

## **GROUP 1: A LOOK BACK OVER HISTORY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF GENDER AND HUMAN RIGHTS**

### ACTIVITY 1.1:

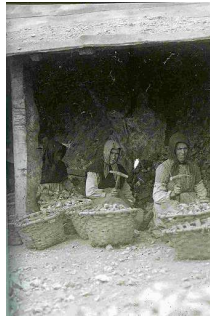
In one of the rooms of the “Tradition survives” exhibition, next to the upper cloister.

Among the traditional trades described here, find one only carried out by women.

### ACTIVITY 1.2:

On the upper floor, in the “Industry, the driving force behind change” room.

Today, 1 May, or Labour Day as it is sometimes called, is an important Bank Holiday and occasion for celebration, but originally it was a day of protest.



In which year was Labour Day first celebrated in the Basque Country?

## ACTIVITY 1.3:

In the upper cloister, near the “The fight for rights” section.



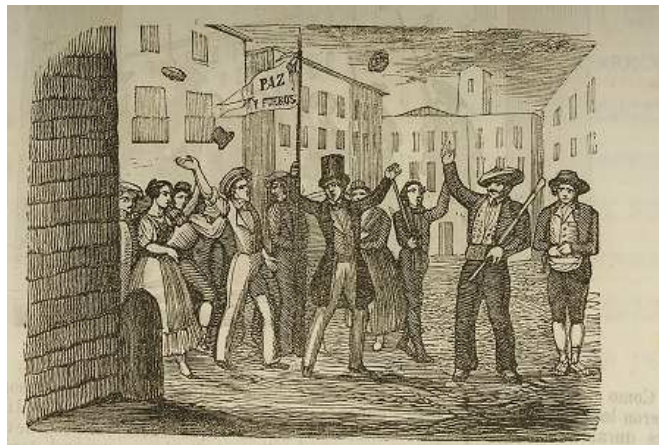
Look at these posters. What was the social ideal underlying the Statute?

## GROUP 2: A LOOK BACK OVER HISTORY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF TERRITORIALITY

### ACTIVITY 2.1:

In the upper cloister, in the video about the Carlist Wars in the “Living in society” section.

The 1978 Constitution “*protects and respects the historic rights of the chartered territories*”.



Although the charters of rights and privileges enjoyed by the Basque provinces date back to the Middle Ages, when did *fueros* (territorialism or nationalism based on a series of rights set out in a charter) arise and develop as a political ideology?

## ACTIVITY 2.2:

In the *Ideas/Feelings* section of the interactive module on Basque culture in the upper cloister.

Find these songs by José María Iparraguirre and fill in the missing verses.

<p>Gernikako arbola da bedeinkatua <b><i>Euskaldunen artean guztiz maitatua</i></b> Eman da zabal zazu munduan frutua Adoratzan zaitugu arbola santua (<i>The Tree of Guernica is blessed among the Basques; absolutely loved. Give and deliver the fruit unto the world. We adore you, holy tree.</i>)</p>	<p>Hara nun diran mendi maiteak, hara nun diran zelaia Baserri eder, zuri-zuriak, erreka eta ibaiak. Hendaian nago zoraturikan, zabal-zabalik begiak <b><i>Hara Espainia, lur hoberikan ez da Europa guztian</i></b> (<i>There are the beloved mountains, there are the fields the beautiful, snow-white farmhouses, the streams and the rivers. I'm ecstatic in Hendaye, My eyes wide open, There is Spain, there is no better land in all Europe.</i>)</p>
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In your opinion, what can we conclude from the fact that both these songs were written by the same author?

That he did not see being Basque and being Spanish as incompatible

That he was in favour of Europeanism.

That he was a Basque nationalist.

## ACTIVITY 2.3:

In the upper cloister, near the “The fight for rights” section.  
Do you know when women gained the right to vote in Spain?



## GROUP 4: A LOOK BACK OVER HISTORY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF INTERCULTURALISM

### ACTIVITY 4.1:

In the upper cloister, near the “The fight for rights” section.



Find the first textbooks written in the Basque language.

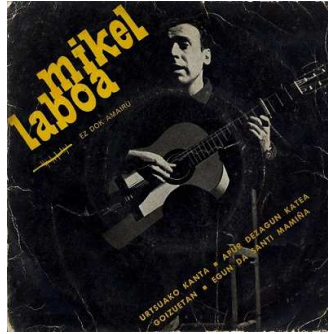
How were double “r”s written? What about the letter “h”?

When was the unified, standard Basque language (known as *euskara batua*) first used?

## ACTIVITY 4.2:

In the upper cloister, in the “Rowdy generation” section.

Look at the titles of Basque songs from Franco’s era. Find four that indicate a desire for freedom.



## ACTIVITY 4.3:

In the “100 years of Basque art” section, next to the upper cloister.

In both the historical collection and the collection of Basque art, women appear many times, but always as subjects rather than artists. In the historical collection there are no female artists whatsoever. How many are there in the Basque art collection? In what period did the first one live?

## GROUP 3:

### A LOOK BACK OVER HISTORY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SUSTAINABILITY

#### ACTIVITY 3.1:

In the upper cloister, in the *Keys of industrialisation* section in the “Industry, the driving force behind change” room.

Life expectancy changed drastically in Barakaldo in just thirteen years, between 1877 and 1890. What was it in 1877? And in 1890?

What brought about such a drastic change?

#### ACTIVITY 3.2:

In the upper cloister, in the section on industrial landscapes in the “Industry, the driving force behind change” room, or on the audiovisual display located at the entrance.

Between 1950 and 1975, in the space of just 25 years, the Basque population doubled. What was the main reason for this rapid growth?

- The abundance of large families.
- The arrival of many families from inland Spain.
- A drop in the mortality rate.

Which province received the highest number of immigrants?

Find out where, and in what proportion, the majority of these newcomers settled.



## ACTIVITY 3.3:

On the upper floor, in the *Industrial Landscapes* section of the “Industry, the driving force behind change” room.

The term “developmentalism” refers to the purely economic process of growth that occurred during Franco’s rule. The crisis of 1975 had a devastating effect on all industries which relied mainly on protectionist policies. Although the shanty towns had disappeared, the consequences of uncontrolled urban sprawl still remained.



Find examples of this sprawl in Eibar, Sestao and the San Sebastián suburbs, and describe some of their effects.