue a few times a week with free lessons.

La Habanita, c/ Golfo, 3. Tel: 654 220 202
Great Cuban cuisine at decent prices. Tucked away near the Plaza Alfalfa. Also has some good vegetarian dishes.

GREEK

Acrópolis, c/ Rosario Vega, 10 near Plaza de Cuba in Triana. Tel: 954 284 685
Friendly owner/waiter serves good Greek food at reasonable prices. Food is served *tapas*-style.

INDIAN

Shalimar India Tandoori, c/ Javier Lasso de la Vega 9. Tel: 954 382 681
Small portions, but not a bad option if you are looking for an alternative to Spanish cuisine.

ITALIAN

Cosa Nostra, c/ Betis, 52. Tel: 954 270 752
If you like Italian food, go to Cosa Nostra. Nice place to have dinner parties or small celebrations. Staff is very friendly, and good prices too.

La Mia Tana, c/ Pérez Galdós, 24. Tel: 954 226 897
A tiny restaurant near the CIEE Study Center with amazing pizza.

Orsini & Angelo Pizzeros, c/ Luchana 2 (near Alfalfa). Tel: 954 216 164; c/ Paseo de Colón 1
Salads, pastas, pizzas and good music. Great appetizers; try the cheesy moussaka.

San Marcos, Several locations: c/ Mesón del Moro, 6. Tel: 954 564390; c/ Cuna, 6. Tel: 954 212 440; c/ Betis, 68 (954 280 310); c/ Baños, 3. Tel: 954 219 355; c/ Santo Domingo de la Calzada, 5. Tel: 954 583 343; c/ Dr. Pedro de Castro, 1. Tel: 954 534 359

Sloppy Joe's, c/ Asunción, 62. Tel: 954 277 728
They deliver! Word has it that Sloppy Joe's was founded by an American man and his Spanish wife. You'll have to see the menu to believe it. The perfect harmony between Spain and the U.S.A., featuring pizzas, burgers and more.

Il Forno, c/ Trajano 44

Al Solito Posto, Alameda de Hércules, 16. Tel: 954 908 985
Authentic Italian thin-crust pizzas and other typical dishes. The chefs and wait staff are Italian and if Italy's soccer team is playing, you can bet that they will be watching!

Buoni le Pizze, C/ Amor de Dios, 56 (on the south end of the Alameda de Hércules)
This is a new pizza joint that offers a wide selection of pizza by the slice, from typical margherita pizza to unique meat and vegetable toppings. A great place to grab a slice if you're not looking to commit to a huge meal!

JAPANESE

Kaede, c/ Santa María de la Blanca, 32. Tel: 954 530 823
Reasonable sushi, but rather pricey.

Matsuri, c/ Amor de Dios, 68. Tel: 954 908 369
An elegant little sushi restaurant with a miniscule bar offering better-than-average sushi and sashimi in modern décor.

Sakura, c/ San Francisco Javier, 19. Tel: 954 922 188
Excellent food, reasonable prices. They also offer delivery and take-out.

Samurai, c/ Salado, 6 near Plaza de Cuba. Tel: 954 283 106
Authentic Japanese food. Excellent, friendly service in a clean, pleasant atmosphere. Try the lunch menu of the day, with a salad, miso soup, fried rice, choice of entrée, and dessert for less than 5 EUR. Yakisoba, sushi, and sashimi are highly recommended.

Kakure, c/ Marqués de Paradás, 32. Tel: 954 225 740
Telesushi, Hotel Macarena, c/ San Juan de la Ribera, 2. Tel: 954 375 700

MEXICAN

Cantina Amor a la Mexicana, c/ Francos, 14. Tel: 606 596 798
You'll find some of the best and most authentic Mexican food in this small cantina tucked into a corner off calle Francos. Traditional Mexican food; no Tex-Mex here. Portions are somewhat small for the price, but the food is good. Try the fresh guacamole and choose from an assortment of Mexican beers.

Amanacer Country Mex, c/ Juan Pablo, 2. Tel: 954 629 551; c/ Asunción, 76. Tel: 954 451 600
Mediocre Mexican food at affordable prices. Great place for a group of friends to get together for lunch or dinner.

