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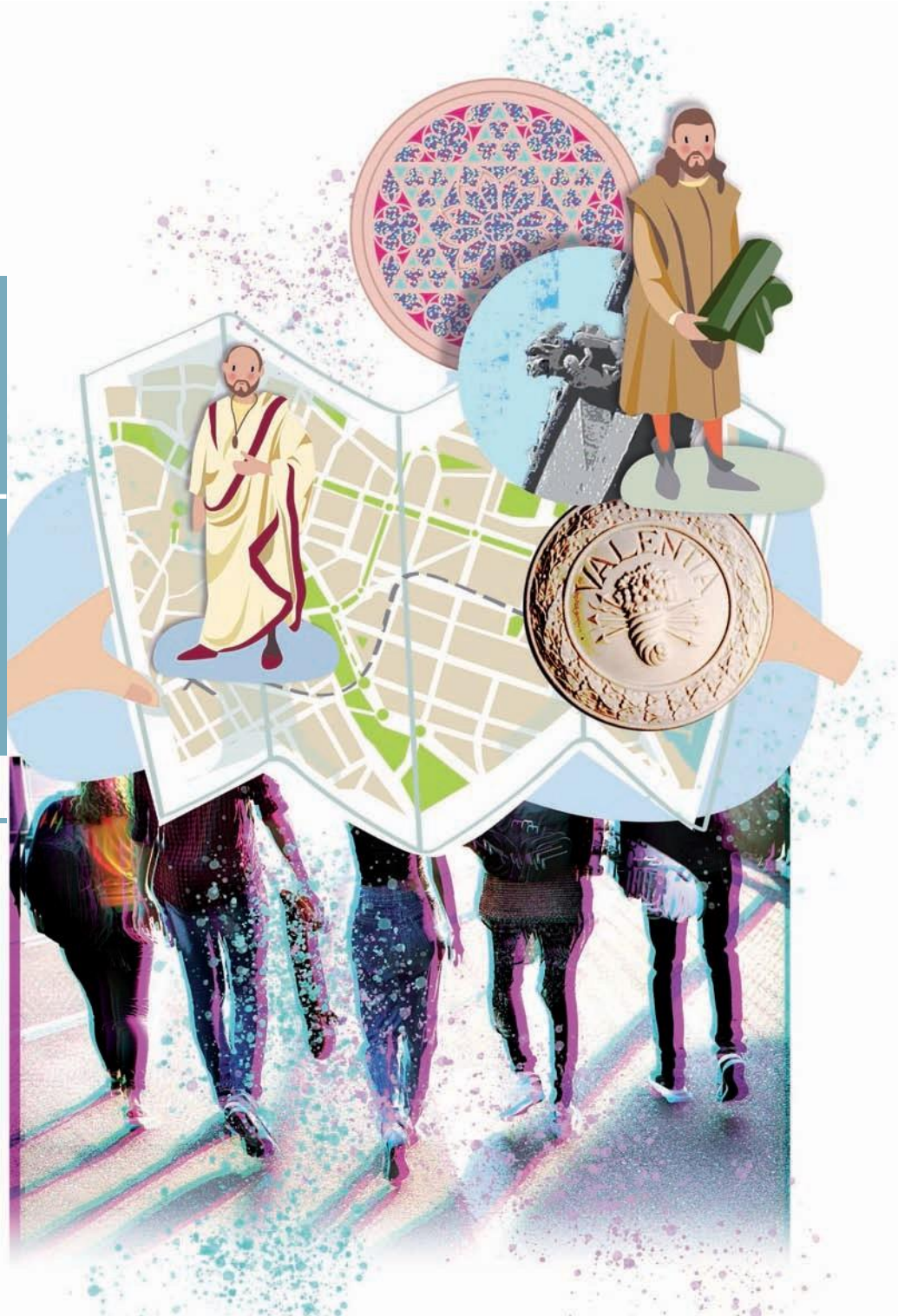
Didactic guide for  
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# Educational Projects

València, 2020

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962 084 283 - 962 082 146  
[sccproyectosed@valencia.es](mailto:sccproyectosed@valencia.es)



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This notebook belongs to:

Name and surname:

Educational centre and course:



## Introduction

With this project we will get to know our city, since its foundation to the present day, using the most emblematic buildings in Valencia. We will talk about the architecture, history, economy or society of medieval València, or modern.

