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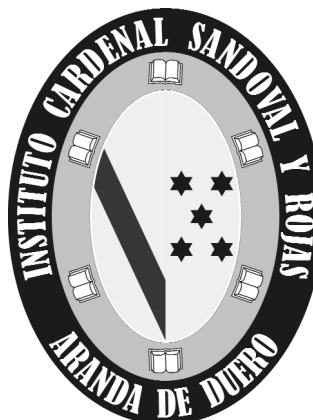
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Las portadas que aparecen en las cubiertas de la revista han sido realizadas por los siguientes alumnos:
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Contraportada 2: Sergio García Martín S3º C

Département de Français

Cette année on célèbre le centenaire de la mort de **Jules Verne**, un 24 mars 1905. Le 2 avril 2005 le pape **Jean-Paul II** meurt.

On voudrait de cet éditorial rendre hommage à ces deux hommes de stature universelle, de **grands voyageurs**, l'un et l'autre.

Nous sommes tous héritiers de Jules Verne, notre enfance et notre adolescence ont été marquées/ animées grâce à la plume de cet écrivain qui n'a pas été très connu à son époque, nous avons tous bourlingué avec Phileas Fogg, marché au fond des mers avec le capitaine Nemo, des expériences inédites et l'exploration des espaces vierges sur terre et sur mer, le voyage spatial, l'invention de machines, des énergies nouvelles, l'imagination de Jules Verne bien mérite le titre de **pionnier de la science-fiction**. Quand Jules Verne naît le 8 février à Nantes, son père avait déjà décidé son avenir : « il deviendra avocat comme toute la famille ». Mais il était né écrivain, il sera écrivain ... il doit attendre longtemps le succès. C'est en 1863, à l'âge de 35 ans, qu'il publie « **Cinq semaines en ballon** », le premier d'une longue série de voyages extraordinaires qu'il imaginera avec enthousiasme pendant 42 ans. Vers la fin de sa vie Verne affirmera : « mon but a été de peindre la Terre et pas seulement la terre mais l'Univers ... car j'ai quelquefois transporté mes lecteurs loin de la Terre dans mes romans, ... »

Voilà deux mois que le monde a été saturé d'informations sur la santé du pape, ses hospitalisations, ses apparitions à la fenêtre du Vatican. Plus personne n'ignore les épisodes de sa maladie ni son masque de

souffrance en direct. Le monde pleure la mort de Jean-Paul II. **Des centaines des milliers de fidèles se rassemblent à Rome place de Saint Pierre**, des milliers de jeunes veulent témoigner de leur reconnaissance, même ceux qui ne sont pas chrétiens et pourtant ils ont le sentiment d'avoir perdu une figure familière. Toutes les églises pleurent le pape, les gens sont attristés par le départ d'un homme exceptionnel ; c'est un juste retour des choses. Il a visité tous les chefs d'Etat, les souverains, les dignitaires de toutes les confessions, les savants, les riches, les humbles... le jour des obsèques ils ont été tous là pour lui dire adieu. De tous les voyages qu'il a fait en qualité de pape, **un total de 104 sur tous les continents**, un million de Kilomètres parcourus, de tous les voyages, Jean-Paul II est revenu chaque fois plus populaire, plus connu, plus aimé ... de ses voyages restent des milliers d'images, des discours, des bandes-son.

Son rôle décisif dans la chute du mur de Berlin, ses prières dans une synagogue, une mosquée et une église luthérienne, son opposition à l'invasion de l'Irak ..., c'est son charisme. Un pape historique, rappelant la contradiction entre son ouverture politique et son conservatisme en matière de morale. **Un homme de paix**, lors de la guerre d'Irak, il déclare : « Non à la guerre ! Elle n'est jamais une fatalité. Elle est toujours une défaite de l'humanité.

Deux hommes extraordinaires, deux hommes universels, deux voyageurs !

English Department

BERNARDO DE GÁLVEZ, A SPANISH HERO OF THE AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE

When the relationship between the United States and Spain is considered (especially at a moment in which there is a lack of political understanding between both countries) we can find some clues that underline historical differences. That could make us jump to the conclusion that traditionally this relationship has never been good. There is nothing further from reality. As a matter of fact and when we look into the past we find moments in which our nations had common interests and went hand in hand together on the way of history. Let us pay attention to one of the men who contributed the most to the American independence and who are remembered as such by the Americans themselves.

