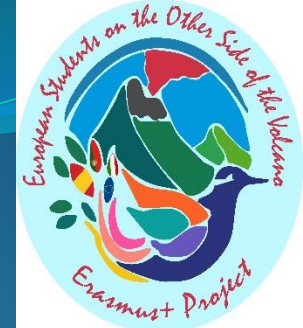




EUROPEAN STUDENTS ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE VOLCANO



2018-2020



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

Our school "José Marín" is in the region of Los Vélez, in the province of Almería, Autonomous Community of Andalusia, Spain and Europe



In the region, it lies the Natural Park of Sierra María - Los Vélez, located in the northern part of the province of Almería, close to the neighboring provinces of Granada and Murcia



In Los Vélez there are cave paintings that are a symbol of the province, as the Indalo or the sorcerer as it is the case of the caves of Cueva de los Letreros or Cueva de Ambrosio. The region consists of the following villages: Vélez Rubio, Vélez Blanco, María and Chirivel





The Natural Park of Sierra María-Los Velez provides a large fauna and flora wealth. The feral turtle is a strange reptile which lives in this setting

In this Natural Park there is a recovery centre for the preservation of the feral turtle which is an endangered species



The griffon vulture has been reintroduced in the area of the Natural Park because of the recovery project of endangered species



The Region of Los Vélez is of rural vocation



Vélez Rubio is the administrative center of the region. It has an area of 282 square kilometers and 7,071 inhabitants approximately. Its heritage is enriched by archaeological sites and remains of civilizations, as well as the Arab fortress of El Castellón Hill and the historic church La Iglesia de la Encarnación

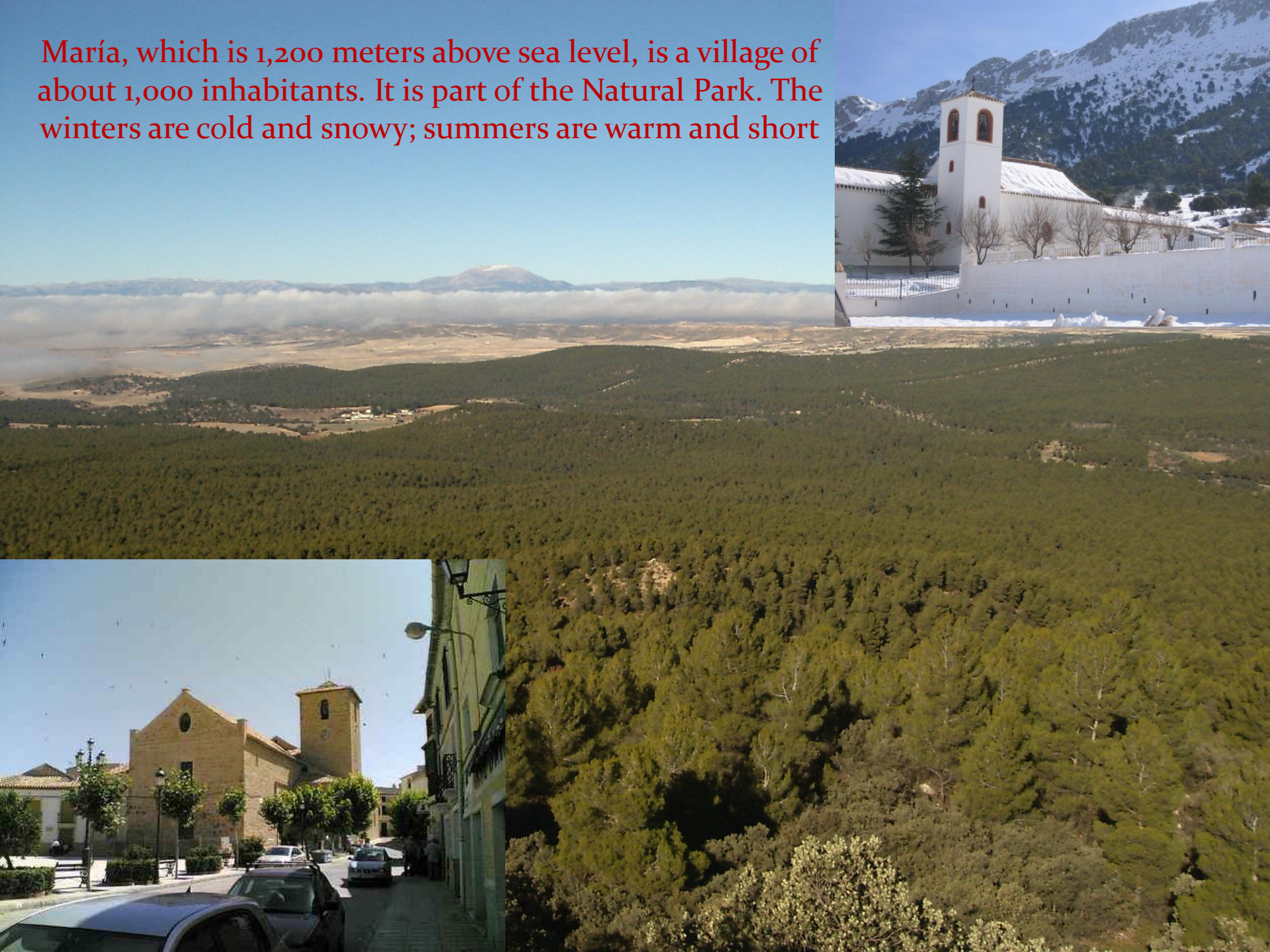




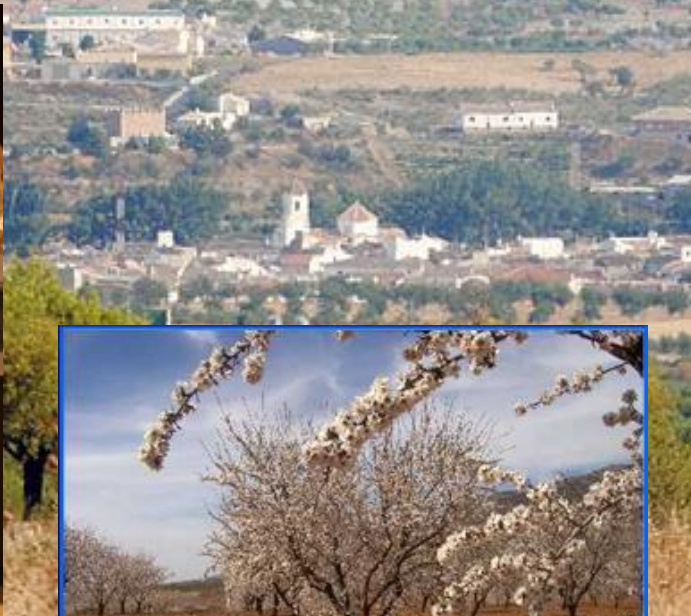
Vélez-Blanco is located at the foot of the Maimón Mount more than 1,000 meters high. The castle, which belonged to the Marquis of Los Vélez, stands out.



María, which is 1,200 meters above sea level, is a village of about 1,000 inhabitants. It is part of the Natural Park. The winters are cold and snowy; summers are warm and short

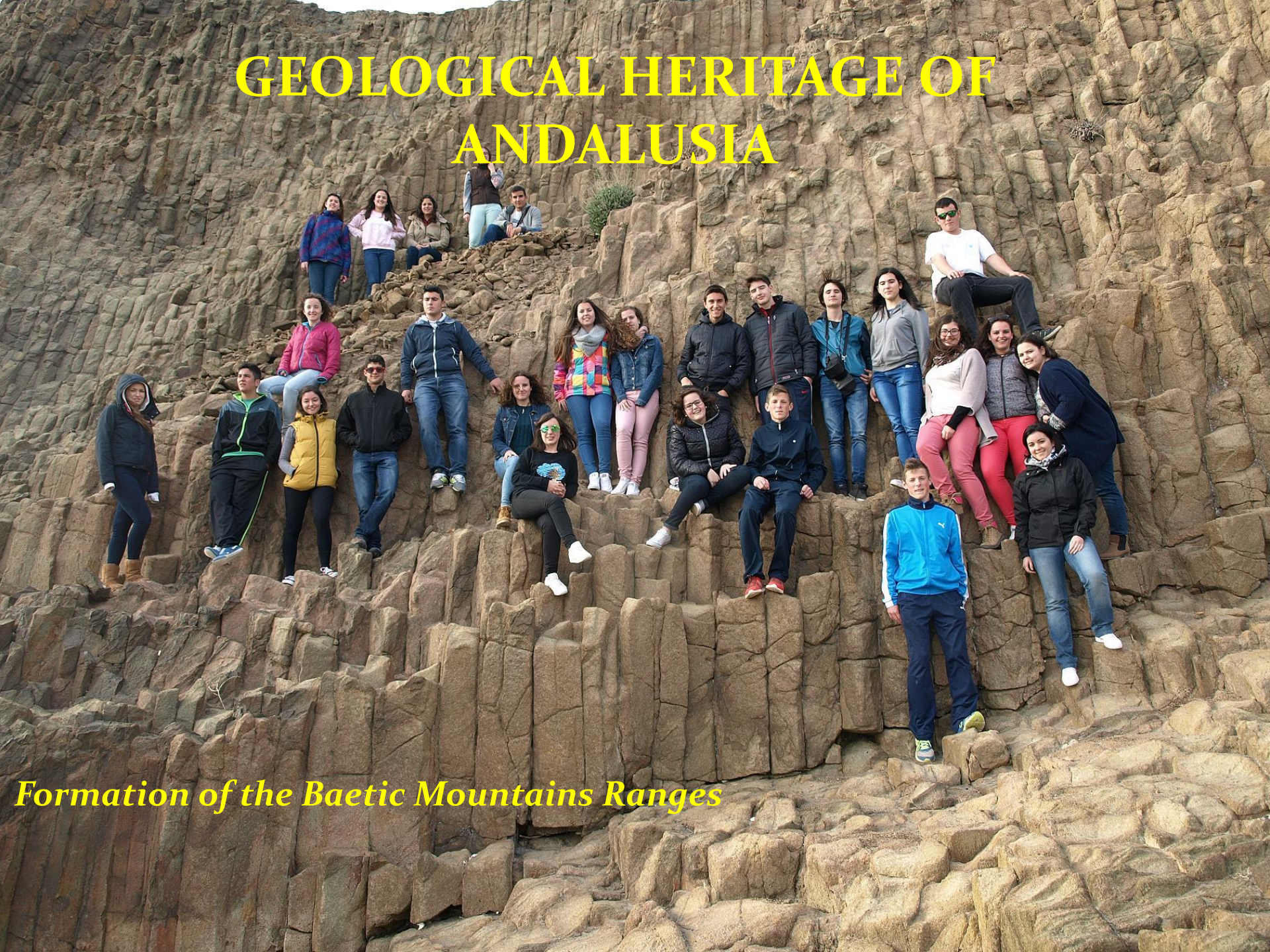


Chirivel has an area of 197 square kilometers and 1,811 inhabitants approximately. It is the archaeological site of El Villar, which owns pieces of Roman origin: columns and capitals.



