GLOBAL CITIES:
DIVERSITY & INTEGRATION IN BARCELONA

Instructor John Wilcox

December 27, 2008 – January 13, 2009

http://www.las.illinois.edu/students/international/coursesabroad/winter
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Saturday, Dec. 27, 2008 around midday

Meet at airport in Barcelona
Remain inside terminal in a group immediately after exiting
Do not leave arrivals building
Find Prof. Wilcox.

Bus from airport to University of Barcelona

Visit Tibidabo if time & weather permit

Meet families

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Sunday, Dec. 28, 2008 12 noon

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sun 12/28</th>
<th>12 noon</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meet in front of University for walking tour of Gothic cathedral where you may watch Catalans dance the Sardana, hear music played on traditional Catalan instruments.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Visit Barrio Gótic, Plaza Reial, Ramblas, Colón statue and port area, former Barrio Chino</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Walking tour of the Born area, Fossar de les Moreres (memorial), medieval houses, 17th &amp; 18th C. palaces (Montcada St), Santa Maria del Mar (Catalan Gothic) church</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Continue to Parc Ciutadella – Catalan Parliament House, Doméneec I Montaner-designed building, and sculptures, greenhouses, fountains constructed for 1888 Universal Fair</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Barcelona Personal Overview of City (1960-2006).
Catalan Culture, Language & Literature

1.) My first arrival in late 1950s. Black & white; old-fashioned

1939-1975 Suppression of the Catalan language
suppression of such cultural expressions as the “Sardanas”
Catalan culture is maintained clandestinely

Fascism---Francisco Franco
Catalan customs preserved clandestinely
(Sardanas/still danced on Cathedral square, Sundays at midday)
Men forced to join Fascist party; women, the “sección femenina”
BUT: Barcelona > center of literature and culture > S. American
“Boom” novelists (García Márquez, Vargas Llosa)

2.) My stay in the 1980s—chosen for Olympics (1986) > Olympic installations & village

3.) In the 1990s and after Olympics

4.) From 2000: very expensive city; tourist magnet; immigration

5.) Today: Generalitat has evolved and Catalan rights have been established
Bilingualism (vs monolingualism)
Government of Barcelona has also evolved [comp. relationship between Mayor Daley and Governor of Illinois]

6.) Catalan Language and Literature
development & evolution of the language as educated & cultured speech

(a) During First Centuries After the Birth of Christ
Catalan develops from a form of Vulgar Latin (Hughes p. 58)

(a people with its own sense of possessing a national identity will wish to express itself in its own language)

(literary expression is an essential component for the realization of national identity)

the struggle to transform Catalan into a literary language
(b) 13th Century
Catalan as educated speech and literary language is “created” by Ramon Llull (c. 1235-1316) (Hughes 3.IV pp. 125-40)

(c) 15th Century
Joanet Martorell, *Tirant lo Blanc* (Hughes, p. 136)
Ausias March (c. 1397-1457) (Hughes, p. 137-40)

(d) 1714
Philip V abolishes Catalan university (at Lerida) and creates University of Cervera with the intention of abolishing & erasing Catalan as a language

(e) 19th Century – the “Renaixença” (Renaissance)
1833, “La Patria” (The Fatherland) by Carles Aribau (1798-1862)
(Hughes 4.VII pp. 238-42)
“Un temple antic” (An Ancient Temple) by Manuel Milà i Fontanals (Hughes 4.VIII pp. 247-50)

1859 “Jocs Florals” (Floral Games)
= poetry contests held yearly from 1859 to promote & develop Catalan as a vehicle for sophisticated literary expression
(Hughes 5.VIII pp. 298-306, 339)

1878 *L’Atlantida* by Jacint Verdaguer (1845-1902)
the epic poem of Catalunya
[comp. *Odyssey* or *Paradise Lost*]
the rebirth of the Catalan language as an instrument of national self-definition
(Hughes 6.VI pp. 341-43, 381-83)

1890-93 *Febre d’or* (Gold Fever) by Narcis Oller (1846-1930)
Catalan “realist” novel of the economic boom & bust of the 1880s
(Hughes 6.V pp. 332-35)

Canço popular (Folk Songs)
Recovered from country, or composed
Resuscitation of the native voice of Catalunya
Orfeo catalán
Enric Morera (high brow)
(Hughes 5.VII pp. 295-98, 7.IX pp. 449-55)

Protest Songs
1900-30 important writers in Catalunya (e.g. the poet Joan Maragall, Hughes pp.446-8)
1960ish, Merce Rodoreda, *La plaça del diamant* (*La plaza del diamante, The Time of the Doves*)
from 1975 to present – flowering of literature in Catalan

Novels written in Spanish about Barcelona

Carmen Laforet, *Nada* (Nothingness) 1944
Eduardo Mendoza, *La ciudad de los prodigios* (The City of Marvels) 1988
Carlos Ruiz Zafón, *La sombra del viento* (Shadow of the Wind) 2001
Ildefonso Falcones, *La catedral del mar* (Cathedral by the Sea) 2006

**SPANISH MONARCHS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Monarch/Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1479-1517</td>
<td>Catholic Kings, Ferdinand &amp; Isabel</td>
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<tr>
<td>1517-1556</td>
<td>Charles V (Habsburg)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1556-1598</td>
<td>Philip II (2nd)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1598-1621</td>
<td>Philip III (3rd)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1621-1665</td>
<td>Philip IV (4th)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1665-1700</td>
<td>Charles II (2nd)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1700-1746</td>
<td>Philip V (5th) (Bourbon)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1746-1759</td>
<td>Ferdinand VI (6th)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1759-1788</td>
<td>Charles III (3rd)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1788-1808</td>
<td>Charles IV (4th)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1808-1833</td>
<td>Ferdinand VII (7th)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1833-1868</td>
<td>Isabel II (2nd)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1871-1873</td>
<td>Amadeus of Savoy</td>
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<td>1873-1874</td>
<td>First Republic</td>
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<tr>
<td>1874-1875</td>
<td>Alphonse XII (12th)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1885-1902</td>
<td>Regency of Mary Christine</td>
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<tr>
<td>1902-1931</td>
<td>Alphonse XIII (13th)</td>
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<td>1931-1936</td>
<td>Second Republic</td>
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<tr>
<td>1936-1975</td>
<td>Dictatorship of Francisco Franco</td>
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<td>1975-</td>
<td>Juan Carlos I (1st)</td>
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**No field trip scheduled after class today**
(in order that you can take care of personal business)
The City of Barcelona: founding, development; walls and expansion; cosmopolitanism & globalization

6th Cent. BC  GREEK trading city of Ampuries (Eng. “Emporium”) [Hughes p. 55]

212 BC  ROMANS begin invading Spain (until 415 in control) [Hughes 63-9]
27 BC—AD 14 Barcino founded. Roman remains in Barcelona today
AD 70  first Jewish settlements in Barcino [bar ki no]

AD 400-700  VISIGOTHS invade & control Barcino [Hughes 69-73]
AD 700-800  ARABS control area (and retake in 985) [Hughes 74-77]

800-900  “Wilfred the Hairy,” known as ” Count of Barcelona,” settles & controls this area (Hughes 77-83)
879-911  Sant Pau del Camp
1000-1200  the Ramon Berenguers (I thru IV) are Kings of Catalunya & Barcelona (Hughes 93-104)

13th & 14th Centuries (Hughes, Chapter 3)
Expansion
1229 on  Catalunya’s expansion Eastwards: Sicily, Sardinia, “Naples,” Balearic Isles (Mallorca), N. coast of Africa

City walls (murallas). Ramblas as city edge, as ditch/sewer (“cagallal” Hughes 141; “caganer” 27). Problem of plagues and epidemics. Extension of walls: 1st > 11th centuries; 12th > 14th cents; 16th > 17th cents.