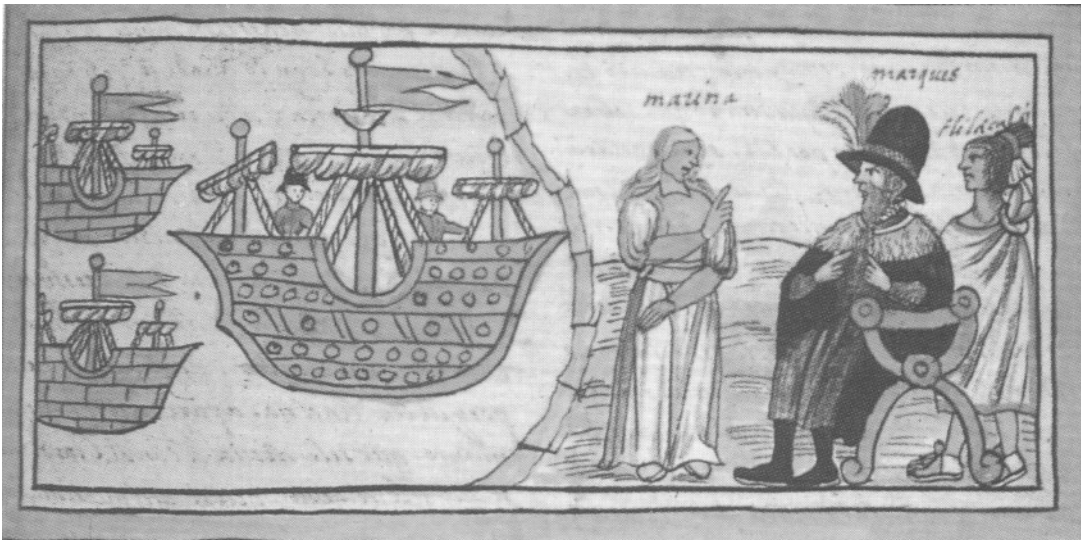
Bernardo de Gálvez was born on July 23, 1746 in Macharaviaya, a mountain village in the province of Málaga. He belonged to a family of military tradition. That is why it was normal for him to be serving the King as a lieutenant by the age of sixteen. In 1769 he was given the mission of fighting the Apache who were a problem for the Spaniards in New Spain (Mexico). In these campaigns he was wounded in different occasions but his sense of duty was very important for him. Back in Spain in 1772 he participated in an attack on Algiers where he was wounded. After that he was promoted to lieutenant colonel. In 1776 he was assigned to Louisiana and promoted to colonel. He was sympathetic to the American rebelling colonies of Britain even

before Spain declared the war against Great Britain in 1779. Apart from his own Spanish forces his troops were made up of free Blacks, Creoles and American Indians.. He defeated the British many times and his contribution was acknowledged by the Americans. He also took part in the negotiations which ended the war. When the war ended he was preparing an attack on Jamaica and he had to give up. After the peace accords in 1783 he returned to Spain accompanied by his wife and two children. He was appointed as viscount of Galveztown and count of Gálvez. Certainly Spain could not do without him and only months later he was recalled to America. He was appointed viceroy of New Spain to succeed his father in this post in 1785, after having been captain-general and governor of Cuba. He was loved by the Mexican citizens as he spent part of his fortune to help people when in hard times famine and disease were spreading. The biggest bay on the Texas coast is called Galveston Bay in his honour. He died in November 30, 1786 at the age of 40. His mortal remains were buried in the Church of San Fernando in Mexico City. His heart was placed in an urn and reposed in the Cathedral of Mexico. An order of Granaderos and another one of Damas de Gálvez were founded and they proudly wear their uniforms to honour Gálvez and the Spanish contribution more than two centuries after the American independence.

In this Join Us issue, taking advantage of the celebration of the American elections, held last November, we have decided to devote it to this country. So some of our students have written some articles about the USA, about its cities, history, culture, national parks, etc. We hope you'll enjoy them, and at the same time learn something more about it.

