Barcelona and Montjuïc
Work Booklet

Name: ________________________________

Third / Fourth

Camp d’Aprenentatge de Barcelona

Name: ________________________________
Educational material elaborated by the Camp d’Aprentatge de Barcelona and published for educational purposes. It is possible to make copies of the material towards that end.
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[BARCELONA AND MONTJUIC]

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1. Montjuic, home of Barcelona.
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Required material:

Individual
• Pencil case (with pencils, pens, markers...)
• Hardcover folder
• This booklet

Group
• Map of Barcelona
• Camera
• Binoculars

Pay attention…

• Throughout this booklet you will find various symbols that specify the kind of work you have to do for each activity:

- Respond, write and read during activity
- Respond, write and read at center or home
- Observe, watch, examine, read
- Take photos
- Search, consult, investigate
- Draw
- Computer activity
We could consider the mountain of Montjuïc (173m), located between the city and the sea, as the home of Barcelona; together with Tibidabo (Serra de Collserola) it is one of the mountains that gave it its character.

Its name etymologically derives from the Mons Judaicum (Jewish mountain), due to the presence of a Jewish cemetery at the foot of the mountain. According to other sources, Montjuïc evolved from the era of Roman domination as Mons Iovis (Mount of Jupiter).

Remainders of the Iberian population (13th-12th c. B.C.) have been found there, the names of Laiet and Barkeno on Iberian coins referring to the origin of the city. Grand silos of this population — primarily underground — were found at Camí de l’Esparver in 1946. Until the high Middle Ages mixed populations of Laietans (Iberians) and Latins (Romans) lived together here.

Their numerous quarries (the last one was closed in the 20th century) provided the raw materials with which the buildings of the city could be built, from the first Roman walls to the Eixample buildings of Medieval palaces and churches (such as Santa Maria del Mar).

In the 6th century A.C., the mountain of Montjuïc and its Iberian settlements were located around the sierra of Marina, between the rivers Rubricatus (Llobregat) and Betulonica (Besós), which at the time had a coastline profile entirely different from now. To the West of Montjuïc, long beaches, and, between the mountain and the hill later called Taber (today the Paradis street and surroundings), a little bay allowed the sea to enter the interior grounds, well beyond the workings of the actual coastal current.

Facing the sea, on top of the hill, the Roman Barcino was established. Subsequently, the sea gradually withdrawing, alternating landscapes of islands and lagoons were created. The marine regression continued and new areas of land appeared that were occupied by houses and gardens. From then until now, the history of Barcelona has been an ongoing courtship between sea and land; a relation that permitted a constant confluence of peoples and cultures that has given the city its undeniable cosmopolitan and Mediterranean flavor.

Font: Les platges i el litoral de Barcelona

Locate and mark your county on the map of Catalonia. Write the name of each county traversed during the journey.
Geological description

The mountain of Montjuïc presents to us some major geological attractions, some of which are still accessible today. Geologically speaking, Montjuïc is constituted by a thick layer of detrital sedimentary rocks of Miocene (Cenozoic or Tertiary Era) of a fundamentally maritime character.

If we observe its shape we can see that the layers are tilted. The Eastern side drops sharply towards the sea, while the Western side has a gentle slope. This is due to the fact that, while the materials from the seabed accumulated horizontally, the strata were tilted due to the effects of orogeny, the forces that drive mountains, and formed a fault at the seaside.

The mount of Montjuïc constitutes one of the prime sites for the study of marine Miocene, both due to its proximity to Barcelona and the variety of its fossils. Those fossils used to be easily accessible, but are getting more difficult to find due to the increase of a cement surface and the construction of several gardens, museums and sport centers.

Towards the middle of the Tertiary era the Pyrenees began to form as well as other Catalanian mountain ranges (Alpine orogeny). Back then the Barcelona area was covered by seawater. Clay is found in the subsoil of the city due to this. Marine fossils can be found at Montjuïc, primarily bivalves, gastropods, sea urchins.

During the Miocene, in the middle of the Tertiary era, the Montjuïc area was largely a sedimentary basin filled with fine sand, from the Northern rivers and marine currents coming from Maresme.

The landscape was shaped like an island that suffered partially the glaciations of the Quaternary era. Later the island was united with the coast and formed the actual mountain.