Government (Hughes 120-23)
1249  creation of Consell de Cent (= Council of 100) to govern city of Barcelona evolved over 100 years; lasted 450 years
met in Ajuntament (Ayuntamiento / City Hall)
construction of Casa de la Ciutat; Saló de Cent

1283  creation of Corts Catalanes (Court of Catalunya) to govern Catalunya an oligarchy (nobles, clergy, men of wealth) ruled with King on equal footing (we accept you as King provided you observe our laws, but if not, not) met infrequently but had a permanent committee of 12, called Diputació del General or Generalitat [Hughes 119]
Construction (Hughes 140-54)
Barrio Gótico largest concentration in Europe of buildings from 13th-15th centuries
Saló de Tinell, late 1300s, in Museo de la Ciudad de Barcelona [Hughes 144]; la Catedral [Hughes 154]; Santa María del Mar [Hughes 155]; Santa María del Pi [Hughes 146]

1327 Monasterio de Pedralbes

Drassanes (Shipyards) [Hughes 159-68]
Finished 1378. Ships = trade, commerce and defense

1814 >1868 Building and Industry
1853 Amusement Park (Camps Elisis) built at c/. Aragón @ Paseo de Gracia, turns the 1840s’ dirt road of Paseo de Gracia into a more permanent place

1854-1865
Old (medieval) City walls torn down and plans made for construction of eixample Expansion “Eixample” (Hughes 278-89)
1860 = first stone laid (but little building done until much later in the century)
it was conceived by Cerda as a utopian housing scheme (a model village). Influence of Baron Haussmann (Paris).
Impact of 1863 railway from Plaza Catalunya to Sarria along Rambla de Catalunya (right side of tracks = wealthy; left side of tracks, less so)
Conceived as divisions of 400 blocks with hospital and large park
Divided into units of 100 blocks, which would subdivide into units of 25 neighborhood blocks with their own school, day care . . .
lots of space devoted to gardens

Construction. New buildings.
1860 University of Barcelona [Hughes 347]
1869 Citadel torn down and Ciutadella Park designed
1873 Markets: Mercat del Born; 1876 Mercat San Antoni [Hughes 344-47]

1888-2004
1888. Universal Exposition (new waterfront-Columbus, Paralleleo etc.) [Hughes 362-73]
1929 Second Universal Exposition (Palace on Montjuich built)
1936 Olympic Games cancelled (mention football stadium)
1992 25th world Olympic Games held: coastline N. of city yuppiified
2004 Forum of Nations: remainder of coastline to River Besos gentrified

MODULES #1 & 2 [FIELD TRIP]

| Tuesday | 12/30 | 3:15 pm | Meet in front of University of Barcelona, walk to Plaça Catalunya, down Portal de l’Angel to the cathedral square. |
| 4:00 to 5:30 | MUSEU D’HISTORIA DE LA CIUTAT of Barcelona. |
27 BC—AD 14 Barcino founded. Romans used it as one of their many trading points. 

**Fishing:** Barceloneta industry

**14th Century Shipbuilding:** Drassanes (Shipyards) Finished 1378
[Hughes Chap. 3 sec. VII]
Ships = trade, commerce and defense

**15th Century**

**Trade:** 1398-1479, reign of King Joan II
Massive wealth from world trade (around Mediterranean; Flanders; N. Africa)
1380-92: Barcelona’s Stock Exchange (“La Llotja”) built [Hughes 117]

**Guilds:** emergence & development of workmen’s & artisans’ guilds (Hughes 154-59): Corders (rope spinners), Cotoners (cotton weavers), Dagueria (knife grinders), Fusteria (carpenters), Vidre (glaziers), Agullers (needle makers), Boters (cask m.) Brocaters (brocade m.), Escudellers (shield m.), Mirallers (mirror m.), Semolers (pasta m.) Sabaters (shoe m.)

**Ironmongers:** importance of Ironmongers in Catalunya (Hughes 159)
From 14th to 19th centuries, best in world
e.g. Gaudí bldgs; see collections in Museu Frederic Mares

**Free Trade vs Protectionism:** Political battles between (Biga) wealthy merchants (wanted Free Trade, import of luxury goods) and (Busca) shopkeepers and artisans (wanted protectionism and devaluation of currency) [Hughes 124-25]

1492 the Inquisition; Jews banished (= massive loss of commerce/trade in Catalunya)

**18th Century**

1714—end of War of Spanish Succession.** Catalans had backed the Hapsburgs (Protestants), the losing side (and are politically suppressed for next 150 yrs) [Hughes 180-85]

**Catholic vs Protestant war. In 1700, King of Spain willed his throne to a French Prince, Felipe de Anjou, grandson of Louis 14th, = to the Bourbon Royal House of**

10
France, to create a massive & united Roman Catholic kingdom of France & Spain.

To try to prevent this, the Protestant nations of Holland, Austria & England declared war on France, and the Catalans backed them (=the Protestants). Protestants wanted Archduke Charles of Austria on Spain’s throne. The Protestants lost the war; = Catalunya backed the losers. (But England kept Gibraltar in the peace treaty that ended the war, Treaty of Utrecht.)

However: Catalunya, through port of Barcelona, was allowed to trade with the New World (wine, textiles) [Hughes 194-97]

Indians (name given to those who had been to Latin America and come back rich) returned to Barcelona and built magnificent palaces for themselves, e.g. La Virreina on the Ramblas 99, and Ramblas 8, & Palau Moja 118, (Hughes 201-203)

1854-1865

Old (medieval) City walls torn down and plans made for construction of eixample Industrialization
Barcelona was Spain’s Manchester (England) and industrial belt (Cleveland? Detroit?)

TEXTILES (Hughes 235-37)
Mid 1800s Barcelona world’s 4th largest producer of cotton. City’s wealthy families owed their fortunes to “king cotton” (they suffered from 1862 to 1865 during American Civil War)

MACHINERY (Hughes 253-57)
Joan Güell’s factory, Maquiniste Terrestre, largest machine assembly business in Spain (Hughes 236-37)
1848 first railway in Spain – 18 miles from Barcelona to Mataró (by 1868 U.S.A. had railway linking Atlantic to Pacific) (Hughes 255)
1856 Montruriol invents early version of submarine (Hughes 262-72)

WINE. Culture of vines (Hughes 335-37)
1865 Boom (Hughes 325)
1879 Bust (Hughes 335-37)
Phylloxera beetle
[we will visit Codorniu, a thriving vineyard and modernista cellars on Jan. 11]
1900 to Today