The American Conquest

César Navarro Llorente
2º Bach. C

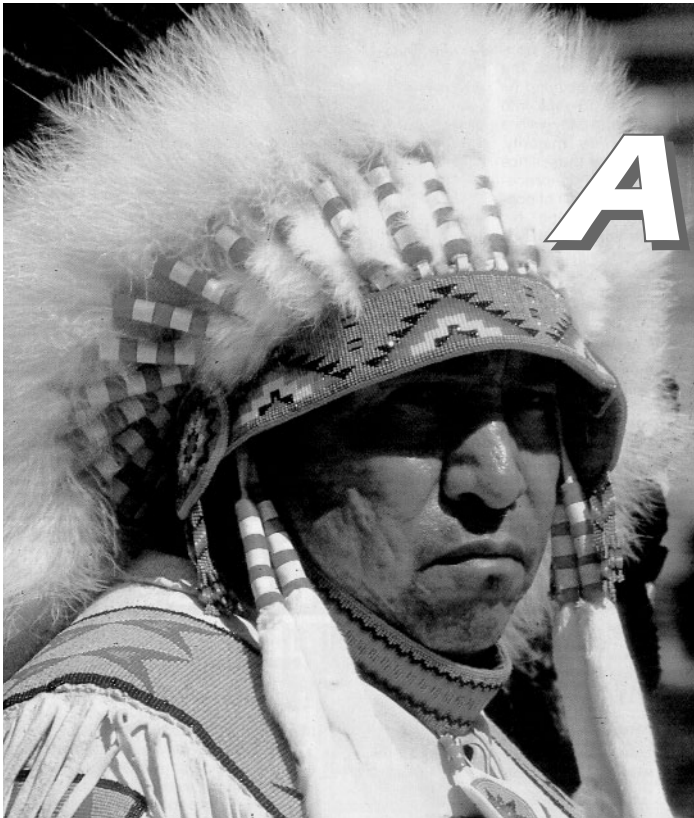


The Aztecs, a very important American Empire, was the first civilization which were beaten by the Spanish conquerors. Christopher Columbus a sailor whose origin is unknown, thought about the possibility of getting to Asia sailing the Atlantic Ocean. Juan II, the king of Portugal turned down this plan and Columbus told the Catholic King and queen about it. In 1492, three small ships start-

ed the voyage towards The Indies, but Columbus never arrived in The Indies, he discovered the New World, the new lands would be colonized by Spanish people. Hernán Cortés conquered Mexico and the Aztec Empire disappeared between 1519 and 1521. Peru, was conquered by Francisco Pizarro and Almagro with a reduced army. In this conquest, most conquerors made a lot of money and returned to

Spain, but Pizarro and Almagro were murdered by people who were jealous of them. Other lands in Peru, Chile and other countries were conquered by other not-so-famous people.

When the Pacific Ocean was discovered in 1513, Magallanes and ElCano, who were two pirates, happened to find a place where the Pacific and the Atlantic Oceans were conected. They discovered this place and called it "The Magallanes narrow", and they sailed around the world between 1519 and 1522. After this period of conquests and Spanish hegemony, America became independent from Spain, France and England.



American Indians

Sergio García
Carlos de los Mozos
Simón Izquierdo
2º Bachillerato D

About five million Indians lived in the so called new world, some were sedentary and other nomadic, the last used the land for hunting, they didn't consider land as property. The first colonists survived thanks to the Indians, because they taught the European settlers to eat beans and squash. The colonists and the Indians had trouble, and they made treaties with the British for their independence, but the colonist relocated the Indians in new lands, located west of the Mississippi.

In 1996, there were two million American Indians in the United States, more than in previous years. Nowadays many Indians live in reservations, but others have forgotten their culture.

The biggest trouble for the Indians is poverty, the 27 % of the Indian families are poor.

In the nineteenth century, many white Americans wanted to exterminate the Indians who hadn't

integrated into American life, because the Indians didn't have a job and they were poor.

But the Indians Reservation sold their lands and with the money they got, they built meat processing factories. Thanks to this, poverty among Indians has decreased significantly.



The origin of the U.S.A

Jaime del Cura, Álvaro Frutos, Daniel García y Sergio García (4ºB)

