

ELIZABETH DE VALOIS QUEEN OF SPAIN AND THE COURT Academic PDF

Elizabeth de Valois, Queen of Spain and the Court

Elizabeth de Valois stands as a remarkable figure in European history, renowned for her grace, intelligence, and pivotal role as Queen of Spain. Her life was marked by political intrigue, cultural patronage, and the complexities of court life during the 16th century. As the wife of King Philip II of Spain, Elizabeth's influence extended beyond her royal duties into the cultural and diplomatic fabric of Spain. This article explores her life, her role within the Spanish court, her cultural patronage, and her enduring legacy.

Early Life and Background of Elizabeth de Valois

Origins and Family Heritage

Elizabeth de Valois was born in 1545 in the Château de Saint-Germain-en-Laye, France. She was the daughter of King Henry II of France and Catherine de' Medici, placing her within the powerful Valois dynasty. Her upbringing was steeped in the political and cultural traditions of the French court, preparing her for her future role as a European princess and queen.

Marriage Negotiations and Political Context

Elizabeth's marriage was part of a complex web of political alliances. In 1559, at just 14 years old, she was betrothed to King Philip II of Spain. The marriage was intended to solidify the alliance between France and Spain, two of the most powerful kingdoms in Europe. However, due to political shifts, her marriage to Philip was delayed, and she married his brother, King Ferdinand I of Hungary and Bohemia, before eventually becoming Philip's wife.

Elizabeth de Valois as Queen of Spain

Marriage to Philip II

Elizabeth married Philip II in 1559, following the death of his first wife, Maria Manuela. Her marriage to Philip was a diplomatic move designed to strengthen ties between Spain and France. Despite the political motives, Elizabeth was known for her genuine kindness and dedication to her new role.

Life at the Spanish Court

Court Etiquette and Daily Life

Elizabeth's life at the Spanish court was characterized by strict adherence to etiquette and religious observance. She was known for her piety, grace, and modesty. Her daily routine involved:

- Attending Mass and religious services
- Participating in court ceremonies
- Engaging in charitable activities
- Overseeing household and court affairs

Political and Diplomatic Influence

While her primary role was as a consort, Elizabeth also played a diplomatic role. She was involved in various diplomatic negotiations and maintained good relations with other European courts. Her diplomatic tact was appreciated in a court often marked by political intrigue.

Cultural Patronage and Contributions

Patronage of Arts and Literature

Elizabeth de Valois was a patron of the arts, fostering cultural development within her court. She supported:

- Artists such as Titian and other prominent painters
- Musicians and composers of the period
- Literary figures and writers

Her patronage contributed to the flourishing of Renaissance culture in Spain, influencing the artistic landscape of her time.

Religious and Charitable Works

As a devout Catholic, Elizabeth was deeply involved in religious and charitable activities. She established and supported:

- Hospitals and charitable institutions
- Religious orders and missions
- Education for the poor and orphaned children

Her philanthropic efforts left a lasting legacy within the Spanish society.

Personal Life and Challenges

Family and Children

Elizabeth and Philip II had several children, but only a few survived into adulthood. Her offspring included:

- King Alexander of Portugal
- Infante Sebastian of Portugal and Spain

Her children's marriages further strengthened political alliances.

Personal Traits and Legacy

Elizabeth was remembered for her kindness, humility, and unwavering faith. Her influence extended beyond her role as queen, impacting cultural and charitable institutions. Her legacy is also reflected in her contributions to the arts and the enduring memory of her piety.

The Court of Elizabeth de Valois

Structure and Key Figures

The court was a hub of political, cultural, and religious activity, with key figures including:

- The King and Queen
- The Royal Council
- Court artists, musicians, and writers
- Religious advisors and clergy

Court Life and Cultural Atmosphere

The Spanish court under Elizabeth was characterized by:

- Lavish ceremonies and festivals
- Artistic patronage and cultural events
- Religious observances and processions

- Political diplomacy and court intrigue

The court was a reflection of Spain's imperial ambitions and religious fervor during her time.

End of Life and Posthumous Recognition

Later Years and Death

Elizabeth de Valois died in 1568 at the age of 23, shortly after giving birth to her second son. Her death was mourned across Spain and France, and she was remembered for her virtue and contributions.