**Discover València by walking** is a historical, artistic and cultural tour of València; the city, founded in 138 BC by the Romans, is an example of heritage wealth, since we find in it the traces of time left by the Romans, Visigoths, Muslims, Jews and Christians.

To do this, we will expand our vocabulary by understanding the meaning of concepts as important as **HERITAGE**. Do you know what it is? **Cultural heritage** is the heritage of our city's past. Through it we can know how our ancestors lived and understand the evolution of València. All the spaces that we will visit on this route are part of the heritage of the city.

Along the route we will discover how, when, why, or who built the buildings that we are going to visit, and you can complete the tour with the activities proposed below, so that you can carry them out at your school or at home.

## Objectives

- 1 To know the history of the city of València through the most significant places since its foundation.
- 2 To identify the most outstanding values that symbolize the different historical periods.
- 3 To distinguish the symbolic, artistic or patrimonial elements of the different periods which are visible in the city.
- 4 To acquire urban planning knowledge observing the different historical stages and how they have conditioned the development of the city.
- 5 To value both material and intangible heritage, and its most outstanding characteristics.
- 6 To visit the *Torres de Serranos* and the *Lonja* knowing their context, history and importance.
- 7 To analyze the time-space transformation of the different points of the route.
- 8 To develop interpretation and evaluation criteria before facts and data.
- 9 To learn the specific vocabulary linked to the route.

**A1 Activities**

**A1**

Previous  
Activities you will  
do before starting  
the project.

**A2**

Main  
Activities you will do  
during the program  
with the educator.

**A3**

Future  
Activities you will do  
after finishing the  
workshop with the  
educator.

**Schedule of the route**

The route will last 3.30 hours.

The meeting point will be the Torres de Serranos and we will finish the tour at the Lonja de los Mercaderes. There will be a 20 minute break so you can have lunch.

Timetable	Activity	Time
9:45 h.	Guide's introduction / Activity explanation	15 min.
10:00 h.	Tour	75 min.
11:15 h.	Break	20 min.
11:35 h.	Tour	90 min.
13:10 h.	Final considerations	5 min.

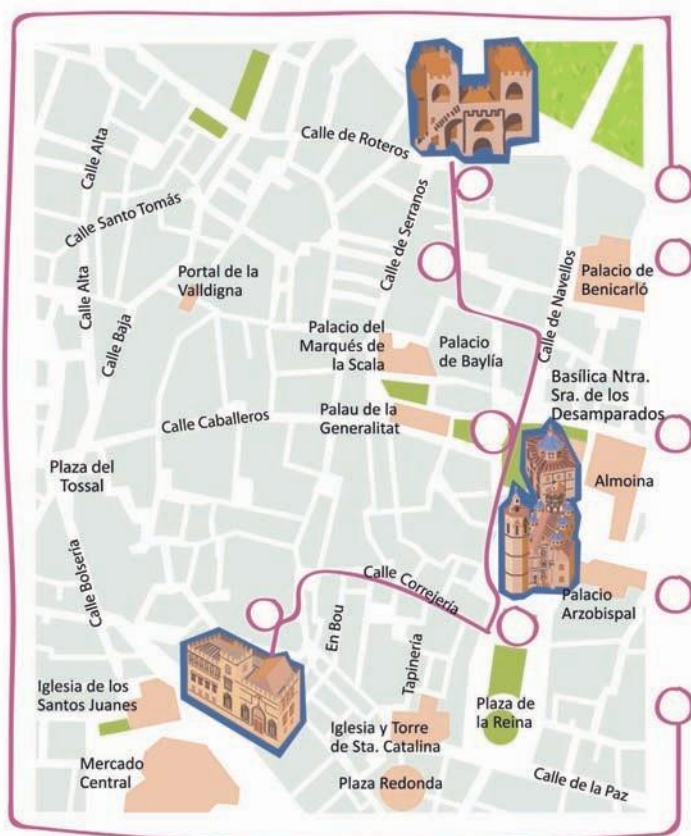


**A1** Itinerary

We are going to present the itinerary that we will carry out. In this program, we have selected those elements that we consider to be the most emblematic and representative of the city of València.