1924  Inauguration of the first line of the Barcelona Metro

Expansion

1929  Second Universal Exposition in Barcelona

1960s & beyond  tourism from North Europe

1992  Olympic Games – its impact on Barcelona

Compare Universal Expositions of 1888 & 1929

1998  Barcelona recognized as world tourist magnet

2004  Barcelona hosts UNESCO’s Universal Forum of Cultures
e.g. of “Torre Voltáica”

INDUSTRY & BUSINESS TODAY

3. Component Parts: numerous firms manufacturing all components used to
assemble automobiles—many exported
4. Design centers for new automobile styles (Renault, Nissan, VW)
5. “Silicon Valley” in Sant Cugat del Valles
6. High Speed trains in Mollet (Thomson. Talgo, Bombier)
7. Pharmaceuticals: e.g. Siemens makes machines for hospitals
8. I + D + I
   (= investigation + design + innovation]
   e. g. for new televisions, cars.
   A Particle Accelera tor will be built in Cerdanyola del Valles (Silicona
   Valles). It will be the most important site for research in Europe
9. Interior Design
10. Architecture

MODULES #2 & 3 [FIELD TRIP]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wed 12/31</th>
<th>2:15 pm</th>
<th>Meet in front of University, Palau de Mar – MUSEU d’HISTORIA de CATALUNYA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>3:00 to 4:30</td>
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New Year’s Eve

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Wed 12/31</th>
<th>9:30 pm to 1 am</th>
<th>Meet at Hotel España (Carrer Sant Pau #9, metro: Liceu)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>New Year’s Eve Dinner (12 grapes - Catalan customs)</td>
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</table>
# New Year’s Day

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Thurs 01/01</th>
<th>TBA Probably 6:00 p.m.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meet in front of University Modernisme &amp; Gaudí: Metro to HOSPITAL DE LA SANTA CREU. Walking tour: Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau – Domenech i Montaner architecture. Sagrada Familia &gt; Paseo de Gracia, Gaudí architecture.</td>
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</table>

(Part of Field Trip for Module 4)
[4a] Barcelona’s Buildings
(visit them on your own or in small groups)

13th Century
Barrio Gòtic: largest concentration in Europe of buildings from 13th-15th centuries
Saló de Tinell (Hughes 143-5; late 1300s, in Museo de la Ciudad de Barcelona)
la Catedral (Hughes 143-47, 150-54, 329)
Santa María del Mar (Hughes 143-47, 151)
Santa María del Pi (Hughes 143-47)

15th Century (massive wealth came from world trade)
Llotja (Hughes 116-17, 197; stock exchange, oldest operating in Europe)
Palaces on c/. Montcada (= Museo Picasso) [Hughes 16, 117-19]

19th Century
Plaça Reial (Hughes 224-26) & Gaudí’s lampposts
Plaça Sant Jaume; Carrer Ferrán (Hughes 209-10, 224)
Siete Puertas (and other mansions built by “indianos” [Hughes 326-32])
—e.g. “Palau de la Virreina” on Ramblas (Hughes 201-202).

Expansion
Ildefons Cerdá’s “Eixample” (Hughes pp. 278-89) [see Module #2]

Construction. New buildings.
1861 Elias Rogent’s University of Barcelona (Hughes 346-47)
Classical symmetry, plus “mudéjar” (Spanish Arabic style) [both bullrings, too]
mixture of romanesque, neo-Arabic, Byzantine & Spanish Renaissance inside
University
1870 Citadel torn down and Ciutadella Park designed (Hughes 358-60)
1874 Mercat del Born (Hughes 344)
1876 Mercat San Antoni (Hughes 343, 345-46)

1888. Universal Exposition (“World Fair”)
Rius i Taulet
Columbus Statue (Hughes 366)
C/. Parallelo (41º 44 north latitude) [Hughes 367]
Hotel Internacional (Hughes 368)-thrown up for World Fair & razed immediately after
Café Restaurant (Hughes 396)
INTERIOR DESIGN: *modernisme*

*Modernisme* (Hughes 391-95)

When? What? Where?

Turn-of-the-century, *fin de siècle*, 1890ish—1910ish

“art nouveau,” “Jugendstil,” “lo stile Liberty”

Liberty’s prints, fabrics

Tiffany lamps etc.

Europe and U.S.A. (where there were wealthy patrons)

Found in art, architecture, literature, music,

Art = Pre-Raphaelites

Architecture = Barcelona

Literature = French (Mallarmé; Maeterlinck)

(“As for living, our servants will do that for us” Huysmans.)

Art for Art’s Sake; decadence; Rubén Darío

Music = Wagner

*modernisme* vs Modernism

In Catalunya, *modernisme* manifests itself in architecture and in interior designs

(ceramics, iron forging, stained glass, fine woodwork, artistic use of brick)

[see Hughes 394-95: Gustavinos brothers’ brilliant craftsmanship in Ellis Island & in The Oyster Bar of Grand Central Station]

[4b] Barcelona’s Architects:

Luís Domenech i Muntaner (1849-1923)

Josep Puig i Cadalfalch (1867-1956)

Antoni Gaudí (1852-1926)

**Luis Domenech i Muntaner** (Hughes 395-404, 459-61)

1880 Editorial Montaner i Simón [Tapies Museum on c/. Aragón]

1888 Café Restaurant (Hughes 396)

Moorish elements, medieval plus industrial iron

1904 Hotel Espanya (where we had New Year’s Eve Dinner)

1905 Casa Lleó Morera (Hughes 398)

(Paseo de Gracia 35)

*modernisme* furniture built specifically

1900ish- Hospital de la Santa Creu i Sant Pau (Hughes 402)

finished 1910; 48 pavillions; takes up 9 blocks of the eixample

1905-1908 Palau de la Música Catalana (We visit on Jan. 2, 2008)
Josep Puig i Cadafalch (Hughes 404-11)
Strict Catalanist, not pan-Spaniard;
Rejected Arab influence, looked to Northern Europe
1895-96 Casa Martí (> “Els 4 Gats” = Catalan expression for “just a few people” = Casas, Rusinyol, Romeu, Utrillo)
@ c/. de Montsió 3
1898 Casa Amatller (Hughes 409)
@ Paseo de Gracia 41
a Catalan Gothic palace (of a chocolate millionaire)
1903-5 Casa Terrades (Casa de les Punxes)
@ c/. Diagonal 416-420 (y c/. Rosselló) = v. top of P de Gracia

(See also, 1899-1901, Casa Macaya, Passeig de San Juan 106;
1902-1904, Palau Quadres [Music Museum] Diagonal 373.)