Her Legacy in History and Culture

Elizabeth's legacy endures through:

- Her influence on Spanish court culture
- Artistic and religious patronage
- Her role as a symbol of piety and diplomatic acumen

Her life remains a testament to the role of queenship in shaping cultural and political history.

Conclusion

Elizabeth de Valois, Queen of Spain, was much more than a royal consort; she was a cultural patron, a diplomat, and a symbol of faith and humility. Her life at the Spanish court was marked by her dedication to her family, her faith, and her country. Through her patronage of the arts and her charitable works, she left a lasting impression on Spain's cultural landscape. Her story continues to inspire those interested in the history of European royalty, court life, and cultural patronage during the Renaissance era.

Elizabeth de Valois, Queen of Spain and the Court: A Portrait of Grace and Influence

Introduction

Elizabeth de Valois, queen of Spain and the court, is a figure whose life encapsulates both the grandeur and complexities of 16th-century European monarchy. Born into the prestigious Valois dynasty, she navigated a tumultuous political landscape, forging alliances, and embodying the virtues expected of a royal consort. Her tenure as queen consort of Spain, although marked by personal tragedy and political challenges, left an indelible mark on the court's cultural and

diplomatic fabric. This article explores her life, her role within the Spanish court, and the enduring legacy she left behind.

Early Life and Background

Birth and Family Heritage

Elizabeth de Valois was born on April 2, 1545, in Madrid, Spain. She was a member of the Valois dynasty, a prominent royal house of France, and was the daughter of King Henry II of France and Catherine de' Medici. Her lineage positioned her at the crossroads of European diplomacy, with her familial ties bridging France and Spain.

Childhood and Education

Growing up amidst the political intrigues of the French court, Elizabeth received a rigorous education befitting her status. Her upbringing emphasized not only religious and moral virtues but also courtly manners, languages, and diplomatic skills. Such an education prepared her for the complex role she would assume as a royal bride and a key figure in international alliances.

The Political Context and Marriage

Franco-Spanish Alliances

During the mid-16th century, European powers engaged in a web of alliances and rivalries. France and Spain, two dominant kingdoms, often found their interests intertwined with marriage diplomacy. Elizabeth's marriage to Philip II of Spain was a strategic alliance aimed at strengthening ties between the two nations amidst ongoing conflicts and shifting alliances.

The Marriage Arrangement

Elizabeth was betrothed to Philip II in 1559, following the death of Philip's first wife, Maria Manuela. Her marriage to Philip took place in 1559 when she was just 14 years old. Although young, Elizabeth was expected to assume the responsibilities of a queen consort, representing her kingdom and fostering diplomatic relations.

Challenges and Expectations

Her marriage was not merely a union of two individuals but a political act laden with expectations. Elizabeth was anticipated to produce heirs, support her husband's political ambitions, and serve as a symbol of alliance and stability. Yet, her youth and unfamiliarity with Spain's courtly customs posed initial challenges.

Life at the Spanish Court

Cultural and Religious Environment

Elizabeth's arrival in Spain marked her entry into a deeply Catholic, highly formal court. The Spanish court under Philip II was characterized by its strict adherence to religious orthodoxy, elaborate ceremonies, and a culture of patronage.

- Religious Piety: Elizabeth's own devout Catholic faith resonated with the court's ethos. She engaged actively in religious observances and patronized religious institutions.
- Courtly Rituals: Her days were filled with courtly ceremonies, diplomatic audiences, and social functions that reinforced her position and the monarchy's authority.

Personal Traits and Court Role

Elizabeth was known for her grace, intelligence, and resilience. Her demeanor and conduct earned her respect among courtiers and foreign dignitaries. She played a pivotal role in fostering diplomatic relationships through her comportment and patronage.

- Diplomatic Engagements: She often hosted ambassadors and participated in court festivities that showcased Spain's grandeur.
- Patronage of Arts: Elizabeth was a patron of the arts, supporting painters and musicians, thereby contributing to the cultural flourishing of the court.

Personal Life and Challenges

Motherhood and Family Life

Elizabeth and Philip II had a complex personal life. She bore him several children, although not all survived to adulthood. Her role as a mother was intertwined with her duties as queen, often overshadowed by political concerns and her own personal health.

Illness and Personal Hardships

Throughout her life, Elizabeth faced health issues, including periods of illness that limited her participation in court affairs. Her health challenges, coupled with the political tensions of her time, tested her resilience.

