

BERGEN COMMUNITY COLLEGE

2021 HISPANIC HERITAGE MONTH

Esperanza: A Celebration of Hispanic Heritage and Hope

**THURSDAY, OCTOBER 28TH,
12:30 P.M. STUDENT CENTER
KAHOOT CHALLENGE -
PARTICIPATE AND WIN!**



Antigua, Guatemala

Only
BCC students,
faculty and staff
are eligible
to participate.



📌 LA MANO, PUNTA DEL ESTE, URUGUAY

Playa Brava is one of the best beaches in South America, thanks to the famous hand sculpture created by local artist Mario Irarrázabal. Meaning “The Hand,” the piece features five giant fingers soaring from the sand towards the sky. It’s meant to represent the relationship between man and nature, and this is one hand in the series of a few others around the world.



TIERRA DEL FUEGO NATIONAL PARK, ARGENTINA

Just outside the Argentinian city of Ushuaia, you’ll find a spectacular outdoor playground known for its diverse environment, hiking trails, and extremely pure air. Unearth a wide variety of spectacular scenery, from waterfalls and dramatic mountains to forested areas and stunning glaciers in Argentina’s southernmost national park.



VOLCAN DE IZALCO, EL SALVADOR

Izalco is an active stratovolcano on the side of the Santa Ana Volcano. Izalco erupted almost continuously from 1770, when it formed, to 1958 earning it the nickname of "Lighthouse of the Pacific. The formation of the volcano actually occupied highly arable land on the southern slope of the Santa Ana volcano which was used for the production of coffee, cacao and sugar cane.



QUISQUEYA STADIUM, DOMININICAN REPUBLIC

If you are a baseball fan the Quisqueya Stadium in Santo Domingo is the must-visit location for you. It is known to serve as a stadium for various other uses. It seats approximately 14,400 people since its renovation in 2007. For an enthusiastic atmosphere in sport, the Quisqueya Stadium is the perfect place to visit.



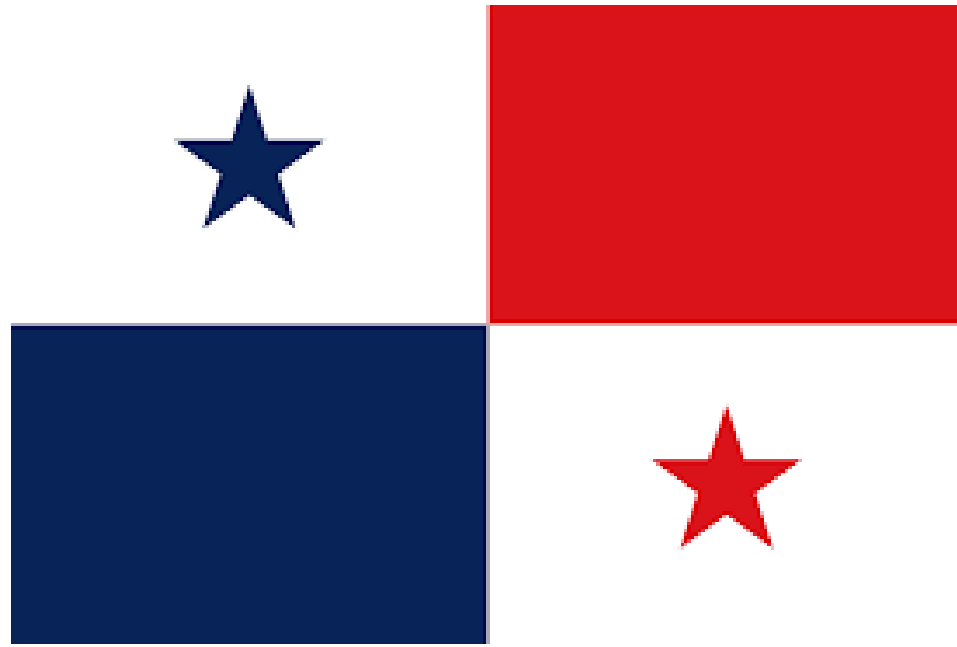
EL CASTILLO SAN CRISTOBAL, OLD SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Built in 1634 to protect San Juan from land attacks, the San Cristóbal Fort is the largest Spanish fort in the Americas, covering some 27 acres of land. It is part of San Juan National Historic Site. You can find an observation post located on the third level that gives you a beautiful ocean and city view.



OLD SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO

Visiting this historic, more than 500 years-old city, is like traveling back in time. Walk the twisting cobblestone streets of Old San Juan to find grand, pastel colonial architecture from the 16th and 17th centuries and old Spanish military forts. Be sure to stop by the 16th-century El Morro Fort, the neoclassical San Juan Cathedral, and the Fortaleza. A UNESCO World Heritage Site.



BOCAS DEL TORO, PANAMA

Bocas del Toro is a travel destination in Panama that is most known for its vibrant culture, beaches, rainforests and surfing. Its area comprises the mainland and nine main islands. The province contains two national parks: Isla Bastimientos National Marine Park and La Amistad International Park.




THE IRAZÚ VOLCANO, COSTA RICA


The Irazú Volcano is the highest active volcano in Costa Rica at 3,342 meters. The summit of the volcano is a lunar-like landscape with craters. Irazú's Principal Crater is 1,050 meters in diameter and 300 meters deep, and the Diego de la Haya Crater is considerably smaller and contains a small lime-green lake that sometimes appears red.




KV TORTUGUERO NATIONAL PARK, COSTA RICA




Tortuguero National Park on the Caribbean Coast, accessible only by boat or plane, is one of the wettest areas in the country. The park is an important breeding ground for the green sea turtle and as a result, turtle watching is the main activity here. Hundreds and even thousands of green and leatherback turtles can be viewed nesting and laying eggs on the beaches overnight.



KV MUSEO THE ORO PRECOLOMBINO, COSTA RICA



Concentrating on the pre-Columbian era, this ‘museum of gold’ gifts a fascinating look into the complex and unique attributes of Costa Rica’s ancient indigenous cultures. The Museum of pre-Columbian Gold showcases an interesting, comprehensive and quite glistening collection of ancient gold dating back to 500 AD.