GEOLOGICAL HERITAGE OF ANDALUSIA

Formation of the Baetic Mountains Ranges



1st STAGE

(250 millions of years ago)

CONTINENTAL RIFT

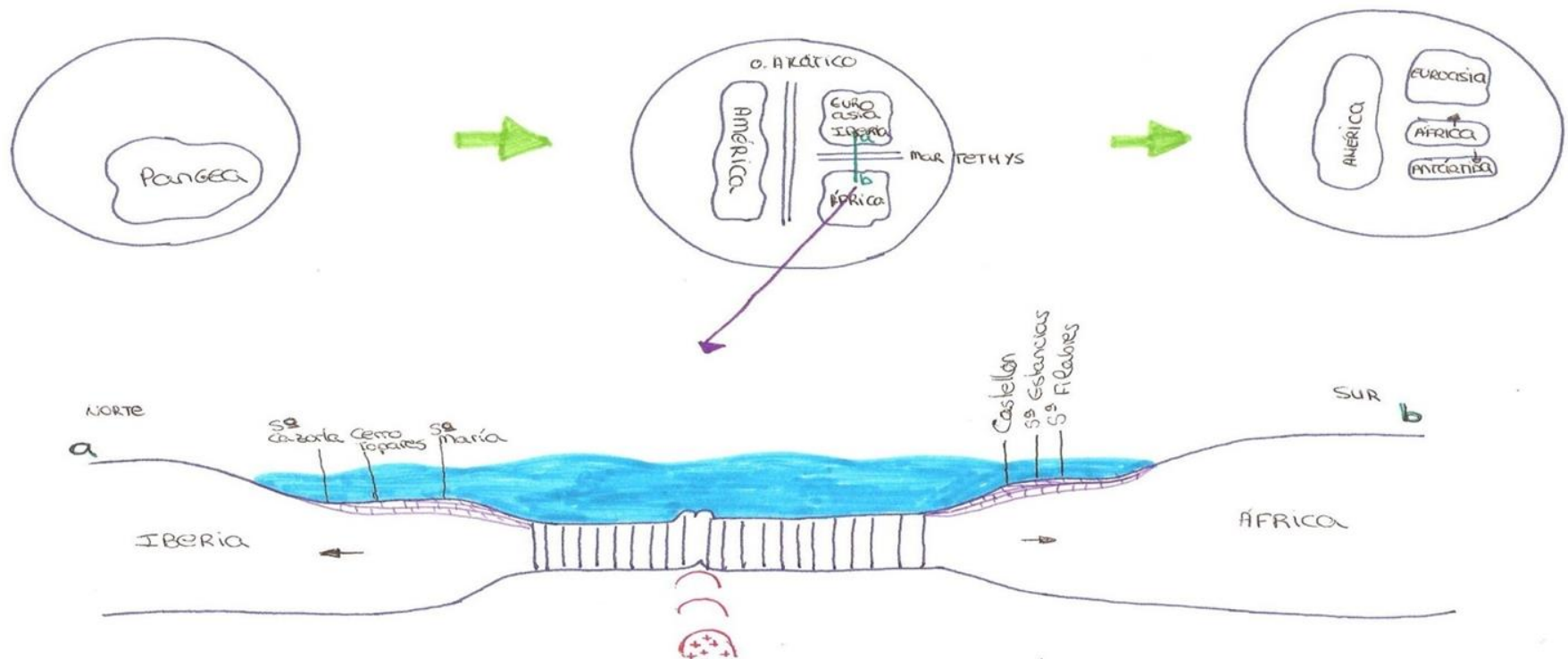
The Pangea is divided into different continents by hot spots

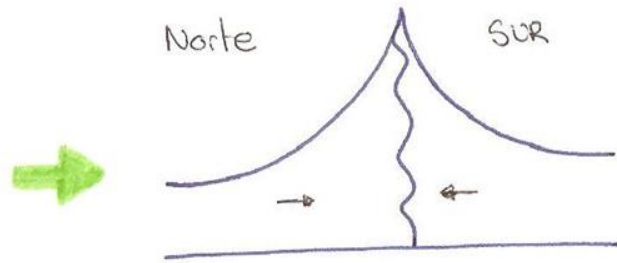
2nd STAGE

It generates the ridge between Iberia and Africa and the Tethys Sea appears. Consequently, the *ammonites* appear

3rd STAGE

(65 millions of years ago)
The Tethys Sea begins to close and subduction occurs. The corals appear

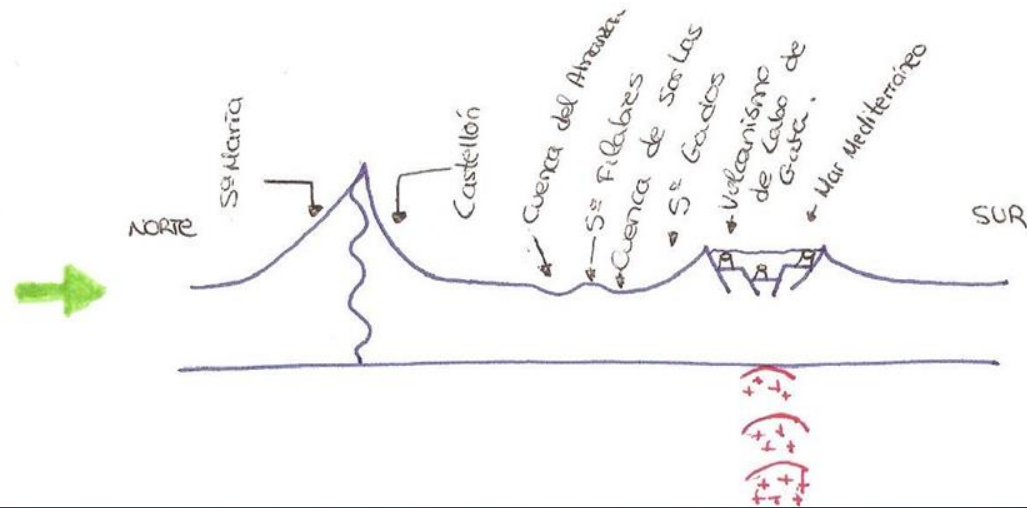




4th STAGE

COLLISION of CONTINENTS

The Tethys Sea disappears and there is a collision which gives rise to the mountains of the Baetic Mountains (Alpine Orogeny)



5th STAGE

The phase of Rift begins in the Cabo de Gata area by a hot spot again. The Mediterranean Sea expands itself



María Mountain

Ammonites found in María Mountain, Natural Park of Sierra María-Los Vélez mountain. Age about 250 to 65 million years old



