



Out of the dark Astronomy as unifying thread for cultures

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VISITA A TOLEDO

ERASMUS “OUT OF THE DARK”





Toledo

- It is known as the "City of the three cultures", due to the coexistence for centuries of Christians, Muslims and Jews.
 - Each of these cultures left their mark on the walls; therefore, in this visit, we have decided to visit a sample of each one of them:
 - The Mosque of Bab al-Mardum – Ermita del Cristo de la Luz
 - Toledo Cathedral (The Primate Cathedral of Saint Mary)
 - The Transit Synagogue
 - The Monastery of San Juan de los Reyes
 - The Toledo School of Translators
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Visit to The Mosque of Bab Al-mardum- Ermita del Cristo de la Luz



Mosque of Bab Al-Mardum

- Built in 999, this is a building of religious typology, as it is a minor or neighbourhood mosque, located next to one of the city gates, bordering a Roman road, which runs under the building.



Mosque of Bab Al-Mardum

- The building is made of brick with masonry courses.
- Its original plant responds to a square divided into nine sections.
- Its supporting elements are the thick wall, columns without base and with capitals reused from the Visigoth period, horseshoe arches.
- In the section of the central nave, it supports a second floor with polylobulated arches.



Mosque of Bab Al-Mardum

- In the cover, it presents a vault of nerves, derived from which the mihrab of the Mosque of Cordoba precedes.
- The apse is covered with an oven vault or sphere room.

The Mosque has evidence ranging from the Roman settlement to the Christian reconquest, passing through the Visigoth villages and the Islamic period.

Mosque of Bab Al-Mardum

In Christian times, fresco paintings are added to walls, vaults and apse.





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In the 12th century, with the Christian reconquest of the city by Alfonso VI (1086), the apse was added, this extension belonging to Mudejar art.



Toledo Cathedral





Toledo Cathedral

- It is a building that began to be built in 1226, during the reign of Ferdinand III and was completed in 1493, during the reign of the Catholic Monarchs.
 - The structure has great influence of French Gothic from the 12th century but adapted to Spanish taste.
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Toledo Cathedral

- Built in stone, it has a living room floor, with five naves and five entrance doors.
- The head is composed of an apse surrounded by a double canopy to which 15 radial chapels are opened, with a double canopy covering system.



The Transit Synagogue





The Transit Synagogue

- Built between 1355 and 1357, as a private chapel of the palace, therefore its typology is religious.
 - It has a living room floor covered with a rich wooden coffered ceiling with ivory inlays and painted decoration.
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The Transit Synagogue

- The walls are decorated with Mudejar style plasterwork.
- In it, we can contemplate the shields of Castile and Leon, under texts on posters, run along the frieze that exalts the figures of King Pedro.
- It also has ataurique, or floral decoration.

The Monastery of San Juan de los Reyes





The Monastery of San Juan de los Reyes

- It was built in 1495, during the reign of the Catholic Monarchs, by the architect Juan Guas, participating in the decoration Egas Cueman.
 - It is a religious building, built in stone, in the Gothic Isabelino style.
 - It is composed of the church and the cloister.
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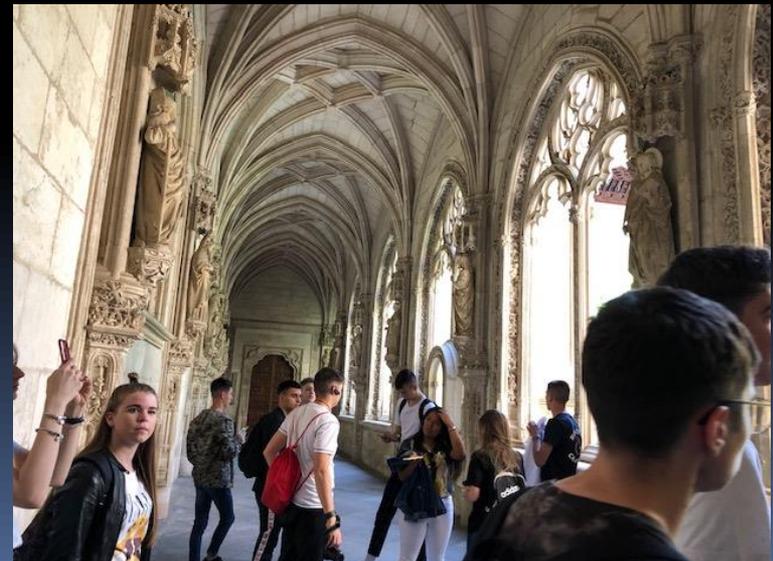
The Monastery of San Juan de los Reyes

- The church presents an abundant decoration, corresponding to its style.
- It is composed of heraldic decoration, cresting ornamentation, images in bases and canopies, Elizabethan balls, pinnacles, Franciscan cord.
- Isabel: the beam of arrows that represent the union of forces and for the initial Y of her name.
- Fernando: symbolized by the F, and by the yoke with the motto "so much riding". It alludes to the mythical episode of the Gordian knot, cut by Alexander the Great.