SOMOTO CANYON NATIONAL MONUMENT, NICARAGUA



Discovered in 2004 by two Czech geologists, Somoto Canyon is a protected gorge in northern Nicaragua about 2.5 hours from Leon. Beautiful scenery, perfect destination for adrenaline addicts. Trips require rock scrambles, floating down rapids in inner tubes, and jumping from high cliffs into deep pools.

MASAYA VOLCANO, MANGUA, NICARAGUA



Protected in the country's largest national park, this Volcano is located 20 kilometers south of Nicaragua's capital city of Managua. It's amazing how close you can get to the lip of the crater. Looking down the crater, you see a lake of molten lava & after dark, see the glow the bubbling lava creates inside the pit.

COLONIA CITY OF GRANADA, NICARAGUA

Granada is a city in southwestern Nicaragua that lies on the shore of Lake Nicaragua, at the foot of the Mombacho Volcano. It was named by Hernández de Córdoba after the ancient city of Granada in southern Spain. It's one of Nicaragua's most important cities, economically and politically. It has a rich colonial heritage, architecture and structure.



ILOPANGO LAKE, EL SALVADOR

Lake Ilopango is a 72sqkm crater lake, which fills a volcanic caldera in El Salvador. It used to be a volcano 1,500 years ago and now it is a blue expanse of freshwater in central El Salvador. An eruption, sometime between CE 410 and CE 535, shattered the cone, killing and displacing hundreds of thousands of people for miles around.



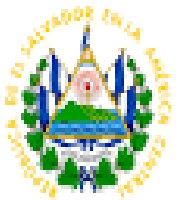
RUTA DE LAS FLORES, EL SALVADOR

Named for the wildflowers that grow roadside, this Flower Route leads you through some of the most beautiful villages in El Salvador. From Sonsonate you drive for some 25mi (40km), through Juayúa, Ataco, Apaneca and Ahuachapán. Along the way, you'll pass Spanish-colonial buildings, towering churches, weekend markets and great little pit-stops for food, not to mention stunning views of waterfalls and coffee plantations.



TAZUMAL RUINS, EL SALVADOR

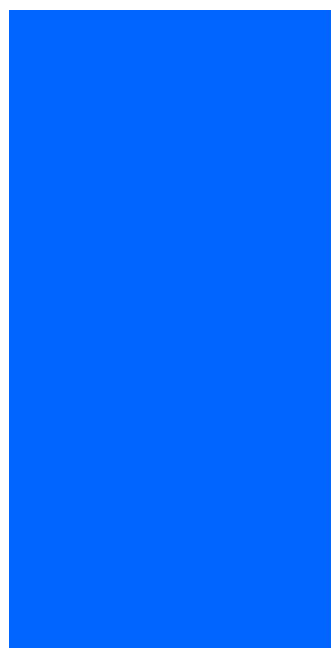
Tazumal is the most impressive Mayan ruin in El Salvador, first settled around 5,000 BCE, archaeologists estimate, and abandoned in the 13th century. The architectural complex was excavated and extensively restored in the 1940s and '50s, but many of the ruins remain unexcavated. Tazumal is believed to have been an important center of trade, and its language in the K'iche' language means "pyramid where the victims were burned."





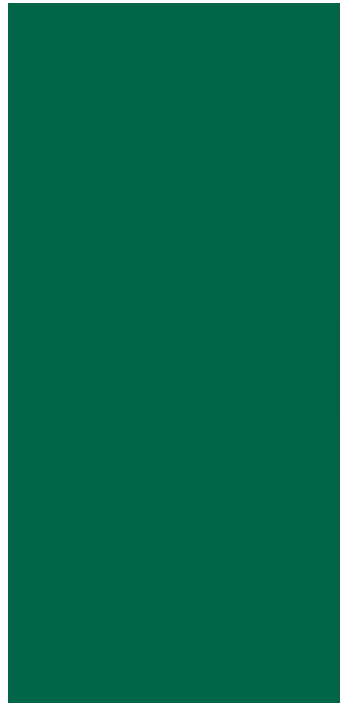
COPAN RUINS, HONDURAS

Copán is a relatively small Mayan site famous for its remarkable series of portrait stelae. The stelae and sculptured decorations of the buildings of Copán are some of the very finest surviving art of ancient Mesoamerica. Some of the stone structures at Copán date back to the 9th century BC. The city grew into one of the most important Maya sites by the 5th century.



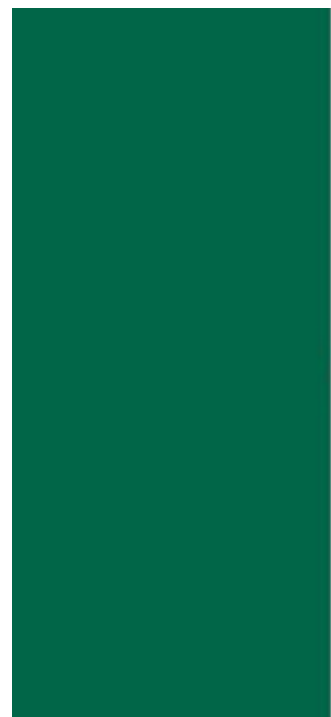
ANTIGA, GUATEMALA

Antigua Guatemala, often referred to simply as Antigua, is one of the highlights of Guatemala and certainly one of the most beautiful cities in Central America. Surrounded by three volcanoes, this former capital of Guatemala offers a unique glimpse of a city unblemished by modern day concrete buildings and high-rises.



K! CHICHEN ITZA, MEXICO

Chichen Itza is the largest of the Maya cities in the Yucatan Peninsula. The most famous landmark of Chichen Itza is the temple-pyramid of El Castillo. The design of the temple has special astronomical significance. Each face of the pyramid has a stairway with 91 steps, which together with the shared step at the top, add up to 365, the number of days in a year.



K! MONARCH BUTTERFLY BIOSPHERE RESERVE, MEXICO

The annual Monarch butterfly migration is one of nature's great spectacles. Each year, millions of Butterflies make the journey from Canada to the forests of Mexico, a journey that spans up to 3,000 miles. The Monarch butterflies spend their winter hibernation clustered in small areas of the Monarch Butterfly Biosphere Reserve in Michoacan, before they travel to the north. again.