Hill of El Castellón



*Nummulites fossil approximate
age: 30 million years old*

The Filabres mountain Macael white marble quarries

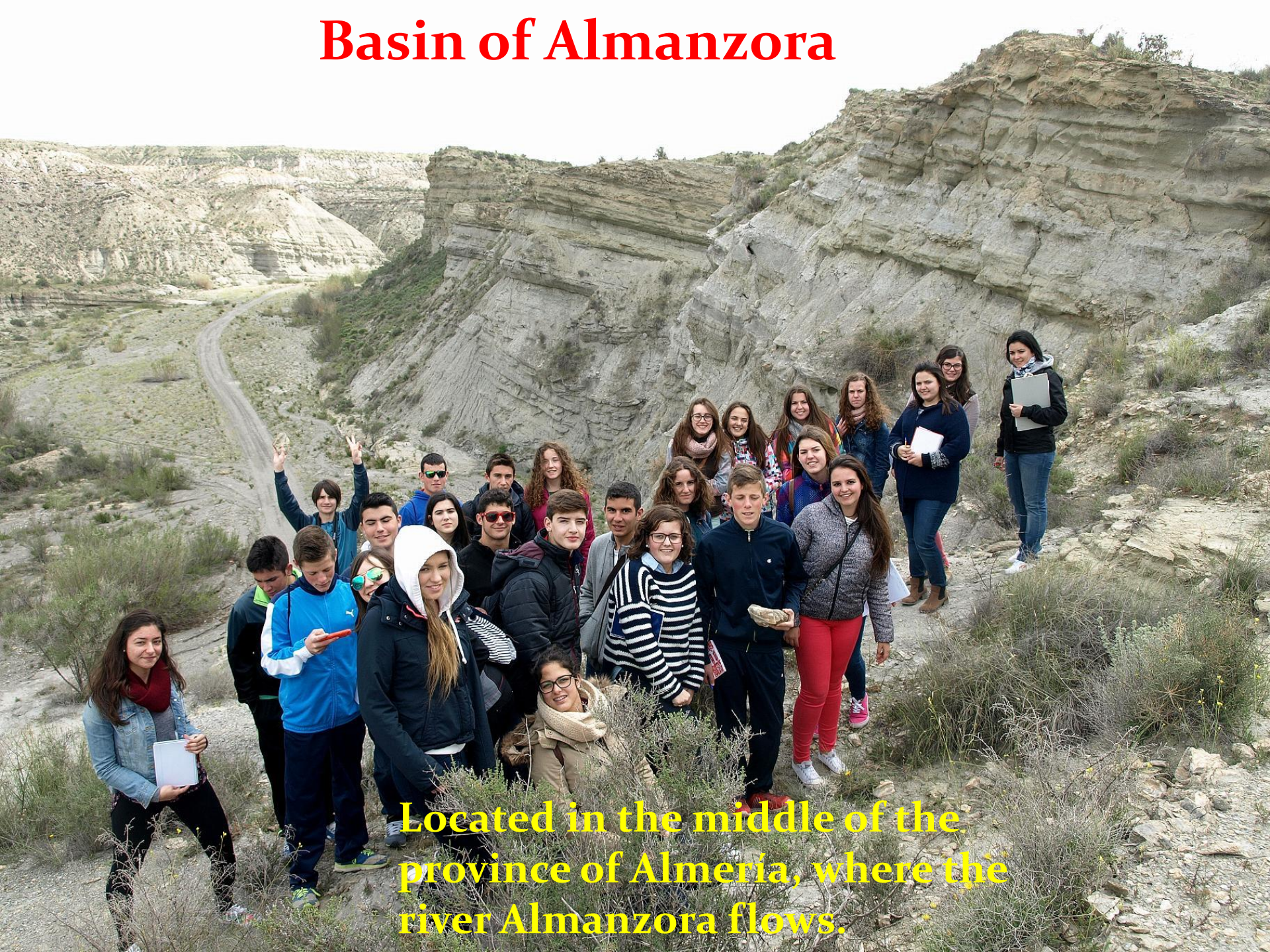


Sierra Nevada

Glacial Landforms



Basin of Almanzora



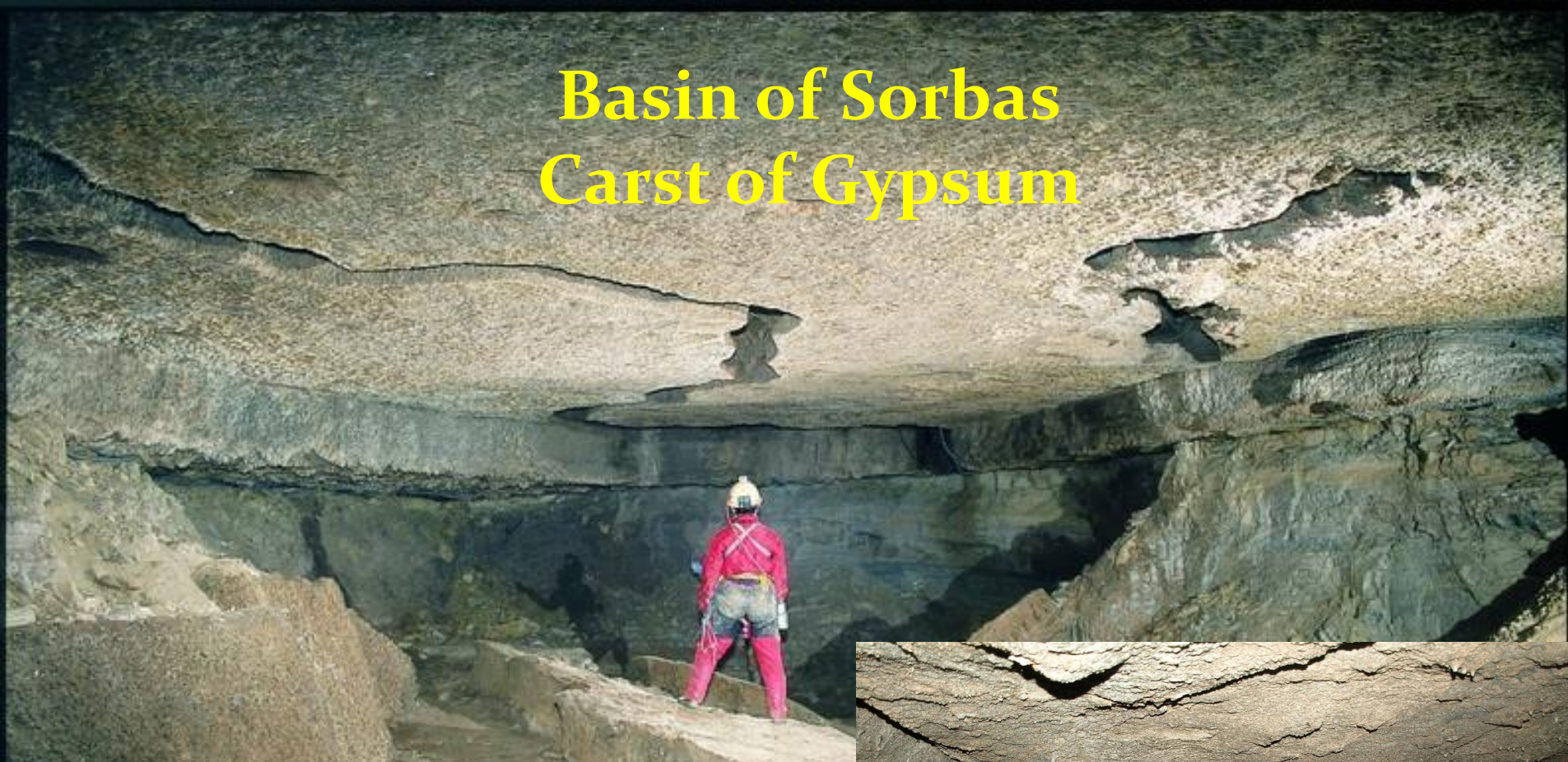
Located in the middle of the
province of Almeria, where the
river Almanzora flows.



On the walls of the basin of the river you can see strata where you see lots of fossils, such as shells, ostraecas, corals, sea urchins, teeth sharks, etc. This indicates that this area was previously under the sea and that it was a likely place for the formation of corals

Basin of Sorbas

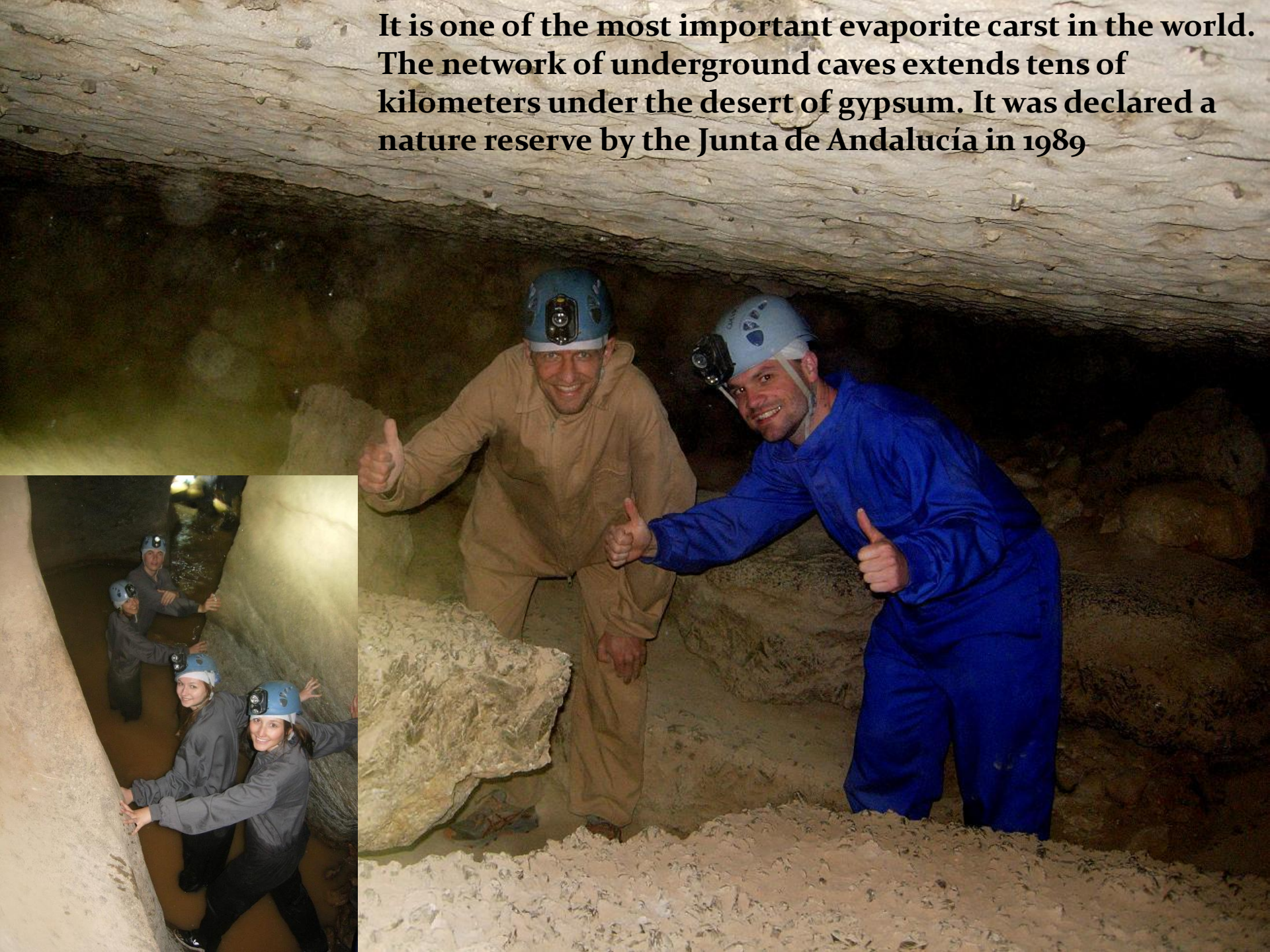
Carst of Gypsum





It is a complex of caves, canyons, dolines, geodes, and other karst phenomena, dug by the river Río Aguas in a deposit of gypsum to the South of the town of Sorbas, in Almería. It has an area of 12 square kilometers with more than 1,000 dug cavities with many galleries full of stalactites and stalagmites.

