

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

ACTIVITY 1.1:

In the “Footprints in our memory” room.



In the Middle Ages, was everyone born equal?

- Yes, everyone was born equal.
- No, some were born noble and enjoyed certain privileges.

Today, in the eyes of the law at least, is everyone born equal? What do you think?

ACTIVITY 1.2:

In the “Footprints in our memory” room.

During the Middle Ages, Basque women wore a very peculiar item of clothing. In the 17th century it was prohibited for being “sinful”. What *item of clothing* was it?

ACTIVITY 1.3:

In the “Footprints in our memory” room.

Basque medieval society Opening up to the rest of the world



Opening up to the rest of the world

Basque medieval society

Look at these two areas of the room: What type of objects can you see most of?

Bearing this in mind, how do you think both internal conflicts and those with other peoples were resolved by Basque society a few centuries ago?

What about today? What type of relations are most prevalent in the world? Do we still fight wars? Do you know of any war that is being fought today?

GROUP 2:

A LOOK BACK OVER HISTORY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF TERRITORIALITY

ACTIVITY 2.1:

In the “Footprints in our Memory” room.



Find this interactive module and answer the following question:

During the Middle Ages, how did the rural population protect itself from attacks by nobles?

- By living in towns or “burghs”.
- By fleeing to America.
- By joining religious communities as nuns or monks.

ACTIVITY 2.2:

In the “Footprints in our Memory” room.

A scientific society was formed in Álava, Bizkaia and Gipuzkoa during the 18th century.

Find a drawing of three hands. What is written on the three hands?

Here’s a clue: it’s written in Basque, but not Basque as we write it today. _____

ACTIVITY 2.3:

In the “Footprints in our Memory” room.



We are sure you noticed the enormous vat. It was used to store whale oil.

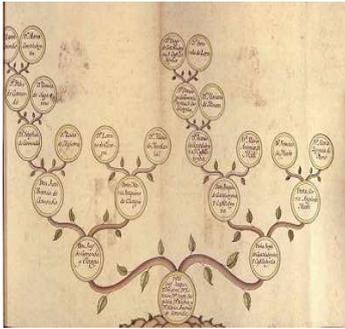
It is kept in the San Telmo Museum, but it does not belong to it. Whose is it, and to which specific institution does it belong? Find the answer on the label. _____

GROUP 3:

A LOOK BACK OVER HISTORY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SUSTAINABILITY

ACTIVITY 3.1:

In the “Footprints in our Memory” room.



During the Middle Ages, a new technique enabled iron production in the Basque Country to increase drastically. What technique was this?

- a) The use of electricity.
- b) The use of steam engines.
- c) The use of water power.

ACTIVITY 3.2:

In the “Footprints in our Memory” room.

The Basque landscape changed in the 17th century when farmers started growing corn. Now, corn is generally grown as livestock feed, but until not long ago it was also used for human consumption: have you ever tried “talos” (corn tortillas)?



Corn, however, does not come from the Basque Country. Where does it come from?

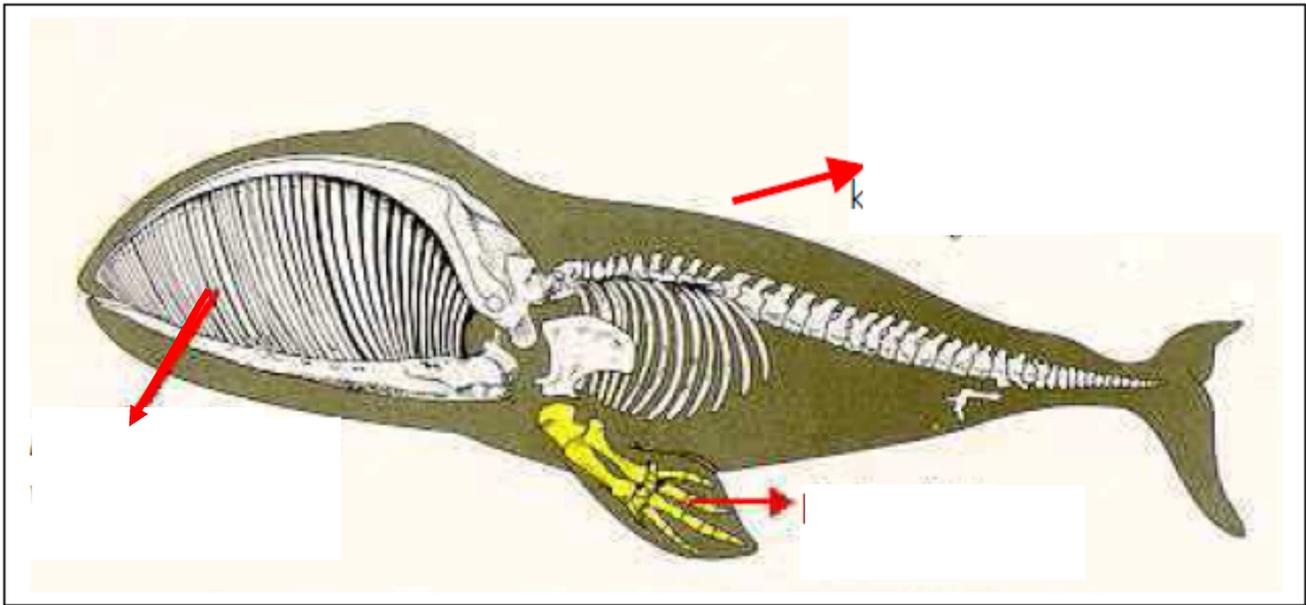
- a) From Asia, like rice.
- b) From America, like potatoes.
- c) Yes, it is Basque in origin, like kidney beans.

