



Volume 1, Issue 7

News S.N.A.P

March 2014

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Add SNAP on Instagram

Hashtag # your Spanish Experiences as #flvsspanish or tweet @spanishnuts



Buzz on by & join SNAP!

If you are interested in becoming a club member, please visit this website and submit an application:

<http://flvs.net/myFLVS/get-involved/clubs/Pages/SpanishClub.aspx>



What's Snappin in March?



Spanish and Latin American Carnival fiestas are underway and Spring is in the air! Be sure to join us for our **monthly club meeting** on **Tuesday, March 11th @ 6:00pm**! To join the meeting, simply click:

[Join Meeting](#)



We are continuing to map our **Spanish Experiences** throughout our communities in Google Maps! Places we are mapping are: Restaurants & Cafes, Events & Concerts, Stores, Spanish Billboards, Hispanic Celebrity vacation spots or homes and Exhibits & Museums. Sound interesting? Check out our mappings by clicking the following link:

[View Mappings](#)

Want to map your own Spanish experiences? Learn how by first watching the recording from February's club meeting. Once you have listened to the meeting (either Live or via the Recording), then you will be approved to edit the map. Past meetings can be accessed on the SNAP website at:

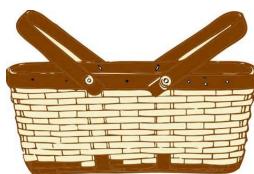
[Past Meetings](#)



FLVS Club Day is Fast Approaching!!!

Mark your calendars - FLVS Club Day has been tentatively scheduled for Saturday, May 17th! What is Club Day? It is a day dedicated to all FLVS Clubs of course! On this day, all clubs come together to create a day full of fun and excitement. Activities will include skits, club booths, a big raffle, and much more! How exciting!

S.N.A.P is in need of your help for items for a raffle basket, so please start thinking about what you can contribute! More info to come soon!



Famous Carnivals in Latin America



Carnival season in Latin America stretches from late January to early March during the time leading up to Lent, which is a period where Christians prepare for Easter by fasting, repenting and observing spiritual discipline.

Carnival was brought to Latin America by the Spanish colonists; it is meant as a final chance to celebrate and have a good time before the solemn rituals and deprivations of Lent. While specific traditions may vary throughout Latin America, the various carnivals all incorporate lively dancing and music. A handful of festivals in Brazil, Bolivia, Columbia and Venezuela are among the most famous in Latin America.



In **Brazil** the Rio de Janeiro's Carnival is one of the world's largest carnivals.

Millions of people from around the world flock to the city to take part in a massive celebration and enjoy the samba parades and dancing competitions. Dancers wear extravagant costumes that are alternatively full of ruffles and feathers or incredibly minimal. Each night during the festival, samba schools compete in nightly parades. While the samba schools are competing, different neighborhoods hold their own street samba parties, complete with live music and dancers.



The El Callao Carnival in **Venezuela** is a mix of traditions from places like the West Indies, the French Antilles, Trinidad and Venezuela itself.



Two of the more distinctive costume styles are the Madamas and the Devils. The Madamas are dancers who wear distinctive African headscarves and robes. During Carnival, the Devils dress in frightening masks along with red-and-black costumes. Along with these more traditional costumes are more modern masks, including Superman, Zorro and Snow White.



In **Bolivia**, the Oruro Carnival is one of the world's best festivals. The Bolivian carnival is the country's largest and has been recognized by UNESCO as a "Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity." The festival, which lasts the 10 days leading to Ash Wednesday, is highlighted by La Diablada, the "Dance of the Devils." Oruro's entrance procession the Saturday before Ash Wednesday features so many dancers and musicians that it can take up to 20 hours to complete.



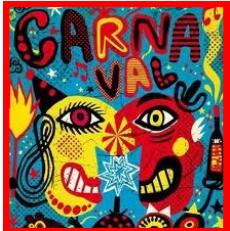
The four-day Carnival in Barranquilla, **Columbia**, has its roots in European, African and Indian traditions. UNESCO named it a "World Masterpiece of the Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity."

The festival's dances are influenced by dances from the Americas, the African Congo and Spain. The music is a combination of drum ensembles and groups playing wind instruments. The Grand Parade features a fusion of



different cultural and folk dances that are based on historical and current events.

Carnaval traditions throughout Spain



In Spain, the Carnival season (or Carnaval) takes place in late February or early March usually during the week leading up to Lent. Regions across Spain organize carnivals and fiestas, most involving music and dancing. Spaniards dress in colorful, traditional costumes and take to the streets to celebrate the season.