It is one of the most important evaporite carst in the world. The network of underground caves extends tens of kilometers under the desert of gypsum. It was declared a nature reserve by the Junta de Andalucía in 1989



Volcanoes of Cabo de Gata

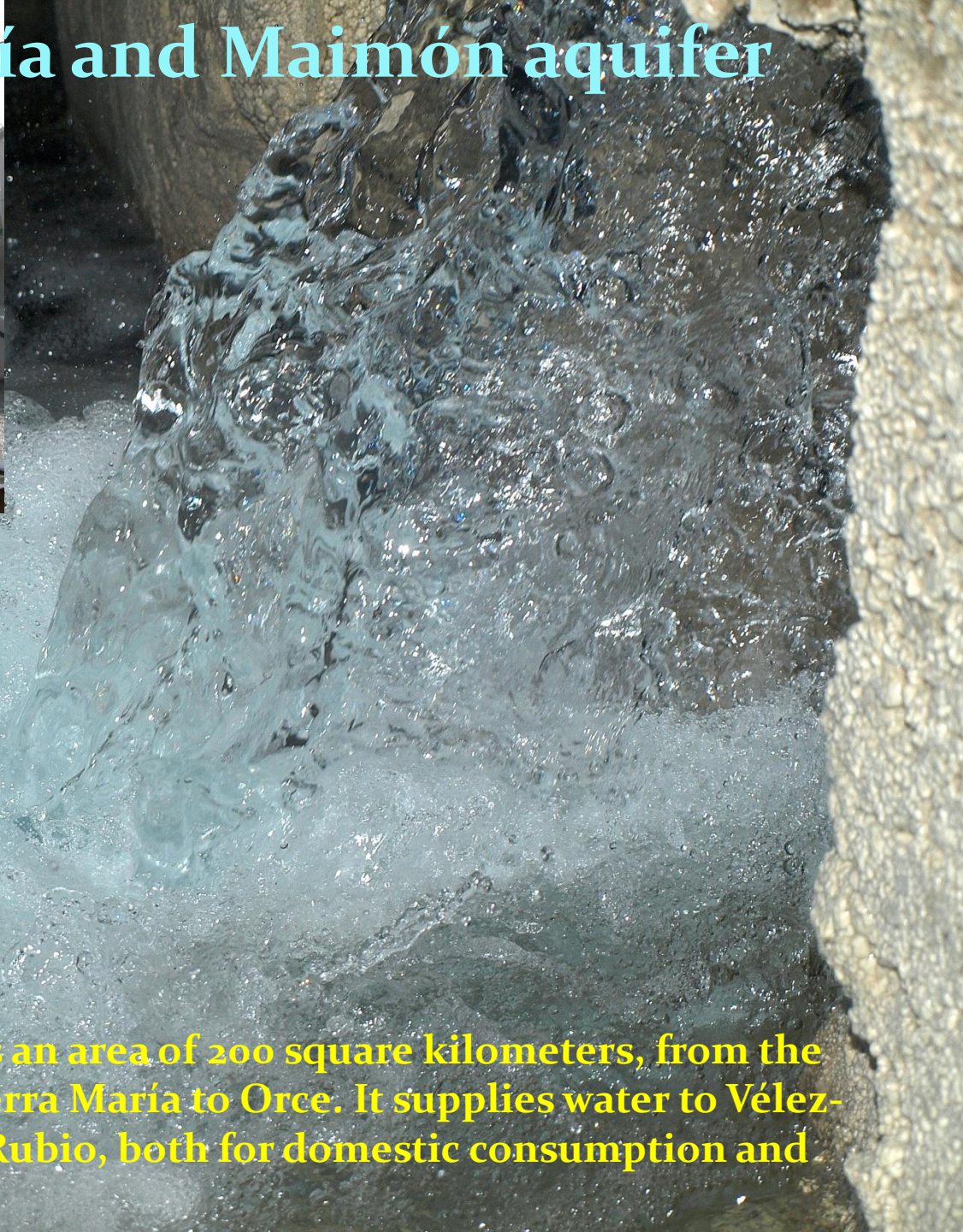


Magmatic rocks of Cabo de Gata are of volcanic nature. From 15 to 9 million years ago, it started the magmatic activity in the Alborán Sea and corals, marine sediments among others were deposited on the volcanic bottom. Later, about 8 million years ago, a second volcanic cycle was produced.

Some volcanic buildings emerge, giving rise to air eruptions. It occurs in the Tertiary Age, when it begins the opening of the Mediterranean Sea. The original relief forms have practically disappeared, although we can find remains of basaltic columns.



Sierra de María and Maimón aquifer



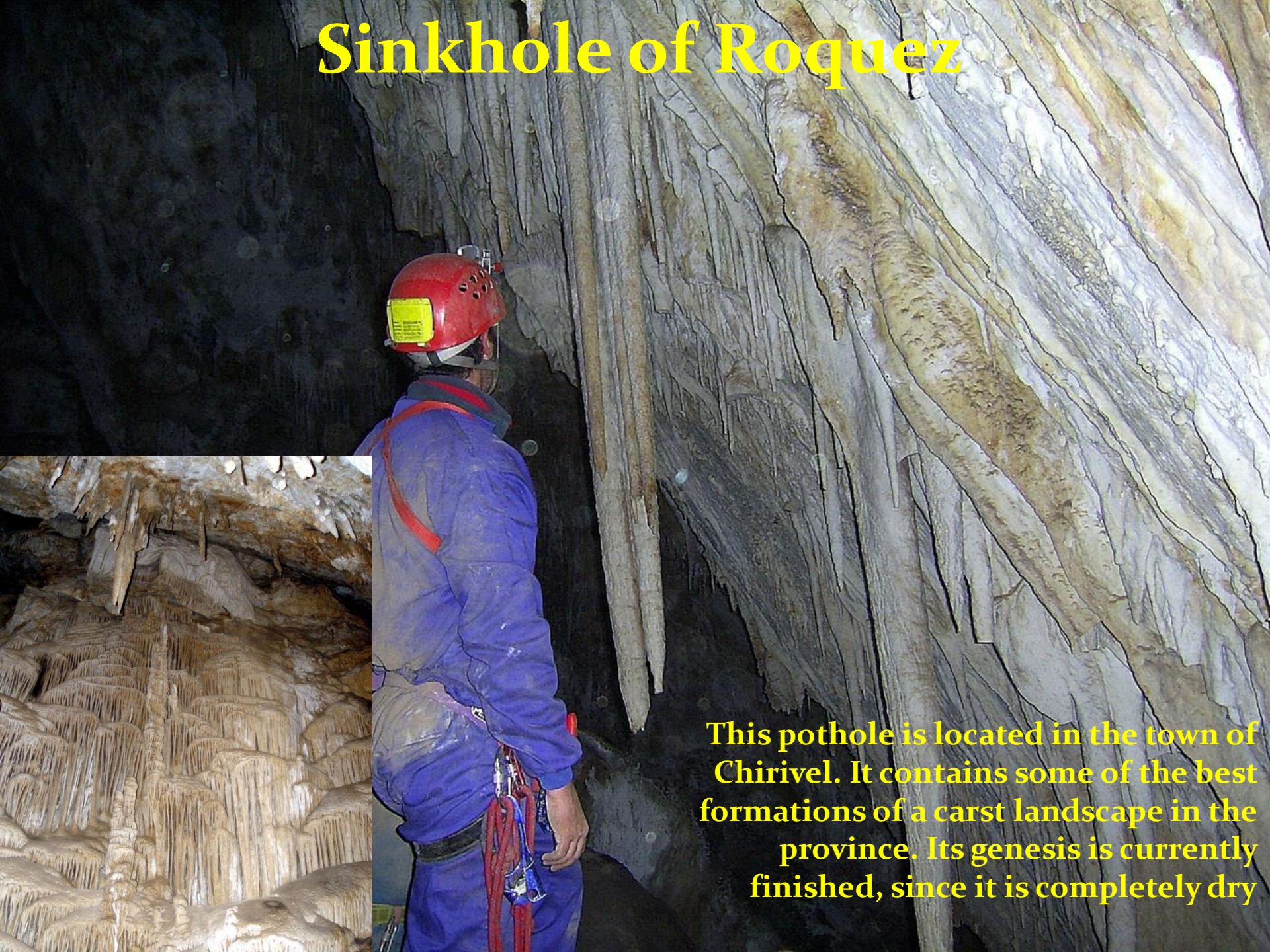
This aquifer covers an area of 200 square kilometers, from the Natural Park of Sierra María to Orce. It supplies water to Vélez-Blanco and Vélez-Rubio, both for domestic consumption and irrigation

Carstic phenomena in los Vélez

Cave of LaGitana (The gipsy woman)

This cave is located in the town of María and is one of the largest in the province. It contains columns, stalactites and stalagmites