Frijolito Mejicano, c/ Torneo, 19. Tel: 954 379 140
Decent, cheap Mexican food to satisfy your craving and lots of enchiladas to choose from.

Tex Mex, c/ Placentines, 25
An American haven. NFL, NBA, NHL plus large beers in a Texan atmosphere. The place to see the World Series or Super Bowl. Questionable Mexican food.

La Chaparrita: small and very nice home made Mexican food:
Calle Oscar Carvallo, 5 tel. 954 091364

Tijuana, c/ Asunción, 67 right across the street from Amanecer.. Tel: 954 458 526
Probably the most authentic Mexican food in Seville. Mexican beers. Friendly staff. Open until 3:00 a.m. on weekdays and until 6:00 a.m. Fridays and Saturdays.

MIDDLE EASTERN

Café Jerusalem, c/ Salado (Triana)
Cheap shwarma affectionately coined "late night gut bombs" by some CIEE students. Served in a typical *Sevillian* bar environment. Offers an array of tasty sauces, and some vegetarian dishes.

MOROCCAN

Medina, c/ San Roque 13. Tel: 954 215 451
Really nice Moroccan place near the *Museo de Bellas Artes*.

VEGETARIAN

La Mandrágora, c/ Albuera 1. Tel: 954 220 184
Vegetarian food for non-vegetarians. No meat products are used, but many dishes do contain egg or milk based products.

Restaurante Almanara, Alameda de Hércules, 85. Tel: 954 372 897
Innovative yet authentic vegetarian cuisine, which ranges from traditional Andalusian to ethnic dishes. Outside seating as well

Restaurante Gaia Bar Ecológico, c/ Luis de Vargas, 2. Tel: 954 211 934
A sit-down restaurant with a nice atmosphere, serving only vegetarian dishes. Huge menu, great appetizers and the veggie burger is delicious. Prices are slightly expensive but the restaurant serves *platos*, not *tapas*. Located next door to the Gaia organic foods store.

Vegetarium, c/ Santa Ángela de la Cruz, 37. Tel: 954 216 103
Even a vegan will be able to find something to eat here.

Tea...Hookahs...?

Seville's *teterías* – or tea shops – are a hidden gem. Here, you can chill on the floor on Moroccan pillows and relax in a low-key environment. These places offer a plethora of teas from fruit to mint to alcoholic to aphrodisiac. Try smoking flavored tobacco out of the giant water pipes (*cachim-bas*), known to Americans as hookahs.

Bagdad Cafe y Tetería, c/Pureza 22

Dar El Mehdi Tetería, c/Federico Rubio, 10 (very close to the CIEE *palacio*)

Tetería Chefchaoen, c/ Pelay Correa, 83

Tetería Tigris, c/San Esteban, 14

Tetería Nour, c/San Fernando, 7

Tetería Salón Salam c/Luca de Tena, Triana (right off of Pagés del Corro in Triana)

Best Ice Cream in Town

Ben & Jerry's, La Campana, 6

La Florentina, c/ Zaragoza, 16
Truly gourmet ice cream featuring some crazy but delicious flavors, including olive oil, chocolate with chilli and *rebujito*, the traditional sherry-and-7-Up drink of the Feria de Abril

Haagen Daaz, Puerta de Jeréz

Rayas, Plaza San Pedro, c/ Almirante Apocada 1, c/ San Pablo 45
No doubt this is the favorite place for ice cream among the Sevillanos. Located on a crowded little corner, Rayas is always filled with ice cream *aficionados* anxious to try the latest flavor.

Freskura, c/ Vulcano, 4 (right next to the Alameda de Hércules)
A real Italian ice cream shop. Some of the best ice cream you can get in Seville, as well as other delicious desserts ranging from traditional pane cottas to gluten-free brownies - yummy!

Chilling Out

Balnearios

Feeling a bit stressed out? Need to give yourself some tender loving care? Why not try a modern *balneario* in the center of Seville? The *balneario* has a "thermal health circuit," complete with a Jacuzzi of different water pressures, steam bath, sauna, foot therapy and various herbal showers. The cost is approximately 25 EUR and takes about an hour and a half to complete. They also give great massages here and the prices are reasonable (about 30 EUR an hour and a bit more if you have mud plastered all over you). Ask about discounts for people under age 25.