LAGUNA COLORADA, BOLIVIA

Somewhere around 4300 meters above sea level lays the most colorful attractions you can imagine. Laguna Colorada is a shallow orange lake situated right next to a salt flat and inhabited by flamingos.



PATAGONIA, ARGENTINA

Patagonia is situated in the bottom of South America. The first notable attraction is the 3,405-meter-tall mount Fitz Roy. Discovered in 1877, its rosy-colored peaks are among the most picturesque attractions on the continent. The national park, established in 1959, pride itself on a fairy-tale landscape that can wow even the biggest skeptic. The “W” trek in the park is often labeled as the most scenic one on the globe.



LENCOIS MARANHENSES NATIONAL PARK, BRAZIL

As far as landmarks in South America go, this one is not that popular, a gem in Brazil. Located east of Baía de São José, the park offers a desert landscape, but it's nothing like the usual dry deserts. The endless dunes of pure white sand are combined with the regular rains from the nearby Amazon basin to create one of the most mesmerizing sights worldwide.



CARTAGENA, COLOMBIA

A UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1983, the picture-perfect brightly-colored buildings of the town are a favorite vacation spot to millions of tourists every year. Often dubbed as a City of Two Contrasts, Cartagena combines the modern high-rise hotel filled Bocagrande area with the iconic Old City to present a vivid blend.



PERITO MORENO GLACIER, ARGENTINA

Perito Moreno is one of the world's biggest glaciers. Situated in el Parque Nacional Los Glaciares, this is a 250 sq. km with an impressive height of 74 meters above the waters of Lago Argentino, the glacier is so giant that it's considered to be the third-largest freshwater reserve in the world.



ANGEL FALLS, VENEZUELA

Located in Canaima National Park, Angel Falls is the world's highest uninterrupted waterfall. Tumbling from a summit of the tabletop mountain Auyán-tepu, the falls are the pride of Venezuela and its most prominent attraction. The waterfall is so tall that a visitor can feel its water drops from a kilometer away.



SALAR DE UYUNI, BOLIVIA

Salar de Uyuni is the largest salt flat in the world. An endless sheet of hexagonal tiles (created by the crystalline nature of the salt), dotted with pyramids of salt, Bolivia's salt flats are a dazzling display of nature's magic. The salt plain of Salar de Uyuni in Bolivia is in the South-West part of the country.

LAS LAJAS SANCTUARY, COLOMBIA

Las Lajas Sanctuary is among the most fascinating religious buildings on the planet. Constructed inside the Guáitara River canyon, the scenic Gothic shrine took 33 years to be completed before it finally opened its doors in 1949.





K! THE AMAZON RAINFOREST, BRAZIL

Surrounding the Amazon river, the Amazon rainforest covers an area of 5.5 million sq. km, making it the biggest rainforest in the world. Nearly two-thirds of the Amazon is found in Brazil. Being responsible for 20% of the world's oxygen, this fascinating place is home to countless endemic plants and animals, including more than 2.5 million insect species.



RAINBOW MOUNTAIN, PERU

Rainbow Mountain. Owing its bizarre look to a blend of 14 colorful minerals, Rainbow Mountain is a wonder of nature you can find nowhere else in the world.



IGUAZU FALLS, ARGENTINA

Straddling between the Brazilian State of Paraná and the Province of Misiones in Argentina, the Iguazu Falls are the most impressive group of waterfalls on the continent. Iguazu Falls are composed of more than 275 falls, most majestic being the curved cataract christened the Devil's Throat.



GALAPAGOS ISLAND, ECUADOR

The volcanic archipelago located in the Pacific Ocean is considered a place for wildlife-spectating. Lying about 1000 km from the coast of Ecuador, the isolated islands are home to countless endemic animal species. Made world-famous by Charles Darwin, who spent 5 weeks there in 1835, the Galapagos wildlife is what inspired the famous naturalist to develop his Theory of Evolution.



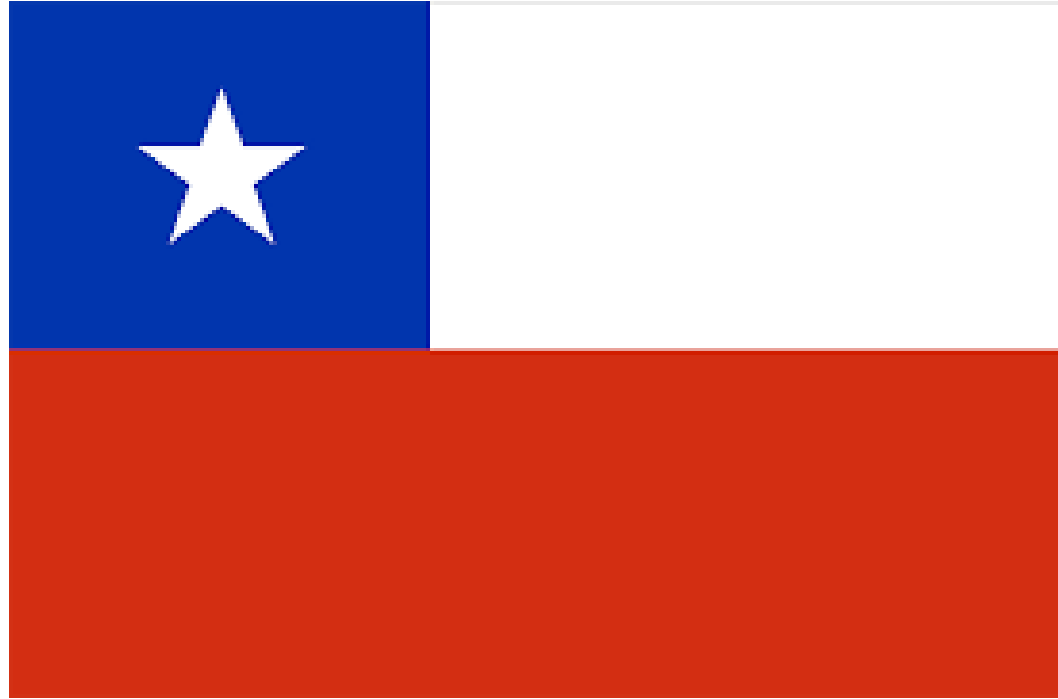
K! CHRIST THE REDEEMER, BRAZIL

It is one of the most famous landmarks in South America and a globally recognized symbol of Brazil. This Art Deco sculpture of Jesus Christ overlooks the city of Rio de Janeiro. Completed in 1931, today the statue welcomes more than 2 million tourists per year. In 2007, the statue was selected as one of the New 7 Wonders of The World.



