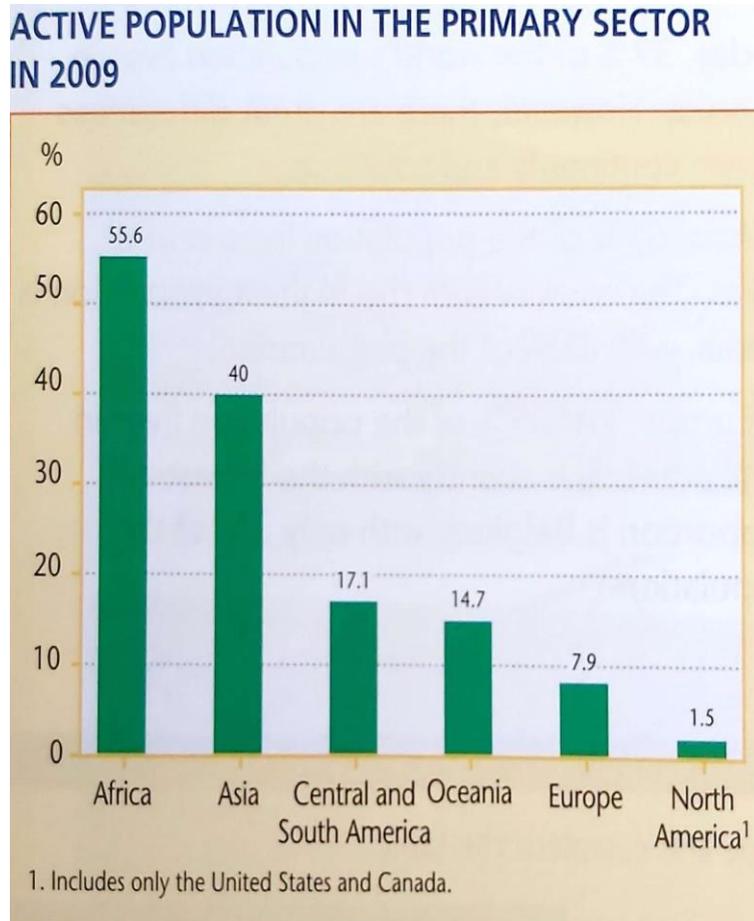


CRITERIO

13. Localizar los recursos agrarios y naturales en el mapa mundial, haciendo hincapié en los propios de la comunidad autónoma andaluz con especial atención a los hídricos. CSC, CMCT, CD.



- Why do so many people in Asia and Africa work in the primary sector?

- Why do so few people in the US and Canada work in the primary sector?

- Find out about how many people work in the primary sector in Spain and in Andalusia.

