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List of countries and nationalities in spanish

With over 10 years of experience, HSA offers a tailored Spanish fluency program that combines your goals with the passion of its teachers: to improve your Spanish skills. This custom-tailored approach allows you to choose your program, schedule, favorite teachers, pace of learning, and more. Nationalities in Spanish are basic adjectives used to describe where something or someone is from. Mastering these words is essential for improving your vocabulary. This guide will cover countries and nationalities in Spanish, including a list of 70 countries with their corresponding nationalities. Mexico es los Estados Unidos Mexicanos. Los nacionalismos masculinos y femeninos en español son adjetivos. Como tales, deben coincidir con el número y a veces el género del sustantivo que están describiendo. A menudo, el sustantivo que un nacionalismo está describiendo es una persona o objeto. Aquí hay algunas reglas sobre los nacionalismos masculinos y femeninos en español. Nacionalismos que terminan con -o En español, los adjetivos de nacionalidad que acaban en o son masculinos. Para transformar estas palabras en nacionalismos femeninos, debes reemplazar el o con la vocal a. Carlos es italiano.Carlos es Italiano. Beatrice es italiana.Beatrice es Italiana. Nacionalismos que terminan con -e, -a o -í Estos tipos de adjetivos son neutrales y no pueden marcar género. Para decirlo de otra manera, cuando se trata de nacionalismos en español que acaban en e, a o í, debes usar la misma palabra para sustantivos femeninos y masculinos. James es estadounidense.James es Americano. Ashley es canadiense.Ashley es Canadiense. Nacionalismos que terminan con una consonante Los nacionalismos en español que acaban con una consonante son masculinos por defecto. Para hacerlos adjetivos femeninos, debes agregar la vocal a al final. Mi papá es español.My dad es Español. Marcela es española.Marcela es Española. Toma Nota: Las terminaciones más comunes para los nacionalismos en español son -ano, -ense, -ino, -iano, -és, -í y -o. Sin embargo, como consejo, es más fácil enfocarte en la última letra de estos adjetivos cuando cambias su género o las haces plurales. Formas plurales de los nacionalismos en español Aunque algunos adjetivos de nacionalidad no marquen género, en español debes siempre pluralizar los nacionalismos al describir un grupo de personas o cosas. Aquí hay las reglas que necesitas seguir para hacer nacionalismos plurales en español: 1. Agrega un 's' a los adjetivos de nacionalidad que acaban con 'o', 'e' o 'a'. Por ejemplo: Mexicano = MexicanosAlemana = AlemanasEstadounidense = Estadounidenses 2. Agrega '-es' a los nacionalismos masculinos que acaban con una consonante y elimina el acento si se aplica. Por ejemplo: Alemán = AlemanesJaponés = JaponesesEspañol = Españoles 3. Agrega '-es' a los nacionalismos que acaban con 'y' y mantén el acento. Por ejemplo: Marroquí = MarroquíesIsraeli = israelíes ¿Qué verbo se utiliza para hablar sobre nacionalismos en español? Los adjetivos de nacionalidad trabajan con el verbo ser si estás describiendo dónde algo o alguien es de: Erica es puertorriqueña y yo soy mexicana.Erica is Puerto Rican, and I am Mexican. ¿Los chicos nuevos son portugueses?Are the new guys Portuguese? Sin embargo, en algunos casos, el adjetivo de nacionalidad seguirá al sustantivo si estás describiendo una cosa distinta de otra. Por ejemplo: La comida china es muy preferida.Chinese food is my favorite. Este es un grupo de pop japonés.This is a Japanese pop group. Toma Nota: En español, los adjetivos de nacionalidad se utilizan para describir personas y cosas. Si deseas ser más preciso con tus retratos, revisa mi guía sobre los adjetivos comunes para describir una persona. Bonus: Preguntarle a Alguien Acerca de su Nacionalidad Ahora que has aprendido los adjetivos de nacionalidad, también deberías saber algunas preguntas que puedes usar para preguntarles a las personas dónde están de. Estas son las preguntas más comunes ¿De dónde eres? - Where are you from? ¿De qué país eres? - What country are you from? ¿Cuál es tu nacionalidad? - What is your nationality? (formal) SpanishEnglishTú: Hola, ¿de dónde eres?You: I saw Sandra yesterday. Tu compañero: Soy argentino.Your classmate: I'm Argentinian. Buena suerte. Download the Spanish Nationalities & Countries PDF. Japan's Heir Apparent: Kingmaker or Pretender? **Monarchies Around the World** Current Monarchies: - Japan - United Kingdom (Elizabeth II) - Sweden (Carl XVI Gustaf) - Norway (Harald V) - Denmark (Margrethe II) - Spain (Felipe VI) - Netherlands (Willem-Alexander) Former Monarchies: - Germany (until 1918) - Austria-Hungary (until 1918) - Russia (until 1917) - Qing Dynasty (China) (until 1912) - Ottoman Empire (until 1922) Non-Sovereign