The route begins under the imposing shadow of the Torres de Serranos, and ends at the Lonja de los Mercaderes. Along the route, we will visit other equally important spaces, such as the Palau dels Català de Valeriola, the Plaza de la Virgen or the Catedral.

1. Torres de Serranos.
2. Palau dels Català de Valeriola.
3. Plaza de la Virgen:
  - Basílica
  - Generalitat
  - Catedral
4. Lonja de los Mercaderes.





# Discover València by walking

Educational Projects

## A1 Itinerary - Torres de Serranos

1. Despite the fact that València is over two thousand years old, most of the buildings that we are going to visit were built in the **15th century**, known as the **Golden Age of València**. Find out about this historical period and why it was so important to the city.

Help yourself with the following questions: what was the economic situation in Europe at that time and specifically in València? In the political context, under which monarch's reign does València achieve its splendor? How would you describe the medieval society of the XV century? What distinguished buildings and characters stand out in this Golden Era?

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# Discover València by walking

## Educational Projects

### A1 Itinerary

2. València was founded by the **Romans in 138 BC**, and we can locate the city center of this ancient era in the **Archaeological Center of l'Almoina**. In the 6th century, after the fall of the Roman Empire, the Visigoths briefly took control of the city, which finally fell into the hands of the Muslims in the 8th century. In 1238, and after lots of struggles, the Christians managed to win the city back. These events and the different societies that inhabited València have left their trace on the streets and buildings.

Investigate the walls and indicate with different colors the route of the three fortified areas of the city (roman, muslim and christian), bearing in mind that Valentia stretched from the river to the current Plaza de la Reina; Balansiya from the river to the current Plaza del Ayuntamiento; christian València from the river to Ruzafa.





**A2** Emblematic buildings

During the route we will visit some of the most emblematic buildings in the city of València, thinking about their construction and the social, economic and cultural context of the city.

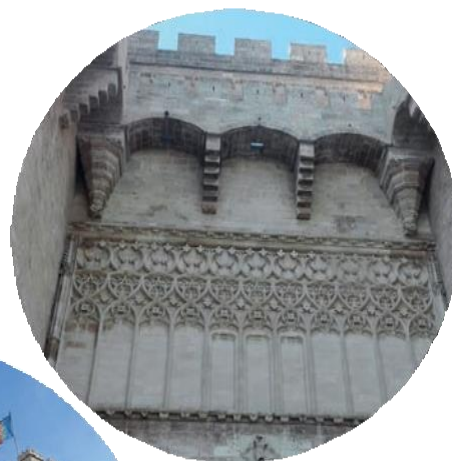
What are we going to do?

We will take a walk through the city, analyzing buildings such as the Lonja, the Cathedral or the Torres de Serranos, observing the highlights of their history and discovering under what circumstances were they built.

How are we going to do it?

The buildings that we are going to visit are part of the historical heritage of the city, and have been watching our steps for more than five hundred years. Therefore, it is essential to know the route and understand the need to take care of our buildings and our streets.

Important! Bring comfortable shoes and lunch.





**A3** Las Torres de Serranos

1. Torres de Serranos were built in the late 14th century, but they were neither the first nor the last gates to be added to the walled perimeter. Place the gates of the city on this map and, if you can, its chronology. Which are preserved today and why?