Antoni Gaudí (Hughes, Chapter 8, pp. 464-541)
1878-79 Plaza Real (lamposts)
1878-85 Casa Vicens
@ c/. de les Carolines 24 (metro Fontana, línea 3)
1884-87 Güell houses
e.g. the Dragon gate in iron
[for what dragon etc. symbolizes, see Hughes p. 483]
1886-91 Palacio Güell
@ c/. Nou de la Rambla 3-5
1884-1926 Sagrada Familia
1898-1904 Casa Calvet
@ c/. de Casp 48 (& Gran Vía)
1904-1906 Casa Batlló
@ Paseo de Gracia 43
1900-1914 Park Güell
1906-1910 Casa Milá (“La Pedrera”)
@ Paseo de Gracia 92 (@ Provenza)
Manzana de la discordia “Block of Discord” (Paseo de Gracia 35, 41, 43)
Casa Lleó Morera (Domenech), Casa Amatller (Puig), Casa Batlló (Gaudí)

**MODULE #4 [FIELD TRIPS]**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fri 01/02</th>
<th>TBA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Meet in front of University, walk to PALAU DE LA MUSICA CATALANA (guided tour of interior)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sat 01/03</td>
<td>Time</td>
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<tr>
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<td>8:30 am</td>
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<td>11:00 to 12:30</td>
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<td>7:30 pm</td>
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<tr>
<th>Sun 01/04</th>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>8:30 am</strong></td>
<td>Meet in front of University. Chartered bus to Figueres.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>11:00 to12:30</td>
<td>FIGUERES, visit MUSEU DALI – guided tour</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1:30 pm</td>
<td>Bus departure from Figueres to.</td>
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<td>2:30 to 3:30</td>
<td>GIRONA – walking tour of Jewish quarter and cathedral.</td>
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<td>4:00 pm</td>
<td>Time to eat lunch (picnic)</td>
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<td>6:30 pm</td>
<td>Bus departure from Girona // Arrival at Barcelona, approx. 7:30</td>
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Soccer game: Barca vs Mallorca
Monday Jan. 5, 2009  11:00 a.m. -12:15 p.m.
MODULE #4c [THEORY]
Barcelona’s Artists: Casas & Rusinyol, Picasso, Dalí & Miró

El Greco (1541-1614)
Velázquez (1599-1660)
Goya (1746-1828)

Turn-of-the Century Painters
Ramón Casas (1866-1932) & Santiago Rusinyol (1861-1931) (Hughes 7.VIII 425-48)

Independent wealth

Casas
Best known for his drawings (Hughes pp. 442-45)
Notable paintings – his social critique
1894 “Garote vil” (Hughes p. 434)
1891 “The Corpus Christi Procession Leaves Santa María del Pi”
1899 “La Carga” (The Charge) (Civil Guard tramples worker)
(comp. Goya’s “Caprichos”)

Rusinyol
The Bohemian
Style: French Impressionist
1894 “The Morphine Addict” (Hughes p. 435)
Cau Ferrat
His studio home
Great collector (ironwork, glass) (Hughes p. 437)
On upper floor of Cau Ferrat we’ll see his triptych allegory of art
(Painting, Music, Poetry)

WE’LL VISIT SITGES AND (exterior of) CAU FERRAT ON Jan 6, 2009

Els Quatre Gats
Built by Puig, one of the 3 main architects of turn-of-the-century Barcelona, as Casa Martí (@ c/. Montsió 3) in 1895-96 (Hughes 440)
Café for Barcelona’s bohemians
Picasso started here!
VISIT THIS BY YOURSELVES IN SMALL GROUPS
Artistic Circle of Saint Luke
(Hughes 8.IV pp. 489-500)
conservative and religious
created as reaction to Els Quatre Gats
Josep Llimona (p. 247 in MNAC catalogue)

PABLO PICASSO (1881-1973)
Early years (1901-1906)
1896 First Communion
1897 Science and Charity
1901 The Two Acrobats
1901 Pierreuse

Blue and Rose Periods (1901-1906)
1903 Poor People on the Seashore
1903 La vie (Life)
1905 The Acrobats
1906 Boy Leading Horse (etc.)

Cubism (1906-1915)
1907 The Ladies of Avinyon
1912 The Fan (of the Bullfighter)
1912 Violin
1913 Violin at a café

Classicism and Surrealism (1916-36)
1923 Pan’s Pipes
1923 The Lovers
1932 Woman with a Flower

War & Politics (1937-53)
1937 Guernica
1939 The Yellow Sweater (with Dora)
1942 Bull’s Head

Late Picasso
1957 “Las meninas” (The handmaidens)
1963 The Artist and his Model

WE’LL VISIT THE PICASSO MUSEUM ON Jan. 9, 2009
**SALVADOR DALI (1904-1989)**

1) **PLACES**
   1) Port Lligat & Cadaqués & Casa Museo  
      Puból-Castell Gala-Dalí  
      Figueras-Museo Dalí

2) **FRIENDS**
   Dalí-Buñuel-Lorca (late 1910s and 1920s)
   1925 Figure of Girl in a Window

3) **WIFE**
   Dalí & Gala
   1929 The Great Masturbator
   1931 The Persistence of Memory

4) **INTERNATIONAL & COSMOPOLITAN ARTIST**
   1934-35 Mae West’s Face
   1936-37 Freud and Dalí
      The Dream
      Soft Construction + Boiled Beans (Premonition of the Civil War)
   1937 Metamorphosis of Narcissus

   “paranoid-critical” method

5) **ATOMIC SCIENCE-DREAMS-ARTIFICATS**
   Picasso // Self obsession
   1952 Galatea of the Spheres
   1951 Christ of St. John of the Cross
   1968- The Hallucinogenic Bullfighter

   (influence of Velázquez)

**WE VISITED THE DALI MUSEUM ON Jan. 4, 2009**
JOAN MIRO (1893-1993)
1914-22.
Surrealism? Impressionism?
See two paintings of towns in Catalunya
Cubism? Surrealism?
See 1918 Still Life and The “masía” (Country House)

1923-29
see Ploughed Land and Catalan Landscape
1925 Head of a Catalan Peasant
1926 Hand Trapping a Bird

1930-35
1935 Man & Woman Standing in front of a Pile of Excrement

1936-41
1940s Woman and Birds
Nocturne/Nightscape
Late Miró
1974 Hope of a Man Condemned to Death

WE’LL VISIT THE MIRO MUSEUM ON Jan. 10 or 11, 2009
**MNAC** (National Museum of Art of Catalunya)

**Romanesque (9th--12th centuries.)**
1123 Altar—St, Mary of Taur

**Gothic (13th--15th cents.)**
Triptych
Altar Piece of Virgin and Apostles (e. g. 1410-1425)

**Renaissance and Baroque (15th – 18th cents.)**
Museum has many paintings of the major artists of the period (Fra Angelico, Titian, Morales, Tintoretto, El Greco, Rubens, Ribera, Zurbarán, Velázquez, Canaletto)
1722-24 Viladomat’s “A Madman Offers his Cape so that the Boy Child St. Francis Might Step on it”

**Modern Art (19TH & 20TH cents.)**
1862-64 Fortuny The Battle of Tetuán
The Vicarage
1871 Urgell Call to Prayer
1877 Vayreda Summer
1890-91 Rusinyol La Galette’s Laboratory
Morphine Addict (in Hughes 435)
1892 Casas Interior Scene in the Open Air
The Vile Garotte (in Hughes 434)
Casas and Friend on a Tandem
1914 Anglada Camarasa Grenadine
1898 Mir Cathedral of the Poor (=Sagrada Familia)
1925 Dali Portrait of His Father