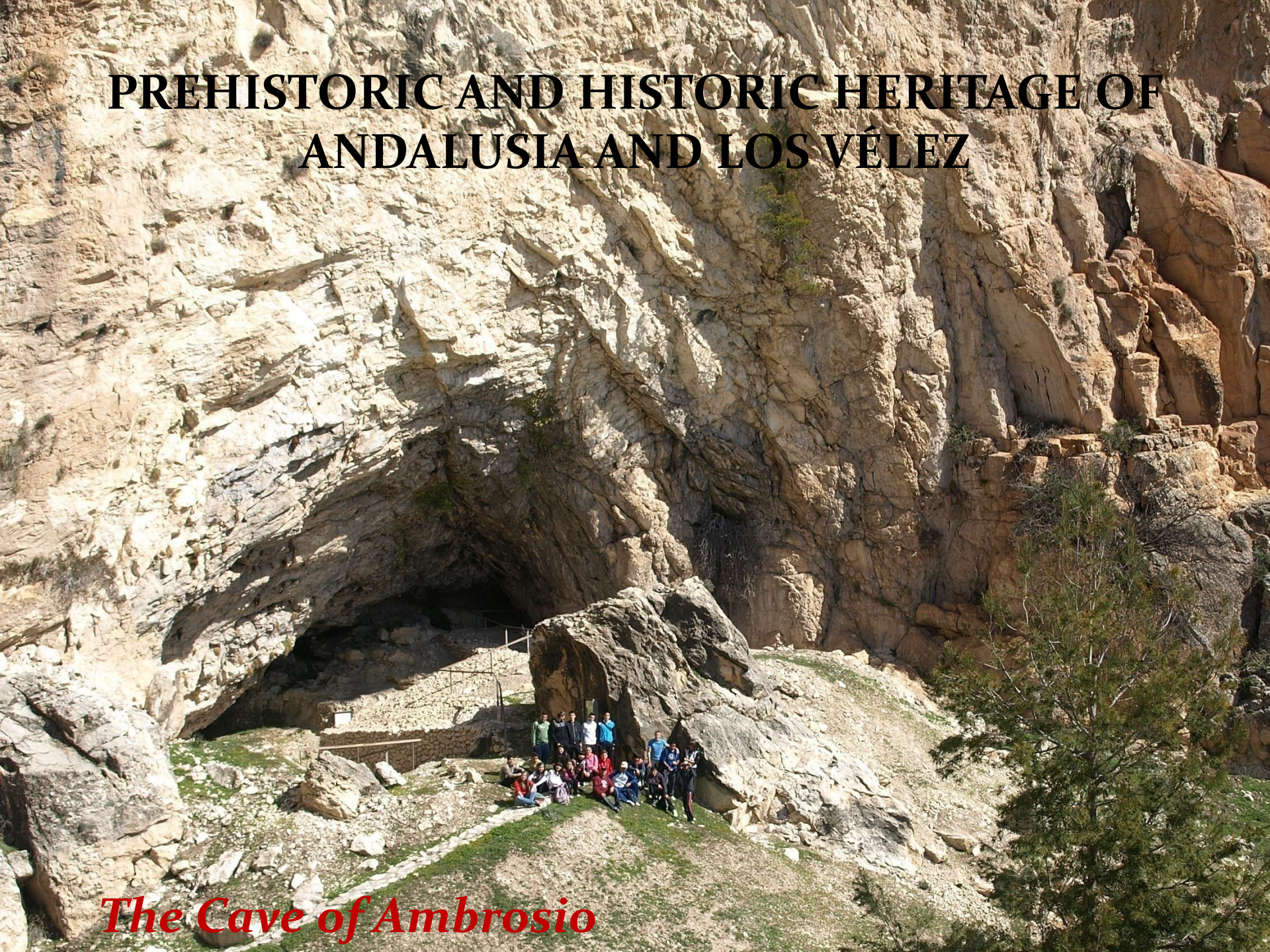
Sinkhole of Roqueez



This pothole is located in the town of Chirivel. It contains some of the best formations of a carst landscape in the province. Its genesis is currently finished, since it is completely dry

PREHISTORIC AND HISTORIC HERITAGE OF ANDALUSIA AND LOS VÉLEZ

The Cave of Ambrosio

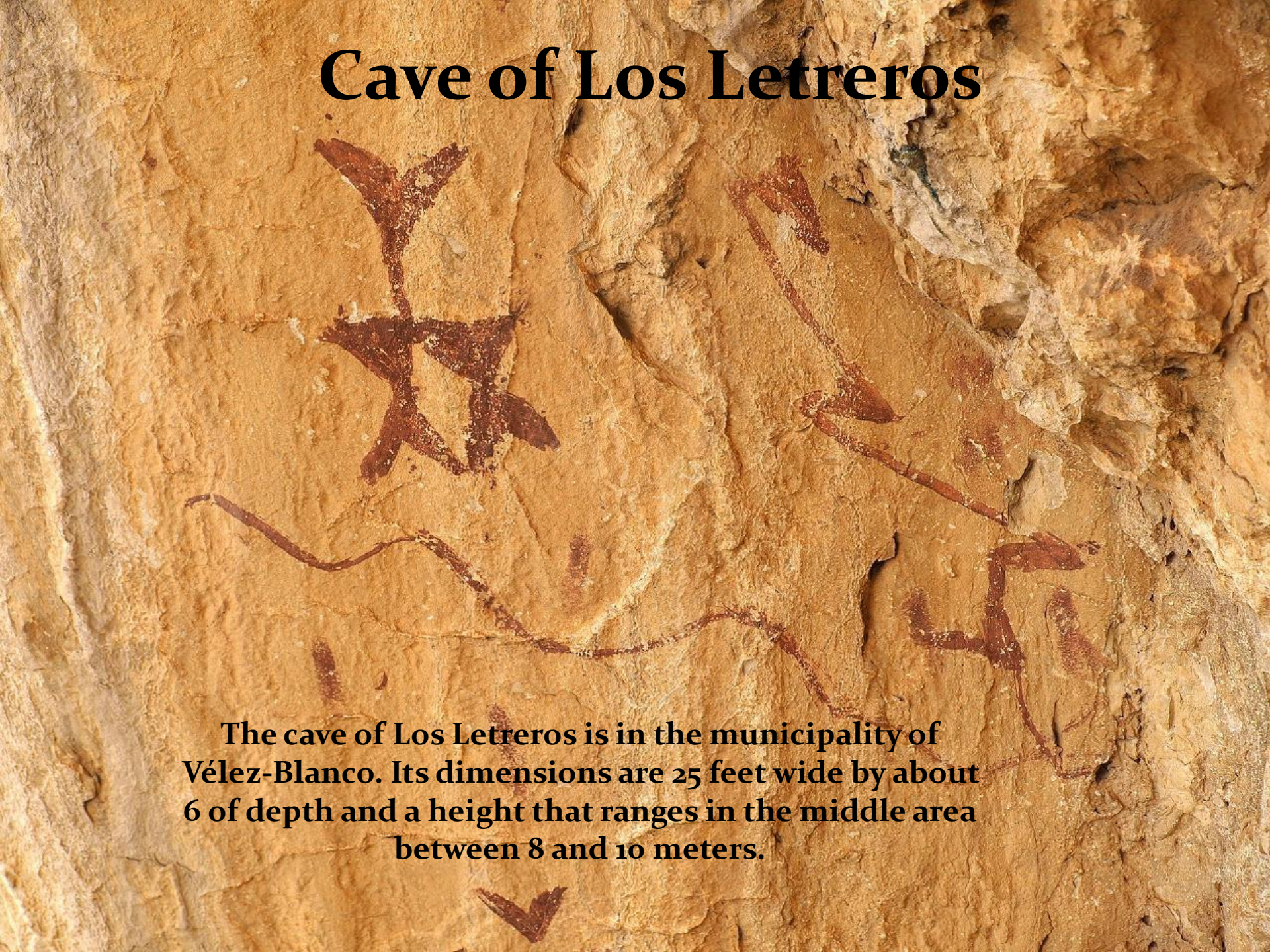


Painting of a horse of 18,000
years old



The Natural Monument of the Cave of Ambrosio opens
onto a cliff of almost 100 m high in Vélez Blanco. It's one
of the most important Paleolithic sites in the Spanish
Southeast with paintings of 18,000 years old

Cave of Los Letreros



The cave of Los Letreros is in the municipality of Vélez-Blanco. Its dimensions are 25 feet wide by about 6 of depth and a height that ranges in the middle area between 8 and 10 meters.



It contains a number of figures dating around 5,000 BC. Among them "El BRUJO" can be seen.





The Megalithic Park of Gorafe (Granada), is an area with more than 190 dolmens, prehistoric vestiges dating from the end of the Neolithic age to the bronze age. These megalithic tombs (dolmens) make up one of the funeral grouping of greater importance in Europe. Surrounded by an extraordinary landscape called Bad Lands.

The Alhambra Palace in Granada

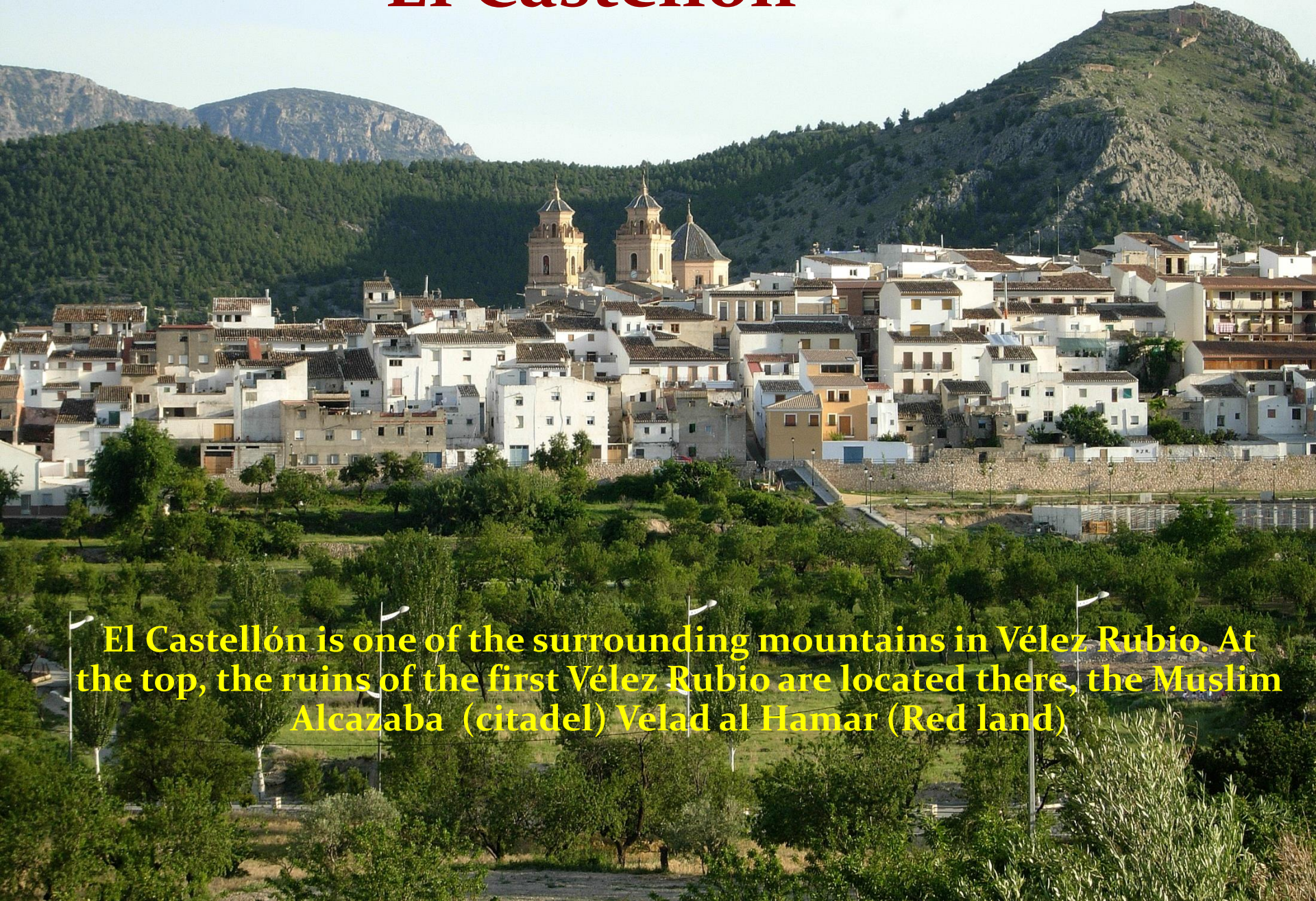
The Alhambra is an extraordinary palace-fortress located in Granada.