The mount of Montjuïc is constituted by a rock called sandstone. This rock is composed of siliceous grains, because of which it is so resistant to the passage of time. It is popularly known as the Montjuïc stone.
The city spreads over a slightly inclined plane that extends from the skirt of Collserola towards the sea. Its ground is secured by the strong support of various rocks, of diverse geological times. The most ancient materials can be seen at the Serra de Collserola and hills (Paleozoic), especially slate, limestone and granite. The Area of Barcelona also has a granite plinth and Paleozoic materials, on top of which the tertiary (conglomerates, clays, limestone, sand, marl and sandstone) and quaternary deposits were situated at the more superficial part. At the end of the tertiary the Montjuïc and Tàber mountains emerged, as well as the Area of Barcelona. During the Quaternary the Area was covered by materials provided by Collserola, brought by rivers (gravel, red clay and red mud) and river deltas, which consisted of river-washed materials (gravel, sand and silt). With time, these materials also comprised the beaches of our coastline.

Source: catalog of the exhibition Barcelona Funciona, 1987
Mark the geomorphic units by putting the corresponding numbers on the map and redraw the borders of Barcelona with different colors.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Geomorphic Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Serralada de Collserola</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mar Mediterrània</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Riu Besòs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Riu Llobregat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Montjuïc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Turons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Pla</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Localize the images indicated in the picture and, with the help of the information found on the following pages, identify those that do not yet carry a name.
[3.1] [Orientation]

Mark, with an arrow or cross, your location at the castle and record the geographical direction in which 5 of the buildings or places that we observed can be found.

Write down the direction and grid in which those same places can be found.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Place</th>
<th>Direction</th>
<th>Grid on the map</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cathedral</td>
<td>N-NE</td>
<td>G-9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Write down some interesting places on the timeline (pp. 12-15) so that there are 1 or 2 for each historic period, if possible.
[3.3] [Some exceptional places]

Read the information about some of the places you can see from Montjuic that are marked in the pictures.

1. Olympic Stadium

It was designed by the architect Pere Domènec i Roura and inaugurated in the year 1929 due to the Universal Exposition of Barcelona. In the sixties it was underused and its tiers began to show worrying signs of ruin. The celebration of the Olympic Games of 1992 allowed for its remodeling by the team of architects Correa, Mila, Margarit, Buixadé and with the participation of the Italian Gregotti. It was completely renovated to accommodate the Olympic Games of 1992, retaining only the façade. It was emptied and lowered down to the level of the track, and only the exterior façades were conserved as the seating capacity increased to that of 70,000 visitors in total. It forms part of the Olympic Ring that, with the motive of the Olympic Games of 1992, was raised around this stadium, consisting of the swimming pools Picornell, the Sant Jordi Palace and other installations.

http://ca.wikipedia.org

2. Plaza de Espanya

The urbanization of this plaza and of the Montjuic Park followed the Universal Exposition of 1929. The large fountain in its midst, with three bronze sculptures allegorical of trade, industry and navigation, is the work of Josep Maria Jujol, versatile architect and invaluable collaborator of Gaudi. The two tall Venetian towers, which flank the Maria Cristina avenue, form the entrance of the fairground, presided by the majestic Palau Nacional, seat of the National Museum of Art of Catalonia (MNAC).

http://www.tmb.net

3. Cathedral

The Cathedral of Santa Creu i Santa Eulalia is the Gothic cathedral of Barcelona and seat of the Archdiocese of Barcelona. The cathedral was built between the 13th and 15th century at the same place where there was a Roman cathedral, and even before that a Paleo. The Neogothic façade, however, is much more modern (19th century). The Cathedral is dedicated to Santa Creu and Santa Eulàlia, patron of Barcelona, a young virgin that, in accordance with the Catholic tradition, suffered martyrdom during Roman times. We know the dedication to Santa Eulalia since 877, when bishop Frodoí located the remains of the saint and solemnly brought them to the cathedral.

http://ca.wikipedia.org

4. Roman temple of Augustus

The temple of Augustus presided over the forum of the Roman Barcino in the first century. We can see four of its columns at the interior of the Excursion Center of Catalonia, at C/ Paradis (next to Plaça Sant Jaume). Besides the remains of the temple we can find a good part of the 14th century walls in the city, including the Porta Decumana (next to the Cathedral), a necropolis at Pl. Vila de Madrid and archeological remains of the subsoil at the City History Museum, known as Museu d’Història de la Ciutat (Plaça del Rei).
5. Santa Maria del Mar

Santa Maria del Mar is a Gothic church in Barcelona, located in the Ribera Neighborhood and constructed between 1329 and 1383. The masters of the work were Berenguer de Montagut (the principal designer of the building) and Ramon Despuig.

