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Work booklet

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Gernikako Bakearen Museoa Fundazioa
Fundación Museo De La Paz De Gernika

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SYMBOLS KEY



Analysis



Exercise



Audiovisual

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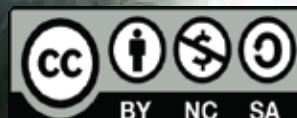
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Publisher



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Gernika-Lumo, 2019

0) INTRODUCTION

The Gernika Peace Museum does not intend to act as a narrator of war stories. It is, rather, a space which helps us to believe in peace, invites us to seek out peace, observe peace and confront it. It is a theme museum conveying a culture of peace, transmitting the ideas, and sensations of interaction between history, creativity and human emotions.

The Gernika Peace Museum compares and proposes a number of universal aspects in relation to peace. From an absence of peace when human rights are violated, to the presence of peace when, after the conflict, reconciliation or the right-thinking ideas of the world's pacifists come.

The museum tries to deal with the conflict as a situation created in a natural way by the interaction between human beings. It is common to have different opinions, needs and interests in our day-to-day cohabitation. You will find and analyze two totally different ways of dealing with these conflicts: the violent one and the creative and nonviolent one. When you choose the violent reaction, we show you the negative consequences that this type of reaction has. While analyzing the nonviolent and creative reaction, you will find out ways and tools that peaceful men and women have used and still use in order to create more fair and human societies.

We want The Gernika Peace Museum to be a place where visitors may feel and live out a scenario in which history is taken by emotions and empathy to clear the path towards reconciliation, a place where we may think that we can all work together to shape our own peace day by day.

*A museum to remember the past,
a museum for the future.*

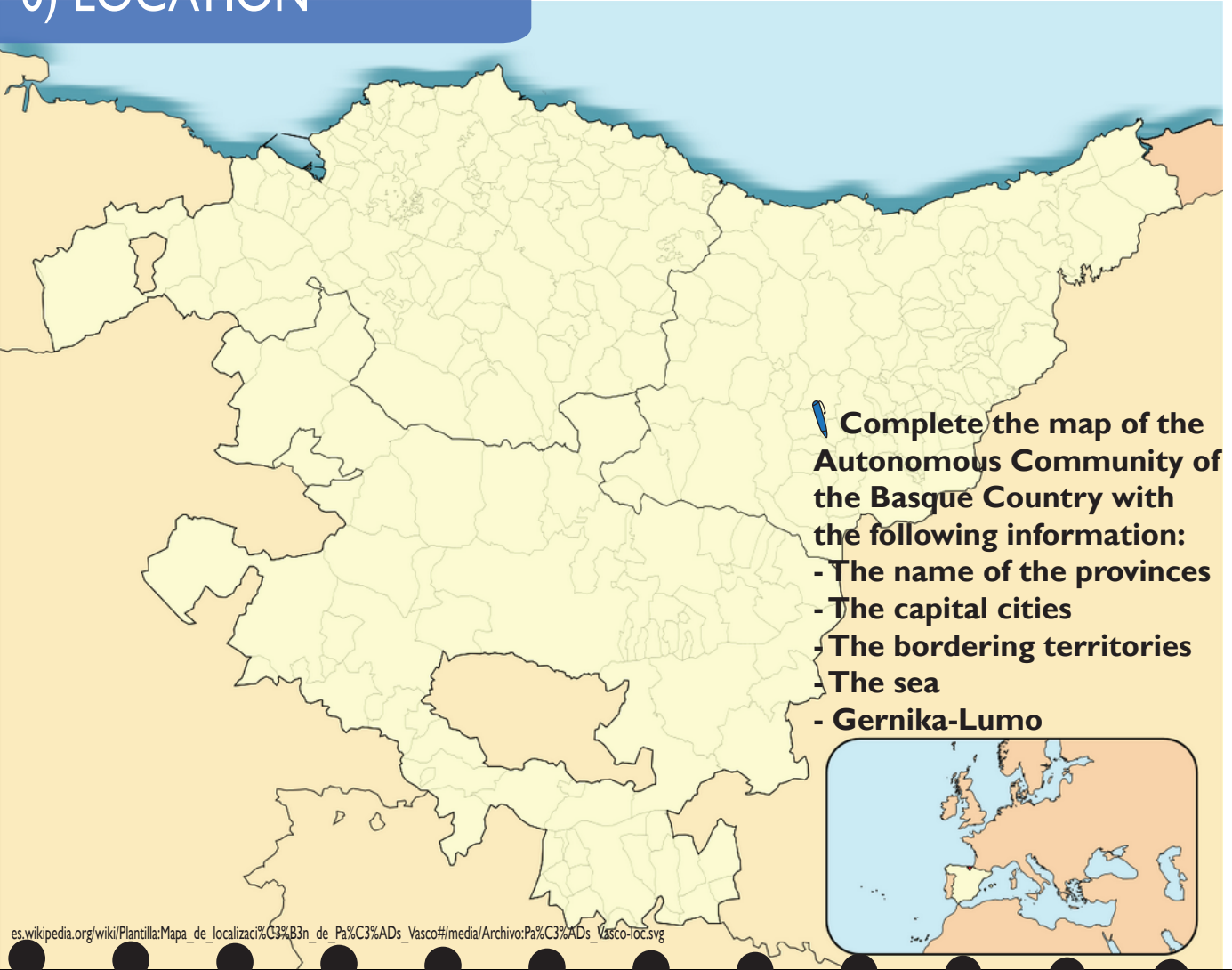
**The museum is based on
3 main issues:**