K! MACHU PICHU, PERU

The 15th-century Incan city is located around 80 kilometers northwest of Cusco, high in the Andes mountains. A symbol of the Incan empire. Machu Picchu comprises more than 150 buildings and 100 staircases (most of them carved from a single slab of stone). The leading theory is that Machu Picchu was constructed as an estate for the Inca emperor Pachacuti (1438–1472).



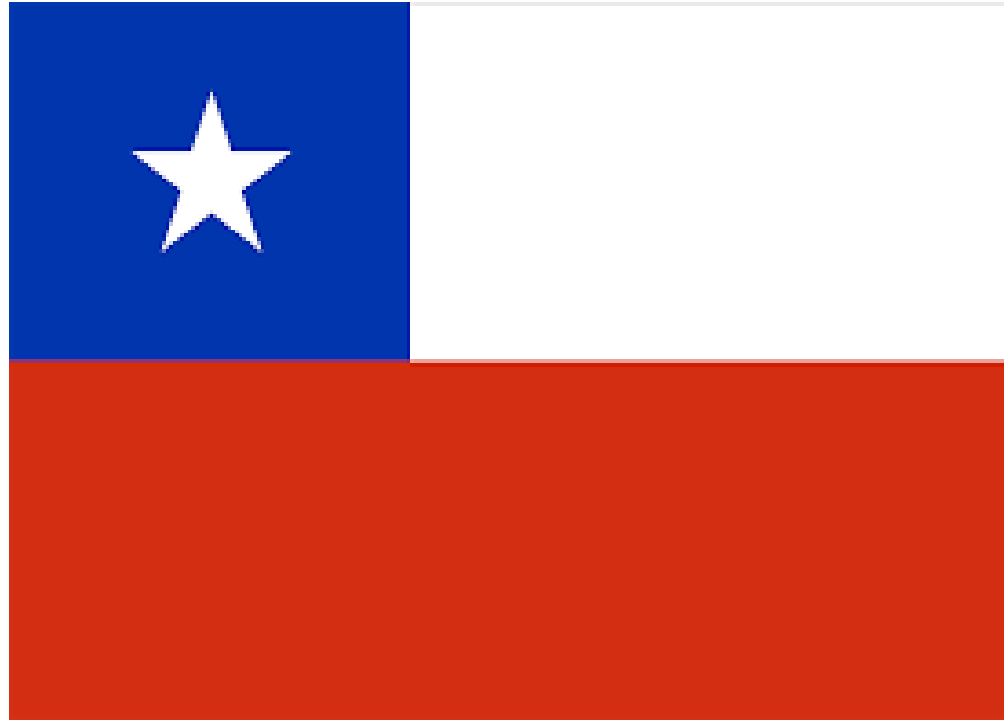
MARVEL CAVES, CHILE

Over millions of years, the glacial water of General Carrera Lake in Patagonia has sculpted gothic-like arches and columns from the calcium-carbonate cliffs that line its shore, creating the unique Marble Caves. Boating among the spectacle is extraordinary. As the engine cuts, everyone goes silent, and the only sound is the splash of wavelets echoing off the striated blue-and-gold stone walls.



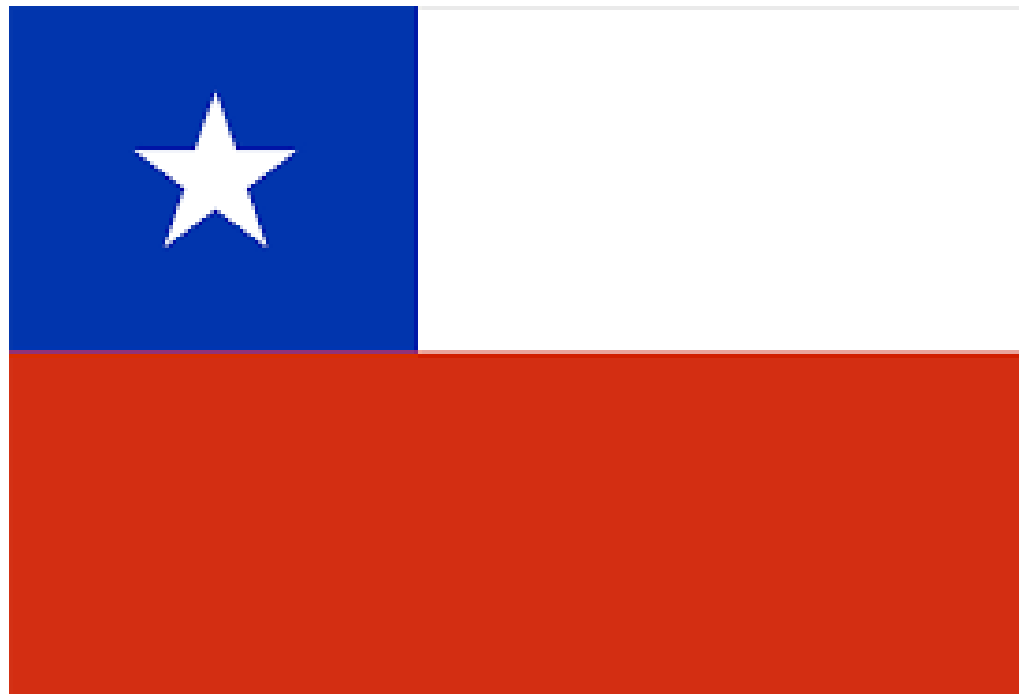
BARILOCHE, ARGENTINA

South America comes to ski in this faux-Alpine tourist town. The Andean slopes at Cerro Cathedral are the busiest in the southern hemisphere, and between June and September, the pseudo-Swiss chalets and ice bars brim over with après-ski parties. During summer (December to February), you can hike in the pine forests, canoe on the endless lacework of brilliant-blue lakes and go whitewater rafting on rushing mountain rivers.



