

Title of the activity: Cultural trip to Valencia

Teacher's names: Teresa Carrascosa and M.^a José Rodríguez Escrivà

Departament: Mathematics

Students age: from 14 to 18 years old

Number of students: 32

Years: Third and Fourth of ESO, First and Second of Bachillerato

GOALS:

To introduce the most important monuments and the most representative buildings in Valencia, the New City of Arts and Sciences, the Music Palace, and the functioning of the Court of Water to the sixteen Italian students and the two accompanying teachers.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE ACTIVITY:

When arriving in Valencia at about half past ten we went to visit the Towers of Serranos, going up their walls from where we enjoyed a panoramic view of the city, then we walked by the surrounding streets, looking at the handicraft of the Generalidad Palace, the See square, the church of the Patron Saint, the Virgin of the Helpless, the Archbishop's Palace, the Miquelet, etc., until arriving at the Museum of the Marquis of Two Waters where we went in to visit it and know the pottery and part of the valencian culture.

Next we visited the building of the Market, the Central Market, the Town Council, the Railway Station, representative of modernist art, etc., until lunchtime when we let them spare time for two hours so that they could eat and buy souvenirs.

After meeting again we went by bus to the Museum "Fallero" where, after visiting it, we were shown a projection about everything related to "Fallas". Last we went by bus through the surroundings of the city of the Arts and Sciences, Prince Felipe Museum and Music Palace, arriving in Benidorm at seven o'clock.

BRIEF REPORT AND PICTURES OF THE MONUMENTS VISITED

BRIDGES AND PARAPETS OF THE OLD BED OF RIVER TURIA

The city of Valencia is crossed by many modern and ancient bridges that shape the urban architectural panorama. We could highlight the Royal one, the bridge of Serranos, the Pinta, the kingdom bridge, that of the Flowers...



TOWRES OF SERRANOS



Built in the 14th century by Pere Balaguer. Pentagonal floor, surrounded by a fosse. It was part of the defensive system of the city. A wonderful exponent of Gothic architecture. National Historical Artistic Monument. Used as triumph arch in festive and solemn events, such as the “Call”-opening act of the “Fallas.



Panoramic view of the city



AD PALACE

15th century. Valencian civil Gothic. Several styles incorporated later. Renaissance coffered ceiling in gold, with Arab reminiscences. In the parliament hall, paintings of Zariñena of great historical interest. It was seat of The Parliament of the Valencian Kingdom in 1421, nowadays it is seat of the Presidency of the Valencian Generalidad.



BASILICA VIRGIN OF THE HELPLESS

Patron Saint of the City

Placed in the square with the same name, in the forum of Roman Valencia. Baroque building with great singularity. Elliptical floor covered by a dome decorated by Colomí.



CATHEDRAL SET

Cathedral

The Valencian See is set on a Roman temple, mosque afterwards, and its origin goes back to the 13th century. This cathedral does not belong to a unitary nor dominant style,

its languages go from the Romanesque to the Baroque, as each of its three doors evidence: Main Door or Irons Door (Baroque), Apostles Door (Gothic), and Palace Door (Romanesque). This cathedral is distinguished by the quality of its paintings, with the signatures among others of Hernando (Yáñez de l'Almeida and de Plans), Vicente Macip, Vergara, Gambeta, Plans, Maella and Goya (Borja chapel).

Museum

In the Cathedral-Diocesan Museum: Authentic images of the Apostles Door, painting on panel of 15th and 16th centuries (Marçal de Sas, Jacomart, Sant Leocadio, Vicent Macip and Juan de Juanes, among others), canvases of Vergara and López.

Monumental monstrance of the feast day of *Habeas Christi*.

Miguelete

Tower-belfry of the Cathedral. Octogonal base, Gothic-Valencian style. Emblem of the Valencians.

Chapel of the Holy Chalice

Ancien Chapter and Studies hall, where an estimated and exceptional relic is guarded: The Holy Chalice of the Last Supper of the Lord.