Balneario Agua y Salud, c/ Virgen de Robledo, 1 (Los Remedios). Tel: 954 284 349
www.aguaysalud.com

Termas de la Cava, c/ Pagés del Corro, 89-91 (Los Remedios). Tel: 954 114 673
www.termasdelacava.com

Baños Arabes

At the beautiful Arab baths you can bathe and/or have a massage, aromatherapy, pedicure or manicure, facial, waxing and much more. Don't feel like bathing? You can simply enjoy a tea in the extremely relaxing and intimate environment. Costs for services are very reasonable. A complete list of prices and services can be found on the website.

Aire de Sevilla, c/ Aire, 15 . Tel: 955 010 025
www.airedesevilla.com

Guadalquivir

The river heart of the city has parks stretching along the length of it, from the *Parque de María Luisa* to the *Parque del Alamillo*. The river is well communicated with walking and bike paths, which make it an excellent place to exercise, stroll or simply take in the sights. Between the Puente de Triana and Plaza de Armas, there are plenty of benches and patches of grass that are popular with students: take a picnic, read the newspaper, check out the crew teams practicing (or the other sun bathers). A series of waterside parks (*Jardín Americano*, *Jardines del Guadalquivir* and *Parque San Jerónimo*) were built during the Expo and have since been renovated and re-opened, revitalizing this area and making it an excellent, and largely unknown, refuge from the city.

Parque del Alamillo

A large and immaculate park, great for walking, biking, rollerblading, picnics, playing soccer or duck watching. There are public bathrooms and several outdoor terraces for a quick bite. There is even a little train that can shuttle you around the park for a small fee.

Parque de María Luisa

Near the university, just south of the old town, this park is a great place to go for a jog, have a picnic or lounge around and people watch. Next to the Plaza de España there is a playground for children, bike rentals and a maze of pathways that go over mini bridges. A favorite spot for local students who want to take a break between classes.

Plaza del Salvador and Alfalfa

One of the most beautiful places in the city. This is the number one chill out spot for *Sevillanos* just before lunch and in the early evening. Opposite the spectacular façade of the Salvador Church, there are three bars where you can enjoy drinks while talking to your friends in the square.

Real Alcázar

Plaza del Triunfo, next to the cathedral. Free admission for students. Show your student ID and enter the world of royalty. The Royal Palace in Seville has a garden (*Los Jardines de Murillo*) that is so incredible you will surely enter more than once.

The Hair Necessities

During your stay in Seville, a trip to the hair salon may be necessary. If that's the case, you shouldn't have any problem finding a good *peluquería* within walking distance of your homestay. Typically, salon treatments in Seville are slightly less expensive than those in the United States. Stylists are friendly (though maybe not as chatty as their American counterparts), and they provide high-quality service. To obtain the lowest possible price for salon services, visit an *Academia de Peluquería* (beauty school) for discounts on a variety of treatments. Also, it helps to get familiar with haircut vocabulary before you go, and make sure you communicate very clearly about how you want your hair styled.

LOCATION: c/ Candilejo, 8. Tel: 954 654188

Alfonso Delgado

At around 20 EUR per cut, you'll always leave Alfonso Delgado looking good. Show your student ID for a discount.

LOCATIONS: c/ O'Donnell, 20. Tel: 954 214 143; Virgen de Lujan, 11. Tel: 954 271 270; San Francisco de Javier, 1. Tel: 954 640 452.

Ape Venus Academia de Peluquería

Haircuts start at 4 EUR, with other services at equally low prices.

LOCATION: c/ Afán de Rivera, 114 (Cerro del Aguila). Tel: 954 923 846

Club MH

Club MH is part of an expensive chain of salons founded in Paris. They offer the very latest in cutting and styling, but like all good things, it comes with a price. At around 100 EUR for a cut, it's not uncommon to run into local celebs there (resident bullfighters, etc.).

LOCATION: Monte Carmelo, 26 (Los Remedios). Tel: 954 271 786

Marco Aldany

A popular salon chain in Seville, Marco Aldany is open 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily. Shampoo, cut, and dry is 9,95 EUR for men and 11,95 EUR for women. Marco also offers waxing (entire legs, 7,99 EUR) and tanning.