It was the palace-fortress of the Nasrid Sultans, rulers of the last Spanish Muslim kingdom, and in its construction Moorish art reached a spectacular and serene climax. The building reveals the spirit of Moorish life and culture.

El Castellón



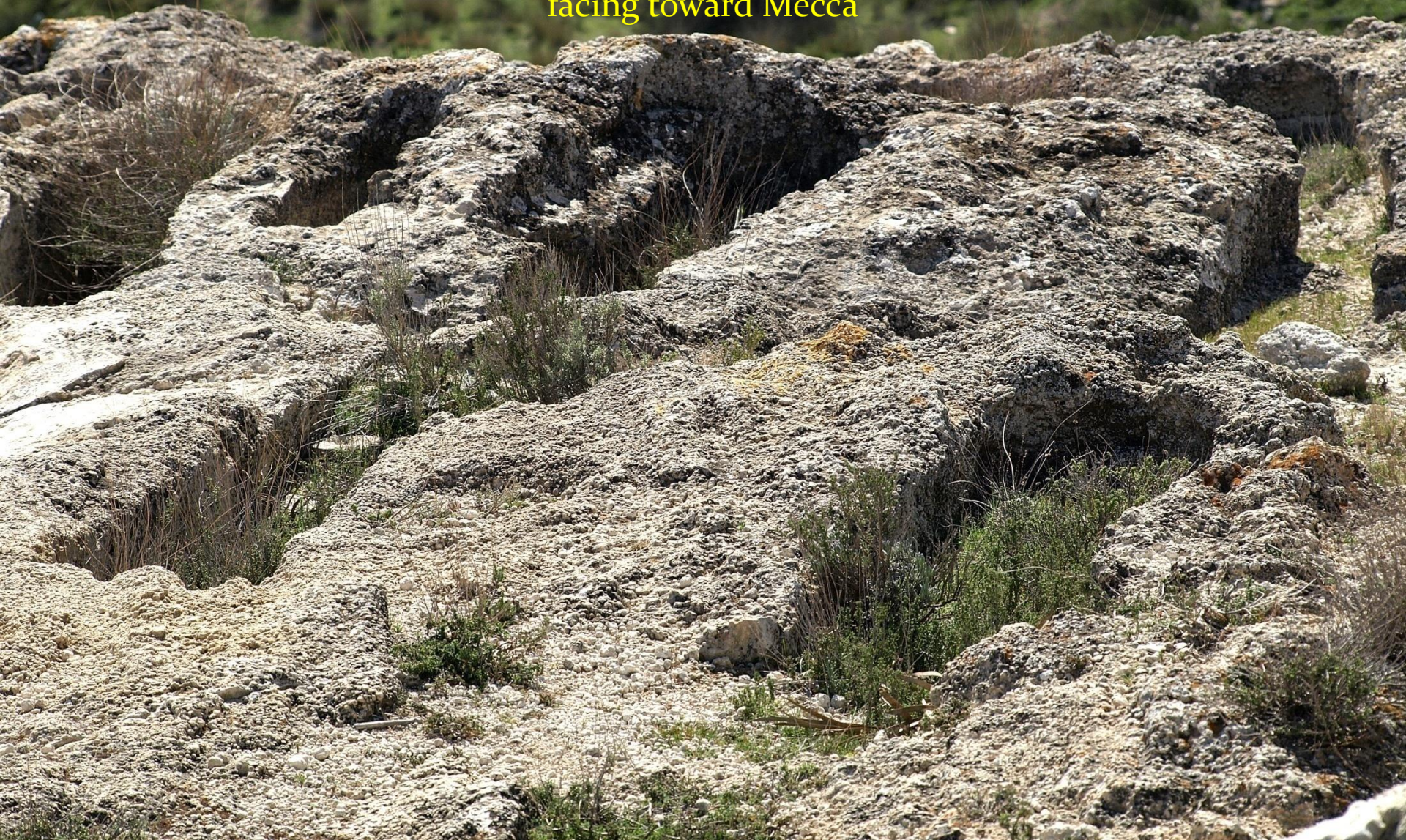
El Castellón is one of the surrounding mountains in Vélez Rubio. At the top, the ruins of the first Vélez Rubio are located there, the Muslim Alcazaba (citadel) Velad al Hamar (Red land)

**The Citadel of El Castellón is from the
Muslim period (711-1492)**



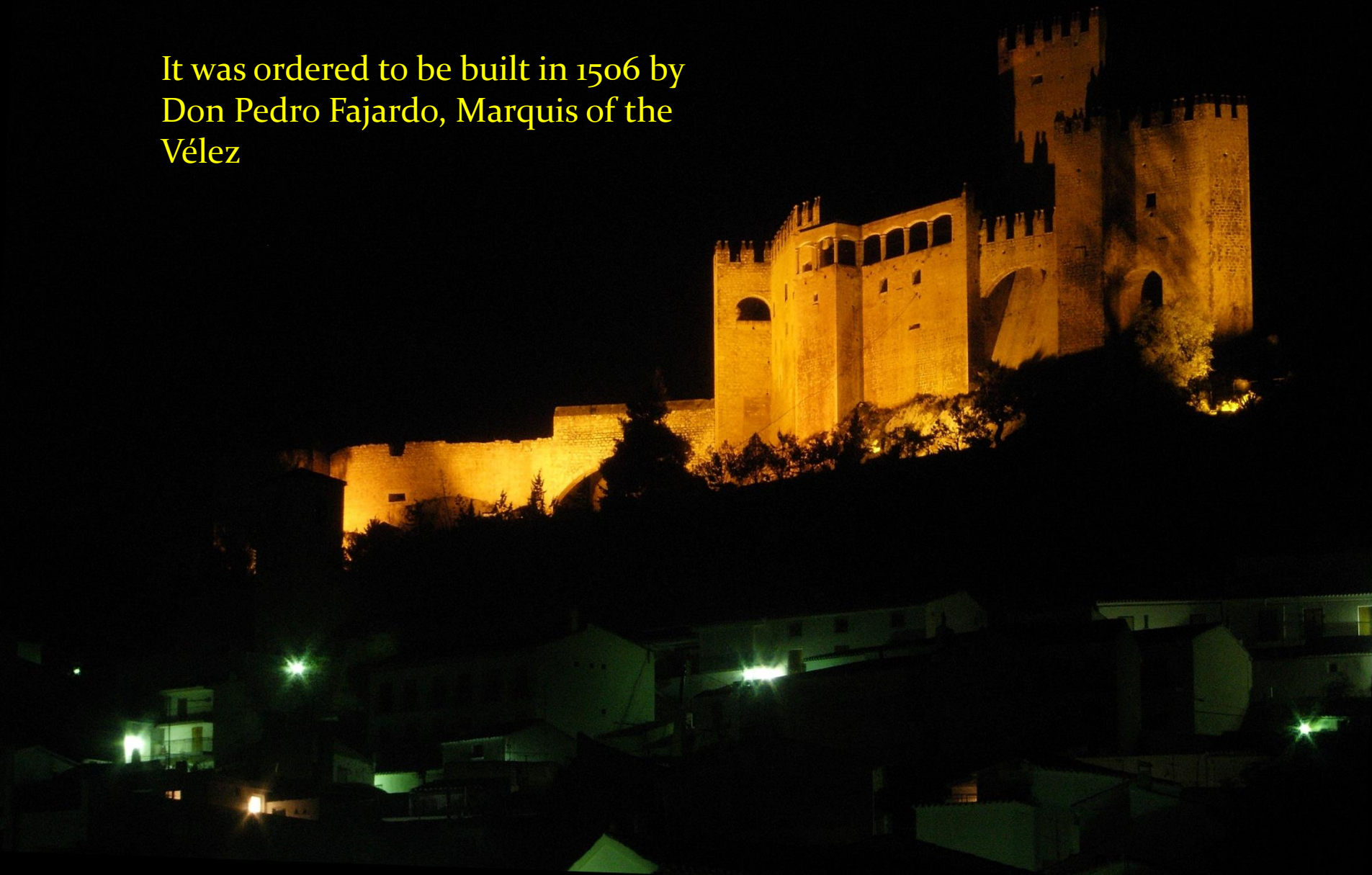
The Hill of the Jewish Muslim Necropolis

