



CUBA

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Briana Jacqueline Garcia Lujano

Maria Guadalupe Perez



Typical food

Typical Cuban dishes are the result of the mixture of Spanish, African, Aboriginal, Yucatecan and even Asian traditions. Among the most significant are Ajiaco, Casabe, Buñuelos, Tamales, Tostones, Roasted Pork and Congrí. As for typical Cuban drinks, they are characterized by showing common elements with respect to Creole foods; because it has a mixture of Hispanic, African, Arab, Yucatecan, Chinese, etc. Its distinctive features are associated with the tropical climate conditions and the production of sugar cane generally, resulting in a mixture of frozen and sweet drinks. Among the most representative, even those that have gone on to gain international fame, are Café, Champola, Guarapo, Eastern Pru, Cuba Libre, Daiquirí, Mojito and Piña Colada.



Language

Spanish is the official language and practically the only one used in Cuba and its capital. Taíno, the first indigenous language that came into contact with the Spanish language in America, and which was spoken on the island, is today an extinct language.



Cuban Clothing

Typical Cuban clothing items are: the guayabera, considered in Cuba as a piece of both gala and common use; the Cuban robe, a traditional feminine garment that dates back to the 19th century; and the yarey hat, an essential accessory for the Cuban peasant and historically used by the mambises in the wars for the nation's independence.



Tourist places

- ○ ○ -Historic Urban Center of Camagüey
- Urban Historical Center of Cienfuegos
- French Tomb
- Alexander de Humboldt National Park
- Archaeological Landscape of the -First Coffee Plantations in Southeastern Cuba
- Desembarco del Granma National Park
- Viñales Valley
- San Pedro de la Roca Castle in Santiago de Cuba
- Historic Center of Trinidad and its -Valley of the Ingenios
- Historic Center of Old Havana and its Colonial Fortification System



There are more than 260 National Monuments of Cuba and historical sites, constructions and objects are included in the classification. Likewise, there are 317 museums of various themes, distributed throughout the national territory.

World Heritage Sites in Cuba

Cuba is one of the Caribbean countries that has the most heritage assets recognized by UNESCO. More than 20 expressions, manifestations and knowledge constitute the Cultural Heritage of the Nation, some as peculiar as the Tobacco Shop Readings and the Knowledge of the rum masters. Music and dance have been declared Cultural Heritage of the Cuban Nation: repentismo, for its indisputable cultural value and for the historical role played by repentista poets from the wars of Independence to the present. Son, the most appreciated musical genre, sung and danced throughout history. The rumba as one of the most genuine musical, dance and community expressions of Cuban national culture, which has become part of a popular consciousness, a way of life, a social behavior, a way of dressing, speaking, and communicating. The danzón, a worthy expression of traditional Cuban music and a prominent element of the nation's intangible cultural heritage.





SOUTH KOREA

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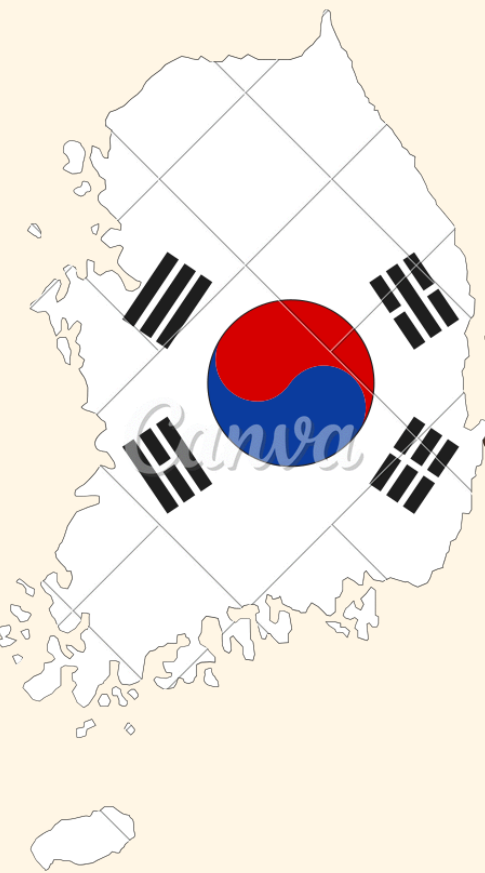
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Typical food

- Banchan
- Bulgogi
- Chimaek
- Dongchimi
- Galbi
- Kimbap
- Japchae
- Samgyeopsal





