

# Unit 4. Spain and its population



PRIMARY 4 / Social Science  
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# SPAIN IS A DEMOCRACY

Spain is a **DEMOCRACY** because citizens choose their own representatives to manage the country.

The **CONSTITUTION** is the most important law in Spain. It was passed in 1978. The organisation of the country and the **rights and duties** of its citizens are written in the Constitution.

1. Spanish citizens have rights, like the right to work, to education, to health and equality.

2. Spanish citizens have duties; like obeying laws, respecting the rights of other citizens and protecting the environment.

3. Spain is divided into territories called **AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES.**



4. The form of government is a **PARLIAMENTARY MONARCHY.**

5. Spanish citizens over the age of 18 can choose the people they want to represent them by **VOTING.**

# PARLIAMENTARY MONARCHY

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## 1. HEAD OF STATE



The **KING** doesn't have power. His job is to represent Spanish citizens abroad and defend the Constitution.

## 3. GENERAL COURTS OR PARLIAMENT



It is made up of two assemblies: the **CONGRESS OF DEPUTIES** and the **SENATE**.

Representatives meet there to discuss and pass laws.

## 2. GOVERNMENT



It is chosen by the courts. It is made up of the **PRESIDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT** and **MINISTERS**.

They write and enforce the laws.

## 4. COURTS OF JUSTICE



**JUDGES** and other experts work in the courts of law. They interpret the laws and decide if laws are obeyed and respected.

# THE ORGANISATION OF TERRITORIES

Spain is organised into **TERRITORIES** which are divided into smaller units.

## 1. MUNICIPALITIES

They are smaller territorial division. They are made up of municipal land and the population that lives there.



The **MUNICIPALITY GOVERNMENT** attends to the basic services (civil defence, cleaning, Street lighting, caring for the elderly, transport, culture and sport) and affairs of the population

The **TOWN COUNCIL** is in the charge of governing the municipality.

It is made up of the **MAYOR** and **TOWN COUNCILLORS** who meet and decide on what to do.

**CITIZENS** over the age of 18 that live in the municipality vote to elect their town councillors.

## 2. Provinces

They are made up of municipalities. A provincial council runs them.



## 3. AUTONOMOUS COMMUNITIES

They have their own government and parliament. They are in charge of housing, health care, education and the economy in their territories.



## 4. SPAIN

Forms part of the European Union and shares a currency, rules and institutions with other European countries.



# THE POPULATION OF SPAIN

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**POPULATION** is the combination of all the people who live in the same place. The number of inhabitants changes depending on the following factors:

The number of people being born (**BIRTH RATES**) and the number of people that die (**DEATH RATES**)



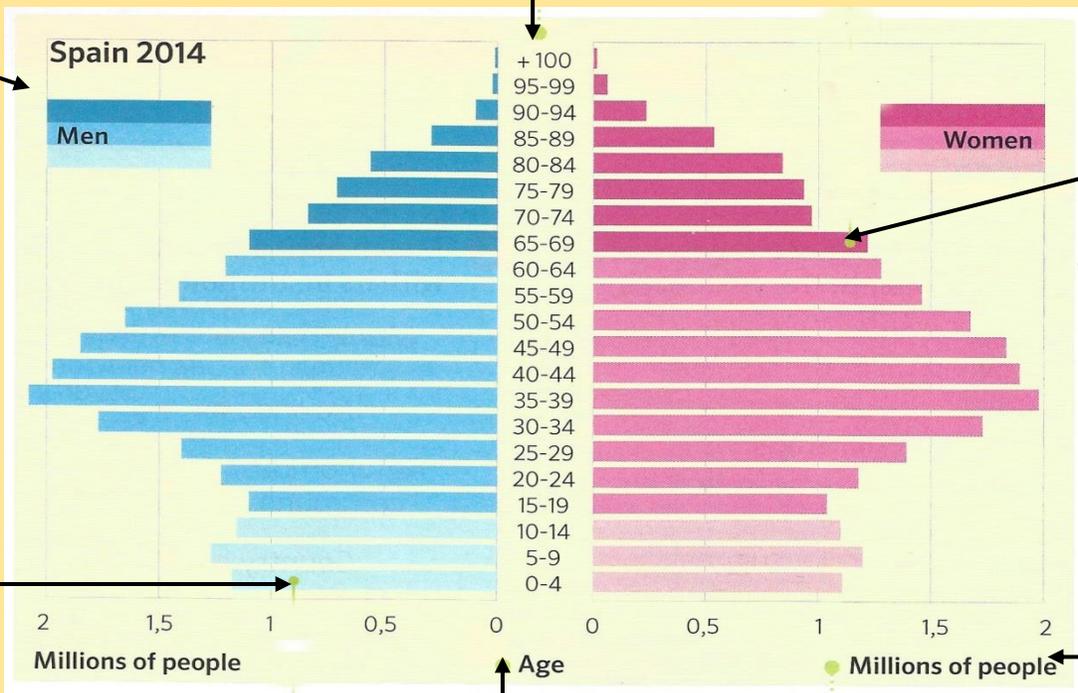
The people who come to live in a place (**IMMIGRATION**) and the people who go to another place to live (**EMIGRATION**)