EASTER ISLAND, CHILE

A far-flung destination, Easter Island, or rather Rapa Nui, is located more than 2,000mi off the coast of Chile. It's known around the world for its mysterious moai (monolithic head statues) and the apocryphal backstory of the vanished culture that built them.



ATACAMA DESERT, CHILE

The Atacama Desert is the driest region on the whole planet, covering more than 40,000 sqmi (103,600sqkm) in northern Chile, Bolivia, Argentina and Peru. It's almost inconceivable that rainfall has never been recorded in some areas.



CAÑO CRISTALES, COLOMBIA

The stunning Caño Cristales is a 62mi-long (100km) tributary of the Guayabero River. Due to its marine plant life, it's also known as the Liquid Rainbow or River of Five Colors. Home to the *Macarenia clavigera* – a water plant endemic to Colombia's remote Serranía de la Macarena region – the waters are a riot of color, especially from June to November.



CASA PUEBLO, PUNTA DEL ESTE, URUGUAY

Originally serving as the residence and workshop of the well-known artist Carlos Páez Vilaró, this Greek Island-inspired structure is now host to a museum, gallery, restaurant, and hotel.

PONTA DA LAGOINHA, BUSIOS, BRAZIL

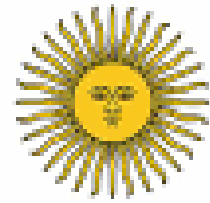


Also known as the “Brazilian Himalayas,” this stretch of seaside paradise is a work of art by Mother Nature. Set on the southeast portion of the well-known oceanside resort peninsula of Buzios, this isn’t your run-of-the-mill beach. This unique destination features awe-inspiring rock formations that are over 500 million years old.

HUACA PUCLLANA, LIMA, PERU

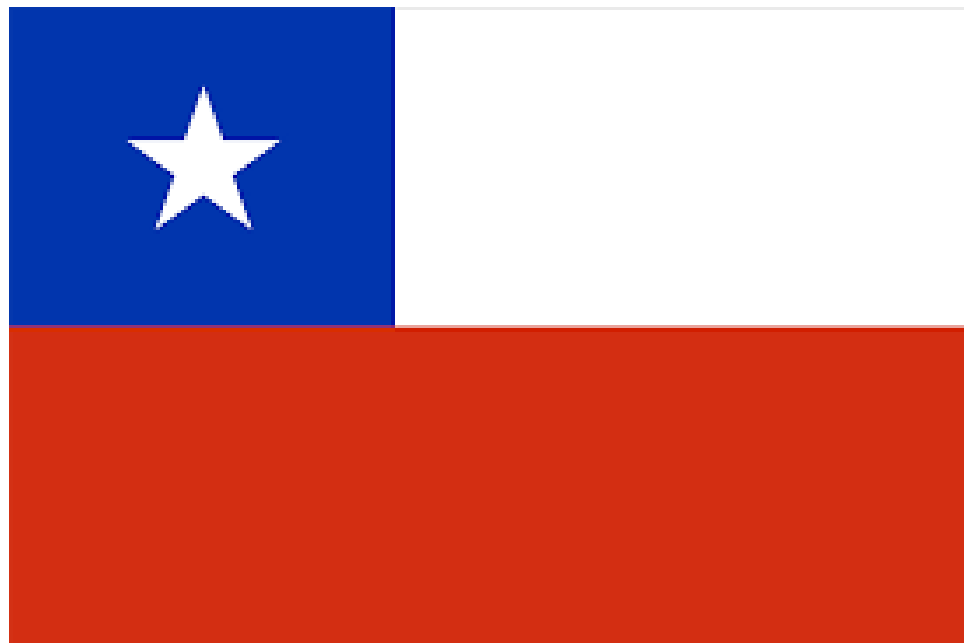


In Lima’s city center, you’ll find an incredible historical structure dating back to approximately 500 AD. The pyramid-shaped ruins of Huaca Pucllana are an icon of this Peruvian capital city, holding significant cultural and historical meaning.



CAMINITO, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

A lively and vibrant neighborhood in Argentina's capital city of Buenos Aires, La Boca is host to an art-filled street and open-air museum called Caminito, which means "little path." Deep-dive into Argentinian culture by strolling an alley full of live music, artists, and even skilled tango dancers. The brightly colored buildings add a touch of Italian flair to this portside region of the city.