1. Peace

2. The bombing of Gernika

3. Human Rights

0) LOCATION



I) PEACE

Once you are up on the first floor, you will see a large panel that says : PEACE. To the right you will see some photographs that you must carefully observe. What do you think of those the museum has chosen? Which ones would you leave out? Why?




We're even. (in peace)


To live in peace

To make up (To make peace)

To sign a peace treaty.


 You have probably used or heard these expressions in your everyday life. Fill in the gaps in the section below with the expressions you've just read.

- After having spent the whole day without talking to each other, my brother and I decidedand behave in a civilized way.
- I paid back the favor I owed you so
- After many meetings the presidents of the nations shook hands and
.....
- Would Muslims and Christiansif they lived in the same country together?

 Find and write down expressions or sayings that contain the word peace.

.....
.....
.....
.....

As you have probably noticed, the word Peace has many meanings. Now we will work with the different aspects of the word that you will find in the museum.

 Continue along the white path (corridor). At the bottom of the panels you can see several sentences. Would you be able to recognize which one corresponds to the hieroglyphic? Here's a clue: T=◆, H=⌘, E=ℳ

◆⌘ℳ ○□◆ ⌘⌘◆⌘⌘⌘⌘◆⌘⌘ℳ
□◆◆ □ℳ⌘⌘ℳ ⌘◆ ⌘ℳ◆◆ℳ□◆
⌘⌘□ ◆⌘ℳ ○□◆ ⌘◆◆◆◆


.....
.....
.....

This other sentence belongs to the Mexican writer Amado Nervo.

There is something that is as necessary as daily bread and that is daily peace; peace without which that very bread is spoilt.


 **What does a human being need to live in dignity?**

Food,


 Get closer to the last one of the panels in the white corridor. What do all of the people in the photographs have in common?.....

Do you know who they are?

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)
- 4)

 After leaving behind the white corridor, we go into a blue room. What do you feel when you see these photographs? Underline 2 or 3 words or write some other words that you think are more adequate.

Happiness, sadness, calmness, nervousness, jealousy, envy, love, future, family, misery, nature, life, poverty, old,

 If you were able to figure out the previous hieroglyphic, this one will be very easy for you. Underneath which photograph does it appear?

❖ ⚡ □ ● ♀ ■ ♀ ♀ ⚡ ♦ ⚡ ♀ ● ⚡ ♦ □ ♀ ♦ □ □ ♦ □ ⚡ ♦ ⚡ ♀
 ⚡ ■ ♀ □ ○ □ ♀ ♦ ♀ ■ ♦ 

¿Have you ever heard anything about positive peace and negative peace? For many of us peace is nothing else than peace but for those who study and do research on this topic we must separate two types of peace. Surely you are able to distinguish between the sentences that express positive peace (PP) and those that indicate negative peace (NP)! Fill in the small boxes with PP and NP.

☐ Peace affects all dimensions of life: interpersonal, inter-group, national, international...

☐ State of no war.

☐ Defense in relation with the exterior.

☐ It is a process that is built day to day. In this process there is an intention to eradicate war, famine, exclusion, etc.

☐ The search for social justice.



Now try to remember a moment in which you got upset with your parents, brothers and/or sisters or classmates. Think of those moments when the difference in interests, needs or opinions (the conflict) can make you react violently.

Look at you: How do you express yourself when this happens? How do you see the other person or people? Reacting to the conflict in a violent way often hurts the other person and even you. That is to say, your relation is damaged. The process that we start up for making up the confidence lost in that relationship is called Reconciliation. What have you done or which tool have you used for the reconciliation, or for starting a process of reconciliation?


What did you do or what tool did you use to reconcile?

To talk,.....
.....
.....


Look for the tools that you have just mentioned above on the glass top of the tool box in the room you are in now:

.....
.....
.....


2) THE BOMBING OF GERNIKA

 This is to be read in Begoña's house:

If we had a time machine, we would travel back to the time that our grandparents were our age. Let's imagine. First of all, we enter the dining-room and we sit on the floor so that we can observe all the corners and objects in the room: the clock, the wedding photograph, the radio, the wooden ceiling, etc. Then, we carefully listen to what Begoña says.

 You've listened to what Begoña says. What did you feel inside the room?.....
.....

And what about when you left the room?
.....
.....

 Try to complete the chronological order of events with the information you find in this room. (It's not necessary to fill in all the gaps.)