The Tragedy of Her Marriage

In 1568, Elizabeth was widowed when Philip's first wife, Queen Maria Manuela, died. Although Elizabeth was now a widow, she remained a prominent figure at court, often serving as a diplomatic intermediary and symbol of stability.

Later Years and Legacy

Life After Philip II

Following Philip's marriage to Queen Anna of Austria in 1570, Elizabeth's role shifted. She was granted the royal estate of El Escorial, where she spent her later years in relative seclusion. Despite her reduced public role, she continued to influence court culture and maintained her reputation as a devout and graceful royal.

Influence on Spanish Culture and Politics

Though her direct political power was limited, Elizabeth's presence contributed to the cultural and religious atmosphere of the court. Her patronage left lasting marks on religious art and architecture, and her diplomatic skills helped maintain alliances.

Death and Remembrance

Elizabeth de Valois died on July 3, 1568, at the age of 23, just a few years after her widowhood. Her death was mourned across Europe, and her legacy persisted through the cultural and diplomatic channels she helped shape.

Legacy and Historical Significance

Cultural Contributions

Elizabeth's patronage of religious art and her role as a symbol of Catholic piety contributed to the cultural richness of Spain during her lifetime. Her influence can be seen in the religious artworks and architecture that remain as testaments to her time.

Role as a Female Diplomat

Though constrained by her gender, Elizabeth's diplomatic acumen and courtly influence exemplify the subtle but significant role women could play in the political landscape of Renaissance Europe. Her life exemplifies the intersection of personal virtue and political necessity.

Enduring Memory

Today, Elizabeth de Valois is remembered as a figure embodying grace, resilience, and diplomacy. Her life story offers insight into the role of queenship during a tumultuous period of European history, highlighting how personal virtues could influence the political and cultural fabric of an era.

Conclusion

Elizabeth de Valois, queen of Spain and the court, remains a compelling figure whose life story encapsulates the complexities of royal duty, personal resilience, and cultural patronage. Her journey from a young French princess to a revered Spanish queen offers a window into the intricate dance of diplomacy, faith, and courtly life that defined her time. Her legacy endures not only through historical records but also through the cultural and diplomatic foundations she helped establish, ensuring her place in the annals of European history.

Question Who was Elizabeth de Valois and what was her role as Queen of Spain? Elizabeth de Valois was a princess of France who became Queen of Spain through her marriage to King Philip II. She played a significant role at the Spanish court, acting as a diplomatic and cultural figure during her tenure. **What was Elizabeth de Valois's influence on the Spanish court and its culture?** Elizabeth de Valois brought French cultural influences to the Spanish court, promoting art, music, and courtly manners. Her presence helped foster diplomatic relations between France and Spain and contributed to the cultural enrichment of the court. **How did Elizabeth de Valois's marriage to Philip II impact political alliances between France and Spain?** Her marriage was part of a strategic alliance intended to strengthen ties between France and Spain, promoting peace and mutual cooperation during a period of political tension in Europe. **What challenges did Elizabeth de Valois face as Queen of Spain?** Elizabeth faced challenges such as adapting to a new court culture, political intrigue, and personal health issues. Her role was often complicated by her position as a foreign princess navigating the complexities of the Spanish court. **How was Elizabeth de Valois perceived by the courtiers and other members of the Spanish court?** Elizabeth was generally respected for her dignity and grace, though she sometimes faced suspicion and rivalry within the court due to her foreign origins and her influence over the king. **What was Elizabeth de Valois's relationship with her children and her role as a mother at the Spanish court?** Elizabeth was a devoted mother, and her relationships with her children were considered warm and caring. She played an important role in their upbringing and education at the court. **Did Elizabeth de Valois influence any specific policies or cultural developments at the Spanish court?** While her primary role was as queen consort, Elizabeth's patronage of arts and her diplomatic influence contributed to cultural exchanges and possibly soft power in courtly and diplomatic affairs. **What legacy did Elizabeth de Valois leave at the Spanish court after her death?** Elizabeth de Valois is remembered for her grace, cultural contributions, and her role in strengthening Franco-Spanish relations. Her legacy includes her influence on court culture and her descendants who continued to shape European history.

