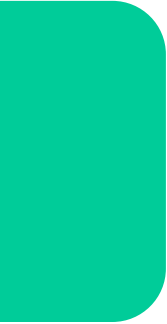




Final Project 2020



Designed by:
Cristina Martínez



Abstract: The purpose of this project is carrying out ideas that are aimed at making visible alliances, dialogues, exchanges, relations, etc. between the Asian Communities and Burgos (Spain). In order to cover many disciplines and fields of knowledge some of us have created an interactive web highlighting some of the most interesting points of Burgos. Each of us have contributed to the project in an individual way developing a collective work containing photos, blogs, writings, links, etc. The final work is divided in different sections that include contents from different areas such as: historical and cultural sites, products, businesses, etc.

In particular, my contribution to the final collective project is an individual project that contains information for the Asian visitors about Burgos. Specially its historical sites and its cultural heritage; information about the most remarkable museums in the city for the Asian communities; information for the Asian visitors about The Way of Saint James (or Camino de Santiago- trail); and a final brochure of the city of Burgos with a city map.

The main aim of my project is, therefore, to provide means that can be used for the Asian Community when visiting and acquiring knowledge of the city of Burgos, in order to create alliances and closer relations between both cultures.

The following documents include my individual contribution but for visiting the final collective project and further information you can access to the web through the link: <https://oneasiaburgos.wixsite.com/enjoyburgos>

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Discovering Burgos

“Wheresoever you go, go with all your heart.” Chinese Proverb



Burgos: a route that tells a story

“The journey of a thousand miles starts with a single step.” Lao Tzu

Visiting the province of Burgos you will discover paths made by history, find outstanding monuments and buildings and bare a city full of literature and art. Make a stroll around the streets and discover and insight into its history, culture and achievements.

Come to visit Burgos!



The Royal Monastery of Las Huelgas

Most of the tourists that come to visit Burgos, think of the Cathedral in the first place, but we are going to suggest you to start the route visiting other remarkable site: The Royal Monastery of Las Huelgas or the Abbey of Santa María la Real de las Huelgas. This monument was founded by Alfonso VIII of Castile and his wife Leonor Plantagenet in 1187 as a residential complex which has hosted many royal weddings. Then it was given to the Cisterian nuns and used as a



Royal Pantheon of the royal family. Currently, the monastery is considered World Heritage Site and therefore open to the public.



The Royal Monastery of Las Huelgas : <https://www.patrimoniocional.es/real-sitio/monasterio-de-sta-maria-la-real-de-las-huelgas>



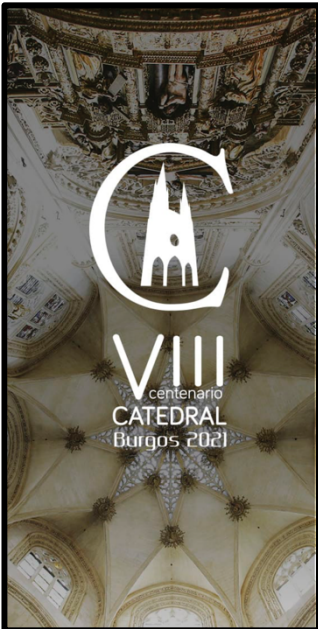
Cathedral of Burgos



The Cathedral is the main and the most representative monument of Burgos. It is the first Gothic cathedral in the peninsula and one of the most beautiful Gothic cathedrals in the world. It was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1984.

It is a harmonious monument that was built in 1221, inspired in the French Gothic patterns. The spires of the cathedral make it an outstandingly building with a unique elevation that makes it different from other temples and cathedrals in the world. Inside the building, there is a Latin cross layout with three naves, some funerary chapels and a bronze plaque where El Cid Campeador, Rodrigo Díaz de Vivar, and his wife lie. Some of the most outstanding chapels to visit are: the chapel of "los Condestables", the Golden Staircase, the Chapel of Santa

Ana and the tomb of El Cid, which is already mentioned.



Moreover, one of the most popular attractions inside this monument is “El Papamoscas” or flycatcher which is a clock that chimes and opens its mouth every hour.

A curious fact to consider is that in 2021 we will celebrate the 800th birthday of the Cathedral.



Cathedral: <http://catedraldeburgos.es/visita-cultural/>
<https://www.catedraldeburgos2021.es/>



Arch of Santa Maria

It is a monument built in the 14th century that was used as a gate to the city. During the 16th century it was rebuilt by Juan de Vallejo and Francisco de Colonia as a triumphal arch. In its façade we could see some remarkable people in the history of Burgos, such as Diego Rodríguez Porcelos, who is the founder of Burgos; Lain Calvo and Nuño Rasura who were “Jueces de Castilla”; El Cid; Fernán González, etc.