ACTIVITY 3.2:

In the "Footprints in our Memory" room.

In the olden days, which part of a whale was used to make elastic strips, for use in clothing for example. Circle the correct answer.

- blubber
- baleen or whalebone
- bones



If plastic didn't exist, would you be capable of killing a whale in order to obtain this material?

And would you give up your Nintendo, Wii and other such gadgets if you knew they were harmful to the environment?

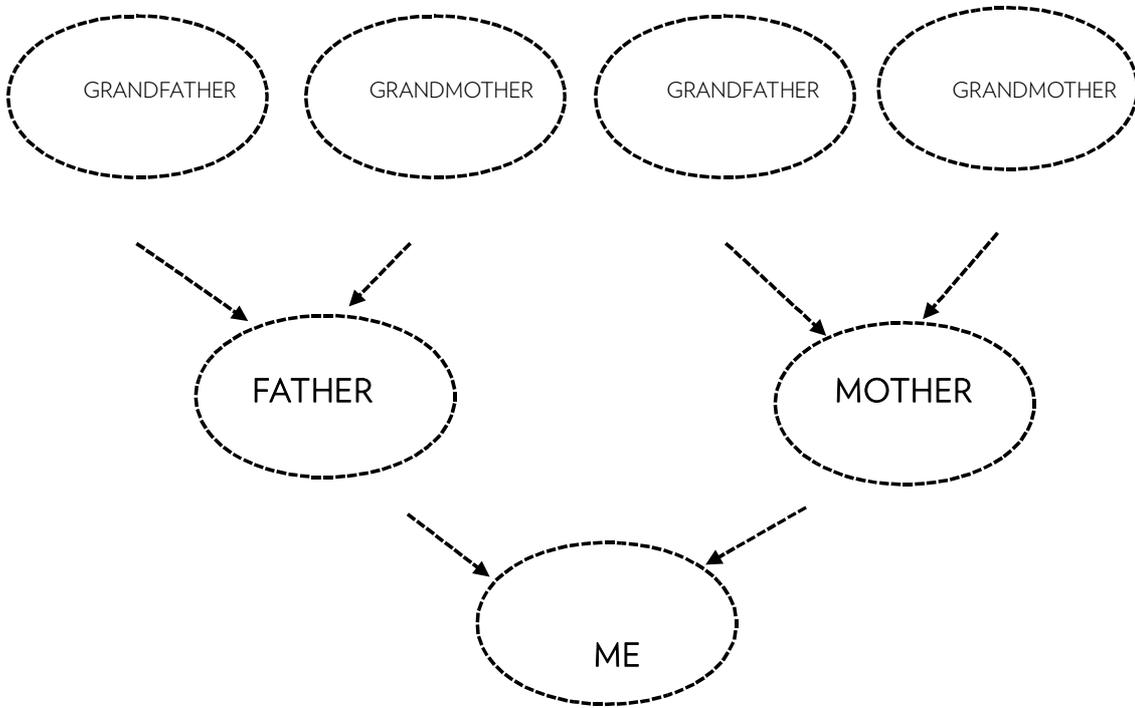
But, what if things were different?

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

ACTIVITY 4.1:

In the “Footprints in our Memory” room.

Find this family tree. It is the family tree of a noble family, who attached a great deal of importance to their bloodline. Complete your own family tree, but instead of using surnames, write the town, province or country of origin of each member of your family.



Do you live in the town where you were born? What about your parents? And your grandparents?

ACTIVITY 4.2:

In the “Footprints in our Memory” room.



Find this object. Here's a clue: since it is very small, you might want to use a magnifying glass.
Is it a Basque object?

Where was it found?

Who do you think the item belonged to, a poor person or a wealthy, powerful one?

ACTIVITY 4.3:

In the “Footprints in our Memory” room.



In the 18th century, Manuel Larramendi wrote this book in three languages: What were they?