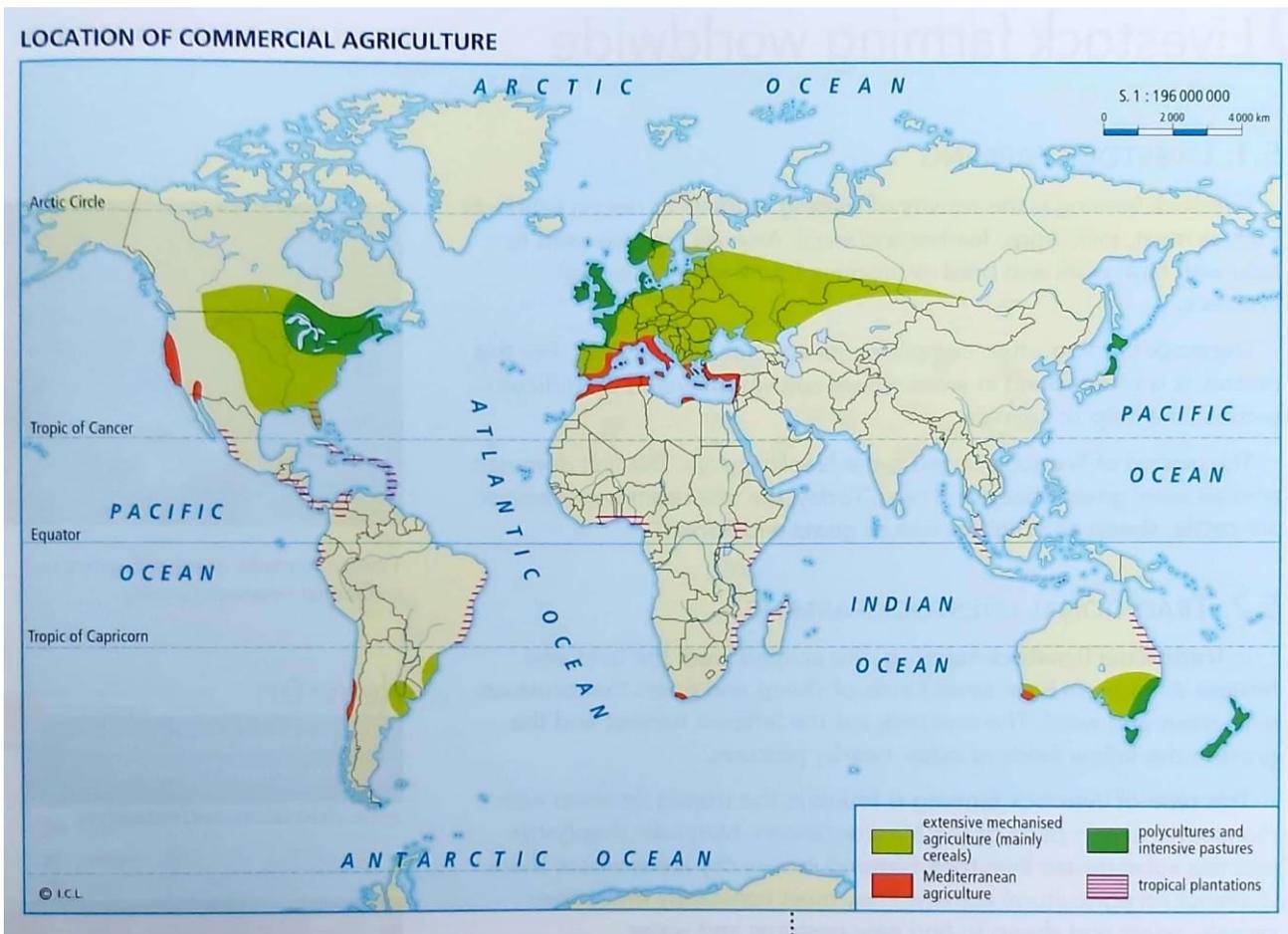
- Write the names of five typical primary-sector products from Andalusia.

Escaneado con CamScanner

Fuente: Vicens Vives

- What are the principles of sustainable development in agriculture? Give some examples.

- Observe the map.



CS Escaneado con CamScanner

- What is commercial agriculture?
- What is speculation in agriculture?
- What's the difference between ECO, BIO, and Organic product?

- Read the text:

The Guadalquivir is the fifth longest river in the Iberian Peninsula and the second longest river with its entire length in Spain. The Guadalquivir is 657 kilometers long. It begins at Cañada de las Fuentes (village of Quesada) in the Cazorla mountain range (Jaén), passes through Córdoba and Seville and ends at the fishing village of Bonanza, in Sanlúcar de Barrameda, flowing into the Gulf of Cádiz, in the Atlantic Ocean. The place where the Guadalquivir empties into the ocean is known as "Las Marismas". It borders Doñana National Park reserve.

The Guadalquivir River is the only great navigable river in Spain. Nowadays it is navigable to Seville, but in Roman times it was navigable to Córdoba.

Some scientists say that the ancient city of Tartessos is located at the mouth of the Guadalquivir, although nobody found it.

The modern name of Guadalquivir comes from the Arabic al-wādi al-kabīr, 'big riverbed'. There were a variety of names for the Guadalquivir in Classical and pre-Classical times. Baetis was its name to the Romans, and Greek geographers sometimes called it the river of Tartessus. Before Phoenician, Greek, and Roman colonists arrived, two indigenous names for the river were Kertis and Perkes.

TRADE

The Romans called it Betis. They founded in Hispalis (Seville) an important river port in the 2nd century BC. In the 1st century AD Hispalis was home to entire naval squadrons. Ships sailed to Rome with various products: minerals, salt, fish, etc. Arabs ruled between 712 to 1248, and built the Torre del Oro (Tower of Gold). In the 13th century, Seville was a busy port, exporting throughout Europe grain, oil, wine, wool, leather, cheese, honey, wax, nuts and dried fruit, salted

fish, metal, silk, linen and dye.

After the discovery of the Americas, Seville was the economic centre of the Spanish Empire. Its port monopolised the trans-oceanic trade (the Casa de Contratación, House of Trade).

IRRIGATION

The Romans built a waterwheel located at Cordoba on the Guadalquivir River. The Molino de la Albolafia waterwheel provided water for the nearby Alcazar gardens and the waterwheel used to mill flour.

POLLUTION

The Doñana disaster, also known as the Aznalcollar Disaster, was an industrial accident in Andalusia in April 1998. A factory poured 4–5 million cubic metres of mine waste into the river.

-What environmental issues affect the river Guadalquivir?