# POPULATION PYRAMID OF SPAIN

**POPULATION PYRAMIDS** are graphs that show the profile of the population of an area. It is organised into **groups** according to **age** and **gender**.

2. The age groups of the male population are on the left and the female population are on the right.

1. There are more than **46 million** people living in Spain



3. The older age groups in Spain are growing because people are living longer.

6. There are fewer **babies** being born in Spain because the base of the pyramid is narrow.

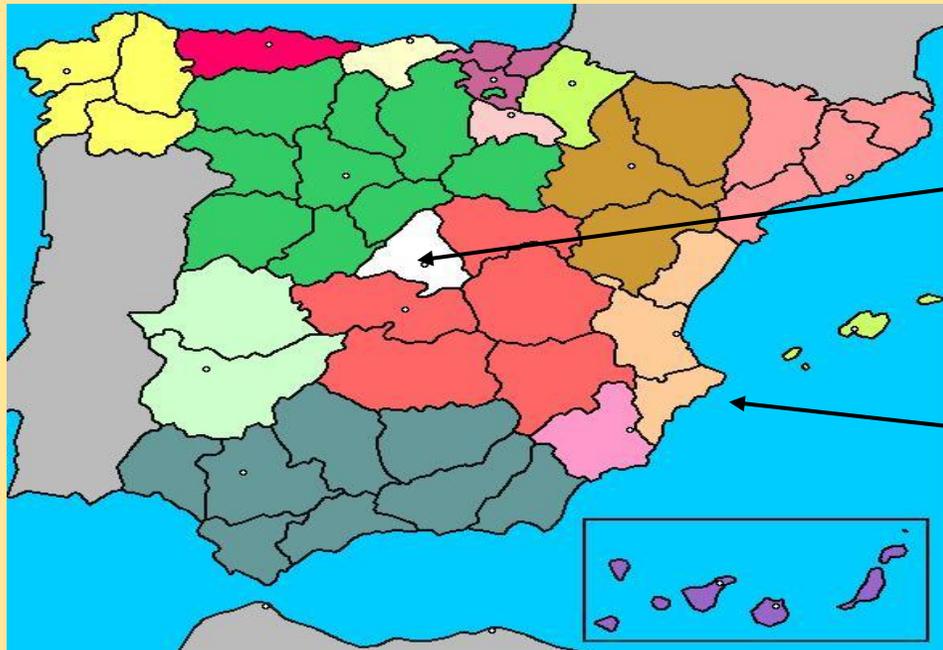
4. The bottom of the graph shows the **number or percentage** of people.

5. The age groups are in the middle.

# POPULATION DENSITY

**POPULATION DENSITY** is the relationship between the **AMOUNT OF PEOPLE** living in a place and the **SIZE OF THE TERRITORY**.

People choose where to live according to the weather conditions, the water supply, the relief or the available of work



Less people live in the **interior regions**, except Madrid where there are more businesses.

**The coast and the archipelagos** are the most heavily populated areas of Spain.

# ECONOMIC ACTIVITIES IN SPAIN

The population can be classified into two groups according to their employment status.

**NON-WORKING POPULATION:** people who can't work (children, retired and sick people).

**WORKING POPULATION:** people who are able to work. They can be employed or unemployed.

People can work in three economic sectors. In Spain, the percentage of population that works in one sector or another varies:

## TERTIARY SECTOR

They are people who work in the **sale of products or services**.

Tourism, transport, commerce and the services (teachers, police, fire fighters, doctors, lawyer...)