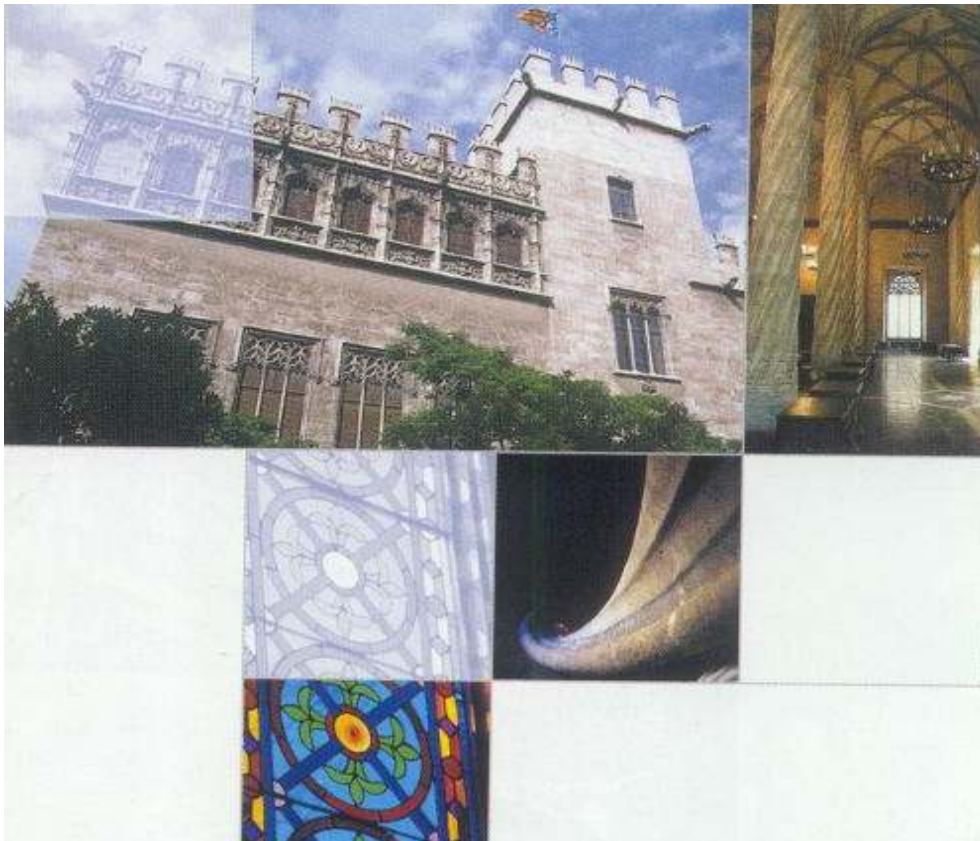
Group of students and teachers by the Fontana of Turia

SKILL MARKET OR MERCHANTS

At the end of the 13th century, the old Market proves to be insufficient in the face of the prosperity of the city; therefore in 1469 it is decided to start the building of the new Market. The new building was entrusted to Pere Compte, beginning in 1498.

The Market is one of the characteristic buildings of the city, apart from being one of the most famous monuments of the civil Gothic that Europe may offer. It possesses the high distinction of Artistic Historical Monument of national character since 4th June of 1931 and declared by the UNESCO as Mankind Heritage on 7th December of 1996.

The Market consists of the “Column Hall” divided into three longitudinal and five transversal aisles, depending on the eight exempt columns that hold up the turns. Its height (17,40 m) transmits a singular monumentality to the columns. In the ground floor the Chapel dedicated to the Immaculate Conception, also stands out, as well as a spiral stair without axis, destined for prison of debtor merchants. Next we should highlight the “Courtyard of the Orange Trees”.



CENTRAL MARKET



Building of Francisco Guardia. It is one of the biggest in Europe surpassing 8.000 m² of area. We could emphasise its lengthened streets, crossed by two wide roads where the 959 stands are placed, and a eclectic pre-modernist style is used. A weather cock stands out, “The parrot of the Market” which symbolizes the soirée and the smells. The counters covered by ornaments below, together with the stone, wood and coloured stained-glass windows, which allow that the light coming from them, as well as from the dome, bathe the inside, forming a polychromatic set in a modernist historical monument of a city that, surrounded by orchard, nourishes it with its fruits. Modernist style (1914-1928). Its architects were Alejandro Soler and



View of the



Market

POTTERY MUSEUM “GONZÁLEZ MARTÍ” (Palace of the Marquis of Dosaguas)

Built during the 15th century, it was notably reformed in 1740 by order of the same Marquis of Dosaguas. Possibly the most distinguished part of this reform is its main façade, made in alabaster stone from the stone-quarries of Picassent.