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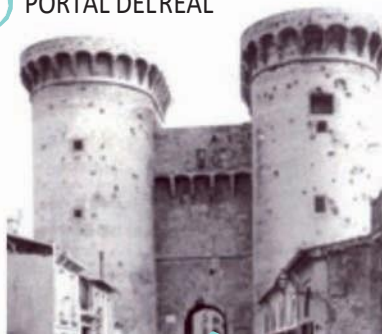


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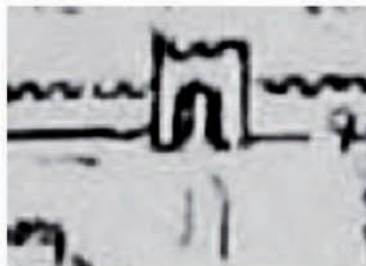
- PUERTA DE LA MAR
- PUERTA DE SAN VICENTE
- PUERTA DE QUART
- PUERTA DE SERRANOS
- PORTAL DE LOS JUDÍOS
- PORTAL DE RUZAFÀ
- PORTAL DE LOS INOCENTES
- PORTAL DEL COJO
- PORTAL NUEVO (SAN JOSÉ)
- PORTAL DE TRINITAT
- PORTAL DELS BLANQUERS
- PORTAL DEL REAL





**A3** Las Torres de Serranos

Plan of Mancelli, 1608. It is the oldest plan in València known to the date





**A3** Las Torres de Serranos

2. Answer the following test questions. Only one answer is correct:

I- Under the reign of which king were *Torres de Serranos* built?

- a Peter II the Catholic (Pedro II el Católico)
- b Peter III the Great (Pedro III el Grande)
- c Pedro IV the Ceremonious (Pedro IV el Ceremonioso)

II- When were the *Torres* built?

- a 1392-1398
- b 1352-1375
- c 1380-1390

III- Who was the main architect of this building?

- a Pere Compte
- b Pere Balaguer
- c Francesc Baldomar

3. In the Middle Ages, the most common way of construction was using stone, as the builders observed that wooden buildings were easy prey for flames. The need to find artisans dedicated to the work of stone led to the appearance of 'stonecutters' or stonemasons, whose function was to supply this raw material that was later worked to carry out the architectural composition of the building. These stonemasons left lapidary signs, and *Torres de Serranos* are full of them.

Could you find any of these marks? What do you think they could be used for or what could they mean?

We give you an example so you can identify them.



**A3** Palau dels Català de Valeriola

1. Answer the following test questions. Only one answer is correct:

I. What architectural style does the building belong to?

- a Renaissance
- b Gothic
- c Neoclassical

II. Currently the Palace is::

- a Vice Presidency of the Government and Department of Equality
- b Presidency of the Government and Ministry of Culture
- c Ministry of Government and Ministry of Tourism

III. The Català de Valeriola family is from:

- a Burgos and València
- b Castellón and Sevilla
- c Lérida and Navarra



2. The Palau dels Català de Valeriola has the structure of a typical medieval palace. Indicate the four main spaces into which it is divided:





**A3** Plaza de la Virgen

1. You can see that València's **coat of arms** is repeated several times along the route we have taken. It is possible to point it out, for example, in Torres de Serranos, or in the Lonja.

However, throughout its history, València has used more than one coat of arms, which you can discover in the Gothic door of the Cathedral, in the Palau de la Scala or in the Palau de la Generalitat.

Describe the main elements of the three coats of arms that we present to you. Identify the chronology of each one and its main characteristics, similarities, differences and uses.



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A3 Plaza de la Virgen

2. The **Water Court** is the oldest existing justice institution in Europe. Despite the fact that it was probably already in use in Roman times, it were muslim people who developed this organization dedicated to settling the conflicts derived from the irrigation of the Valencian orchard.

Which are the eight mother irrigation channels? Which is considered to be the first of the ditches? What conditions must the trustees fulfill before being elected?