Tertiary sector  
65%

Primary sector  
5%

Secondary sector  
30%

## PRIMARY SECTOR

They are people who work to **get raw materials from nature**.

Agriculture, cattle raising and fishing



## SECONDARY SECTOR

They **make products from raw materials**.

The main industries: the food industry, the car industry and construction.



# TRANSPORT

## Transport of people and goods

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Transport is necessary from moving people and merchandise from one place to another.

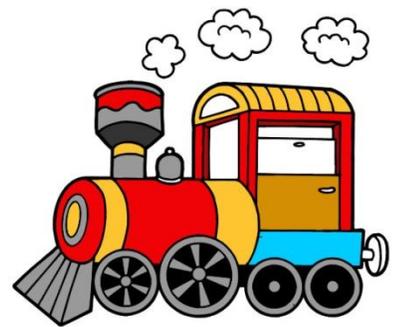
### 1. Air transport

It is used by people travelling long distances. Airports are built in densely populated cities or places that attract a lot of tourists.



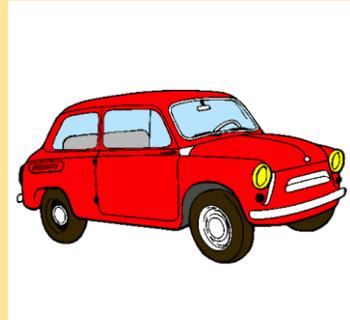
### 2. Rail transport

It is generally used for moving goods and people over medium distances. In big cities, a lot of people travel in suburban trains, the tube and trams.



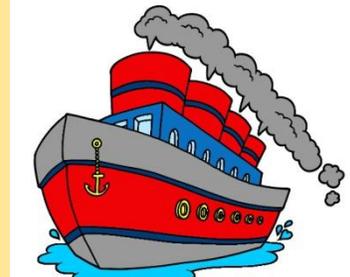
### 3. Road transport

It is the most widely used by private individuals. It has the most extensive network and reaches the most places. It is the mode of transport where *there is the highest risk of accidents.*



### 4. Sea transport

It allows the transport of very large cargoes. It is widely used for transporting goods internationally. People don't use this mode of transport very much.

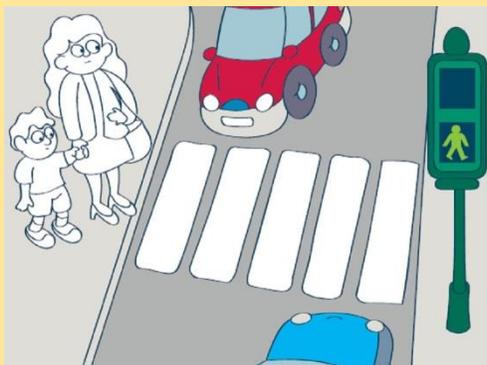


# ROAD SAFETY

The road network is shared by many types of vehicles and pedestrians. It is very important to obey certain safety rules to avoid accidents or injuries.

## 1. PUBLIC ROADS

Pedestrian areas are safer for walking or playing. In a town or city, before crossing, you need to look in both directions and check if the cars are stopping.



## 2. ROAD SIGNS

Police officers and road signs are necessary to ensure that traffic circulates safely.

Traffic lights prevent accidents, not only for cars but for bicycles and pedestrians too



## 3. Safety measures

All the passengers travelling by car have to wear a seatbelt, and children should use the correct car seat.

Cycling helmets can help avoid injury if there is an accident.



# ADVERTISING

Companies use advertising to get their products well known. Advertising uses different techniques to persuade consumers to buy.

## 1. Advertising posters

They are displayed in public places where many people can see them.



## 2. The mass media

They are like newspapers, television, radio or internet sites include advertisements.



## 3. Companies sponsor events

They become known by people who watch these events.



# RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION

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Economic activity involves the production and consumption of goods and services. These goods and services try to meet different needs.

## NECESSITY GOODS AND SERVICES

Food, footwear, clothes or heating when it is cold are staple products.

This mean that we have to use them or buy them.



## LUXURY GOODS AND SERVICES

Other products are not so necessary and we buy them because we like having them, or to update older ones.



Before buying  
somethings, we  
should ask...

- Is this product respectful with the environment?
- Is it made from recyclable materials?
- Do I really need?
- How much money do I have?