LOCATIONS: Avda República de Argentina, 1. Tel: 954 281979; c/ Luis de Morales, 1. Tel: 954 573 304; c/ Cerrajería, 8. Tel: 954 229 088 / www.marcoaldany.com

Luigi Studio

Wash, cut, and style for around 20 EUR. Friendly staff.

LOCATIONS: Avda Jose Maria Martinez Sanchez Arjona, 57. Tel: 954 273809; Avda Menendez Pelayo, 15 (954 420 656); Avda Enramadilla, 7. Tel: 954 658 128

Masajes a 1,000

One of the city's fancier salons, Masajes a 1,000 offers salon treatments, tanning, massage, etc.

LOCATION: c/ Dr. Ordóñez de la Barrera, 2. Tel: 954 988 794

Moreno & Gallardo Estilismo

This salon is especially convenient for students living around Gran Plaza. The staff is very helpful.

LOCATION: c/ Cristo de la Sed, 52. Tel: 954 572 879; c/ Madre Rafols 5. Tel: 954 285 587

Yves Rocher

More than a beauty supply store, Yves Rocher has tanning beds, makeup application sessions, silk waxing and other beauty treatments. You'll end up paying a little bit more than other salons because of the Yves Rocher name.

LOCATIONS: c/ Tetuan, 21. Tel: 954 225 777. c/ Asunción, 47 in Los Remedios. Tel: 954 276 671; Centro Comercial Los Arcos, Avda. de w s/n. Tel: 954 253 740; Centro Comercial Alcampo, Ronda del Tamarguillo s/n. Tel: 954 920 920

Afro-Women Winner

Recommended by past students as an excellent resource for Afro-American students. Services include: relaxers, perms, braids, and weaves.

LOCATION: c/ León XIII, 36 (Macarena). Tel: 954 354 162

Peluquería Ana

In particular, Afro-American students should request María Ángeles who provides relaxers, perms and weaves. No braids or hair care products.

LOCATION: Plaza de los Zurradores, 11-12 Bajo in Puerta de Carmona near Avda. Menéndez Pelayo. Tel: 954 413 653.

Nice Hotels for your Parents

Seville has many hotels of different categories, and under normal circumstances you should have no trouble finding a place for your parents to stay. Making reservations can usually be done online, by phone or in person. Keep in mind, however, that during high travel seasons (March and April, particularly during *Semana Santa* and *Feria*) many hotels may be booked up to a year in advance.

The number of stars awarded to a hotel (i.e. a four-star hotel) is not a quality rating system. The number of stars actually refers to the quantity and type of amenities offered. As such, you may find a very posh three-star hotel, simply because it doesn't have its own restaurant or a health spa. If you are concerned about quality, go and check it out in person.

Here is a list of some of the finer hotel establishments in Seville:

AC Ciudad de Sevilla

www.hoteles.sevilla.ac-hotels.com

Avenida Manuel Siurot, 25. Tel: 954 230 505

150 EUR per double with breakfast

Located near Avenida de la Palmera and Plaza de España, this is a modern business hotel built by Vicente Traver for the 1929 Exposition. AC Ciudad de Sevilla contains 94 elegant rooms, parking, fitness center, pool, restaurant, coffee shop, laundry facilities and Internet access.

Alfonso XIII

www.alfonsoxiii.com

c/ San Fernando 2. Tel: 954 917 000

397 EUR (low season) – 527 EUR (high season) per double w/breakfast

This hotel was commissioned by King Alfonso XIII in 1928 to be the country's most luxurious hotel. It has served royal families, heads of state and innumerable celebrities from all over the world. It has an excellent location near the university and contains 146 rooms.

Casa Número 7www.casanumero7.com

c/ Vírgenes, 7. Tel: 954 221 581

This tastefully converted private residence in the Santa Cruz district is more of a bed and breakfast than a hotel. With only six rooms (each individually decorated) this hotel has a very homey feel. A small common area, complete with an “honesty bar,” adds a special touch.

Hotel Al-Ándalus Palacewww.hoteles-silken.com

Avenida de la Palmera, s/n. Tel: 954 230 600

A full-service establishment with more than 600 rooms, three restaurants, a fitness center, swimming pool, gardens and butler service.