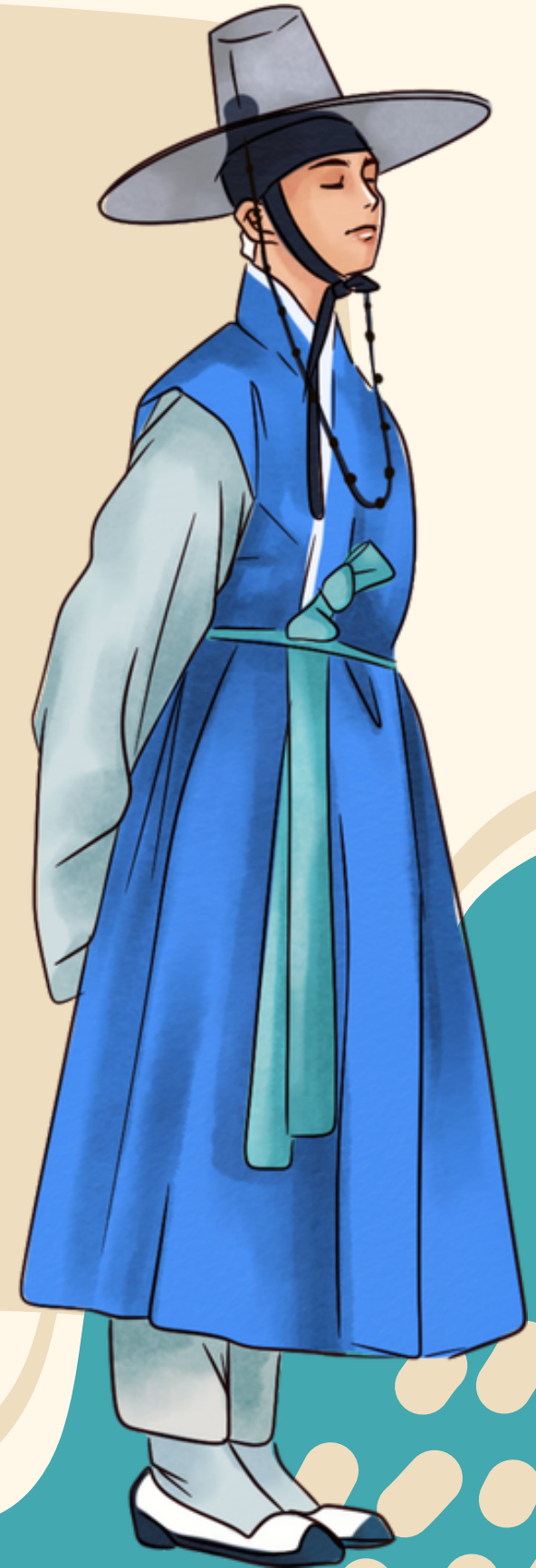
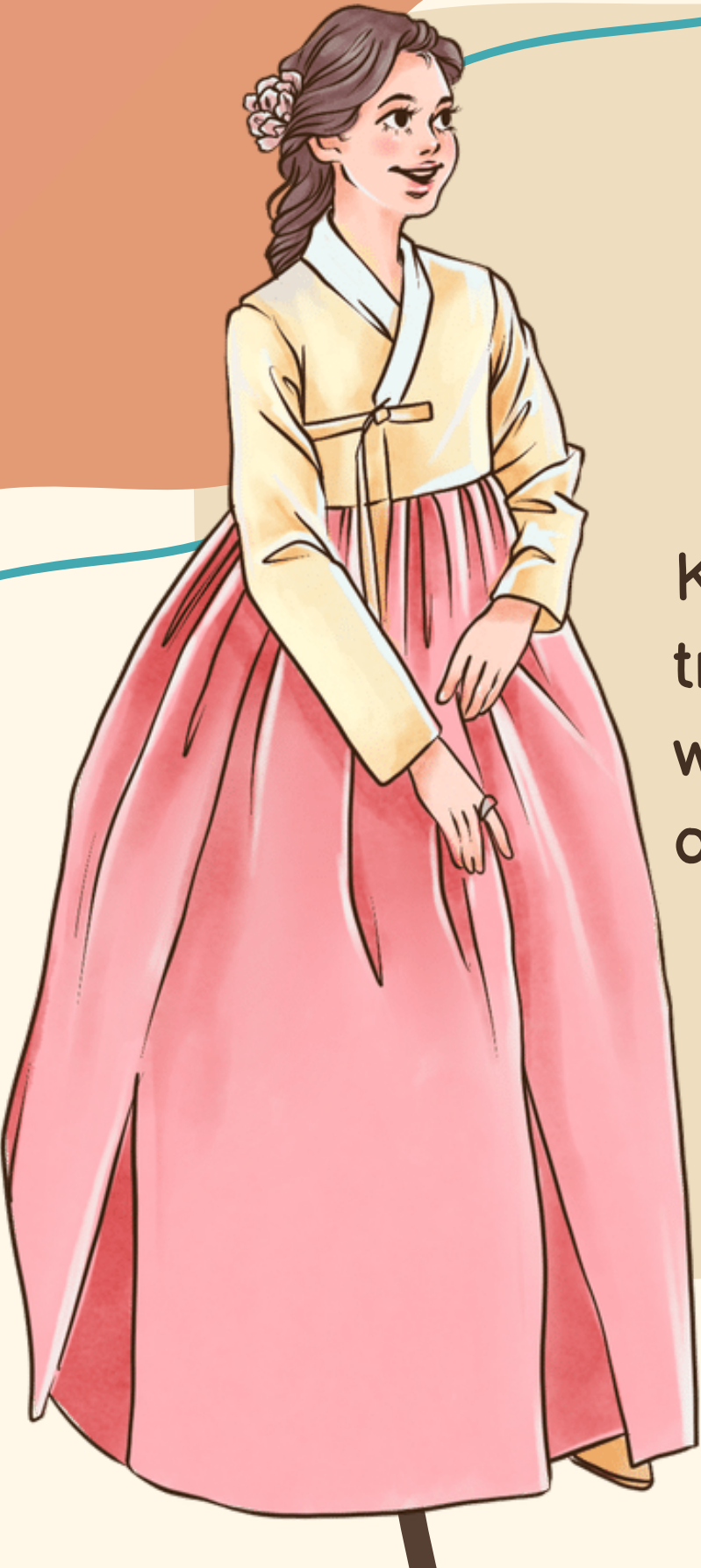
South Korea has one official language: Korean, although Japanese, English and Mandarin are widely spoken and understood.