1931

1932

1933

1934


1935

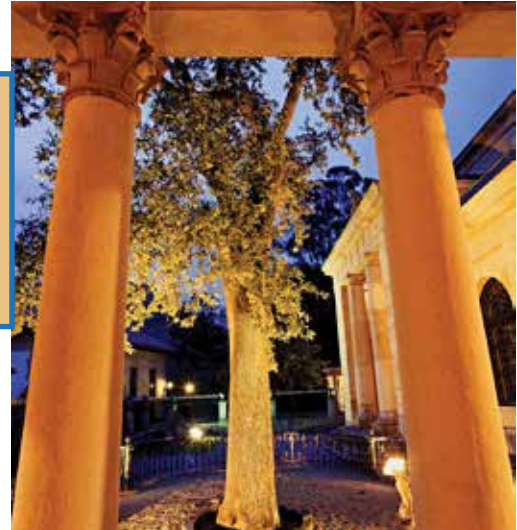
1936

1937

1938

1939


 Guessing game: It is the symbol of the Fueros (Constitution) and of Basque identity. It is in Gernika and it has something to do with nature. What is it?



"The political programme of both sides made no arrangements for co-existence with opponents simply that their opponents be excluded. Thus violence as a means to an end became much more frequent, and the system much more fragile."



 Who did pronounce this words?

 What two sides or "bandos" are clearly defined in the Spanish Civil War?


a).....

b).....

 When did the Spanish Civil War begin and end?

.....

.....

 By means of this small test you'll be able to see what you have learnt about the bombing of Gernika. Put true (T) or false (F) next to these statements and correct those that are false.

| | |
|---|--|
| 1) Gernika was bombed on a Tuesday because it was market day. | |
| 2) The airplanes that bombed Gernika were German and Italian but accepting the orders of Franco. | |
| 3) Five hundred bombs were thrown during the bombing. | |
| 4) Two types of bombs were used: destructive and incendiary. | |
| 5) 50% of the town was completely devastated. | |
| 6) After the bombing, the buildings that were left intact were: the pelota court (fronton), the Casa de Juntas and the town hall. | |
| 7) Ten days after the bombing, the national troops occupied Gernika. | |
| 8) The first airplanes reached Gernika at 9:00 in the morning. | |
| 9) Gernika was bombed on 26th April 1937. | |
| 10) There were no air-raid shelters in Gernika. | |
| 11) The troops that occupied Gernika were made up of soldiers of different nationalities: Spanish, German, Italian and Moors. | |
| 12) Nearly 4,000 people died in the bombing. | |

🕒 Who's who? Observe the following panels and identify the people: Von Richtofen, General Franco, General Mola and Lehendakari (President) Agirre.



📖 From the very beginning, the news of what happened in Gernika was controversial. Read the articles written in the different newspapers and complete the chart.

| DÍA | PERIÓDICO | TITULAR |
|--------------|-----------|---------|
| 1937/.../... | | |
| 1937/.../... | | |
| 1937/.../... | | |
| 1937/.../... | | |
| 1937/.../... | | |
| 1937/.../... | | |
| 1937/.../... | | |

🖋️ Now, you come to your own conclusions:

1st interpretation:

2nd interpretation:

Nowadays, do you think the media is used to manipulate people's opinion? Give some examples.

🖋️ Go into the next room and sit down in order to watch the video. Once it's over and you've observed the room, answer the following questions:

1) What is the main topic?
.....

2) Why did the German ambassador come to Gernika?
.....

3) *Refuse to forget, refuse to take revenge.* What does this sentence mean?
.....
.....

4) There have been many peace processes in the world. Can you give some examples of where?
.....

5) What does reconciliation mean to you?
.....

🖋️ Which of these words would you use in a real reconciliation process?

Acknowledge

Collaborate

Be jealous

Listen


Curse or damn others

Silence things

Rebuild

Respect

4) GUERNICA & PICASSO


 Do the following quiz. Are the statements true (T) or false (F)? If they are false correct them.

Picasso painted the *Guernica*.


Picasso supported the Republic by means of this painting.

This painting was acknowledged and well considered as soon as it was presented.

The *Guernica* was finished in 1939.


 Did you know who Picasso was? And what about his paintings?

.....
.....


 What is the image or part of the *Guernica* painting that is stronger or more impressive to you?

.....
.....

5) LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS

 Which are the three basic Human Rights in this room?


- 1-
- 2-
- 3-

 Why should we respect human rights ?

.....
.....
.....
.....

6) TESTIMONIES

TESTIMONIES

 You are in the last room of the museum. Once you have heard several testimonies, what tools would you use so that these types of situations do not happen again?

.....

.....

How does this Museum make you feel?

.....

.....

What word would you use to define the Museum in general?

.....

.....

7) BIBLIOGRAPHY

You will find material to continue deepening these issues in:

-www.museodelapaz.org

-issuu.com/museodelapazdegernika

-www.youtube.com/museodelapaz