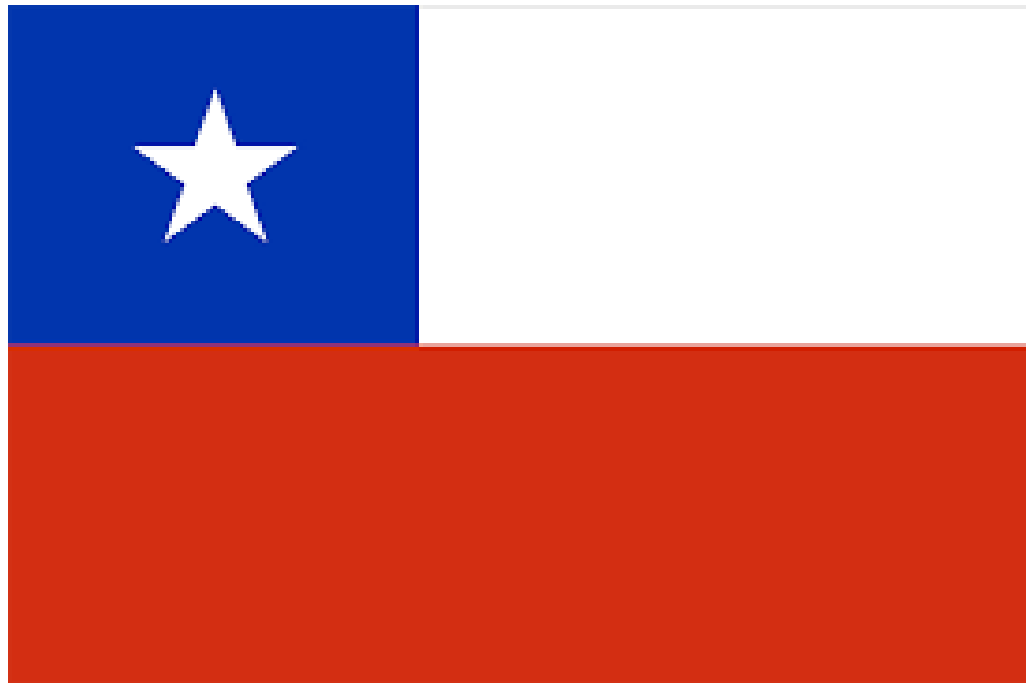
PETROHUE WATERFALL, PUERTO MONTT, CHILE

Uncover Chile's natural splendor at the country's oldest national park, Vicente Pérez Rosales National Park, in Puerto Montt. The Petrohue Waterfalls are a photographer's dream, consisting of water in blue-green hues cascading over basaltic lava and volcanic rock, all while backed by the imposing Osorno Volcano.



OCTÁVIO FRIAS DE OLIVEIRA BRIDGE, SAO PAULO, BRAZIL

The X-shaped bridge over the Pinheiros River is an iconic structure located in the city of Sao Paulo. It's constructed of cable-stays and connects Marginal Pinheiros to Jornalista Roberto Marinho Avenue. The bridge, which is also referred to as 'Ponte Estaiada,' is unique in that it's the only one of its kind with two curved tracks linked with just one concrete pole.



TUTELAR FIGURES, ARICA, CHILE

In the midst of the driest desert in the world lies the impressive sculptures created by Chilean artist Juan Diaz Fleming. The Presencias Tutelares are at home in the Atacama Desert, less than an hour outside of the city of Arica. The 'Guardian Spirits' are a set of three concrete sculptures that are said to have protected the Aymara people long ago.



LA RECOLETA CEMETERY, BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA

A world-famous cemetery, La Recoleta in Buenos Aires is the resting place for many distinguished people such as Napoleon's granddaughter, the President of Argentina, and actress Eva Peron. With its intricate monuments and sheer number of elaborate Art Deco marble mausoleums, this is considered one of the most stunning cemeteries on the planet.



SAN AGUSTÍN ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK, COLOMBIA

The largest group of religious monuments and megalithic sculptures in South America stands in a wild, spectacular landscape. Gods and mythical animals are skillfully represented in styles ranging from abstract to realist. These works of art display the creativity and imagination of a northern Andean culture that flourished from the 1st to the 8th century.



THE CATEDRAL DE SAL, ZIPAQUIRA, COLOMBIA

Its construction began in 1805 and was completed in 1916. 111 years later and it is part of El Parque de la Sal. The cathedral is indeed an impressive feat of engineering. Masses take place here on Sundays, and they attract many faithful.



PARQUE DE BOMBAS, PUERTO RICO

You'll find the historic and emblematic red and black Parque de Bombas in the southern town of Ponce. Instantly recognizable, this old fire station is one of the island's most photographed landmarks.

The Parque de Bombas is located in Ponce's enchanting town square, Plaza de las Delicias. The park was Puerto Rico's first-ever fire station, and it was listed in the National Register of Historic

Places on July 12, 1984.

LA PUERTA DEL DIABLO, DEVILS DOOR, EL SALVADOR

An ascent that reaches 1,250 meters above sea level. The spot serves as a window into San Salvador, with rolling green hills stretching out to the Pacific coast and views of the San Vicente Volcano. The rock formation itself was once a single boulder, split now into three pieces and named "Chulo", "Chulito" and "Chula", with local legend telling of a pact with the devil gone wrong, causing the split.



COLUMBUS LIGHTHOUSE, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

This is a mausoleum monument located in Santo Domingo, Dominican Republic, in tribute to Christopher Columbus. The monument's lighthouse-style features projecting beams of light, forming a cross shape, which are so powerful that they can be seen from neighboring Puerto Rico. According to the Dominican authorities, remains of Christopher Columbus are sheltered at the lighthouse.





CERRO LAMBARE, PARAGUAY

Cerro Lambare is named in honor of Chief Lambare, the leader of the Guaraní community, who entrenched themselves on this hilltop against the invading Spaniards. The huge hilltop monument remembers the bravery of this local hero and the peace he brokered, and offers panoramic views over Asuncion, the Paraguay River, and the lands he sought to defend.



OLD HAVANA, CUBA

Old Havana (*La Habana Vieja*) is the city-center (downtown) and one of the 15 municipalities forming Havana Cuba. It has the second highest population density in the city and contains the core of the original city of Havana. In 1982, Old Havana was inscribed in the UNESCO World Heritage List.



CAMP NOU, BARCELONA, SPAIN

Camp Nou has been the official home stadium of the FC Barcelona football club since 1957 when it was completed. Having a seating capacity of 99,354, it's by far the biggest stadium in Spain and Europe, and is the fourth largest football stadium in the world.



THE TEMPLE OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS, BARCELONA, SPAIN

The Temple of the Sacred Heart of Jesus is a Catholic church situated atop Mount Tibidabo in Barcelona. Spanish architect Sagnier designed the building, but his son Josep Maria Sagnier did the honours by finishing it. A statue of Jesus Christ made with bronze can be found at the top of the church.



CASA MILA, BARCELONA, SPAIN

Casa Milà is usually seen as a stone quarry and is one of the most modern buildings in Barcelona. It was the last private building designed by the famous Antoni Gaudí between 1906 and 1912.



LA SAGRADA FAMILIA, BARCELONA, SPAIN

La Sagrada Família is one of the most popular landmarks in Spain, and of course, Barcelona. It is one of Antoni Gaudí's masterpieces. The architect commenced work on it in 1883 in Barcelona, but he did not live to complete it. To this day, this historic landmark in Spain has not been completed. Jordi Fauli, the current architect working on this project, estimates that they might finish it by 2026.