The construction began on March 25, 1329, as say the tombstones at the portal. An important tradition, which is still retained, is that the work should be executed by parishioners only, who were solely responsible for its materials. It seems as though the entire population of the Ribera participated actively in its construction, amongst which pier pushers and porters were also to be found. The walls, the side chapels and the façade were completed around 1350. In 1379, when the fourth leg of round stones was about to be completed, the scaffold caught fire and the stones suffered significant damages. Ultimately, on November 3, 1383 the key stone was placed and on August 15 of the following year the first mass was celebrated at the church.

The earthquake of 1428 in Catalonia caused the collapse of the rosette. Thirty people died by being buried under its stones. Soon, however, a contract was signed to construct a new, flamboyant one, which was completed in 1459 and just a year later windows were installed. Most of the imagery and the Baroque altar added in the following centuries burnt down due to a fire in the temple on July 19 and 20, 1934.

http://ca.wikipedia.org

6. Ciutadella Park

The Ciutadella Park is a public park located at the neighborhood Ciutat Vella of Barcelona, at the triangle of the Estació de Franca, Arc de Triomf and the Vila Olímpica and between the streets Passeig Pujades, Passeig Picasso and Wellington. It has ten entrances and extends over an area of 17.42 hectares, excluding the land occupied by the Zoo of Barcelona.

It occupies the grounds of the citadel constructed on the request of Felip V in order to dominate Barcelona and Catalonia after the Succession War.

On September 11, 1714, after a siege of more than 13 months, Barcelona capitulated to the army of Felip V who, in order to maintain the city and Catalonia under his firm control, requested to build this citadel or fortress, the biggest in Europe, in 1716, in the shape of a star, which explains the name of the park and surrounding neighborhood of Ciutadella today. For its construction and for the release of military territory in its surroundings facing the city, it was decided to demolish part of the Ribera neighborhood, due to which neighbors, along with the hired workers, were transferred to the new Barceloneta neighborhood three decades later.

(...) On the occasion of the Universal Exposition of 1888, the mayor Francesc Rius i Taulet, commissioned the construction of the park through Josep Fontsere i Mestre, to the liberated territories throughout the demolished citadel. This place of ignominy now serves to open Barcelona to the international world.

http://ca.wikipedia.org

7. Plaza de Sant Jaume

The Plaza de Sant Jaume is the administrative heart of Barcelona. It is found near the Cardo and the Decumanus, the main roads of the Roman colony Barcino. At this junction there is the forum and Augustus temple.

Its current name relates to the parish of Sant Jaume which is found in that place since the Middle Ages. The City Council used to meet at the porch that precedes the temple, before buying the houses that would constitute the future seat of the institution, in the neighboring street of the city. It was demolished in 1823 to open the Ferran street and the plaza such as we know it today. It is noteworthy that before that demolition, the plaza was limited to a small place in one corner, as the same church, the cemetery, the houses of the Magistracy and the General Court of Veyger filled the remaining space.

It was also called “placa de la Constitució” at various times (Liberal Revolution of 1868), and that name still appears on a plaque of the facade of the City Hall, but in the end the name that presided is the one of today. Currently the Palau de la Generalitat de Catalunya and the Casa de la Ciutat are located here, the seat of the City Council, or “Ajuntament de Barcelona”.

http://ca.wikipedia.org
8. Sagrada Familia

The Sagrada Familia of Barcelona, or more formally, the Expiatory Temple of Sagrada Familia, unfinished work of the architect Antoni Gaudi, is located in the neighborhood of Sagrada Familia, the district of the Example of Barcelona. It is one of the best known examples of Catalan modernism.

In the year 1882 Josep M. Bocabella acquired territory in order to build a temple dedicated to the Sagrada Familia. Discordances with the first architect resulted in that Gaudi took charge of the work, with a new and much more ambitious project. The work is still under construction. The expected date of completion, according to the current rate of progress, is 2026.

In the last few years of his life, Gaudi basically only worked and lived for the Sagrada Familia and, when he died, he left behind many drawings, sketches and projects. The works that complete the Sagrada Familia today respect Gaudi’s original project as a whole, but not in the details, that are adapted to modern esthetics and the style of the contributing artists.

http://ca.wikipedia.org

9. Parc Güell

Parc Güell (originally Park Güell) is a big garden with architectural elements located at the upper part of Barcelona, at the slopes of the Carmel overseeing the sea, not far from the mountain Tibidabo. It was designed by the architect Antoni Gaudi, the greatest exponent of Catalan modernism, and constructed between 1900 and 1914. It was inaugurated as a public park in 1926. (…)

It was Eusebi Güell after whom the park was named. This rich Catalan business man, member of an influential bourgeois family of Barcelona, was a real fan of Gaudi’s, as he allowed him to carry out many of his works—including Parc Güell—without interfering in his artistic decisions.