THE THIRTEEN ENGLISH COLONIES

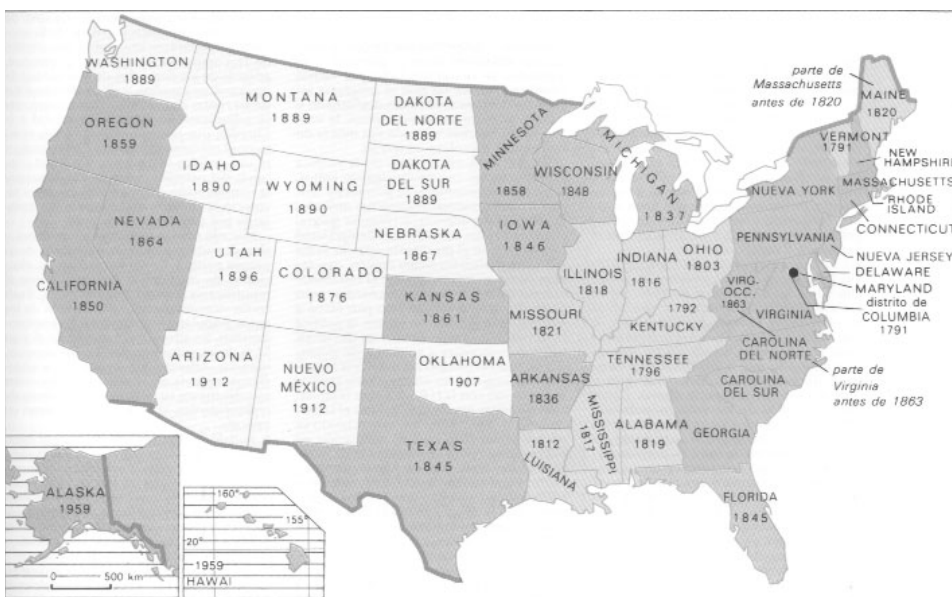
The thirteen English colonies situated on the American Atlantic coasts, started a revolution to get their independence from the British government. Those colonies were the first example of a government founded on the ideas of liberty and equality.

The people from those colonies knew about the political problems in Great Britain and, encour-

aged by the ideas of equality and liberty which arrived from Europe, decided to fight against England in defence of their interests and their rights. American people didn't agree with the taxes they had to pay to the British, specially the tax on tea. They weren't allowed, either, to have a parliament representative in London, and this was mainly the reason why they didn't approve the tax on tea.

on tea.

The fourth of July 1776, some representatives of the colonies wrote the Declaration of Independence for the United States of America in Philadelphia, whose preface was written by Thomas Jefferson. That declaration contains the principles of the revolt: liberty, happiness and people's rights. The rebels were helped by some European countries which were very enthusiastic about their ideas.



THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES



The war against the metropolis was long. England recognised the independence of the USA when they lost a battle in Yorktown against the troops led by Goerge Washington in 1783. The new State promulgated the first written Constitution in history in 1787. The text guaranteed the separation of powers (executive, legislative and judiciary), and established the republic as the form of government - with great powers for the president, and a federal division for the new State. Therefore, each state has its own government, which can decide on things such as the police, laws and education. But, above

the States, there is a federal government, which is responsible for the defence, the currency and the economy.

The Constitution was strengthened with a Bill of Rights which leaves people free to decide on their religion and establishes that they must be judged by a jury. It also says that no one could be deprived of his life or his property.

That explains the impact of the revolution on the other countries of the world. In Europe, for example, the "winds of liberty" from America strengthened the feelings against the monarchy.

The

situation

of

of

America

Raquel Cámara Velasco
Adriana Ortega Espinosa
Marta Pascual Andray
Ester Rosas Álvarez 4º ESO B

The East Coast States

They are Connecticut, Washington D.C., Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia and Maryland. These states are nine of the first thirteen English colonies. They are situated in the North-East and in the Central area, on the Atlantic Coast. With other three Southern colonies of the Atlantic Coast, they proclaimed their independence from the English Crown the fourth of July, 1776, and they became the nucleus of the USA. In this area we can find the oldest cities, too, which are called the "Megalopolis".

The South West States

This part has three different areas:

1 -The South-West States: Arizona, New Mexico, parts of Texas and Oklahoma, Colorado, Utah and Nevada.

2 -The states of the Rocky Mountains: Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Idaho and part of Utah.

These states offer the visitor some of the most beautiful landscapes in America, like the Grand Canyon, the Pintado Desert and The National Park of Yellowstone. We can also find big cattle ranches and an important petrol industry. There are a lot of Spanish people and North American natives who live in these states.

3 -The Pacific Coast: Washington, Oregon, California and Hawai. Their weather here is varied. In Washington and Oregon it is moderate with a lot of rushes of air. California has soft Mediterranean weather, with a dry summer and a wet winter.

the States rica

The Southern States

The South is divided in two parts:

1 -The Eminent South: Arkansas, North Caroline, Kentucky, Tennessee ,Virginia and West Virginia. Most of the population here have English protestant roots. These states spread over a big area of the Appalachians.

2 -The Profound South: Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Caroline are a moist subtropical area. They were an important economic centre in the past, based on the plantations mainly. Most of the population descend from the black slaves.

The Western Middle States

They are Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Nebraska, Ohio, Minnesota, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin.

This area was settled years after the colonization of New England and the South. The landscape is big and its plains are full of agricultural exploitations .Chicago is the biggest city in the West area.