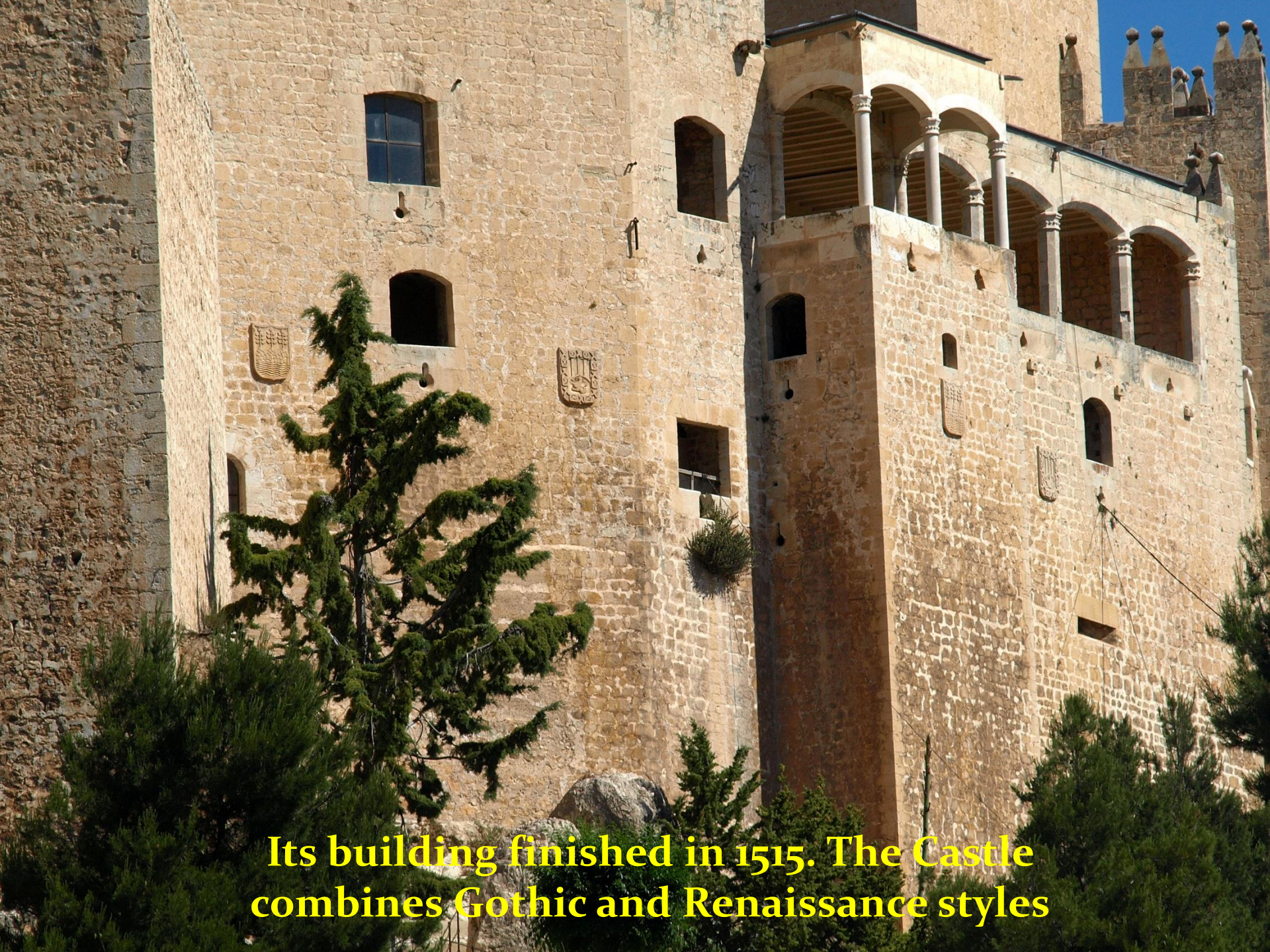
It is located in Vélez Blanco. It is a Muslim cemetery, characterized by narrow graves where the bodies were buried facing toward Mecca



Vélez Blanco Castle

It was ordered to be built in 1506 by
Don Pedro Fajardo, Marquis of the
Vélez





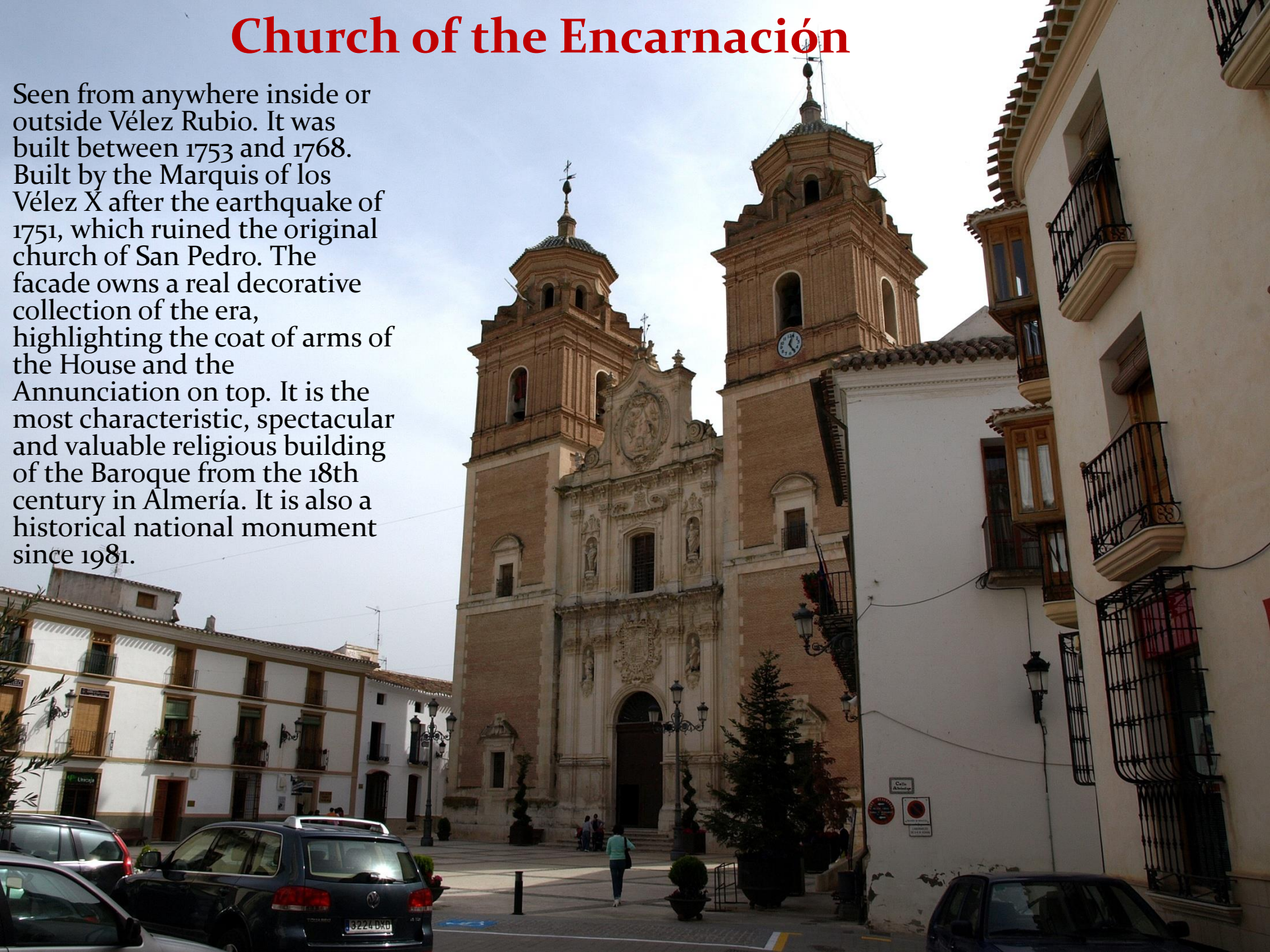
Its building finished in 1515. The Castle combines Gothic and Renaissance styles



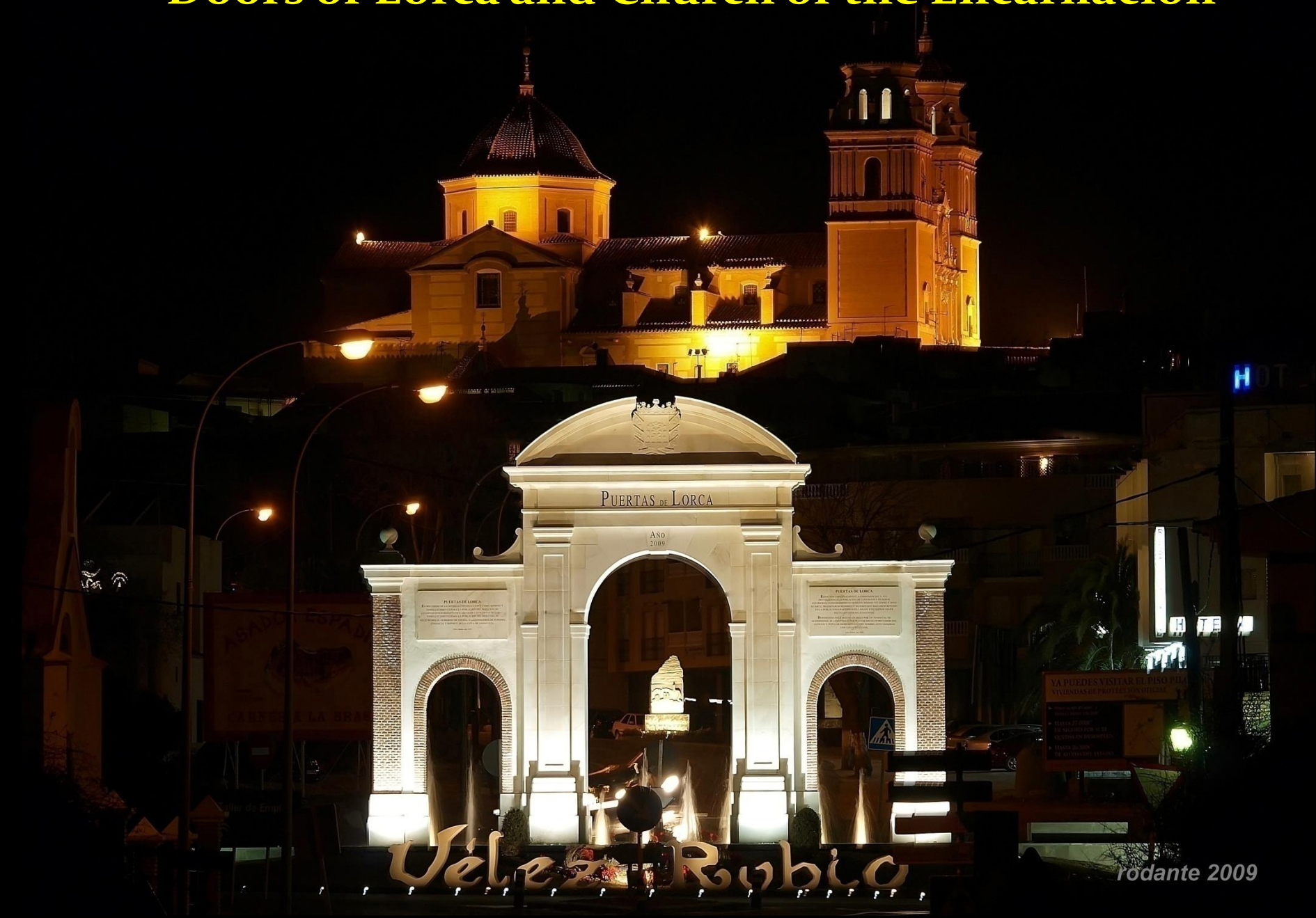
In 1905 the courtyard of the castle was sold and it is currently assembled, as you can see in the image, in the Metropolitan Museum of New York.