This park is the happy result of a commercial failure, since the plan was to build a large residential complex in the area in which a pine forest can be found today. About 86 homes were supposed to be scattered in a vast garden in the surroundings of the city that would have a panoramic view of all of Barcelona. But, due to the First World War, only two plots were sold (in one of which the Museum Casa Gaudi can be found), and the City Council decided in 1926, after the death of Guel, to buy the rest of the territory in order to build a public park. Since then Gaudi was devoted exclusively to his most monumental work, the Sagrada Familia.

According to the original plan, the central plaza was supposed to be a Greek theater, and the columns constituted a Doric temple of a hundred columns.

In 1984 Parc Güell was declared UNESCO World Heritage Site. It has been an artistic and historic monument since 1969.

http://ca.wikipedia.org

10. The Forum

The first Forum was celebrated in Barcelona in 2004, and treated the themes of sustainable development, as well as the conditions for peace and cultural diversity. It was inaugurated on May 9 and continued for 141 days until the 26 of September. During that time frame, the Forum was visited by 3,323,123 people. The activities were not, however, limited to its property, but extended throughout the entire city, highlighting especially the Carlinhos Brown Carnaval and the Festival of the Sea which 500.000 and 400.000 people attended respectively.

The premises of the Forum are located in an area close to the river Besos, constructed especially towards the celebration of the event. This area consists of two grand buildings (the Forum and the Center of International Conventions in Barcelona) where the conferences (called dialogues) convened, as well as various extensive exhibitions. Above these buildings a large plaza extends (the second biggest in the world, where the main activities of the event were taking place) that hides the treatment plant at its subsoil and rises partially above the sea, featuring an exceptionally large solar panel.

The Forum also includes a marina that houses various exhibitions (emphasizing "The warriors of Xi'an") and the opening show (Move the world), as well as two parks and a swimming zone. One of the parks benefits from the slope between the plaza and the sea that generates a system of artificial dunes where two outdoor auditoriums could be included. Both the buildings and the Forum’s diverse architecture contribute to its overall avant-garde architecture.

http://ca.wikipedia.org
11. Plaza Catalunya

The great Plaza de Catalunya of Barcelona constitutes the meeting place between the old and new city centers. Important streets part from here, such as la Rambla, passeig de Gràcia, the rambla de Catalunya and the roundabouts of the University and Sant Pere and the Pelay street, as well as the Portal de l’Àngel avenue, the big commercial artery of the city; its origins lie in the Rovira Plan of 1859. In 1862 the City Council of Barcelona requested for the construction to begin, but the official permit was not conceded until the end of 1889 due to the Universal Exhibition of 1888, when Pere Falqués won a competition. In 1892 the territory with its houses, the cafes, the theaters and the charlatan huts was expropriated and disappeared, so that a new space could be constructed through the demolition of the walls in 1858, that was known already then as plaça de Catalunya.

http://ca.wikipedia.org
http://ca.wikipedia.org

With the help of the following map, locate at least four of the sites mentioned above, even if by approximation.
The existence of Barcelona was linked, from its remotest origins, to its function as a port.

A medieval legend tells that the city was founded by Hercules in order to anchor the ninth of the ships he lost in a storm at its magnificent natural port: hence the name Barchi-nona (the ninth ship)...

It is thought that the first port was located at the South-East of Montjuic and was used, two thousand years ago, by Laietans in order to trade with other Mediterranean cultures (the Greeks, Phoenicians...) The discovery of ancient sites of the Iberians confirmed this idea. The arrival of the Romans (first century A.C.) meant fortifying the Iberian port and the use of a new one in the East, between Montjuic and the mount Taber, where the colony was founded. Both ports would be used until the 10th century, when the evolution of the coastline, which gained ground in the sea, left the Western port impassable.

In the Middle Ages the city disposed of Port Comtal (or Jaume I), located between Puig de les Falcies and the sandpit of Santa Clara (nowadays these places correspond, approximately, to the Plaça de Palau and the Parliament of Catalonia). In the 15th century, together with Alfons V of Aragon, the construction of the first proper port with sluice began, 100m away from Port Comtal. The construction of that port proved very difficult, due to both current and seasonal dynamics such as social and political events like the Civil War (1462-1472).