Language



South Korea Clothing

Korea's traditional clothing, hanbok, has maintained its basic traditional characteristics throughout Korea's 5,000-year history, while its styles and forms have evolved in various ways depending on lifestyle, social conditions, and taste. aesthetic of the time.



Tourist places

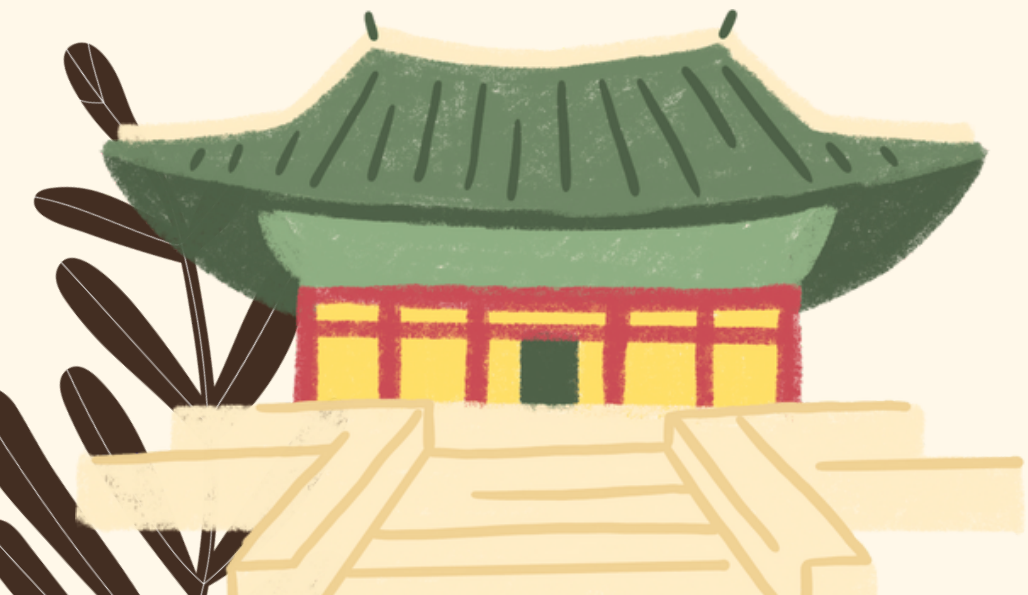


- Gyeongbokgung
- Myeongdong Shopping Center
- Seoul Tower N
- Changdeokgung palace
- Bukchon
- Insadong
- Busan Gamcheon culture village
- Bulguska temple
- Bongeunsa temple
- Wwaseong Fortress



World Heritage Sites in south korea

- Seokguram Grotto and Bulguksa Temple (1995)
- Jongmyo Shrine (1995)
- Haeinsa Temple and Janggyeong Panjeon, Korean Tripitaka tablet deposits (1995)
- Changdeokgung Palace Ensemble (1997)
- Hwaesong Fortress (1997)
- Gochang, Hwasun and Ganghwa dolmen sites (2000)



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