Related keywords: Elizabeth de Valois, Queen of Spain, Spanish court, Habsburg dynasty, Philip II

of Spain, 16th-century Spain, royal marriages, Spanish monarchy, Valois dynasty, European queens

made in spain studies in popular music routledge g

Made in Spain Studies in Popular Music Routledge G has emerged as a vital area of academic inquiry, exploring the rich and diverse musical landscape of Spain through a multidisciplinary lens. This field examines how Spanish popular music reflects cultural identities, social transformations, political histories, and global influences. As Routledge continues to publish influential works on this subject, scholars and enthusiasts alike are gaining deeper insights into the nuances of Spain's musical production, consumption, and significance. In this article, we will explore the core themes, recent developments, and key contributions within the "Made in Spain" studies in popular music published by Routledge, offering an extensive overview for readers interested in this vibrant area of cultural research.

Understanding the Significance of Made in Spain Studies in Popular Music

Defining the Scope and Objectives

Made in Spain studies in popular music focus on the intersection of cultural identity and musical expression rooted in Spain's unique social and historical context. These studies aim to:

- Analyze how Spanish artists interpret and reinvent traditional genres
- Investigate the impact of political and economic changes on musical trends
- Examine the global dissemination of Spanish popular music
- Explore issues of language, nationalism, and regional identities within musical productions

The Role of Routledge in Advancing the Field

Routledge, a leading academic publisher, has played a crucial role in consolidating and disseminating research on Spanish popular music through:

- Publishing comprehensive books and edited volumes
- Supporting interdisciplinary research combining musicology, cultural studies, and sociology
- Facilitating global academic dialogue on Spain's musical landscape

Key Themes in Made in Spain Studies in Popular Music Routledge G

1. Regional and Cultural Diversity

Spain's rich regional diversity significantly influences its musical output, with each region contributing unique sounds and traditions.

- **Catalonia and the Basque Country:** Emphasis on regional languages and identities in popular music
- **Andalusia:** Flamenco's influence and its modern adaptations
- **Galicia:** Folk and Celtic-influenced genres

Recent Routledge publications explore how regional identities shape musical expressions and how artists navigate regional pride and national unity.

2. Political and Social Transformation

Music in Spain has historically reflected political upheavals, from the Franco era to contemporary democracy.

- **Protest Music:** Songs challenging authoritarian regimes and advocating social change
- **Post-Franco Cultural Revival:** The explosion of diverse musical genres following the end of censorship
- **Social Movements:** Music as a tool for activism, especially among youth and marginalized groups

Scholars analyze how these political contexts are embedded within musical content and public reception.

3. Genre Evolution and Innovation

Spanish popular music encompasses a wide array of genres, from traditional to contemporary styles.

- **Pop and Rock:** The rise of Spanish pop icons and bands, both domestically and internationally
- **Hip-Hop and Urban Music:** Expressing urban realities and social issues
- **Electropop and Dance:** Spain's vibrant electronic music scene, especially in cities like Barcelona and Madrid

Routledge studies highlight how artists innovate within genres, blending influences to create new sounds.

Major Publications and Contributions in Routledge G

Notable Books and Edited Volumes

Routledge has published several influential titles that serve as essential resources for scholars and students:

- *Music and Identity in Contemporary Spain* ? Examines how music shapes regional and national identities
- *Popular Music and Cultural Politics in Spain* ? Investigates the political implications of musical trends
- *The Routledge Companion to Spanish Music* ? Provides a comprehensive overview of Spain's musical history and contemporary scene

Research Themes and Methodologies

Research in this field employs diverse methodologies, including:

- Ethnographic fieldwork to understand community-based music practices
- Musicological analysis of recordings and performances
- Historical analysis of musical trends alongside political and social developments
- Interviews with artists and industry insiders

Such approaches contribute to a nuanced understanding of Spain's popular music landscape.

Impact and Future Directions of Made in Spain Studies in Popular Music

Globalization and Digital Media

The advent of digital platforms has transformed how Spanish music reaches global audiences.

- Streaming services and social media amplify local artists' visibility
- Digital collaboration fosters cross-cultural musical exchanges
- New challenges and opportunities for music distribution and monetization

Routledge publications examine these phenomena, emphasizing the importance of digital media in shaping Spain's musical future.

Regional Revival and Cultural Pride

There is a growing interest in regional languages and traditions within Spain's popular music scene.