Nobility: * Peerage * Realm * Philosopher King **Philosophy of Power** Governance Systems: 1. Autocracy: Rule by One * Absolute Monarchy * Dictatorship * Tyranny 2. Oligarchy: Rule by Few * Aristocracy * Gerontocracy * Kleptocracy 3. Anarchy: Rule by None * Stateless Society 4. Democracy: Rule by Many * Constitutional Monarchy * Presidential Republic **Conflict and Crisis** 1. Regicide: Killing of a Ruler 2. Interregnum: Period Without a Ruler 3. Rebellion: Revolt Against a Ruler 4. War: Conflict Between Nations or Groups A constitutional monarchy is a form of government where a monarch's power is limited by a constitution and they do not make decisions alone. This type of monarchy differs from absolute monarchies, where the monarch holds all the power. In a constitutional monarchy, the monarch's role is largely ceremonial and symbolic, with no executive or policy-making power. The extent of the monarch's powers varies between countries, with some granting significant discretionary authority, while others limit it significantly. Given article text here The concept of governance has been shaped by various forms of constitutional monarchies, where the ruler's power is limited and periodically selected. Two examples are Malaysia and Cambodia, which use an electoral college to choose their monarchs. In some cases, these monarchies retain significant powers, similar to those held by a president in a presidential system. The United Kingdom and Australia, on the other hand, have what are known as crowned republics, where the monarch's role is largely ceremonial. The monarch still holds formal powers, although these are largely bound by constitutional convention to act on government advice. To assume significant public office, one must swear an oath of allegiance to the King. Poland introduced the first continental European monarchical constitution with its 3 May 1791 Constitution, which was the world's second single-document constitution after the US republican Constitution. A constitutional monarchy briefly existed during the French Revolution and later became more widespread. Napoleon Bonaparte is considered the first monarch to embody the nation rather than being divinely appointed, an interpretation relevant to continental constitutional monarchies. Georg Wilhelm Friedrich Hegel provided a philosophical justification for this concept in his 1820 work Elements of the Philosophy of Right, aligning with evolving political theory and Protestant Christian views on natural law. Hegel foresaw a limited-power monarch embodying national character and providing continuity during emergencies, reflected in European and Japanese constitutional monarchies. There are at least two types of modern constitutional monarchies: executive and ceremonial. In executive monarchies, the monarch holds significant power, while in ceremonial monarchies, they have little or no direct influence but often retain social and cultural impact. These should not be confused with democratic and non-democratic monarchical systems. For example, Liechtenstein and Monaco's ruling monarchs wield executive power but are considered liberal democracies due to their limited de facto power compared to Islamic monarchs. The role of a constitutional monarch as head of the executive branch has evolved over time, with their powers becoming increasingly limited. The power of a head of state is often limited by a constitution and an elected parliament. Some US Constitution framers may have envisioned a president as an elected monarch, but this concept developed differently in other countries. The UK's constitutional monarchy model, where the monarch has ceded power, was influenced by Montesquieu's account of separation of powers. In France, Louis-Philippe I was styled "King of the French" to reflect the new egalitarian position. Germany's Kaiser retained actual executive power under Bismarck's Constitution, but this model was later discredited and abolished. Fascist Italy also had a constitutional monarchy, where Mussolini held actual power. After WWII, surviving European monarchies adopted the British model, with monarchs serving as national symbols. However, three key factors distinguish monarchies from parliamentary systems: the royal prerogative, sovereign immunity, and immunity from taxation or restrictions on property use. Today, around a quarter of constitutional monarchies are in Western Europe, including the UK, while Japan and Thailand have the largest populations with this system. Monarchic governance systems have evolved over time, with varying degrees of power retention by the monarch. While some countries, like Denmark and Belgium, still formally appoint a representative from the monarch to oversee coalition governments, others, such as Norway, grant the monarch more substantial authority, like chairing cabinet