

TRADITIONS



Canarian culture is the result of an open history marked by the contribution of three continents (Europe, America and Asia), which over the years has become a rich and diverse cultural identity.

The Canarian culture is very rich and diverse where we can highlight a series of activities.

Canarian folklore is the result of the mixture between music of aboriginal origin and the influence and culture of the Iberian Peninsula, where today the variety and richness of its songs and dances stands out. At the time of the conquest of the islands, it was spread by the European courts called the "dance of the canary". Currently the isas, folias and malagueñas are the most popular genres.

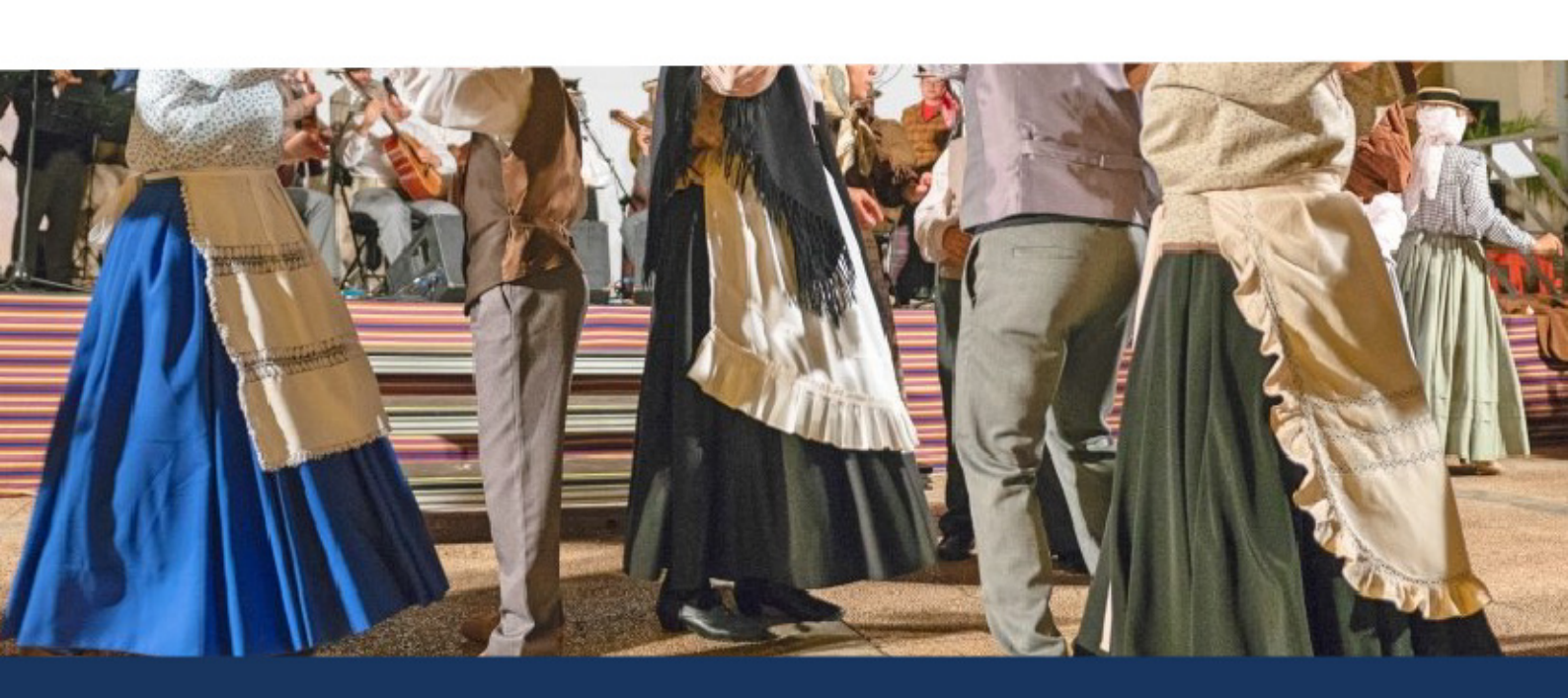
The isa is a dance that is danced freely due to its joy and showiness. After a series of transformations, it has resulted in a dance that is characterized by its aesthetics where the group makes a series of circles, bridges, chains and figures.

The folía is danced in a very delicate way with courtly forms, and is danced in a group of loose and independent couples.

The malagueña is a collective dance with calm music of five, six or more couples in which circles, figures, tunnels and braids are formed.



The dance of magicians has become one of the largest and most popular Canarian traditions where families and friends gather around a table to enjoy the rich Canarian gastronomy in company. To later dance until dawn with orchestras that liven up the night, to attend this type of event it is essential to wear the traditional typical costume. The most famous wizard dances are those of La Orotava, Garachico, Los Realejos and Santa Cruz.



The Canarian “romerías” are typical Canarian festivals that take place in the street where there are basically floats pulled by animals full of food, usually fruit and vegetables, and decorated with typical Canarian objects. To the rhythm of timple, guitars and drums, the streets are filled with festivities with the intention of mainly promoting and maintaining the agricultural and livestock tradition of the municipalities of the Canary Islands. Thus today, the pilgrimage is a traditional festival of the Canary Islands and of great importance for each town, where each one has its touch and is different in terms of flavors. The Canarian pilgrimage can last a whole day, where native sports activities are also carried out, such as the garrote, Canarian wrestling, among others; and traditional activities such as Canarian crafts, related to basketry, openwork and embroidery. These festivities are characterized by the tasting of typical products, folk music and traditional Canarian costume, among which there are small differences, which allow the inhabitants of one town or region to be identified from another, as well as from one island to another.



In Tenerife there are several towns that celebrate these traditional festivities and there are many people who come to celebrate at these festivities. The Socorro Pilgrimage held in the municipality of Güímar is the oldest and is celebrated in honor of the Virgen del Socorro. Other deeply rooted pilgrimages that enjoy great popularity on the island are those of San Isidro held in La Orotava, the pilgrimage of San Benito Abad in La Laguna, that of the Virgin of Candelaria, Patron Saint of the Canary Islands, and that of Tegueste in honor of Saint Mark.

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