Alaska

It's been a state of the USA since the third of January, 1955. It was the penultimate state to join. It's on the Artic and Pacific Oceans. It's a state bordering on Canada and it's separated from Russia by the Bering Strait. Alaska means "firm ground" and its biggest city is Anchorage.

the geography of the United States

Isabel Arranz Peñalba N°1

Rebeca Cáceres Gil N° 3

Sara Hontoria Moneo N° 11 4°B

Iris López Corsino N° 13

The United States of America is divided into 50 states. They are: Washington, Oregon, California, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, Arizona, Colorado, New Mexico, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Louisiana, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, Georgia, Florida, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, New York, Maine, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Hampshire, Hawaii, Nevada, New Jersey, Vermont, Connecticut, Alaska, and West Virginia.

The population of the United States (in 2005) is 295,160,302, an increase of 1 per cent, about 2.9 million since the beginning of 2004. The surface of this country is 9,372,610 km² and it has a population density of 31 inhab/km².

The national currency of the United States is the dollar. The capital city is Washington and the national anthem is called THE STAR AND STRIPES. The United States of America is a member of the UNO, the NATO and the OAS.

The states with the largest population are: California (32,268,201), Texas (19,439,337), New York (18,137,226), Florida (14,653,945), Pennsylvania (12,019,661), Illinois (11,895,849), Ohio (11,186,331) and Michigan (9,773,892). And the states with the smallest population are: Wyoming (479,743), Alaska (609,331), North Dakota (640,883), Delaware (731,581), South Dakota (737,973) and Montana (878,848).

AMERICAN ECONOMY

The American economy is the most developed in the world.

The base of this power is above all their important natural resources. The USA is rich in coal, brass, lead, uranium, gold, iron, mercury, nickel, silver, zinc, oil, natural gas and wood.

AGRICULTURE AND LIVESTOCK

The climate is very good and the fields allow farmers to cultivate a lot of products and to breed cattle. It is the second global producer and the first one in export of cereals. Their most important products are : hay, potatoes, citrus, beet, fruit, rice, corn, barley, beans, peanuts, cotton and tobacco, apart from cows, pigs, poultry, meat, milk and eggs.

INDUSTRY

The most important industries are the industries of oil, printing, publishing, metal, food, tobacco, clothes, wood, paper, rubber, plastic and glass.

Their principal commercial partners both in exports and imports are: Canada, Japan, and Western European countries.

The non-economic factors, specially those of a political and social order, have favoured the organization of a kind of society absolutely original in relation to the European one, which has played an important role in the American economic vigour.

A peculiarity that the USA shares with few countries is the lack of a strong unbalance between the social classes, since the middle classes include a wide strip of the population.

An important indicator of the high level of welfare reached by the American society is the national per capita income, which is amongst the highest in the world.

The American

The United States have a population of about 260 million.

The country was born with the aid of one of the most important immigrations in human history.

The Siberians were the first people to come to the USA through the Bering Strait, in the last glaciation. However, the North American tribes were completely detached from the old world for a long time.

The first Europeans who had news about that new continent were “the Vikings”, but the first European trip with documentation was made by Christopher Columbus in 1492. Later on, different groups of English people went to North America and settled there, but, in 1776, the United States proclaimed their independence. The USA had been born.

Since the first immigrations, the USA welcomed anybody who wanted to stay. Those people, foreigners, have been building that big country - the first power in the world, with a mix of cultures, habits and lifestyles.

The Americans have a pragmatic thought. It is the “easy things” culture, that is, the culture of comfort and consumerism. They take pains to resolve the situations in an easy and quick way: “time is

gold”. That’s why some people there do most of their activities in their car : they call up, have dinner, watch a movie, take out money through a window of the bank like in McDonald’s....) And they have spread, without really intending it, that type of lifestyle: speed and comfort.

And continuing with the car topic, we could say that the car is half of the most used transport. People can obtain their driving licence at 16 years old, and the price of cars is cheaper than in Spain. Also, housing is too distant to walk, and the car is indispensable to do the shopping, to go out at night, to visit friends.....And this dependence has originated a widespread lack of interest in walks in most American people, with the exception of the population of big cities .

Perhaps that’s the cause of the growing obesity and of the different ways of preparing the food. To read the labels of a foodstuff has become a habit and it’s possible to buy normal, light, ultra light, whole, and low cholesterol food.

Americans are very hospitable and good-humoured people, with easy and simple ideas. But as regards the expression of affection, they are very different from us. For example, they don’t greet you with two kisses, they shake hands.