

ANSWERS (Science Review: Spain and the European Union)

Part 1: Spain's Regional Organisation

- **Where is Spain located and which territories does it occupy?** Spain is located in the southwest of Europe. It occupies most of the Iberian Peninsula, the Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean Sea, the Canary Islands in the Atlantic Ocean, and the two autonomous cities of Ceuta and Melilla in Northern Africa.
- **How many autonomous communities and autonomous cities is Spain politically divided into?** Spain is politically divided into 17 autonomous communities and 2 autonomous cities.
- **According to the notes, what is the difference between an autonomous community and a province?** An autonomous community is a larger region that can have its own different languages and traditions, and it is formed by at least one or more provinces. A province is a smaller division within an autonomous community formed by groups of municipalities.
- **How many provinces are there in total in Spain?** There are 50 provinces in total in Spain.
- **Who is responsible for ruling a municipality?** A municipality is ruled by a mayor or a mayoress.
- **Name three public services that citizens receive from their local government.** Citizens receive services such as rubbish collection, public transport, and the fire brigade.
- **Write the provinces these autonomous communities have:**
 - **Andalucía:** Almería, Huelva, Cádiz, Jaén, Córdoba, Málaga, Granada, and Sevilla.
 - **Galicia:** A Coruña, Ourense, Lugo, and Pontevedra.
 - **Aragón:** Huesca, Teruel, and Zaragoza.

- **Castilla y León: Ávila, Segovia, Burgos, Soria, León, Valladolid, Palencia, Zamora, and Salamanca.**
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Part 2: The Spanish Government

- **Spain is described as a "constitutional monarchy." Why?** It is called a constitutional monarchy because the power is in the hands of the citizens, while the monarch (Felipe VI) serves as the Head of State.
 - **What is the "Supreme Law" of Spain? What does it define?** The Constitution is the "Supreme Law" (highest authority) of Spain. It defines the rights and obligations of Spanish citizens.
 - **When was the Spanish Constitution voted for?** The Spanish Constitution was voted for on 6th December 1978.
 - **Who is the current King of Spain and what are two of his main functions?** The current King is Felipe VI. Two of his main functions include representing Spain internationally and being the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces.
 - **Which branch of power is responsible for writing and passing new laws? Which institution holds this power?** The Legislative power is responsible for writing and passing new laws. This power is held by the Parliament, which consists of the Congress of Deputies and the Senate.
 - **What are the main responsibilities of the Executive Power, and who makes up this branch?** The Executive Power is responsible for managing public affairs, executing actions, and running the state. This branch is made up of the Government, specifically the President and the ministers.
 - **How does the Judicial Power protect the law, and which institutions hold this power?** The Judicial Power ensures citizens and the government follow the law and punishes those who do not. This power is held by the Courts of Justice and the Constitutional Court.
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Part 3: The European Union (EU)

- **What is the European Union and how many countries are currently members?** The European Union is a political and economic association of 27 European countries.
- **What are the three main aims of the European Union?** The three main aims are to promote peace and the well-being of its citizens, to offer freedom, security, and justice, and to promote economic progress.
- **Explain the "Freedom of Movement" advantage for EU citizens.** This advantage allows EU citizens to travel, study, or work in any other EU country.
- **What is the "Common Market" and how does it affect the transport of goods?** The Common Market allows goods to be sold and transported to any other EU country without being stopped for customs or paying extra taxes.
- **What document can an EU citizen use to receive medical attention in another EU country?** An EU citizen can use their European Health Insurance Card.
- **List two responsibilities (obligations) that every EU citizen must follow.** EU citizens must respect the laws and principles of the European Union and vote in elections.