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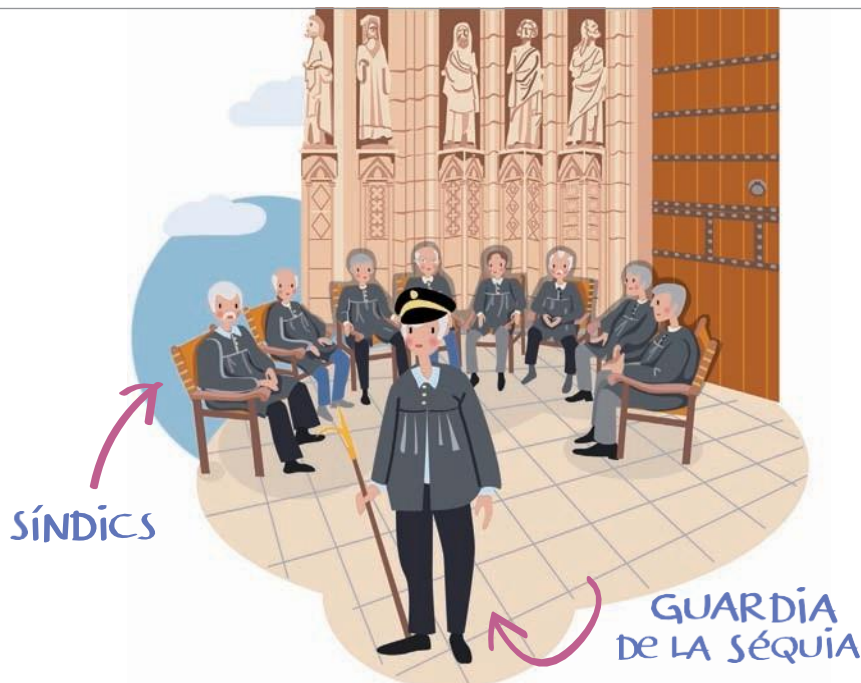
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Did you know? The **Water Court** meets every Thursday, at 12 o'clock. It only exists at the time it meets, and it works by agreement of all parties. The trial is oral and entirely in Valencian.

**A3** Plaza de la Virgen

3. Answer the following test questions. Only one answer is correct.

I- What is the dedication of the Basilica of Valencia?

- a Virgin Mary (Virgen María).
- b Virgin of the Forsaken (Virgen de los Desamparados).
- c Virgin of Pilar (Virgen del Pilar).

II- Why is it called Palau de la Generalitat?

- a The Generalitat is a medieval commission in charge of managing and administering donations and taxes.
- b It is where the government generally meets.
- c It is the medieval commission in charge of discussing the general affairs of the kingdom.

III- Which of the three doors of the Cathedral was built first?

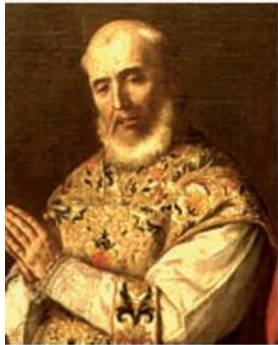
- a Gate of the Palau.
- b Iron Gate.
- c Gate of the Apostles.





A3 Plaza de la Virgen

The baroque door of the Catedral de València is dedicated to the Valencian saints and popes. Identify each one and indicate the two guardians of our city. Why are they considered the main saints of València? Next to each character we describe their representation for you to investigate.



Canon dress with an angel offering him the Jaén miter.



Index finger pointing to the sky, books in hand.



Pope's crown.

With crow or mill wheel.



Iron Gate



Martyr's palm and grill.



Gold cup and gun barrel turned into crucifix.



Pope's crown.



Giving alms to the poor.



**A3** Plaza de la Virgen

Did you know?

The Baroque door of the Catedral has that shape because it was originally built to be viewed from the disappeared Zaragoza street. After the construction of the Plaza de la Reina, its narrow shape lost its meaning, but it gives it a special charm.



5. The first stone of the Catedral was ordered by **Jaume I in 1262**, however, its construction would last almost five hundred years in time until it was finished. In all these years, the temple has undergone numerous changes.

Put in order the evolution of the cathedral according to the construction of its doors, the Miguelete and other elements. Indicate which one is older and why.



Did you know? The Catedral de València was built on top of the old Muslim mosque. The Miguelete, originally, was exempt from the temple.

**A3** Lonja de los Mercaderes

1. **The Lonja de los Mercaderes** was built as a result of the increase in the city's wealth during the 15th century, and is a symbol of the prestige of Valencian society and the medieval commercial revolution. Are the following statements true or false?