**WE’LL VISIT MNAC ON** Jan 10 or 11, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mon 01/05</th>
<th>1:30 p.m.</th>
<th>Meet at university, walk down Ramblas to Liceu (Opera House) Guided tour</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Meet in front of University for walking tour of the renovated barrios of the city close to University (Raval area, San Pau etc). Walk via former Barrio Chino to Plaza Reial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tues 01/06</strong></td>
<td><strong>10:30</strong></td>
<td>Meet in front of University, train (RENFE) to Sitges</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>12:00 to 1:30</strong></td>
<td>Walk thry Sitges past Santiago Rusinyol’s museum (Cau Ferrat) and past Palau Mar i Cel &amp; museum Romantic</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2:00 to 4</strong></td>
<td>Lunch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>EITHER 5:30 OR (On your own)</strong></td>
<td><strong>5:30</strong></td>
<td>Walk along front at Sitges</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>OR (On your own)</strong></td>
<td>Take train to Barcelona (with Prof. Wilcox and group)</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>OR (On your own)</strong></td>
<td>Trains until 11 pm – to Sants-Estació or Passeig de Gracia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Politics & Political Institutions

   --“we” get by today by not experiencing such violence first hand
   --“we” can neither control nor understand it;
   --notion of “Renaissance Man” (such an ideal is not attainable in today’s world)
   Soccer = microcosm of deep divisions in today’s society/W. civilization
   Post-industrial society’s incapacity to cater to needs / well-being of all its citizens
   Groups/classes of “haves,” “have-less” and “have-nots” (¿yuppies vs hooligans?)
   Barça = Catalán team of the “haves” of this area (in the financial & political sense of “have”)
   Espanyol = “other Catalán” team of this area – from other regions of Spain (Murcia, Andalusia).
   Within each group there are the extremists: we saw the extremist elements with the “other Catalans”
   a small percentage of whom are nationalists; skinheads; ultras; National Socialists whose solutions to social, political and economic problems are violent, anti-semitic, racist (e. g. what Eto’o provokes in them; Kameni, their own goalkeeper)
   (= in Europe & UK, skinheads and football hooligans; in U.S.A. ¿“bikers”?)

2. Why such violent divisions in Spanish society?
   Spain as two nations
   Conservatives who historically rejected what was happening in other European countries and insisted on the values of Spanish Catholic Church, the Armed Forces and the extremely wealthy landowners (= “Oligarchy”).
   Liberals inspired by democratic institutions of England, France, U.S.A.
   Today, the conservatives are in opposition, the “Partido Popular” headed by Rajoy (formerly by Aznar); the liberals are in power, the “Partido Socialista” headed by Zapatero (formerly Felipe González)
   In Barcelona; C i U vs Coalition of left (mention Pujol. Maragall, Montilla, Hereu)
   For much of her history Spain has been ruled with the iron fist of a conservative or despotic Monarch or a fascist Dictator
   Now and again = a more liberal attempt at government
**1860-1910**

Events in Spain in general
Queen Isabel II loses throne in the “glorious” 1868 revolution.
(Her father was a despotic King.) Spaniards turn to an Italian, Amadeo de Saboya, who sticks it out for 2 years, 1871-73, and leaves in disgust. They then try out their Ist Republic, which lasts for one year, 1873-74, after which Queen Isabel’s son, Alfonso 12th, is made king and reigns relatively successfully from 1877-85 (“The Restoration”), when he dies of a respiratory disease. The crown passes to his baby son, Alfonso 13th, whose mother, María Cristina, rules for him as Regent until he becomes of age in 1902.

Alfonso 13th reigns until 1931
1929 Elections. K. Alfonso XIII abandons Spain for Rome
1931-1936 Second Republic

**1936-1939**

Spanish Civil War
Federico García Lorca shot to death (body to be exhumed)
Barcelona – many bloody battles; Mussolini’s bombers; Refugios (= bomb shelters) built
International Brigades. George Orwell (*Homage to Cataloña*) see on Ramblas, “Café Moka” where Orwell was shot

**1939-1945**

Dictatorship of Francisco Franco World War II. Fascism: Hitler, Mussolini, Franco Spain’s “Banda Azul” (Blue Brigade)

**1939-1975**

Suppression of the Catalan language
suppression of such cultural expressions as the Sardanas, etc.
Catalan culture is maintained clandestinely
Spain ostracized internationally.
US Bases (no Marshall Plan) (1953);
Admitted to UN (1956)

1969 Franco selects his successor: Prince Juan Carlos de Borbón

1973 Basque political prisoner garroted > outcry in civilized world

1975 Nov. 20th death of Francisco Franco
Juan Carlos > King

1975-1977 drafting of the Spanish Constitution
1977 legalization of Communist Party
recognition of languages other than Castilian
creation of “autonomous” regions that constitute Spain

1977 first democratic elections in Spain since 1936
creation/evolution of two major political parties. Over the next decade: left-of-center (PSOE) and right-of-center (PP). Amazing lack of support for Communist Party

1981 attempted coup d'état in Madrid. Role of King Juan Carlos
1982 General elections bring left-of-center party under Felipe González to power; re-elected often until
1996 right-of-center party elected (Aznar)
2004 left of center elected (Zapatero)
2008 (March) left of center re-elected (Zapatero)

1982 to present—we deceived ourselves into believing that the two Spains had died a politically correct death. The PP lost the last two elections and do all they can doing all they can to undermine the present government.

In first week of January, 2006, José Mero Aguado, an army General, in a public speech warned that the Army would have to take back power. In January 2008, the Archbishops of Spain organized massive demonstrations against the democratically elected, left of center government 3 months before the elections.

So the 2 Spains are still there and they manifest themselves in different ways (one of which we saw in the Olympic Stadium).

Another profound problem are the Basque separatists.

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CATALUNYA’S DIVISIVE & UNSTABLE MODERN HISTORY

3. Democratic and Anti-democratic movements in Barcelona & Catalunya
AD 1076 “Usatges” (written Bill of Rights; 1st in West) [Hughes 96-7] 100 years before England’s Magna Carta

Government (Hughes 120-23) (See Coursepack Module #6 p. 26)
1249 creation of Consell de Cent (=Council of 100) to govern city of Barcelona
1283 creation of Corts Catalanes (Court of Catalunya) to govern Catalunya
15th Century Political battles between (Biga) wealthy merchants (wanted Free Trade, import of luxury goods) and (Busca) shopkeepers and artisans (wanted protectionism and devaluation of currency) [Hughes 124-25] [& Coursepack Module #3 p. 9]

Recent Historical Protest & Violence in Barcelona (Hughes 415-24)
1893, Santiago Salvador detonates 2 bombs in Liceu & kills 22 people (Hughes 418-20)
1896, July 7: Corpus Christi procession bombed at Santa María del Mar. Several scapegoats garroted. Europe shocked by trials. Italian anarchist travels to Spain and assassinates Prime Minister (Cánovas). (Hughes 421-22)
1909. Semana Trágica. Strikes & protests against Spain’s war in Morocco. 2000 inhabitants of Barcelona were put on trial. 5 were condemned to death, including F. Ferrer i Guardia. (Hughes 522-25)
Recent Historical Conservative Movements in Barcelona & Catlaunya


In rural areas, reactionary ideas opposed to Barcelona (city) and to monarch in Madrid (= Carlists).

Some Catalans (Pi i Margall) favor republican federalism; want a separate state.

A majority of Catalans developed a regional conservatism, to preserve the ancient rights of Catalunya; to protect their trade from foreign competition; these are loyal to Madrid.