From the contents of the Museum the collection of Christian mediaeval pottery coming from Manises and Paterna; Carriage of the Nymphs, the Dresden furniture, the Japanese Room with its original furniture, a pottery set from the antiquity, a production of Valencian mediaeval boards and productions of the Royal Factory of The Alcora.

In the last floor the reconstruction of an old Valencian kitchen may be seen.



Reconstruction of an old Valencian kitchen



Views of the Museum



Group of students at the entrance to the Museum of the Marquis of Dosaguas

NORTH STATION



Modernist building of the architect Demetrio Ribes. It is set in “Vienese Secession”

style and was opened in 1917.

The great amount of mosaics in ceilings, floors and walls stands out, as well as the work of forge and the profusion of pottery with attractive colours.

BULLRING

In this enclave and beside the North Station, we find this neoclassical building with four galleries and 384 symmetrical arches that offer a spectacular sight from the outside. Work of the architect Sebastián Monleón Estelles, built between 1850 and 1860. It has a capacity of approximately 17.000 spectators.



CITY OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

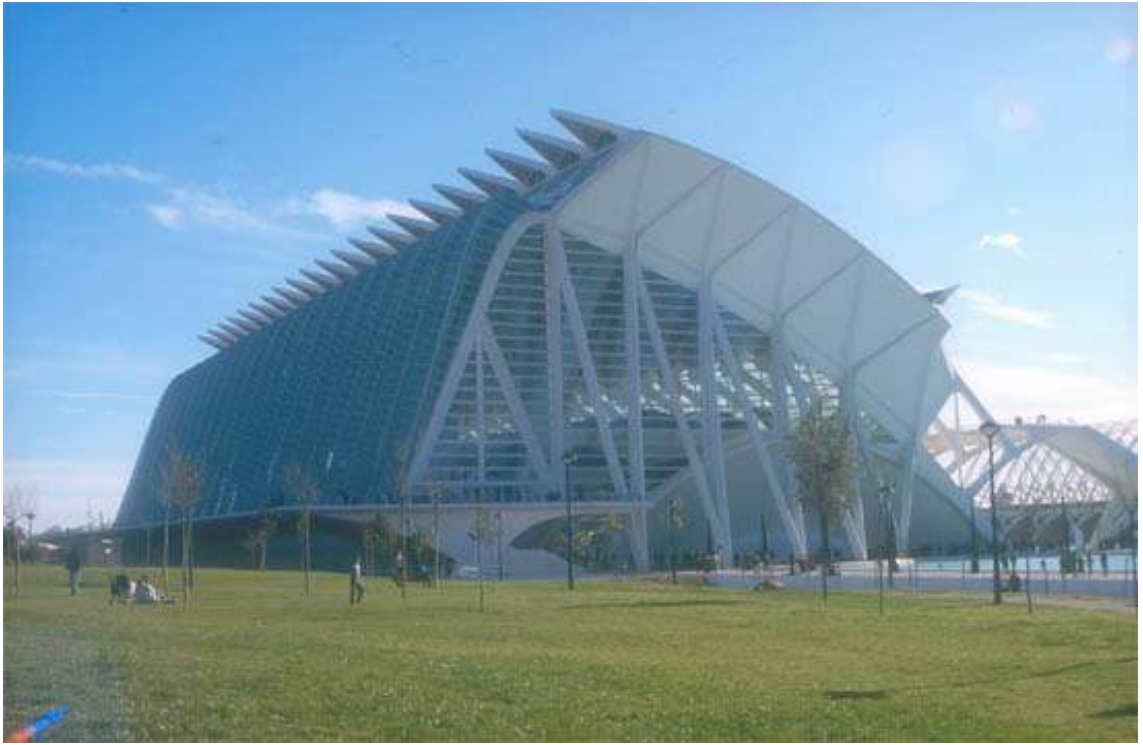
The biggest complex of cultural leisure that is being built in Europe. A unique space to enjoy with art, science and nature. Avant-garde enclave where architecture is a protagonist, with the contributions of Santiago Calatrava and Félix Candela.