It is important to know that the building is open to the public and it usually contains many arts expositions for the public to visit. In the main room of the building there is a large painting of the famous artist José Vela Zanetti and upstairs there is an old pharmacy of the old hospital of San Juan with some antique pharmaceutical equipment.





Cartuja de Santa Maria de Miraflores

“Cartuja de Miraflores” or Miraflores Charterhouse is a monastery for the 15th century built on a hill by Isabel The Catholic. It is about three kilometers away from the city center and it was erected, as a sepulchre, by Juan de Colonia and his son Simon de Colonia, who ended the construction in 1484.

It is considered as a late gothic monument with a noticeable church and remarkable chapels and alterpiece. One of its highlights is the painting “Anunciacion” by Pedro Berruguete.

<https://www.cartuja.org>



Museums in Burgos: *Educating the senses*

“True knowledge is when one knows the limitations of one’s knowledge.” Chinese Proverb

Museum of Burgos

It is a museum built in two palaces, the House of Miranda and the House of Iñigo, in the 16th century. It was known as “The archaeological museum of Burgos” and was created to preserve the city of Burgos. It houses different collections which come exclusively from Burgos. They show the historical and cultural evolution of the province. Some of the highlights include a travel through the past from the Paleolithic with Atapuerca to the Romans with the city of Clunia. Moreover, it contains a fantastic art collection of Mozarabic works and famous paintings.



Museum of Burgos: <http://www.museodeburgos.com>

Museum of the Human Evolution

The Museum of the Human Evolution is a definitive answer to the mysteries of our past. It was created in the form of a modern building to build a new patrimonial structure.

Its main highlight is the findings from Atapuerca mountain, which is a World Heritage Site, but also it offers a vision of the presence of humanity on the Earth giving some theories regarding human evolution. So it's a museum operating as an exhibition center but also as an educational center related with scientific

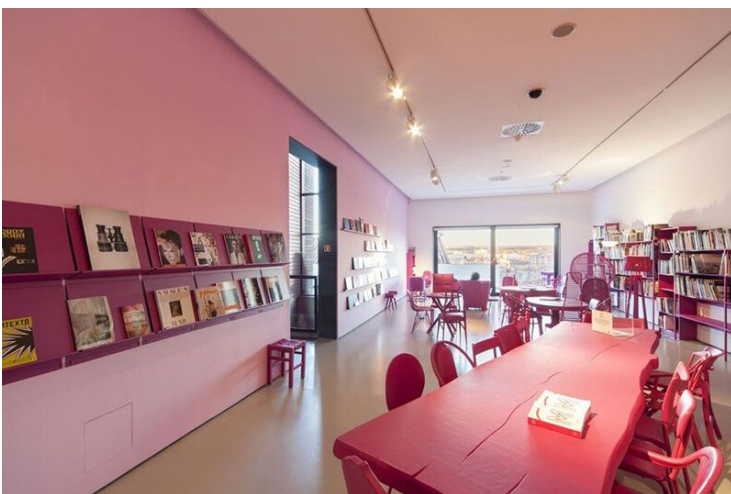
divulgarion for all kinds of public. It houses more than 200 fossils, some of the most important are the skull of “Miguelón” and “Pelvis Elvis”.

MEH has become a national and international reference hosting fascinating answers and inspiring visitors all over the world.



The Museum of the Human Evolution:
<https://www.museoevolucionhumana.com>

Art Center Caja de Burgos



The Art Center “Caja de Burgos” is a building created in 2003 that houses many art exhibitions in the city of Burgos. It is a modern building located in the historical part of the city, which includes works of national and international artists. It is also a creative center with modern rooms designed to host all kind of creative events.



The Art Center “Caja de Burgos:
<https://portal.cajadeburgos.com/centros/696/>

Cathedral Museum

The Cathedral Museum is located in the chapels of Saint Juan Bautista and Santiago and it contains some of the most important pieces of the Cathedral. Its highlights are the collections of paintings, tapestries and gold work. More deeply three silver reliquaries of Saint Peter, Saint Pablo and Santiago, the Archiepiscopal cross and the huge alterpiece, dedicated to apostle Santiago



The Cathedral Museum:
<http://catedraldeburgos.es/visita-cultural/museo-catedralicio/>

Museum Marceliano Santa Maria

Located in the providence of Burgos, it houses the principal works of one most famous Castilian artists, Marceliano Santa Maria. Property of the city council and located inside Saint Joan Monastery, is free entrance for all kind of public. Soe of it remarkable works include 'Angélica y Medoro', 'El triunfo de la Santa Cruz' and 'Burgalesa'.