The Spaniards have organized carnivals since medieval times, although General Franco outlawed these events for 40 years, starting in 1938, during his dictatorship. Each city and region of Spain has a different style of carnival with its own individual atmosphere and ambiance.



Tenerife belongs to the Canary Islands, lying off the south coast of Spain. Its main carnival takes place in the city of **Santa Cruz** and continues for almost two weeks. The carnival opens with a flamboyant procession of floats and musical groups through the streets of the city where it's traditional to dress as the opposite sex for the procession.



The ritual of burying a sardine – entierra de la sardine – marks the end of the carnival before lighting a bonfire and setting off fireworks.



As Spain's capital city, it is only fitting that **Madrid** should stage one of the main carnivals of the season. Each district of the city puts on its own events, including fancy dress parades, shows for children and live music.



Many cafes and restaurants also provide food tastings during carnival. In the evenings, the residents of Madrid dress up in their finery to attend masked black-tie balls.



The city of **Cadiz** is on Spain's Atlantic coast. In addition to the usual floats and processions, Cadiz's carnival focuses on all forms of music, from open-air traditional concerts to rock music in the city's squares.

Cadiz choirs also perform literary and satirical songs during the carnival. Classical singers -- known as camparsas -- practice for months to perfect their performances.

Singing contests take place at the Gran Teatro de Falla in the city center.



In **Sitges**, located in the north of Spain, the town hosts an extravagant carnival each year. The Carnival King leads a sequence of processions during the week-long schedule of events.

To signify the end of the carnival, the residents of Sitges dress up in mourning to kill (symbolically) the Carnival King.



The Sitges Carnival has a more adult atmosphere than many of the other Spanish fiestas that take place during carnival season.

It's 'Tapa' Time with Gambas Al Ajillo

One of the most common tapas of Spain, Gambas Al Ajillo (garlic shrimp) is quick, easy and full of garlic flavor. Gambas Al Ajillo is a classic tapa with fresh shrimp, sauteed in olive oil, lots of garlic and a pinch of red pepper flakes to give the sauce a slight bite. Combined with a touch of Spanish paprika and lemon juice, make Gambas Al Ajillo one of the most popular tapas.

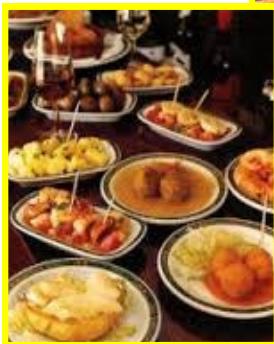


What are Tapas?

Tapas are a wide variety of appetizers, or snacks, in Spanish cuisine. They may be cold or hot. In select bars in Spain, tapas have evolved into an entire, and sometimes sophisticated, cuisine.

In Spain, patrons of tapas can order many different tapas and combine them to make a full meal. In some Central American countries, such snacks are known as "bocas". In Mexico, similar dishes are called "botanas".

The serving of tapas is designed to encourage conversation because people are not so focused upon eating an entire meal that is set before them. Also, in some countries it is customary for diners to stand and move about while eating tapas.



Yummy Tapas

Ingredients:

1 lb shrimp, 25 count to a pound
4 large cloves of garlic, finely minced
1 teaspoon sweet Spanish paprika
1 teaspoon red pepper flakes
4 oz. of virgin olive oil (el aceite de olive)
1 lemon for juice
salt (la sal) and pepper (el pimiento) to taste
1 tablespoon minced parsley for garnish
1 fresh baguette, sliced

The Steps:

- ⇒ In a sauté pan or heavy frying pan, warm the olive oil over medium heat. Add the garlic and red pepper flakes and sauté for about one minute or until they just begin to brown.
- ⇒ Raise the heat to high and immediately add the shrimp, lemon juice and paprika. Stir well, the sauté, stirring briskly until the shrimp turn pink and curl - about 3 minutes.
- ⇒ Remove from heat and transfer shrimp with oil and sauce to a warm plate or serve right from the pan. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Sprinkle with parsley. Serve with fresh bread.
- ⇒ **Note on Shrimp:** This recipe is prepared in Spain with the shells on or off, depending upon the cook.



marzo 2014



Sunday domingo	Monday lunes	Tuesday martes	Wednesday miércoles	Thursday jueves	Friday viernes	Saturday sábado
						1
2	3 	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11 March Monthly Meeting @ 6:00pm	12	13	14	15
16	17 St. Patricks Day 	18	19	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30	31					