Hotel Becquerwww.hotelbecquer.com

c/ Reyes Católicos, 4. Tel: 954 228 900

105 EUR (low) to 150 EUR (high) per double with breakfast

This hotel contains 118 air-conditioned rooms with bath, color TV and safe. Hotel Becquer provides high quality and personal service and contains a private garage, lounge and a bar-cafeteria. The central location is a great advantage for sight seeing in Seville near the Giralda, cathedral, Torre del Oro and Triana.

Hotel Casa Imperialwww.casaimperial.com

c/ Imperial, 29 . Tel: 954 500 300

170 EUR (low) – 215 EUR (high) per double with breakfast

A converted historic 16th-century palace in the center of Seville, this hotel contains lovely terraces, patios, fountains and ponds. Twenty-four rooms, each with their own individual style. Ten minutes from the Giralda and Alcazar.

Hotel Las Casas de La Juderíawww.intergroupoteles.com

Plaza Santa María la Blanca, Callejón de Dos Hermanas, 7. Tel: 954 415 150

138 EUR (low) to 165 EUR (high) per double with breakfast

Located in the charming neighborhood of Santa Cruz, this hotel has luxurious decorations in each of its 95 rooms, as well as a/c, TV, bath, garage, laundry service and a piano bar.

Hotel Las Casas de Los Mercadereswww.intergroupoteles.com

c/ Álvarez Quintero, 9 y 13. Tel: 954 225 858

131 EUR (low) to 154 EUR (high) per double with breakfast

Located near the Cathedral and the famous Sierpes shopping street, Hotel Las Casas de Los Mercaderes has 46 rooms with bath, safe, a/c, TV. There is also a coffee bar and parking garage.

Hotel Las Casas del Rey de Baeza

c/ Santiago, 2. Tel: 954 561 496

170 EUR (low) – 200 EUR (high) per double with breakfast

Traditional Spanish architecture and lovely details make this an enchanting place. Located in the historic center of Seville, close to the shopping and financial districts of the city. Forty four rooms, each containing a full bath, a/c, satellite TV, phone, and safe.

Hotel Doña Maríawww.hdmaria.com

c/ Don Remondo, 19. Tel: 954 224 990

92 EUR (low) to 162 EUR (high) per double

Charming with a traditional flavor and comfort, this hotel has a superb location near the cathedral. The furniture is mostly antique with beautifully painted headboards on the beds. Amenities include a pool and business lounge, and each of its 61 rooms is dedicated to a famous woman from Seville.

Hotel Fernando IIIwww.fernando3.com

c/ San Jose, 21. Tel: 954 217 307

133 EUR (low) to 168 EUR (high) per double with breakfast

Situated in the center of the Santa Cruz neighborhood, next to the oldest synagogue in Seville, this hotel contains 157 rooms with bath, TV, Tel, a/c. You'll find a nice restaurant, bar, salon and pool.

Hotel Melia Sevilla

c/ Doctor Pedro Castro, 1. Tel: 954 422 611

149 EUR (low) to 258 EUR (high)

A very pleasant modern hotel within walking distance of the city center, near Plaza de España and Parque María Luisa. Elegant with a tasteful contemporary décor, Hotel Melia has 315 rooms, a gym, pool, garden, hair salon and restaurant.

Hotel Los Seiseswww.hotellosseises.com

c/ Segovias, 6. Tel: 954 229 495

127 EUR (low)- 286 EUR (high) per double with breakfast

A historic palace converted into a hotel. Roman mosaics and vanguard furniture, as well as museum pieces from various time periods add to its luxurious atmosphere.

Hotel Tryp Colónwww.solmelia.com

Calle Canalejas, 1. Tel: 954 505 599 / 902144578

213 EUR per double with breakfast

This elegant hotel is excellently situated in the old quarter of Seville, between the *Maestranza* bullring, the Torre del Oro and the Giralda. It was totally refurbished for Expo '92, and is a very grand place to stay. There are 204 rooms, complete with bath, a/c, TV and two restaurants with traditional Spanish cuisine. Very popular among bullfighters.