Museum of Pharmacy

Located inside the Arch of Santa Maria , it houses a huge collection of traditional pharmacy pots dated from 1558 and made in Talavera de la Reina. It is possible to find here also some chirurgical steels from the 16th century coming from the old Hospital of San Juan.

Museum of Pharmacy: <http://www.aytoburgos.es/cultura/exposiciones/museo-de-farmacia-arco-de-santa-maria>



Museum of the book Fadrique de Basilea

The museum of the book Fadrique de Basilea, also known as the Museum of the book, is dedicated to the most important printer of Burgos in the 15th century. Fadrique de Basilea was the printer of some famous composition such as the first edition of “La Celestina”.

Located in the center of the city it was opened for the first time in July 2010. Important to know is that it is possible to find a huge collection of book regarding the Prehistory time in the fourth floor of the museum.



Museum of the Castle of Burgos

It is a museum inside the Castle of Burgos with permanent expositions which main goal is to show the public the history of Burgos through the Castle. Dated from the 9th century an restored several years later, it is possible to walk to its ground, to visit the underground galleries and to see the city from a panoramic view.



Regional Military Museum

Burgos is a city with a big importance in the military history of Spain. This museum contains some military memorabilia, such as, flags, weapons, uniforms, etc. It was built to store and keep objects with historical and cultural value during the restructuring of the army in the year 1985.



<https://ejercito.defensa.gob.es/unidades/Madrid/ihycm/Museos/burgos.html>

“He who returns from a journey is not the same as he who left.” Chinese Proverb

The Way of Saint James



The Way of St. James or the Pilgrim's Way (Camino de Santiago) was the first European Route of Cultural Interest by the Council of Europe in 1987. In 1993 it was also declared World Heritage by UNESCO. It goes from Roncesvalles (Navarra) to Santiago de Compostela (Galicia), covering 750 kilometers, from which more than the half are located in Castilla y León. Inside this area, Burgos is one of the longest and most interesting parts of the route.

The route has left its mark on the towns it goes through. Its artistic legacy is enriched with different buildings such as hospitals, hermitages, churches, monasteries, bridges, fountains, etc.

Many different Routes for the pilgrims

The French Way



This route of the Saint James way received the Prince of Asturias Wars for Concord for being an exponent of the people and their cultures. Nowadays is the most famous route un the world and the best conditioned

Start: St. Jean Pied de Port (Francee)

Length: 764 km

Stages on foot: 33

Stages by bike: 14



The Portuguese Way



This is a different route without plateaus, heights or unevennesses but with many forests and full of history. Moreover, is the most traveled route of all the ways in the last years.

Start: Lisbon
Length: 620 km
Stages on foot: 25
Stages by bike: 11



The Aragonese Way



This is one of the most solitary routes also known as “Camino Frances via Aragon”. It begins in the Pyrenees and goes through forests and small villages.

Start: Somport
Length: 205 km
Stages on foot: 6
Stages by bike: 3



The Northern Inland Way



It has many worthwhile places to visit and two main different landscapes. It is also known as “Ruta Jacobea Vasca or Vía de Bayona” connecting Irún with “el Camino Francés”. Historically speaking is the safest way for the pilgrims.

Start: Irún
Length: 252 km
Stages on foot: 12
Stages by bike: 4



The Finisterre- Muxia Way



It is an end of the Jacobean Way that goes along a wonderful landscape in Costa da Morte. Historically Cape Finisterre was believed to be the last bastion in the world and that is the reason why this area was chosen.

Start: Santiago
Length: 90 km
Stages on foot: 4



The Winter Way



Connects Bierzo with the Galician capital in an itinerary full of landscapes and heritage treasures. Goes through four Galician provinces and is an alternative to enter Galicia.

Start: Ponferrada
Length: 263 km
Stages on foot: 10



The English Way



Is a way with lovely villages such as Bruma but with only 5 pilgrim hotels. It allows you to choose two different starting points: A Coruña or Ferrol.

Start: Ferrol /Coruña
Length: 119 km
Stages on foot: 6



The portuguese coastal Way



Is a flat and easy route to manage with cliffs, mountains and estuaries. Is recognised as an official Camino route since a short time ago which can be done in different ways such as taking a ferry.

Start: Oporto
Length: 304 km
Stages on foot: 13
Stages by bike: 4



The Northern Way



It goes along the whole peninsular coast east bordering the Cantabrian Sea. It is one of the routes with the greatest history known as the Coastal Way.

Start: Irún
Length: 824 km
Stages on foot: 34
Stages by bike: 18



The Primitive Way



It is a wonderful option to get to know the real roots of the pilgrimage full of historical and patrimonial resources and of a considerable hardness

Start: Oviedo
Length: 313 km
Stages on foot: 14
Stages by bike: 7



The Silver Way



It is a very well signposted route and which every year attracts more pilgrims. It is a hard road in times of high temperature which was used by the ancient Roman Empire.