Church of the Encarnación

Seen from anywhere inside or outside Vélez Rubio. It was built between 1753 and 1768. Built by the Marquis of los Vélez X after the earthquake of 1751, which ruined the original church of San Pedro. The facade owns a real decorative collection of the era, highlighting the coat of arms of the House and the Annunciation on top. It is the most characteristic, spectacular and valuable religious building of the Baroque from the 18th century in Almería. It is also a historical national monument since 1981.



Doors of Lorca and Church of the Encarnación



MANSIONS OF VÉLEZ RUBIO

They have got a Baroque and modernist style. The most highlighted of these houses and public buildings are their facades painted in colors and their many decorative elements. The inside is also decorated with paintings



*Old Royal Hospital,
now a museum. Civil
Baroque*



Art Nouveau mansion with murals

Vélez Rubio Health Center

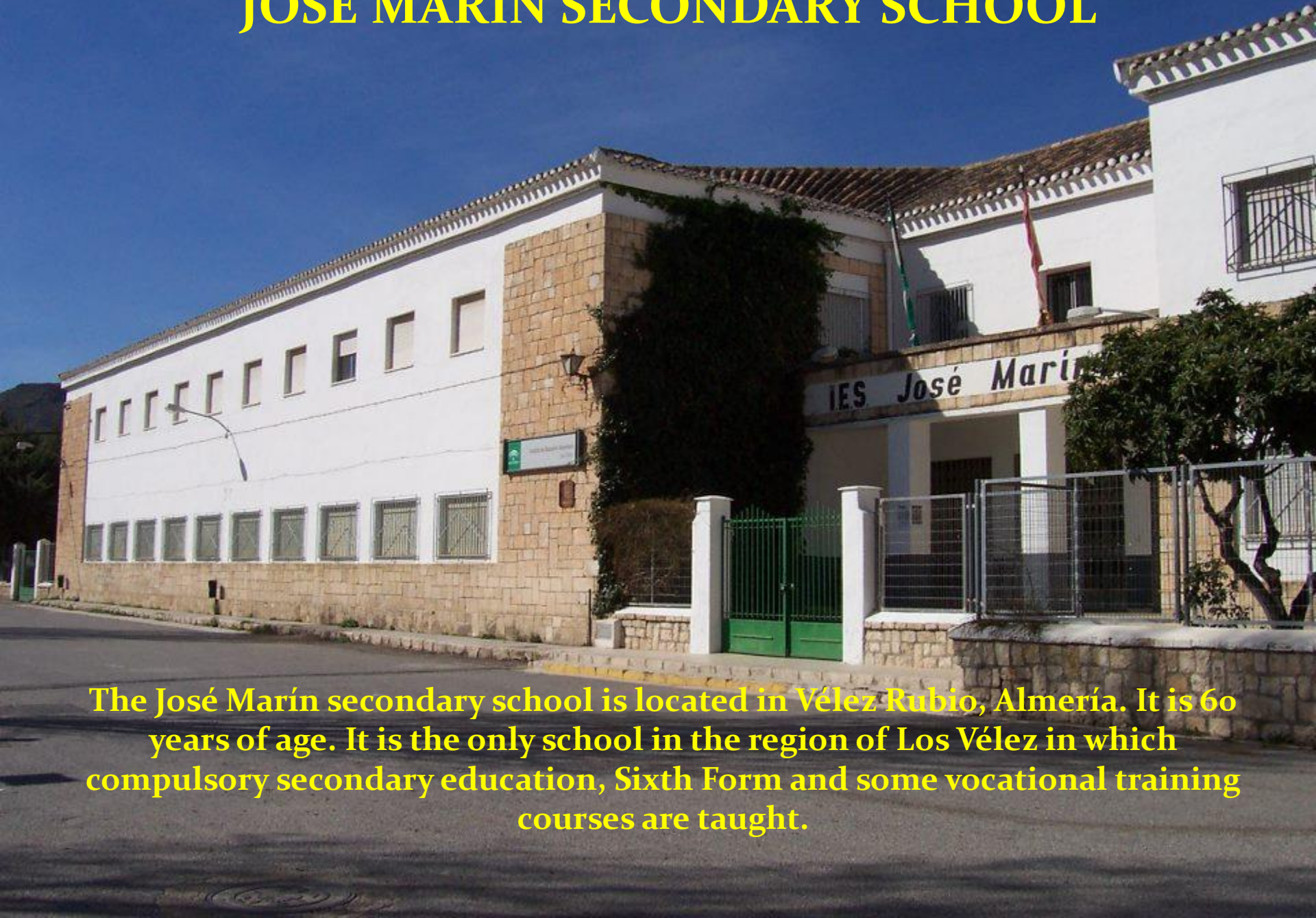
The young architectural firm designed the new health center and the nursery of Vélez Rubio. The idea is inspired by the weathering rocks of Maimón, an important fact to connect with the people and the environment.



New Municipal Nursery



JOSÉ MARÍN SECONDARY SCHOOL



The José Marín secondary school is located in Vélez Rubio, Almería. It is 60 years of age. It is the only school in the region of Los Vélez in which compulsory secondary education, Sixth Form and some vocational training courses are taught.



The José Marín secondary school was founded in 1954. It owes its name to the illustrious velezano D. José Marín, orphan and poor before being a wealthy philanthropist.



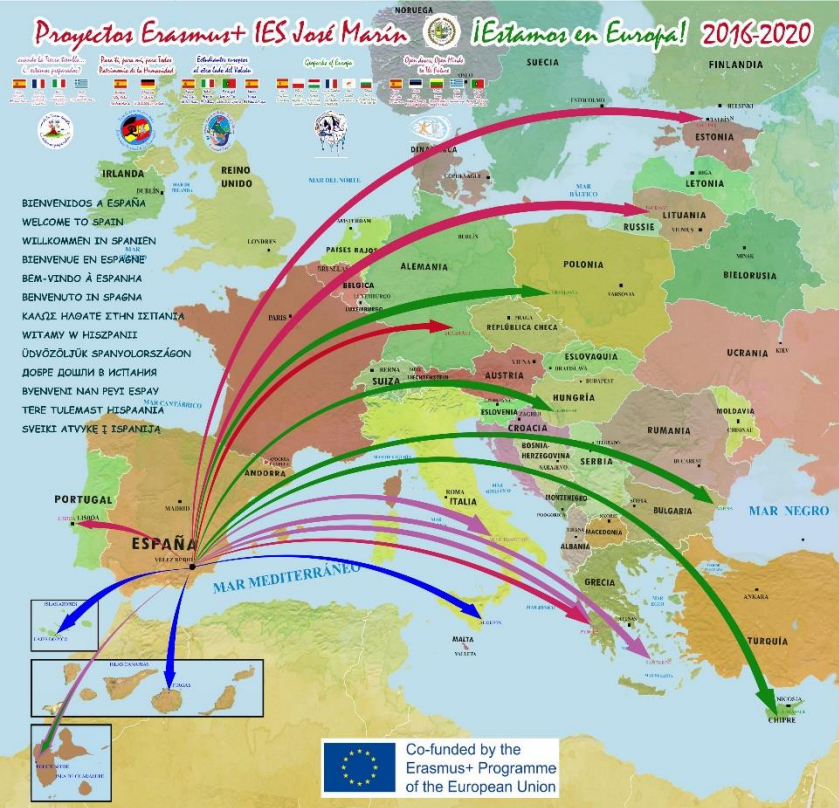
The school has currently got more than 600 students, mostly from Vélez Rubio, los Vélez region and the surroundings. Students from Topares, Cañadas of Canepa, María, Vélez-Blanco, Chirivel, El Contador, Las Vertientes, Los Cerricos, Los Gatos, Fuente Grande and Los Asensios are picked up by the bus



In our school the teachings of the following departments are taught: philosophy, biology and geology, classics, Spanish language and literature, geography and history, mathematics, physics and chemistry, languages, art, physical education, orienteering, technology, administration, training and vocational guidance, management of natural resources, out-of-school activities and training, assessment and innovation activities.

In our school a large amount of activities are carried out, in which many students participate each year and do their bit.





These activities are:

Science week

Maths Olympiad (regional level)

Christmas postcard contest

Biology and Geology tour across Eastern Andalusia

Contest of photography for gender equality

Football League during the recess

The 4th ESO study trip

School exchange with Germany

ERASMUS Projects +

**THIS HAS BEEN A BRIEF REVIEW OF
OUR COUNTRY AND OUR SCHOOL.
SEE YOU SOON!**