Solutions	T	F
- The Lonja de València was built by <b>Pere Compte</b>		
Although it was called <b>The Lonja of silk</b> , its main object of trade was Valencian orange		
The <b>Contracting Room</b> took only 15 years to be built		
The Lonja functioned as a hospital for plague and cholera patients in the 19th century		
The building was ordered to be built by <b>King Ferdinand the Catholic of Aragon</b> to symbolize the prosperity of the city		
The indoor decoration of the Contracting Room represented the Valencian orchard		
The first <b>lletra de canvi</b> was signed in Valencia		



Did you know? The word "Lonja" comes from the Italian **logia**, which means "door", because under these structures merchants used to gather to protect themselves from bad weather. Nowadays, some positions in the Lonja must take an oath of fidelity, as it was done in the Middle Ages.



**A3** Lonja de los Mercaderes

2. Do some research on the operation of the Lonja. What are the most important branches of Valencian trade that have been meeting in the Lonja since medieval times?

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3. Answer the following test questions. Only one answer is correct:

I- What is a *lletra de canvi*?

- a It is a document that guarantees the seller that the buyer will pay his debt.
- b It is a document that served to avoid the dangers that merchants encountered at sea.
- c Both are correct.

II- The construction of the Lonja began in:

- a 1450
- b 1474
- c 1482

I- It has four main spaces:

- a Contracting Room, Prison, Chapel and Garden.
- b Garden, Consulate of the Sea, Contracting Room and Commerce Room.
- c Consulate of the Sea, Contracting Room, Garden and Tower.

4. **Gargoyles** are intentionally grotesque figures that are part of medieval architecture as a decorative but also functional element, since they served to evacuate the rainwater. We can find them not only in the Lonja, but in all the medieval buildings in the city that you have met through this route.

A3 Lonja de los Mercaderes

Which building do these gargoyles belong to? Why do gargoyles have these monstrous shapes?



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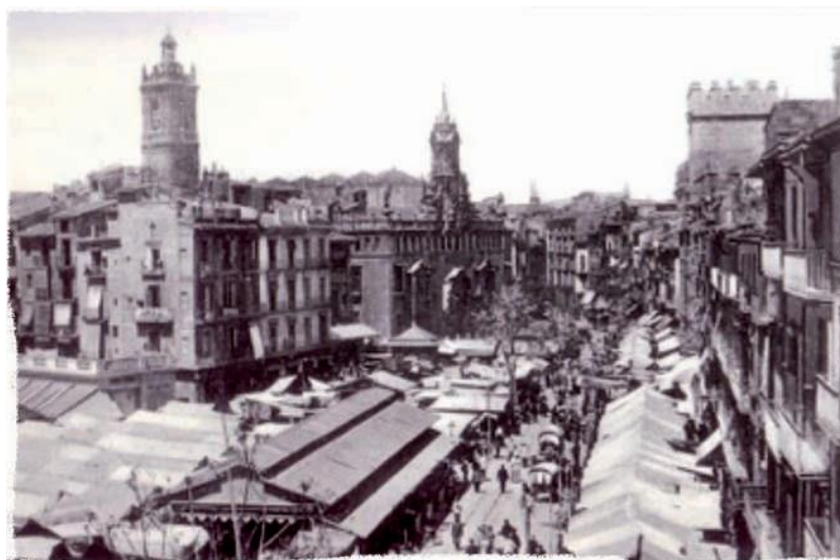
Did you know? They are called gargoyles because they make the noise of a liquid in a tube, *gurgullio*.



**A3** Mercado Central

Did you know?

Although the Mercat Central has been in operation since the 13th century, it was not until the 20th century that the current market was built. Originally, they were open-air stalls.



#### 4 Evaluation

Of the following statements, mark number 5 if you strongly agree, 4 if you quite agree, 3 if you agree a little, 2 if you disagree, and 1 if you strongly disagree.

	1	2	3	4	5
It has been easy for me to follow the explanations of the educator.					
The teaching staff mastered the topics covered.					
The educating staff has adequately resolved the doubts.					
The educating staff has motivated and encouraged us to participate.					
The program has provided me with new knowledge.					
The sessions have been enjoyable and fun.					
I liked the support material.					

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