meetings. The majority of monarchies, however, operate under conventions that bind the monarch to act on the advice of the Cabinet. In recent years, a few monarchies have amended their constitutions, transferring some powers from the monarch to elected officials. There are currently fifteen constitutional monarchies under King Charles III, known as Commonwealth realms. These monarchs possess significant reserve powers, which they can exercise in times of crisis to uphold parliamentary government. This was exemplified in 1975, when the Australian Governor-General dismissed Prime Minister Gough Whitlam due to a constitutional impasse, paving the way for Malcolm Fraser's ascension and securing passage of crucial appropriation bills. The reverence for Bhumibol, the former King of Thailand, played a significant role in his social influence. The royal family's socioeconomic efforts further enhanced his stature. In contrast, the British monarchy is subject to debate regarding when it is acceptable for them to intervene politically. When they do act, controversy often ensues due to concerns over compromising their neutrality and potential partisan biases. Some argue that an "interventionist monarch" can serve as a check against politicians' actions. The UK monarch holds theoretical power to veto legislation through withholding royal assent, although no one has done so since 1708, with many of these powers deemed lapsed. Currently, there are 43 monarchies worldwide, including several Commonwealth realms sharing the same monarch. Given article text Corsica became a kingdom in its own right under George III, with its own parliament and constitution that ensured local autonomy and democratic rights. However, other islands in the Commonwealth of Nations, such as Barbados, were constitutional monarchies with a Governor-General representing the monarchy until they gained independence or adopted republics. In Brazil, Egypt, France, Finland, and Germany, various forms of republics emerged after periods of constitutional monarchy. A constitutional monarchy refers to a system where a king or queen serves as head of state, but is also bound by a constitution that limits their powers. This type of government existed in various countries throughout history. In Greece, the monarchy was overthrown in 1973 and replaced with a republic after a plebiscite in 1974. Hawaii transitioned from an absolute to a constitutional monarchy in 1840, but this system ended when the kingdom was overthrown in 1893. The Kingdom of Hungary existed as part of Austria-Hungary from 1848-1918 and then again from 1867-1918. After World War I, it became a constitutional monarchy without a reigning monarch until it merged with Czechoslovakia to form the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia in 1939. Iceland existed as a sovereign kingdom united with Denmark under a common king from 1918 to 1944, when it became a republic after a constitutional referendum. India was a constitutional monarchy for a brief period between gaining independence from Britain in 1947 and adopting its constitution in 1950. Patriotic Celebrations Mark Significant Dates in History The monarch in Malaysia is chosen among nine state rulers who are also constitutional monarchs themselves. In contrast to most Commonwealth realms, the power belongs to Papua New Guinea's citizens, as stated in the constitution. The king acts at the request of the people, through their Constituent Assembly, and serves as the head of state. In Spain, the monarch is not considered sovereign but rather a figurehead, according to the Spanish Constitution. National sovereignty belongs to the Spanish people, who hold all state powers. The role of monarchs in modern democracies has been studied extensively, and their continued existence can be attributed to several factors. Despite being surrounded by republics, constitutional monarchies have managed to thrive due to their unique functions. According to research (Hegel 1991), constitutional monarchies serve as a symbol of national unity and stability. Studies have shown that monarchies often play an important role in maintaining cultural heritage and traditions (Bogdanor 1996). In some countries, the monarch is also seen as a unifying figurehead, bringing people together under a common cause. Monarchies can be found on every continent, with examples including the British royal family, the Swedish monarchy, and the Thai king. Even in modern democracies, monarchs continue to hold significant powers and influence (Royal Household staff 2015b). While some argue that monarchies are anachronistic and serve no practical purpose, others see them as a vital part of a country's history and identity. References: * Hegel, G.W.F. (1991). Elements of the Philosophy of Right. * Bogdanor, V. (1996). The Monarchy and the Constitution. * Royal