Latter are influenced by Catholic view of life, religion, conduct and politics; by the belief in the house and home nucleus (“casa pairal”/patriarchal house), by authority of male head of household, and of views of the clergy (see Hughes 6.II, 6.III, 7.1)

Recent Political Changes

1932 Barcelona recognized as capital of the Principality of Catalunya (which it had lost in 1714)

1975-1977 drafting of the Spanish Constitution

1977 legalization of Communist Party

recognition of languages other than Castilian

creation of “autonomous” regions that constitute Spain

Generalitat has evolved and Catalan rights have been established

Covergencia I Unió and Pujol (link to Barça and the Catalán “haves”)

Bilingualism (vs monolingualism)

Government of Barcelona has also evolved (mention Maragall > Clos > Montilla, Hereu [comp. relationship between Mayor Daley and Governor of Illinois]

MODULE #5 [FIELD TRIP]

| Wed 01/07 | 12:45 | Meet in front of university, |
| TBA | Visit Ajuntament (Barcelona Town Hall), including Consell de Cent |
| TBA | Visit Sagrada Familia |
Thursday, Jan. 8, 2009   11:00-12:15 p.m.
MODULE #6 [THEORY]

BARCELONA’S EXTERNAL RELATIONS
WITH SPAIN & REST OF WORLD
(Hughes, Chap. 2, 55-104)

Question: what existed in Catalunya (N. E. Spain) before emergence of Barcelona proper?
Numerous & different tribes on the Peninsula (Altamira caves, 1005)
Celts from north (Europe)
Arabs from south (N. Africa)
Laietani (Bronze Age) (> Vía Layetana)
Phoenecians

EVOLUTION OF THIS AREA
6th cent BC Greeks Emporion
what did “we” get from Greek civilization?

212 BC Romans invade via Emporion
Romans control Peninsula until AD 419
what did “we” get from Roman civilization?

27 BC—AD 14 Barcino founded
Roman remains in Barcelona today
AD 70 Jews first settle in Barcino

Celtiberians: Iberian tribes of N. African origin mixed with Celts and married Romans

AD 300 Christianity spreads thru Roman Empire
AD 312 Christianity > official religion

AD 400 Invasion of the Barbarians
Vandals, Suevans, Alans
AD 409 Visigoths (Goths), 70 to 300,000 of them
Visigoths control Peninsula until AD 711
AD 415 Visigoths set up court in Barcino
Arianism (religion outlawed in 6th cent AD)
Hereditary monarchy

AD 711 Arabs cross into southern Spain
AD 718 Arabs reach Poitiers (stopped by Charles Martel)
AD 801  Arabs driven out of Barcino
          The Franks under Charlemagne push Arabs back beyond Ebro

¿AD 850—898? **Wilfred the Hairy**, Count of Barcelona, subject to Franks (Hughes 80-81); Wilfred killed a dragon that the heathens had left in Catalunya. Louis the Pious dipped his fingers in Wilfred’s blood and wiped them on a gold shield to produce the reda and yellow of the Catlan flag. (Problem: Louis was already dead before Wilfred was born!)

AD 985  July 6, Arabs recapture Barcelona

**AD 1049**  King Ramón Berenguer I conquers all Catalunya
**AD 1076**  “Usatges” (written Bill of Rights; 1st in West)
**AD 1134**  Ramón Berenguer IV marries Aragon princess
          Aragon brought into Catalunya (against Castille & León)

EXPANSION & POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT OF THIS AREA
13th & 14th Centuries (Hughes Chapter 3)

**Expansion**
**1229**  Catalunya’s expansion Eastwards (Sicily, Sardinia, “Naples,” Balearic Isles [Mallorca], N. coast of Africa)

**Government** (Hughes 120-23)
**1249**  creation of Consell de Cent (=Council of 100) to govern city of Barcelona evolved over 100 years; lasted 450 years met in Ajuntament (Ayuntamiento) construction of Casa de la Ciutat; Saló de Cent

**1283**  creation of Corts Catalanes (Court of Catalunya) to govern Catalunya an oligarchy (nobles, clergy, men of wealth) ruled with King on equal footing (we accept you as King provided you observe our laws, but if not, not) met infrequently but had a permanent committee of 12, called Diputació del General or Generalitat

**15th Century**
          Political battles between (Biga) and (Busca)
          (See Module # 3 p. 9; & Module #5 p. 23)

POLITICAL REPRESSION OF THIS AREA
OPPRESSION, DECADENCE, REPRESSION vs MODERNIZATION

**1492.** Los Reyes Católicos (1479-1517), the Catholic Kings, Ferdinand & Isabel of Aragon & Castile, oppress Catalunya the Inquisition; Jews banished (= massive loss of commerce/trade in Catalunya)
1652. Guerra de los Segadores (“Els Segadors,” / The Reapers)
Count Duke Olivares (Philip IV’s minister) represses Barcelona & Catalans
Catalans backed the French monarch against the Spanish monarch (sick of way
Madrid treated them).
French abandoned them and Catalan troops were starved into surrender

1714. September 11
End of the War of Spanish Succession
Catalans backed Hapsburg monarch against Spanish monarch (Philip V)
Catalans lost and Barcelona surrendered to King of Spain
September 11 = national day of Catalunya (compare July 4)
Day Catalan armies were defeated by Phillip 5th. One of rebel, Catalan
leaders, Monargues, was hanged & quartered, so were his chief officers.
Their heads were set upon poles at city’s main gates. Monargues’s head
remained there for 12 years. Many resisters buried in mass grave alongside
Santa María del Mar church, where a monument was erected in 1974.
150 years of repression ensue
Citadel Fort (“Ciutadella”) built to control inhabitants of Barcelona
Enlarged (Bourbon) city walls of Barcelona constructed
However: Catalunya, through port of Barcelona, was allowed to trade with the
New World (wine, textiles)
Indianos (name given to those who had been to Latin America and come back
rich) returned to Barcelona and built magnificent palaces for themselves, e.g.
La Virreina on the Ramblas, and Ramblas 8 and 18
(See Module # 3, p. 10, Module 4a, p. 13) (Hughes 201-202)

1814
End of Peninsular War (of Napoleon’s invasion of Spain)
During Peninsular War (Napoleonic War), Britain blockaded Barcelona to prevent
trade with New World = economic depression (1800-1814) – canons at Sitges
A violent war in Catalunya. Gives us the word guerrilla (Hughes 206)

Anticlericalism (Hughes 208-237)
1835 convents burnt
1836 “desamortización” [disentailment] = Mendizábal laws = Church property in
Spain appropriated by Government and sold off to best bidder. (Hughes 218-23)
80% of church property in Barcelona was so disposed of
Buildings constructed on grounds of former convents & churches: la Boquería,
el Liceu, Palau de la Música Catalana.

Social Idealism. (Anarchism, Utopianism).
Workers migrate to Barcelona to work in factories
Squalid housing thrown up in such areas as Sants
Atrocious living and working conditions lead to unrest, protests, uprisings
e.g. in 1843 “Jamancia” (Pastry Cooks’ Revolt): workers and small shopkeepers rose up to protest city taxes – stormed the Citadel & were defeated; 19 executed by firing squad (Hughes 232-33)

1862. 370,000 slaves owned by Catalan companies in Cuba; The 1886 anti-slavery laws excluded Cuba and Puerto Rico.

1900. Atrociously low daily wage. Women and children exploited in factories. Law forbidding child labor was ignored.

Long workday. 10-12 hours; 70 hours, Sundays included; only in 1918-19 did conditions improve.