The complex consists of four different parts: The Science Museum Prince Felipe, designed to lodge permanent and itinerant thematic exhibitions related with the scientific word and avant-garde



technology. The Hemispheric, conceived to let the spectator experiment the attractive sensations offered from the latest technology in image and sound, Planetary, Imax cinema and Laserium, in the same space. The Oceanographic, spectacular support of disclosure of sea life. In the future the Arts Palace, destined to the creation and

spreading of scenic arts, will be opened.



The Hemispheric and the Oceanographic

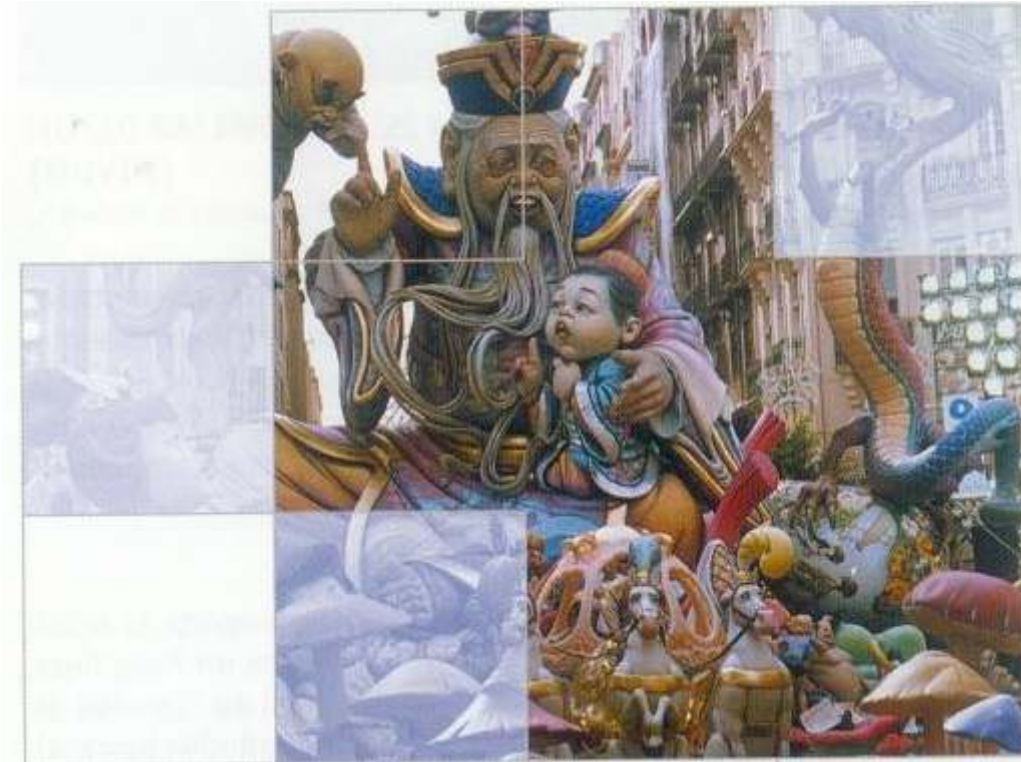
MUSIC PALACE

Of 1987, it is a building to point out in avant-garde architecture. The glass precinct that looks at the gardens of the Turia should be highlighted.



MUSEUM “FALLERO”

Set up in an old hostel Lazareto beside the Cross of the Virgin of Montolivet. In 1834 it became barracks and later it was a military prison. Collection formed by the Dummy that is pardoned of the fire by popular vote every year, posters of “Fallas” and pictures of “Fallas” subjects.



EVALUATION AND CONCLUSIONS:

It was interesting especially in the morning because in the evening the Italian students were demotivated and without desire of getting off the bus, they just wanted to have cappuccinos or to buy things.