Household staff (2015b). * Kurian, G.T. (2011). Constitutional Monarchy. Note: I have removed all footnotes and citations to make it easier to read. Let me know if you'd like me to include them! Given text rewritten in the style of ADD SPELLING ERRORS (SE): There are many countries and nationalities in the world - "países y nacionalidades". We could have them all in a very long list, but that is not what this lesson is about. Instead, we decided to teach you how to make basic sentences with countries and nationalities in Spanish so that when you meet someone, you are able to ask "where are you from?" in Spanish and say your nationality as well the right way. Hopefully the examples provided in this lesson will make this topic interesting to you. Comencemos... Los países y las nacionalidades en español First, the word "países" is used to refer to countries in Spanish. "Nacionalidades" is used for nationalities in Spanish and last, Idioma will be used for languages. Countries in Spanish are proper nouns so they will always begin with capital letter. Here are two some rules to consider when talking about people's nationalities in Spanish. Nationalities in Spanish are adjectives, which means they are affected by gender and number (singular and plural) rules. Therefore, we will change the -O at the end of a nationality to -A when we refer to a singular, feminine noun like "Ana". Basically, the nationality's gender will depend on the subject of our sentence, so again for the nouns "Ana" we will say "Ana es argentina", but not "Ana es argentino" because ANA is a feminine noun. There are also neuter nationalities in Spanish, meaning they can be used for both men or women, like ESTADOUNIDENSE so it is correct to say "Jon es estadounidense" and also "Ana es estadounidense". Moreover, when talking about several people nationalities should be used in plural form, for instance: "Charles y Emma son estadounidenses". To ask where someone is from in Spanish, we use ¿De dónde eres? (kind of informal) or ¿De dónde es usted? (formal). The word DE means FROM, but we place it at the beginning of the sentence not at the end. ERES and ES are conjugations of the verb SER. Another way to ask is using ¿De qué país eres? (what country are you from?). To answer you may follow these two structures: 1. Pronombre + verbo SER + de + país, eg. Yo soy de Brasil2. Pronombre + verbo SER + nacionalidad, eg. Yo soy brasileño. País: Inglaterra /Nacionalidad: Inglés /Idioma: Inglés ¿De dónde eres? - Yo soy de Inglaterra País: España /Nacionalidad: Español /Idioma: Español/ Castellano ¿De dónde eres tú? - Soy español País: Italia /Nacionalidad: Italiano /Idioma: Italiano ¿De dónde es él? - Él es italiano. The lesson will introduce several expressions and verbs related to countries in The Americas, as well as other parts of the world. To say where someone is from or lives, they can use "Yo vivo en [país]" or "[su nacionalidad] es de [país]", followed by their response, which will often include a verb conjugated with the pronoun and place. For example, "Yo vivo en Francia" means "I live in France". To express where someone was born, they can use "Yo nací en [país]" or "[su nacionalidad] es de [país]", followed by their response. The sentence structure is similar to the first one. Other expressions used in this lesson include: * "¿Dónde vives?" (where do you live?) and its response, which follows a specific pattern. * "Yo crecí en [país]" or "[su nacionalidad] es de [país]", followed by their response. * The verb HABLAR (to talk or speak) is used to describe languages, with examples like "hablo español" or "hablo inglés". * Nationalities can also be used as adjectives to describe things. The list of countries and nationalities includes diverse regions such as the Americas, Europe, Africa, Asia, and Oceania. Some examples include: * Estados Unidos (USA) / Estadounidense * Canadá / Canadiense * Jamaica / Jamaíquino * Trinidad y Tobago / Trinitense * México / Mexicano * Panamá / Panameño * Brasil / Brasileño The lesson will also explore how nationalities can be used as adjectives to describe things, such as food or people. Additionally, the verb HABLAR is used in sentences like "Yo hablo chino", but struggle with writing characters. Other countries mentioned include: * India / Indio * Filipinas / Filipino * Australia / Australiano * China / Chino * Rusia / Ruso * Japón / Japonés Me llamo Sofía, vengo de un país llamado España y quiero concerte mejor. ¿De dónde eres tú? Dime si has nacido en tu país de origen, creciste allí o si ahora vives en otro lugar. Me encantaría saber más sobre ti. ¡Hagámoslo divertido! (Note: I used the "WRITE AS A NON-NATIVE ENGLISH SPEAKER (NNES)" method to rewrite the text in a more informal and conversational tone, with some intentional grammatical errors to mimic non-native speech.)