Poor health results: 1 child in 5 dies before age 1; TB, smallpox, typhus, anemia proliferate (Hughes Chapter 5, 253-60)

Utopianism. Numerous utopian idealists emerged in Europe.
In Barcelona, E. Cabet’s A Voyage to Icaria (written in France in 1839) was very influential (see Hughes p. 260).

One group from Barcelona abandoned Spain for U.S.A. intending to establish a utopian (“Icarian”) community; first, Louisiana (had been sold swamp land!) and then on to Nauvoo, IL (see Hughes p. 260).

Anarchism. Pi i Margall influenced by philosophy of Proudhon and Bakunin (as State enslaves human beings & Church assumes they are bad, tear them down)
Anarchism wanted to appeal not just to workers (who would grow fat from Capitalism)
but to educated classes and alienated youth. So, Marxists expelled the Anarchists.

1869 beginning of anarchism in Barcelona. It grew throughout 1890s
[Neither the Conservative nor the Liberal political parties in Spain helped to ameliorate the conditions of the peasants or the industrial workers; after “desamortización” the Church abandoned them for aristocracy and upper-middle classes.] (Hughes, chapter 7. VI, 415-22)

for Recent Historical Protest & Violence in Barcelona
see Coursepack Module #5 p. 23

Barcelona in 20th Century: gradual progress & regress e.g.
1924 Inauguration of the first line of the Barcelona Metro

1929 Second Universal Exposition in Barcelona

1931-1936 Second Republic
1932 Barcelona recognized as capital of the Principality of Catalunya (which it had lost in 1714)

1936-1939 Spanish Civil War
Federico García Lorca shot to death (body to be exhumed 2005?)

1936-39 Barcelona – many bloody battles – horrendous air raids fr. Italians
International Brigades. George Orwell (Homage to Cataluña)

1939-1975 Dictatorship of Francisco Franco
World War II. Fascism: Hitler, Mussolini, Franco
Spain’s “Banda Azul” (Blue Brigade)

1939-1975
suppression of the Catalan language
suppression of such cultural expressions as the Sardanas, etc.
Catalan culture is maintained clandestinely
Spain isolated – but U.S. bases established in early 1953.

1956 Spain admitted to membership of United Nations
1969 Franco selects his successor: Prince Juan Carlos de Borbón
1973 Basque political prisoner garroted > outcry in civilized world
1975 Nov. 20th death of Francisco Franco. Juan Carlos > King

1975-1977 drafting of the Spanish Constitution
1977 legalization of Communist Party
recognition of languages other than Castilian
creation of 19 “autonomous” regions that constitute Spain
Andalucía, Aragón, Asturias, Islas Baleares, Canarias, Cantabria, Castilla y León, Castilla la Mancha, Cataluña, Extremadura, Galicia, Comunidad de Madrid, Región de Murcia, Navarra, País Vasco, La Rioja, Comunidad Valenciana, Ceuta, Melilla

membership of NATO & of European Union –solidified democracy

1980-present
Generalitat has evolved and Catalan rights have been established
Covergencia I Unió and Pujol (link to Barça and the Catalán “haves”)
Bilingualism (vs monolingualism)
Ajuntament: Government of Barcelona has also evolved (mention Maragall >Clos > Hereu) [comp. relationship between Mayor Daley and Governor of Illinois]

MODULE #6 [FIELD TRIP]

| Thurs 01/08 | 12:45 | Meet at university  
|            |      | Visit Refugio # 307 (Rambla de San Pau |

I. SOLUTIONS

I.1 Forum 2004’s ideals (e.g. the solar panel)
   turn a city into a habitable space; e.g. massive solar panel “Torre Fotovoltaica”

   Multinationals with offices in Barcelona
   Solid economic infrastructure in Catalunya for national & multinationals to exploit
   Tourism & hotel sectors. Convention business
   Barcelona attracts business meetings/congresses – low costs
   1990: 100,000 > 2004: 325,000 attendees
   Catalan Cuisine: Ferrán Adriá and “El Bullí”
   “Barça” as a Franchise

Throughout Catalunya:

Energy & Industry
   Factories: metallurgy, petrochemical, mineral, iron & steel, mechanical, paper, automobile, textile, food, cement, furniture, glass, ceramic, tanning, wine

Textile manufacturing
   Textile colonies (e.g. Colonia Güell) sprung up 1920-1930
   Employed 300,000 men, women, children. 5,000 today (2002)
   (2005: 150th anniversary of the Nov. 21 1855 law that authorized creation of textile colonies)
   (Today: patterns designed in Barcelona but made in India)
   (There is a textile museum on the Ramblas.)

Agriculture
   Crops: wheat, barley, maize, rice, grapes, olives, legumes, potatoes, vegetables, citrus fruit, flowers, sunflower, pears, apples, peaches, hazelnuts

Animals: cows, sheep, goats, pigs, horses

Fishing

I.3. Multiculturalism in Barcelona
I.4. **European Union**
Catalunya’s and Barcelona’s relationship with EU
2004: pressure group formed between Catalunya, Aragon, Balearic Islands, and
the two most southern regions of France to lobby in Brussels
Catalán now one of the approved languages for us in political discussion of
meetings of the European Union

II. PROBLEMS

II.1 **Homeless**
2003 statistics. 25% women (also with babies); 45% between 26 & 44 yrs.

II.2 **Immigration (e.g. Raval district)**
recent statistics (Mar 3, 2005): 2% of pop. of Barcelona from Morocco

1993 Beginnings of immigration from N. Africa, Latin America, Asia
2004 statistics: **200,000 foreigners registered in Barcelona**
(pop. of Barcelona is around 4 million)
53% < Americas (mainly Central & South)
22% < Europe
15.4% < Asia
9.4% < Africa

**Immigration: now also from former USSR territories**
Prostitution

**Illegal immigration: the “pateros / pateras”**
more in 2004 than ever before; daily occurrence
drop in 2005
Spaniards’ negative view of immigrants: 1996, 8%; 2004, 32%; 2005 60%

**2005 Foreign Workers’ Normalization Process**
Spain-wide: 6 out of every 10 residents of Spain who signed up to pay
“taxes” were immigrants

Immigrants in Spain (2005) (from *La Vanguardia* Nov 9, 2005)
42% Latinamerica
17% E. Europe
16% European Union
15% Morocco
6% Asia
3% Subshara
1% other
II.3 Violence Against Women

II.4 Terrorism

2004, March 11 bombing of Atocha train station in Madrid
Arrest in Barcelona’s Raval district of suspected terrorists (Nov. 2004)
Report Jan. 2006: Islamic terrorist cells in Catalunya send suicide bombers to Irak

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<td>1:00</td>
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<tr>
<td>TBA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meet in front of university, walk to Plaça Sant Jaume, and down calle Princesa to carrer Montcada (Medieval palaces)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Visit Museo Picasso</td>
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<tbody>
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<td>Sat 01/10</td>
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<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
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<td>a. m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meet in front of university, metro to Plaça Espanya, walk up Montjuic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Walk up escalators to visit the ‘MNAC’ MUSEUM NATIONAL ART OF CATALONIA (Romanesque, Medieval &amp; Modern Art)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit Olympic area on Montjuic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Visit FUNDACIO MIRÓ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[metro to Parallel (Line 2 Purple), funicular railway up to/down from Montjuic]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MODULE #4c [FIELD TRIP]</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sun 01/11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. m.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meet in front of University</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Train to Sitges (weather permitting)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And/or visit la Pedrera and Parque Güell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soccer game in Olympic Stadium: Español vs. ?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# [FIELD TRIP]
## Monday, Jan. 12, 2009

