

## Touristic Places

### PANAMA CANAL – GATUN LOCKS

Considered one of the Eight Wonders of the World, the Panama Canal is one of the most fascinating places in the world, where human genius and skill join to link two oceans and bring the world closer together. Gatun Locks on the Atlantic, you can observe the working of the Canal from well-placed balconies.



### PORTOBELLO RUINS

The first Spanish structure as one enters Portobelo from the west is Castillo Santiago de la Gloria, on the left side of the road. It's the last incarnation of a fort that was built, destroyed, rebuilt, and tinkered with for more than 150 years and never ended up defending the town particularly well. These ruins date from 1753.



### CHRIST CHURCH BY THE SEA

Colon's Christ Church by the Sea, built for an original congregation largely composed of Americans working for the railroad and Britons in the shipping business, is the oldest standing Protestant church on the Meso-American mainland and the second oldest in all of Latin America. These days its congregation is largely composed of Panamanians of West Indian descent.



### ISLA GRANDE

Currently serves as weekend destination for urban Panamanians and tourists, however, potential exists here for the tourism sector. is an exciting and popular place in Panama that people simply know as "La Isla" (The Island). The island is inside the Portobelo National park, just 5 minutes by motor boat from the small town of La Guaira on the main land that makes its living out fishing and tourism.



**REPÚBLIC OF PANAMA  
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION  
REPUBLIC OF PARAGUAY  
SCHOOL**



**COLON CITY**



# COLON CITY

Colón, Panama is the second largest city in Panama.

Is elongated. Its surface or extension is 4868.4 km<sup>2</sup>. Its population is 232,748 inhabitants (2010) and a density of 46.7 inhabitants per km<sup>2</sup> (2004). Its territory is located the northern section of the Panama Canal.



Bordered on the north by the Caribbean Sea, south to Panama and Cocle provinces, east of the region of Kuna Yala and west by the province of Veraguas.



## History

Colon was founded as a result of the California gold rush. The city began in 1850 as the starting point of a railroad that carried people across the Isthmus of Panama. These people came by ship from the eastern United States, crossed the isthmus, then continued by ship to California. The town was first named Aspinwall after one of the railroad's builders. In 1890, the name was changed to Colon, the Spanish word for Columbus, to honor Christopher Columbus.



## Economy

Colón is an important port, commercial center, and tourist destination. It was made a free trade zone in 1953 and is the world's second largest duty-free port. The tertiary sector of the economy (tourism) is one of the main drivers of the economy of Columbus. Also include sales in the Colon Free Zone and the movement of cargo at ports.



## Colon Food

Their food is very popular in the country for their Caribbean flavor and seasoned with pepper chombo. being the specialty and seafood fritters (conch, cambombia, shrimp, crab, crab), Rondon, served with coconut rice, fried plantains with fried fish, fritters, patties (meat dumplings), dumplings, johnny cake, bread from Bon other delicacies. It is also famous sao.



## Festival of Diablo and Congos

The tradition of the dances and the interpretation of the Afro-American culture are expressed with an impressive visual wealth in the Festival of dances of Devils and Congos of Colon. These dances have great historic value in the Afro-Panamanian culture.

It is a dance spectacle full of enchantment and spell that evokes fear and curiosity, in which men and women stage with dances, songs and sonorous drums, the ancestral drama of life, and the fight between the good and evil.