Start: Seville
Length: 960 km
Stages on foot: 38
Stages on bike: 16



The Way of Saint James through Burgos



The first route of the Way of Saint James through the province of Burgos starts in Redecilla del Camino till Castildelgado. Approximately 12 km.

The second route starts in Belorado and ends in San Juan de Ortega. Approximately 23 km.



The third route goes from San Juan de Ortega till Burgos city. 26 km in total



The fourth part of the Way of Saint James through Burgos goes from the city of Burgos till Hontanas, approximately 31 km.



Finally, the last route in this providence starts in Hontanas till Castrojeriz, around 21 km in total.





By Cristina Martínez González



Burgos





GATE OF SANTA MARÍA

This route reminds us the ancient fortified history of Burgos. In fact, the name of Burgos comes etymologically from the word “Burg” that means “Castle, fortress enclosure”. At 884, the count Diego Porcelos founded the city and its castle, that was erected on top of the hill “La Blanca” as a little military fortress, became a decisive factor of the shaping of the city that was raising within the walls. The fortress provides the visitor magnificent views from the old fortified town and some of its many gates, in addition to other artistic references that, despite of being constructed afterwards, still maintain their original sketch.



Burgos and its walls





CATHEDRAL

The construction of Burgos Cathedral, declared a World Heritage site by UNESCO due to being considered one of the pinnacles of European Gothic art, began during the first half of the XIII century. A beautiful and varying view of this unique, harmonic and newly restored monument can be seen from any point in the old historic district of Burgos





The Espolón, the city and the river



3 THE ESPOLÓN, THE CITY AND THE RIVER

Under the shadow of the Castle hill, on the flat banks of the Arlanzón river lies the lower city of Burgos. The different neighbourhoods and streets that alternate the flavours of the Middle-age, Renaissance and Bourgeois are located in the surroundings of the Plaza Mayor and the Paseo del Espolón. This urban corner of the city, between the bridges of San Pablo and Santa María, is one of the most well-known and beautiful in Spain.



There's no better way to feel like a local in Burgos than having a relaxed walk along El Espolón, an 18th century architectural garden with romantic French-style details. It is especially delightful to meander between the rows of interlaced plane trees that are located on its main pavement, and observe and be observed, as has been done continuously throughout its 200 year history.



EL CID, HISTORY AND LEGEND

Historically speaking, Rodrigo Díaz was a prominent member of the court of Castile during the short reign of Sancho II the Strong (1065-1072) and at the start of the reign of his brother and heir, Alfonso VI, who wed him, more or less in 1074, to one of his relatives, Jimena Díaz. However, an unfortunate accident on the frontier of Toledo led to **Rodrigo being exiled in 1081**.

From that year until 1086, the Castilian knight, like so many others in his situation, was **in the service of a Moorish king**, the king of Saragossa in this case, whose territory he defended against his brother, the king of Lérida, who in turn, was an ally of the Count of Barcelona and the King of Aragón.

He defeated them both in the battles of Almenar (1082) and Morella (1084), respectively. After being reconciled with Alfonso VI, Rodrigo returned to Castile in 1086, and was soon sent to the eastern coast to protect the interests of Castile.



5

HUMAN EVOLUTION COMPLEX

Though everything in Burgos exudes history, legend, and art, this city has always been a great center of development, commerce, Exchange and interaction, in short, of human activity. A Cosmopolitan city with universal appeal, that has known how to preserve its historical ancestry and culture without rejecting modernity

National Research Center on Human Evolution, **CENIEH** (by its Spanish initials)



The Human Evolution Museum is located in the center of Burgos, in a new building, a work completed by the architect Juan navarro Baldeweg who has devised a bright space that allows yourself to be caught in the story of human evolution. It consists of a total of 15,000 sq.m. of space. Depiction of Sierra de Atapuerca scenery is visible on the exterior and interior of the museum.



Burgos
a lively city



Burgos

City map





iOS

Android



BURGOS AIRPORT

- ▶ NI - Ctra. Madrid-Irún Km.245
- ▶ www.aena-aeropuertos.es
- ▶ Tel.: 947 478 570
- ▶ City Bus Line
www.aytoburgos.es/movilidadytransporte

BUS STATION

- ▶ c/ Miranda, 4-6
- ▶ www.aytoburgos.es/movilidadytransporte
- ▶ Tel.: 947 288 855

ROSA DE LIMA MANZANO TRAIN STATION

- ▶ Avenida Príncipe de Asturias, s/n
- ▶ www.renfe.es
- ▶ Tel. estación: 902 240 202
- ▶ City Bus Line
www.aytoburgos.es/movilidadytransporte