Completed in the 17th century, the loading bay was lengthened by 200m and a Clock Tower was built (1772), the first lighthouse of the city that is still in place today.

Throughout the 17th and the first half of the 19th century the use of the port became difficult due to the constant influx of sand brought in by the currents that diminished the depth of the enclosure and even came to obstruct the entrance.

In 1868, together with the constitution of the Board of Port Workers, the modern port was finally designed that, paradoxically, is known as the Old Port, Port Vell, nowadays.
The Clock Tower is near the point of intersection of the Paral·lel and the Meridiana avenues (drawn according to the Cerda Plan of 1855...). The two avenues form a bisector of the angle that passes through the Bisbe and Ciutat streets: the old Decumanus of the Roman Barcino.

1  Check it on the map!

It was also one of the triangulation stations of the city used to measure the arc of the meridian between Barcelona and Dunkirk (France), that served to establish the length of the meter as a unit to measure distance in the 18th century, defined as the ten millionth part of a quarter of the meridian.

You can find more information at:
http://www.astrogea.org/ipa/galeria/bcncarrers/index.html
Follow the coastline of the preceding scheme on the following map. Concentrate on the main roads for orientation.
Visually identify the zones indicated in the image and take a photo.

TERMINALS OF THE COMMERCIAL PORT

<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Cruises</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Fruits and perishables</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Solids in bulks</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Containers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

http://maps.google.es/
Indicate from which area of the port the following products are sent:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PRODUCT</th>
<th>ZONE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>computer equipment</td>
<td>Terminal of fruits and perishables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clothes</td>
<td>Multipurpose terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cocoa and coffee</td>
<td>Car terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>industrial oil</td>
<td>Cruise terminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sugar</td>
<td>Terminal of inflammables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tropical fruits</td>
<td>Terminal of solids in bulks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>liquefied petroleum gas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>solvents</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cement</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>grains</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soy beans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Zone of Logistic Activities (ZAL) of the Port of Barcelona is the intermodal logistic platform of the port enclave of Barcelona, its objective being to help generate more maritime transit at the port by offering logistic services of value added to the market. It was the first logistic platform at a port to be established in the whole of Spain and its development became a model for many other port environments, and also gave the generic name to those types of installations.

The Port of Barcelona is one of the central Mediterranean ports, in direct competition with those of Valencia, Genoa and Marseilles. Within Spain, its capacity is ranked about the same as that of Valencia, between 1,4–1,5 million TEUs* but stands behind that of Algeciras (Cadis) with its 2,1 million TEUs.

Its continuous development over the last several years rendered an expansion necessary that doubled the land area and the docking line, and tripled the Logistic Activity (ZAL). This expansion was included in the so called Delta Plan.

More information can be found on the website of the Port of Barcelona > http://www.apb.es/
The container is a unit of transport in itself and its measuring unit is the “TEU” referring to the initials of twenty equivalent unit, that corresponds to a container of 20 feet (1 feet=0,3m).