- Revitalization of regional genres as expressions of cultural pride
- Inclusion of regional languages in mainstream music
- Interplay between regional and national identities in musical narratives

Future studies are expected to further explore these dynamics, highlighting the evolving cultural landscape.

Interdisciplinary and Cross-Cultural Research

The future of Made in Spain studies lies in interdisciplinary collaborations that connect music with:

- Sociology and Politics
- Media Studies and Technology
- Gender and Identity Studies

Such approaches will deepen understanding of how Spanish popular music continues to shape and reflect societal changes.

Conclusion

Made in Spain studies in popular music, as supported and advanced by Routledge G publications, offer a comprehensive lens through which to understand Spain's complex cultural fabric. From regional identities and political histories to genre innovations and digital transformations, this field continues to evolve, reflecting the dynamic realities of Spanish society. As researchers and artists navigate this vibrant landscape, Routledge remains a pivotal platform for disseminating knowledge, fostering dialogue, and inspiring new explorations into Spain's rich musical heritage. Whether for academic scholars, students, or music enthusiasts, engaging with this body of work provides invaluable insights into how Spain's popular music is "made in" its unique social, political, and cultural context—an ongoing story of creativity, resistance, and identity.

Made in Spain Studies in Popular Music Routledge G offers an insightful and comprehensive exploration of Spain's vibrant and complex musical landscape, viewed through the lens of academic

inquiry. This collection of scholarly essays, edited and published by Routledge, presents a multifaceted analysis of how Spanish popular music reflects, influences, and is shaped by cultural, social, political, and economic forces. The book stands as a significant contribution to the fields of musicology, cultural studies, and Latin American and Iberian studies, providing readers with a nuanced understanding of Spain's musical evolution within a globalized context.

Overview of the Book's Scope and Significance

Made in Spain Studies in Popular Music Routledge G is notable for its multidisciplinary approach, combining perspectives from ethnomusicology, cultural theory, history, and sociology. The volume aims to chart the development of popular music in Spain from its early roots to contemporary scenes, emphasizing regional diversity, genre transformations, and the socio-political implications of musical practices.

Key features include:

- Analyzing the influence of historical events like the Franco dictatorship, the transition to democracy, and globalization on musical expression.
- Exploring regional genres such as flamenco, rumba, and Catalan music alongside mainstream pop, rock, and hip-hop.
- Investigating issues of identity, nationalism, and resistance as they relate to musical production and consumption.
- Addressing the impact of technological changes, media, and the digital age on Spanish popular music.

This comprehensive scope makes the book a vital resource for scholars, students, and enthusiasts interested in understanding the layered cultural fabric of Spain through its popular music.

Structural Breakdown and Content Analysis

The book is organized into thematic sections, each focusing on specific aspects of Spanish popular music. This structure facilitates a thorough understanding of both historical context and contemporary developments.

Historical Context and Political Influence

Several chapters examine how political regimes and historical upheavals have shaped musical expression in Spain. For instance, the Franco dictatorship (1939-1975) imposed censorship and promoted certain musical styles aligned with nationalist ideologies, while repressing others. Post-Franco, Spain experienced a musical renaissance, with newfound freedom fostering diverse

genres.

Features:

- In-depth analysis of the role of music during the Franco era and the transition to democracy.
- Case studies of artists who navigated censorship and used music as resistance.
- Reflection on how political history continues to influence contemporary musical narratives.

Pros:

- Provides a clear understanding of the political underpinnings of musical styles.
- Connects historical events with current musical trends.

Cons:

- Some chapters may assume prior knowledge of Spanish history, possibly limiting accessibility for newcomers.

Regional Diversity and Genre Studies

One of the book's strengths is its focus on regional musical traditions and their place in Spain's popular music scene. Flamenco, for example, is examined not merely as a traditional art form but as a living, evolving genre intertwined with Andalusian identity. Similarly, Catalan, Basque, and Galician musics are analyzed in relation to regional politics and cultural movements.

Features:

- Comparative analyses of regional genres.
- Exploration of how regional identities are expressed and negotiated through music.
- Discussions of fusion genres and cross-regional collaborations.

Pros:

- Highlights the diversity within Spain's musical landscape.
- Emphasizes the importance of regional identity and language in musical production.

Cons:

- Some regions may receive more scholarly attention than others, potentially neglecting less prominent areas.

Popular Music and Identity Formation

The book dedicates substantial space to understanding how popular music functions as a site of identity, resistance, and social change. Issues of gender, sexuality, ethnicity, and nationalism are critically examined.