FONT MAGICA DE MONTJUIC, BARCELONA, SPAIN

Montjuïc is a well-known hill in Barcelona, Catalonia that used to provide the city with natural protection against invaders. Today, it does not serve as protection, but rather as a natural landmark in Spain that attracts many visitors daily.



SAN LORENZO DE EL ESCORIAL, SPAIN

San Lorenzo de El Escorial is a royal town located in the Guadarrama Mountains near Madrid. There are several buildings in the city, making it stand out as one of the major landmarks in Spain. You can find a library, museum, monastery, church, fountains and even a grand palace here. The library is so ancient to the extent that it contains manuscripts dating back to the 15th century.

THE ROYAL PALACE OF MADRID, SPAIN

The Royal Palace of Madrid is the largest palace in Europe. Even though the Spanish royals do not live in the palace, it is still one of the most historical sites in Spain. Today, the building is mainly used for state ceremonies. The palace has about 3,418 rooms across six floors covering 135,000 square meters of ground space.

PLAZA DE TOROS DE LAS VENTAS, MADRID SPAIN

Simply known as Las Ventas, the Plaza de Toros de Las Ventas is the largest bullfighting ring in Spain and the world. It is located in the Salamanca district in Madrid, and it was inaugurated in June 1931. Even though bullfighting is controversial in sports today, it is still part of the history of Spain. The bullfighting ring was designed by the architect Espeliú in a Neo-Mudéjar style.



THE MOSQUE OF CORDOBA, SPAIN

The Mosque of Córdoba is in Andalucía, and it is one of the most famous landmarks of Spain. This structure became a church when Córdoba was retaken in 1236. People can climb up to the Bell Tower, which is 54 meters tall, to view the town from a bird's-eye perspective.



CATEDRAL DE SANTIAGO DE COMPOSTELA, GALICIA, SPAIN

Catedral de Santiago de Compostela is a main part of the Santiago de Compostela UNESCO World Heritage Site in Galicia, Spain. The cathedral is also part of the city's Roman Catholic Archdiocese. This landmark is found in Plaza del Obradoiro in Santiago de Compostela.



MUSEO DE LA REVOLUCIÓN, HAVANA, CUBA

Housed in the opulent former Presidential Palace, the Museo de la Revolución is a fascinating museum about various aspects of Cuban history, particularly events leading up to, during, and following Castro's revolution. The ground floor contains interesting exhibits on the life of Che Guevara.



CHE GUEVARA'S MAUSOLEUM, CUBA

Che Guevara's final resting place is in Santa Clara, where a mausoleum houses the remains of the Argentine-born revolutionary and 29 others killed alongside him during a 1967 attempt to spark a Marxist uprising in Bolivia. The memorial complex also includes an interesting small museum.



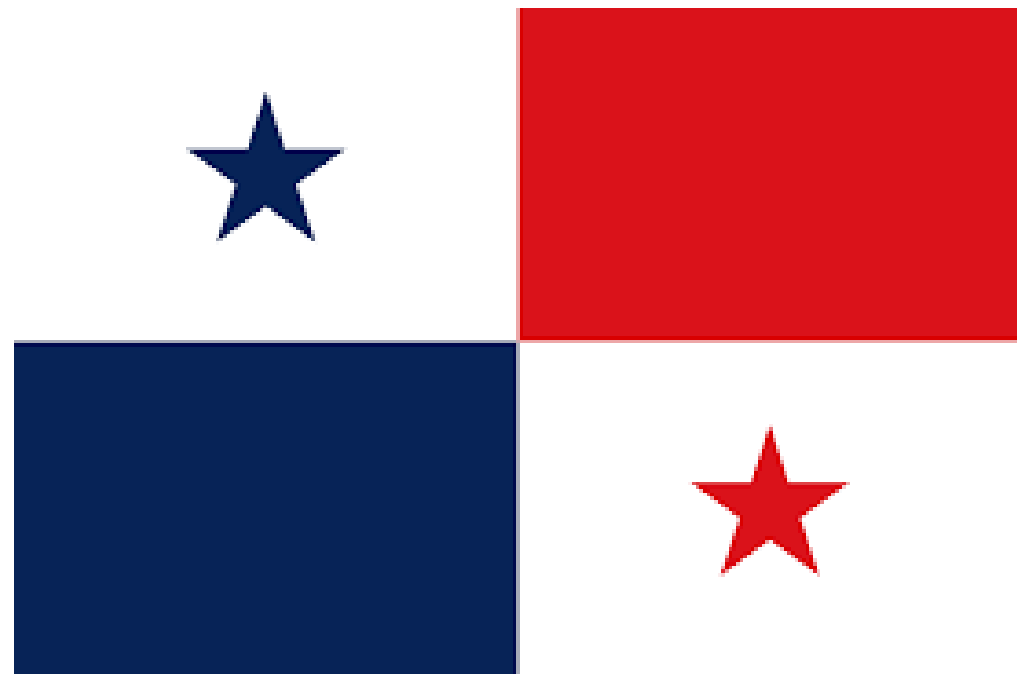
COLONIAL ZONE, SANTO DOMINGO, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

Ciudad Colonial (Spanish for "Colonial City") is the historic central neighborhood of the Dominican Republic's capital Santo Domingo. It is the oldest continuously inhabited European-established settlement in the Americas. The area has been declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.



AMAZON RIVER, BRAZIL

Amazon River, also called Río Marañón and Rio Solimões, is the greatest river of South America and the largest drainage system in the world in terms of the volume of its flow and the area of its basin. The total length of the river is at least 4,000 miles, which makes it slightly shorter than the Nile River but still the equivalent of the distance from New York City to Rome.



K! CANAL DE PANAMA, PANAMA

The Panama Canal is an artificial 82 km waterway in Panama that connects the Atlantic Ocean with the Pacific Ocean. The canal cuts across the Isthmus of Panama and is a conduit for maritime trade.

One of the largest and most difficult engineering projects ever undertaken, the Panama Canal shortcut greatly reduces the time for ships to travel between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.



CATEDRAL DE GRANADA, NICARAGUA

It is located in Granada, Nicaragua. The church is the main temple of the Dioceses of Granada. The first cathedral temple was built around 1525. By 1578, the church had already been burned twice. Seven years later, in 1585, it started to become known colloquially as "La Iglesia Bonita," or "The Beautiful Church."