CONTENEDORES. TEUS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Autoridad Portuaria</th>
<th>Meses de Noviembre 2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>Acumulado desde Enero 2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>Vnt. (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A CORUÑA</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>373</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>873</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>ALICANTE</td>
<td>15,363</td>
<td>15,875</td>
<td>147,794</td>
<td>155,790</td>
<td>5,11</td>
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<tr>
<td>ALMÉRICA</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>14,599</td>
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<tr>
<td>AVILES</td>
<td>488</td>
<td>985</td>
<td>9,717</td>
<td>6,500</td>
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<tr>
<td>BAHIA DE ALGECIRAS</td>
<td>235,665</td>
<td>266,678</td>
<td>2,923,529</td>
<td>2,971,671</td>
<td>4,68</td>
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<tr>
<td>BAHIA DE CÁDIZ</td>
<td>12,945</td>
<td>14,515</td>
<td>122,630</td>
<td>134,727</td>
<td>15,63</td>
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<tr>
<td>BALEARI</td>
<td>3,103</td>
<td>1,779</td>
<td>4,880</td>
<td>16,862</td>
<td>8,99</td>
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<tr>
<td>BARCELONA</td>
<td>170,692</td>
<td>198,019</td>
<td>1,008,035</td>
<td>1,240,074</td>
<td>21,42</td>
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<tr>
<td>BILBAO</td>
<td>45,206</td>
<td>47,344</td>
<td>246,156</td>
<td>475,908</td>
<td>5,65</td>
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<td>CÁDIZ</td>
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<td>3,172</td>
<td>22,446</td>
<td>30,890</td>
<td>12,73</td>
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<td>CASTELLÓN</td>
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<td>7,262</td>
<td>39,289</td>
<td>61,139</td>
<td>63,39</td>
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<tr>
<td>GESTA</td>
<td>1,335</td>
<td>1,219</td>
<td>9,869</td>
<td>8,957</td>
<td>1,278</td>
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<td>IBIZA-ESPIRITU</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>286</td>
<td>255,26</td>
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<tr>
<td>GUAIRA</td>
<td>279</td>
<td>1,112</td>
<td>6,767</td>
<td>7,972</td>
<td>40,35</td>
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<td>HUELVA</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LAS PALMAS</td>
<td>102,252</td>
<td>113,754</td>
<td>1,106,846</td>
<td>1,188,096</td>
<td>7,25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MÁLAGA</td>
<td>21,899</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>22,820</td>
<td>32,840</td>
<td>43,75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MÁLAGA Y RÍA DE GUARDENA</td>
<td>2,167</td>
<td>2,719</td>
<td>20,442</td>
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<td>3,010</td>
<td>4,845</td>
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<td>VALENCIA</td>
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<td>253,713</td>
<td>2,209,872</td>
<td>2,306,968</td>
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<td>VIGO</td>
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<td>18,946</td>
<td>148,272</td>
<td>220,463</td>
<td>19,22</td>
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<tr>
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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>925,127</td>
<td>985,359</td>
<td>10,139,486</td>
<td>10,623,694</td>
<td>5,33</td>
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- Write down the publication date of the magazine consulted:
- Has there been an increase or decrease in container traffic? What is the total difference in value? And in percentage?
- Has there been a change in the position of the Port of Barcelona in relation to the other ports of the country? In relation to those that show more traffic, has there been an approach or distancing?
### CHRONOLOGY

Text: Josep M. Huertas

In ancient times, Montjuïc was inhabited by the Iberians. An oven and several sites, amongst other findings, prove the presence of the Romans. They enabled a port on the plane looking towards Llobregat and it was also them who began the quarries. There was a Jewish cemetery too, apparently the origin of the name of the mountain. However, we begin this chronology at a later point, when the chapel of Sant Julia was built, one of the first that was attempted on Montjuïc. It was over the course of a thousand years that the mountain and its surroundings developed in the way that we encounter them today.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>986</td>
<td>The first news appear on the creation of the chapel of Sant Julia</td>
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<tr>
<td>1020</td>
<td>Families of the Counts of Barcelona own a castle in the Port area, named after the ancient Roman port.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1031</td>
<td>The chapel of Sant Fructuos is built.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1211</td>
<td>The first professional management of molars takes place. The stones were used at the mountain since Roman times.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1288</td>
<td>The chapel of Sant Ferriol is built.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1313</td>
<td>The chapel of Sant Beltran is built. Some orchards located at the side of future Poble Sec are named after the Saint.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1357</td>
<td>A watch tower is built on top of Montjuïc.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1403</td>
<td>The construction of the last chapel on the mountain is completed, dedicated to Santa Madrona. It is the only one, though much transformed, that subsisted.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1640</td>
<td>The castle of Montjuïc is built.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1733</td>
<td>The Castilian troops are defeated on January 26 during a conflict that began in 1640 between the Spanish governor and Catalonia.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1751</td>
<td>Juan Manuel Cermeno builds the contemporary castle using only some parts of the former.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1798</td>
<td>A fatal accident takes place at the quarry of Font Trobada.</td>
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<tr>
<td>19th century</td>
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<tr>
<td>1817</td>
<td>The captain general restores Font Trobada as a recreation space. The fountain subsisted until the Olympic Games of 1992.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1821</td>
<td>A health camp was installed due to the yellow fever epidemic.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1823</td>
<td>On August 27, two soldiers were executed and hung from poles for having tried to switch to the royalist army. These are the last days of the Liberal Triennium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1842</td>
<td>On December 3 the general Espartero bombarded Barcelona, and revolted against the government, from Montjuïc. 1.014 bombs were lanced over the city.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1853</td>
<td>A brickyard is installed on top of the mountain.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1855</td>
<td>The first reliable topographic map of Montjuïc is made, a part of the Cerda Plan. The Font del Gat is discovered. Over time it became a picnic place, as well as the most popular fountain of all the ones that are found on Montjuïc (Conna, Pessetes, Walkiria, Satàlia, Trobada…).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>The military authorities allow for construction on the sides of the Sant Beltran orchards and the entire area facing Parallel. The neighborhood of Poble Sec is born.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1883</td>
<td>The cemetery of Montjuïc is opened. The first to be buried on March 19 is Josep Fontrodona from Mataro.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>On March 21 six anarchists are executed in the moats of the castle as a response to the attacks against the Captain General Martinez Campos and against the bourgeois of Liceu, that took place in 1893. The architect Josep Amargós develops an urbanization project for Montjuïc that ultimately failed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1897</td>
<td>On May 4 new executions of anarchists take place. Five are executed after the trial against the planners of an attack during the Corpus Cristi procession of 1896. Torture allegations against the castle increase. The bad reputation of the premise does not decrease and the Barcelonans repeatedly request its surrender to the city.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
20th century