Petit Palace Santa Cruzwww.sevillapetitpalacesantacruz.com

c/ Muñoz y Pabón, 18. Tel: 954 221 032

95 EUR (low) to 250 EUR (high) per double room

El Petit Palace Santa Cruz is located in an ancient mansion of the XVII Century, in San Bartolomé Area, ancient Jewish quarter of Seville, right down the street from the CIEE Study Center.

Hotel Adrianowww.adrianohotel.com

c/ Adriano, 12. Tel: 954 29 38 00

70 EUR (low) to 200 EUR (high) per double room

Located near the Cathedral and Bullring, this small hotel is beautiful and comfortable. Thirty four rooms each contains a full bath, a/c, satellite TV, phone and safe.

Short-term or Temporary Housing

Apartments in “Peral 56” street: There are 11 different apartments to choose from. Most apartments are no larger than 40 m. and have capacity for two to four people. This building is located in the city center in the barrio de la Macarena.

Prices range from 65 EUR to 90 EUR a night, depending on the apartment.

Contact: Jean Pierre Saona. Tel: 692162291

peral56sevilla@yahoo.es

Apartments Santa Cruz: These apartments are located in the center of town in the Jewish quarters. Apartments for two to four people.

Prices range from 83 EUR to 135 EUR during low season and 210 EUR to 350 EUR in high season (Holy Week and the Feria).

info@barriosantacruz.com

Apartamentos Murillo: In downtown Seville, in the Jewish quarters. Apartments for two to five people.

Price range for one bedroom apartment 85 EUR to 105 EUR, 95 EUR to 115 EUR for the type A apartment (one to three people) and type 155-190 EUR for type B (four to five people).

Tel: 954210959

reservas@apartamentosmurillo.com

Apartamentos La Casa del Pozo: Situated in the main shopping district of Seville. One- and two-bedroom apartments.

Price range for one bedroom apartment 95 EUR to 135 EUR; for two bedroom apartment 140 EUR to 180 EUR

Tel: 954216912

www.casadelpozosanto.com

Apartments Puerta Catedral: Luxury apartments with an unforgettable view of the cathedral. These apartments are situated in three different buildings.

Price are not listed on the web page

Tel: 954216912

<http://www.puertacatedral.com/>

Apartments Puerto Costa: A group of five apartments in three different areas of the city.

One-bedroom apartment in the center of the city near the Maria Luisa Park, three two-bedroom apartments near the train station (with a community pool) and a three-bedroom apartment in the Los Remedios neighborhood.

Prices are not listed on the web page.

Tel: 696673604

<http://www.puertocosta.es/>

Inexpensive Lodging

There is an abundance of hostels and pensions throughout Seville, and the majority are located within the winding streets of Santa Cruz. Although the list of possibilities is limitless, below you'll find a few options for local hostels that you can share with visiting friends or family.

YH Giralda

c/ Abades, 30

Tel: 954 228 324

Hostal Dulces Sueños

c/ Santa María la Blanca, 21

Tel: 954 419 393

Hostal Alfonso XII

c/ Monsalves, 25

Tel: 954 211 598

Hostal Arenal

c/ Pastor y Landero, 21

Tel: 954 226 177

Hostal Arias

c/ Mariana de Pineda, 9

Tel: 954 218 389

www.hostalarias.com

Hostal Atenas

c/ Caballerizas, 1

Tel: 954 218 047

www.hostalatenas.com

Hostal El Cairo

c/ Reyes Católicos, 13

Tel: 954 564 896

Hostal El Capitol

c/ Zaragoza, 66

Tel: 954 212 441

Hostal Central

c/ Zaragoza, 18

Tel: 954 217 660

Hostal Doña Feli

c/ Jesús del Gran Poder, 130

Tel: 954 901 048

www.hostaldfeli.com

Hostal Duque

c/ Trajano, 15

Tel: 954 387 011

Hostal Goya

c/ Mateos Gago, 31

Tel: 954 211 170

www.hostalgoyasevilla.com

Hostal La Posada de Triana

c/ Pagés del Corro, 53

Tel: 954 332 100

Hostal Sierpes

c/ Corral del Rey, 22

Tel: 954 224 948

www.hsierpes.com

Hostal Virgen de la Luz

c/ Virgen de la Luz, 18

Tel: 954 537 963

Hostal San Esteban

c/ San Esteban, 8

Tel: 954 222 549

www.hostal-sevilla.com

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