Features:

- Analysis of how musicians challenge social norms.
- Discussions of fan cultures and their role in shaping musical communities.
- Study of immigrant and minority voices in Spanish popular music.

Pros:

- Offers a nuanced view of music as a tool for social expression.
- Engages with contemporary debates on identity politics.

Cons:

- May focus more on urban centers, with less on rural or marginalized communities.

Technological and Media Influences

The digital revolution has transformed how music is produced, distributed, and consumed. The book explores these shifts in the context of Spain, including the rise of online platforms, social media, and digital piracy.

Features:

- Examination of how technology has democratized music production.
- Impact of streaming services on local artists and genres.

- Challenges faced by traditional music industries.

Pros:

- Provides insight into contemporary changes affecting the Spanish music scene.
- Connects technological developments with cultural shifts.

Cons:

- Some discussions may be brief or less detailed compared to historical chapters.

Critical Reception and Academic Value

Made in Spain Studies in Popular Music Routledge G has been well received within academic circles for its depth and breadth. It offers a rigorous yet accessible entry point for those interested in Spanish cultural studies, ethnomusicology, and popular music.

Strengths:

- The multidisciplinary approach enriches the analysis.
- Well-researched case studies provide concrete insights.
- The inclusion of regional and genre-specific chapters broadens understanding.

Limitations:

- The density of scholarly language might be challenging for general readers.
- Some areas might benefit from more ethnographic detail or contemporary fieldwork.

Implications for Future Research and Cultural Understanding

This collection paves the way for further exploration into Spain's musical identity and its global connections. It underscores the importance of considering socio-political contexts and regional diversity when studying popular music.

Potential avenues include:

- Comparative studies between Spain and other Mediterranean or Latin European countries.
- Longitudinal research on the impact of digital media on regional genres.
- Deeper ethnographic work on marginalized communities? musical expressions.

Conclusion

Made in Spain Studies in Popular Music Routledge G stands out as a comprehensive, scholarly, and engaging volume that enriches our understanding of Spanish popular music's multifaceted nature. It successfully balances historical context with contemporary analysis, regional diversity with genre-specific studies, and cultural critique with musicological insights. While some sections could benefit from broader ethnographic detail, the overall contribution is invaluable for anyone interested in the cultural dynamics of Spain's musical scene.

In summary:

- Offers a detailed, multidisciplinary examination of Spain's popular music.
- Highlights the role of music in shaping and reflecting social and political identities.
- Provides a rich resource for academic research and cultural understanding.
- Encourages ongoing exploration of Spain's evolving musical landscape in a globalized world.

Whether you're a researcher, student, or enthusiast, this volume provides a vital lens through which to appreciate the rich tapestry of Spain's musical heritage and its ongoing cultural dialogues.

Question What are the key themes explored in 'Made in Spain: Studies in Popular Music' published by Routledge G? The book explores themes such as the cultural identity of Spain, the evolution of Spanish popular music genres, the influence of regional traditions, globalization's impact on Spanish music, and the role of music in social and political movements. How does 'Made in Spain' contribute to the understanding of Spain's musical diversity? It offers comprehensive analyses of various regional styles and genres, highlighting how historical, social, and political factors shape Spain's diverse musical landscape, thereby enriching scholarly understanding of its cultural complexity. Which popular Spanish music genres are covered in the Routledge G publication? The publication covers genres such as Flamenco, Nueva Canción, pop, rock, indie, and electronic music, examining their development and cultural significance within Spain. In what ways does 'Made in Spain' address the globalization of Spanish popular music? It discusses how Spanish artists and genres have gained international recognition, the influence of global music trends, and the challenges and opportunities faced by Spanish musicians in a globalized market. Who are the primary audiences for 'Made in Spain: Studies in Popular Music'? The primary audiences include music scholars, cultural studies researchers, students of ethnomusicology, and anyone interested in Spanish culture and popular music trends. What methodologies are commonly used in the studies presented in 'Made in Spain'? The studies employ ethnographic research, musical analysis,

historical contextualization, interviews with artists, and cultural critique to examine the development and impact of Spanish popular music.

Related keywords: Spain, popular music, music studies, Routledge, cultural studies, musicology, Spanish culture, ethnomusicology, contemporary music, musical identity

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