1900 On July 3 the Support of Works and Constructions is created. To remove stones from the mountain was one of its functions. It was the family of Piera, in fact, that initiated the creation of the enterprise. Montjuic consequently held 25 quarries.

1905 On January 15 the National Shooting is installed. Exactly four months after, on May 15, the Morrot tram is inaugurated.

1909 On May 23 a grand city tribute is made to the playwright Angel Guimerà and, at the Plaza del Sol back then, a statue is placed, work of the sculptor Josep Montserrat, that represents Manelic, the protagonist of Lowlands. Between August 17 and October 13 of 1909 five men are shot accused of the riots of the Tragic Week. The last one is the maestro Francesc Ferrer i Guàrdia, founder of the Modern School.

1910 The Laribal estate opens for the public, bought by the City Council as a future park on the day of the Sant Joan festival.

1911 Josep Puig i Cadafalch wins the award for the best city building with the construction of Casaramona, built on Montjuic, where the CaixaForum is today.

1914 In the villa of the old farm Laribal the tree school is born, the first of a series of municipal schools. Its director is the educationalist Rosa Sensat.

1915 In July, corn is harvested in the mountains for the last time, and on the 18th the works for the future Exhibition of Electrical Industries begin, that do not manage to sustain themselves.

1918 A health camp is built there instead. Morrot is set up on October 20 due to a serious flu epidemic.

1919 The Frenchman Jean-Claude Nicolas Forestier finishes the Laribal Gardens. The Ceres Fountain, one of the oldest Barcelona monuments, is released to the scenic view of Llobregat.

1921 On Christmas Day the Foixarda stadium is inaugurated that only had a very short life though.

1924 The Fair, that took place in Saló de Sant Joan from 1920 on, is transferred to Montjuic. Josep Llimona adds one of the most beautiful statues, the naked Sant Jordí, to the scenic view of Llobregat.

1925 The lighthouse of Montjuic begins to work, located at Morrot.

1926 The pilot José Manuel Durán is killed in a flight accident, one of the Plus Ultra heroes, the first plane that crossed the Atlantic nonstop. One year later a monument in his memory is erected on top of the mountain.

1928 On October 24 the Montjuic funicular makes its first journey. The heart of the Joy of Montjuic is born in the barracks of the neighborhood Torrent de l’Animeta.

1929 On May 19 the Universal Exhibition begins that will transform part of the mountain. The Stadium and the Greek Theater open these days. The great attraction of the Exhibition, though, is the Magic Fountain.

1930 On July 13 the amusement park Maricel is inaugurated.

1931 An aerial tramway connects the port with the mountain from September 12 on.

1932 Several big Roman sites appear at the Eurasian Road. On April 10 a building originating from the Exhibition can already serve the population, that of the Philippine Tobacco, which becomes the nursery Forestier, named after the great gardener of Montjuic. The Orphea movie studios are installed inside the old Chemical Palace. Over a period of thirty years, movies as popular as El último cuplé are produced here. A fire destroys them in 1962.

1933 The first motor cycle race takes place.

1934 The National Museum of Art of Catalonia moves to the National Palace from November 11 on.

1935 Pere Bosch Gimpera directs the Archeological Museum in the former Palace of Graphical Arts. It opens the third of November. The bar Las Banderas opens at the mountain, after which a shantytown is consequently named.

1936 The Civil War breaks out and the number of farms at Montjuic increases notably, as they constitute a way of generating food.

1940 The president of the Generalitat, Lluís Companys, is executed on October 15. The first monument falls within the moat of St Helena.