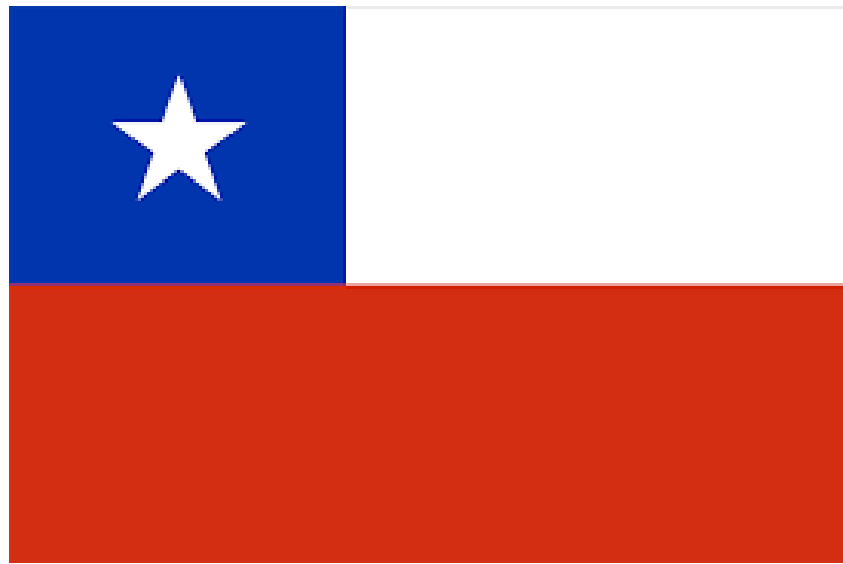
GRANADA, SPAIN

Granada was first settled by native tribes in the prehistoric period, and was known as Ilbyr. When the Romans colonized southern Spain, they built their own city here and called it Illibris. The Arabs, invading the peninsula in the 8th 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.



TIKAL, GUATEMALA

Tikal is the ruin of an ancient city, which was likely to have been called Yax Mutal, found in a rainforest in Guatemala. It is one of the largest archeological sites and urban centers of the pre-Columbian Maya civilization. It is located in the archeological region of the Petén Basin in what is now northern Guatemala.



PUERTO MONTT, CHILE

Puerto Montt is a port city in southern Chile's Lake District, known as a gateway to the Andes mountains and the Patagonian fjords. The city's neoclassical cathedral, built from wood in the 19th century, overlooks Plaza de Armas square. Nearby, Casa del Arte Diego Rivera displays contemporary works by local and national artists.



SEGOVIA AQUEDUCT, SEGOVIA, SPAIN

The Aqueduct of Segovia is a Roman aqueduct in Segovia, Spain. It is one of the best-preserved elevated Roman aqueducts and the foremost symbol of Segovia, as evidenced by its presence on the city's coat of arms.



JOYA DE CERÉN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITE, EL SALVADOR

K! Joya de Cerén was a pre-Hispanic farming community that, like Pompeii and Herculaneum in Italy, was buried under an eruption of the Laguna Caldera volcano c. AD 600. Because of the exceptional condition of the remains, they provide an insight into the daily lives of the Central American populations who worked the land at that time.



K! OLD HAVANA AND ITS FORTIFICATION SYSTEM

Havana was founded in 1519 by the Spanish. By the 17th century, it had become one of the Caribbean's main centers for ship-building. Although it is today a sprawling metropolis of 2 million inhabitants, its old center retains an interesting mix of Baroque and neoclassical monuments, and a homogeneous ensemble of private houses with arcades.



JESUIT MISSIONS OF LA SANTÍSIMA TRINIDAD DE PARANÁ AND JESÚS DE TAVARANGUE, PARAGUAY

These are part of a series of 30 missions in the Río de la Plata basin established by the Society of Jesus (the Jesuits) during the 17th and 18th centuries. Seven of these missions were located in Paraguay and the rest in the present-day countries of Argentina and Brazil. Baroque, Romanesque and Greek influences, are part of this amazing place.



K! AQUEDUCT OF PADRE TEMBLEQUE HYDRAULIC SYSTEM, MEXICO

The aqueduct of Padre Tembleque, named after the friar Francisco de Tembleque, was constructed between 1555 and 1572 and constitutes a hydraulic system located between the states of Mexico and Hidalgo in the Mexican Central Plateau. The aqueduct structures were built with supporting structures of earthen adobes in the Mesoamerican construction tradition.



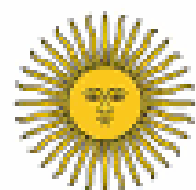
K HISTORIC CENTRE OF PUEBLA, MEXICO

The city of Puebla de los Ángeles was founded in 1531, among the boundaries of the indigenous dominions of Tlaxcala, Cholula and Cuauhtinchan. Situated in the Valley of Cuetlaxcoapan at the foot of one of Mexico's highest volcanoes, known as Popocatepetl. It commands a strategic location on the commercial and cultural trade route between the Port of Veracruz and Mexico.



LEÓN CATHEDRAL, NICARAGUA

Built between 1747 and the early 19th century, León Cathedral merges a basilica rectangular layout of Spanish derivation with regional architectural proportions and features. The monument shows the transition from late Baroque to Neo-Classic with sober decoration. León Cathedral exceptionally illustrates the Antigua Guatemala Baroque architectural style



BUENOS AIRES JAPANESE GARDENS, ARGENTINA

The gardens are a public space administered by the non-profit Japanese Argentine Cultural Foundation in Buenos Aires, Argentina, and are one of the largest Japanese gardens of its type in the world outside Japan. Spanish: Jardín Japonés de Buenos Aires; Japanese:

ブエノスアイレス日本庭



LAKE TITICACA, BOLIVIA

Lake Titicaca, straddling the border between Peru and Bolivia in the Andes Mountains, is one of South America's largest lakes and the world's highest navigable body of water. Said to be the birthplace of the Incas, it's home to numerous ruins. Its waters are famously still and brightly reflective. Around it is Titicaca National Reserve, sheltering rare aquatic wildlife such as giant frogs.