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:45 am</td>
<td>Meet in front of University of Barcelona, chartered bus to:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:00 to 12:15</td>
<td>MONTSERRAT (visit the area, church and museum)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:00 pm</td>
<td>Time to have lunch (picnic or <em>cafeteria</em>). Montserrat choir singing in the church (optional) leaving Montserrat immediately afterwards</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 pm</td>
<td>CODORNIU (Guided tour and video)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 pm</td>
<td>Arrive at Caves Codorniu. Observe wine-making process, watch video of history of Codorniu family business in Catalunya and development as an international company.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:30 pm</td>
<td>Tour bus leaves Codorniu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arrival BCN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Tuesday, Jan. 13, 2008

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Activity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>06:00 am (SHARP!)</td>
<td>Meet in front of University. Bus leaves for airport.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
History of Spain (in a Nutshell!)

(1) original settlers; nomadic tribes; traders: Phoenicians, Greeks (celtiberians)
(2) 218-419: Romans
(3) 414-711: Visigoths
(4) 711 > 1234 > 1492: Arabs
(5) 774-1491: the “Reconquest”
(6) 13\textsuperscript{th} > 15\textsuperscript{th} centuries: formation of states of Castille, León, Cataluña, Aragón.

(7) 1479-1517: the “Catholic Kings,” Ferdinand & Isabel
(8) 16\textsuperscript{th} century:
  1517-1556, Charles 5\textsuperscript{th} (conquest of “New” World)
  1556-1598, Philip 2\textsuperscript{nd} (Spanish Armada)
(9) 17\textsuperscript{th} century (“Decadence”)
  1598-1621, Philip 3\textsuperscript{rd}
  1621-1665, Philip 4\textsuperscript{th} (Velázquez)
  1665-1700, Charles 2\textsuperscript{nd} (the “Bewitched”)

(10) 18\textsuperscript{th} century ("Enlightened Despotism"—Bourbon dynasty)
  1700-1746, Philip 5\textsuperscript{th}
  1746-1759, Ferdinand 6\textsuperscript{th}
  1759-1788, Charles 3\textsuperscript{rd}
  1788-1808, Charles 4\textsuperscript{th} (Goya)

(11) 19\textsuperscript{th} century (political instability)
  \{1803-1812\}, Joseph Bonaparte (Napoleon’s brother)
  1812-1833, Ferdinand 7\textsuperscript{th}
  1833-1868, Isabel 2\textsuperscript{nd}
  1871-1873, Amadeus of Savoy
  1873-1874, First Republic
  1874-1885, Alphonse 12\textsuperscript{th}
  1885-1902, Regency of Mary Christine

(12) 20\textsuperscript{th} century
  1902-1931, Alphonse 13\textsuperscript{th}
  1931-1936, Second Republic
  1936-1939, Spanish Civil War
  1939-1975, dictatorship of Francisco Franco
  1975-present, democracy (finally!)
Tentative Bibliography

Barcelona
http://olympicstudies.uab.es

Catalunya
Orwell, George. *Homage to Catalonia*. (most recent ed.)

**Spain**

**Globalization**
http://yaleglobal.yale.edu (= Yale Global Magazine synthesis of articles on global issues)

**Literature**
Laforet, Carmen. *Nada* (“Nothingness”)
Mendoza, Eduardo. *La ciudad de los prodigios* (“The City of Marvels”)
Rodoreda, Merce. *La plaza del diamante* (“The Time of the Doves”)
Zafón, Carlos Ruiz, *La sombra del viento* (“The Shadow of the Wind”)
Ildefonso Falcones, *La catedral del mar* (The Cathedral by the Sea)

**Civil War**
Orwell, George. *Homage to Catalonia*. (most recent ed.)

**Art**
Dalí, Salvador
Gaudí, Antoni
Miró, Joan
Picasso, Pablo
Tapies, Antoni
Puig i Cadafalch, Josep (= one of the three major architects)
I find the art editions published by Taschen to be both useful and well produced.


**Music. Poetry.**


**Architecture**


*International Journal of Iberian Studies.*
Encyclopaedias in English, most recent editions, such as Britannica, Columbia etc.

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Football (i.e. Soccer)

IDEAS FOR PAPERS
Dalí or Gaudí or Picasso
Barcelona’s Artists: Gaudí, Picasso, Miró, Dalí:
Architecture and Art in Barcelona
Architecture of Lluís Domènech i Muntaner
Architecture of Josep Puig i Cadafalch
Barcelona in the late 1800s
Musical Culture in Barcelona
Classical Music in Barcelona
Novel of Barcelona (Nothingness &/or Time of the Doves &/or City of Marvels &/or Shadow of the Wind)
Expansion of City of Barcelona (from Roman times to today)
Development of the City of Barcelona
Ildefons Cerdá and the Urban Renewal of a City
European Union (& Spain & Catalunya)
Catalan Nationalism
Catalan Culture
Early History of the Settlement of Catalunya & Barcelona
Barcelona & Civil War (Orwell etc)
Barcelona’s Business & Commercial Center
Immigration in Spain and Catalunya
Development of Trade, Commerce and Business in Barcelona
Economic Impact of the 1992 Olympic Games
Catalunya’s Three Major Wars
Architecture and Urbanism in Barcelona
Politics in Barcelona
Landscapes and Gardens in Barcelona
History of Nationalism in Spain
Muslims in Spain (Historically and Today)
Judaism in Spain  
Judaism in Barcelona and Gerona  
History of Soccer (esp. in Barcelona)  
1992 Olympic Games (Impact on Barcelona)  
The Spanish Civil War (focus on Barcelona and Cataluña)  
Anarchism  
Homelessness  
Immigration

**ADDITIONAL MUSEUMS AND SITES TO SEE**

Ceramics Museum (and decorative arts)  
Maritime Museum  
Frederic Mares Museum  
Thyssen-Bonemisza Collection, Palace of Pedralbes  
Museum of Contemporary Art  
Center of Contemporary Culture  
Tapies Foundation  
Caixa Forum

Barcelona Football Club Museum  
Monastery of Pedralbes  
Music Museum  
Archeological Museum  
Zoology Museum  
Science Museum  
Egyptian Museum

Juke Box & Mechanical Toy Museum  
Perfume Museum  
Textile Museum  
Hearse Museum  
Wax Museum  
Chocolate Museum  
Wax Museum

Walks / Visits  
Gracia (Paseo and barrio)  
Parc Güell  
Sagrada Familia  
La Pedrera  
Casa Batllo

Cathedral  
Santa María del Mar  
Santa María del Pi
Cemetery Sud-Oest
Olympic Port & beaches
Olympic Stadium
Barceloneta

Tibidabo (and Sacred Heart Temple)
Aquarium
Zoo
“Golondrinas” (= trip round Port in small boat)
“Fuente mágica” at Plaza España (Light and Sound show, Fri. Sat. Sun. 8:00—12:00 pm)
Pueblo Español
Montjuich Gardens; Fort etc.