1941 The first botanic garden is inaugurated.
1944  On April 1 the Montjuic Swimming Club is created.

1952  The first houses of a new neighborhood on top of the hill are constructed, the Polvori. The neighborhood’s name comes from the old military building that is conserved here. Can Clos is created, the second humble neighborhood of Montjuic, on the lands of a farmer of that name. Its inhabitants, proceeding from barracks of the Diagonal, arrive the last days of May.

1955  The Mediterranean Games take place at the Stadium in May. The Sports Palace is also inaugurated. The first 24 hours of motorsport take place. The quarries are closed by order of the Captain General, who considers them dangerous.

1957  The first reliable census is carried out in the slums, during the Suburban Week.. There are 6,090 at Montjuic, occupied by nearly 30,000 people. The best known slums are Can Valero, Las Banderas, Sobre la Fossa, Jesús i Maria, the Northern part of Poble Sec and Tres Pins.

1959  The studies of Spanish Television are installed in Barcelona at Miramar from July 14 on.

1960  Franco cedes the castle to the city by decree on May 6.

1963  On March 8, eight people die at Morrot due to a landslide. The mountain receives a visit by Franco. On June 17 the a viewpoint, a Military Museum and a statue of the equestrian dictator are inaugurated.

1966  The amusement park opens. There had been no other since Maricel in the thirties.

1968  The Albéniz Mansion is expanded, due to the Exhibition of 1929, as illustrious visitors were hosted here such as the Princess of Spain. Trash begins to be dumped into the abandoned quarries. Until December 1971, when waste fills Can Clos after some heavy rainfalls, the mountain also becomes a landfill. The exodus of shanty dwellers to housing estates erected on the periphery begins. This lasts well into 1972.

1969  The stadium Serrahima opens its doors in an old quarry. In the future, other sports centers are established in different parts of the mountain.

1970  Franco inaugurates three gardens on June 22, dedicated to Mossèn Cinto, Costa i Llobera and Joan Maragall.

1971  In April, the first Formula 1 run takes place. It stops in 1975 as four people die in an accident.

1975  The last private owners of Montjuic lose their lawsuit with the City Council. The Fundació Miró opens on June 10, Josep Lluís Sert’s beautiful building.

1977  The president of the Generalitat, Josep Tarradellas, is received in a fair manner on Sunday, October 23, after 38 years of exile.

1983  The opera presents Carmen de Bizet-Peter Brook at the Municipal Workshops of the Flower Market (February 28).

1984  The Flower Market is transformed into a theater (January 13).

1985  The mass grave gives way to a quarry grave as a reminder of all those executed during the times of Franco (October 27).

1986  The reconstructed Pavilion Mies van der Rohe is inaugurated (June 2).

1987  The bar Can Valero is demolished, the last remaining symbol of the shanty towns that occupied a part of the mountain for more than a century.

1988  The Sot del Migdia is inaugurated as a concert venue (September 16).

1989  Amid heavy rains the stadium is inaugurated, overlooking the Olympic Games (September 8).

1990  The Sant Jordi Palace, of the Japanese artist Arata Isozaki, is inaugurated as one of the great constructions of the Olympic Games of 1992 (September 21). On the same day he was executed, October 13, a monument is inaugurated for Francesc Ferrer i Guàrdia.
1991  Another building is ready for the games, the National Institute of Physical Education of Catalonia, a work of Ricardo Bofill. The Olympic Swimming Pool opens on May 5.

1992  In July, Montjuïc hosts some of the most memorable moments of the Games.

1993  The new municipal nursery Tres Pins is opens (May 15).

1995  After years of restaurations, the National Museum of Art of Catalonia (MNAC) is reopened (December 15).

1997  The Viewpoint of Poble Sec is landscaped (July 4).

1999  The new Botanic Garden is inaugurated (April 18).

21st century

2001  The Consortium of the Montjuïc Mountain is convened to promote a closer relationship between mountain and city. The Open-air Theater opens for a second time on November 22 at the old Agricultural Palace. With the new building of the Theater Institute and with the Flower Market, it conforms the Theater City project around the Plaza de Margarida Xirgu.

2002  CaixaForum, the new cultural center of “la Caixa”, is inaugurated inside of the former Casaramona factory (February 27).

2003  A new Road of the Sea is opened above the Morrot (January 19).

2007  The aerial tramway of Montjuïc is renewed. (May '16).

Source: Barcelona Metròpolis Mediterrània, n. 61

Select six events related to Montjuïc that you consider the most important.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>YEAR</th>
<th>EVENT</th>
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<tbody>
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Explain what criteria influenced your choice.
[REFERENCES]

> Bibliography


> Internet


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