Cloister of San Juan de los Reyes

- The cloister presents a square floor. The lower gallery has 24 vaults with small terraces, and the high one is covered in par wood and knuckle with Mudejar tradition coffered ceiling.
- Dedicated to God, to Saint John the Evangelist, and to San Francisco.



Monastery of San Juan de los Reyes

- Outside, the hanging chains correspond to the Christian captives released with the reconquest as a symbol of the Christian faith.





Escuela de
Traductores
de
Toledo



The Toledo School of Translators

The Toledo School of Translators consisted of:

A series of artistic initiatives developed from the reconquest of the city in 1086 by Alfonso VI to its maximum cultural splendour at the time of Alfonso X the Wise.





The Toledo School of Translators

The objective :

Move from Arabic to Latin and Spanish all texts on the disciplines of knowledge and knowledge that the Arabs had contributed to Muslim Spain, especially science; knowledge that remained ignored in medieval Christian Europe.



The Toledo School of Translators

- With the jurisdiction of Alfonso VII, of 1118, Mozarabic, Muslim and Jewish people make Toledo the city of the three cultures, since the three cultures coexisted, with relative peace, during the eleventh, twelfth, thirteenth centuries.
- Thanks to this, the Toledo School of Translators emerged in the 12th century, making this city an essential intellectual centre at European level.

The Toledo School of Translators

- In some rooms, the Amanuenses and the copyists wrote on scrolls.
- In other rooms the scrolls were made, or the paper prepared.
- In the quietest places, translators worked.



The Toledo School of Translators

School Stages:

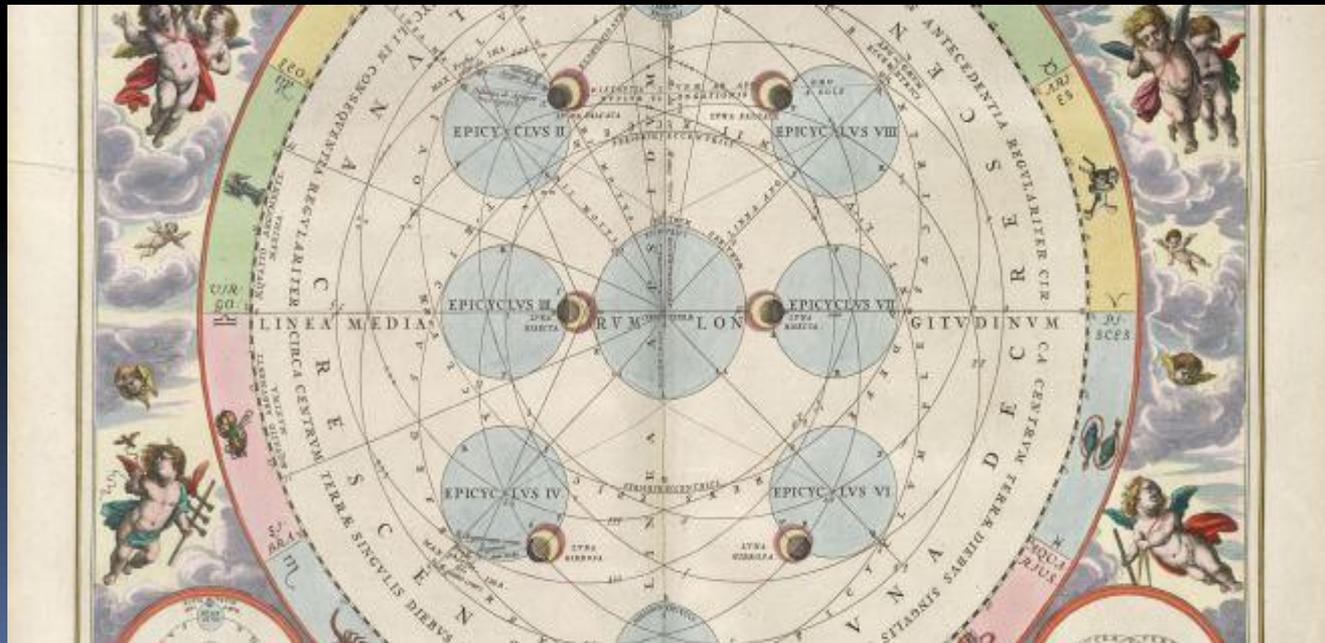
- 12th century with the archbishop Don Raimundo who promoted the translation of works of philosophy and religion from Arabic to Latin. Thanks to his work, Neoplatonic aristotelianism began to be known in European universities.
- Astrology, astronomy, and arithmetic are translated into Latin as the works of:
 - Al-Razi,
 - Ptolemy
 - Al- Juwarizmi

The Toledo School of Translators

- 13th century, with King Alfonso X. At this stage, the translations of treaties of astronomy, physics, alchemy and mathematics stand out.
- Treaties of Azarquiel, Ptolemy and Abu Ali al-Haytham were translated, contributing to the expansion of the Arab knowledge of the Universe.

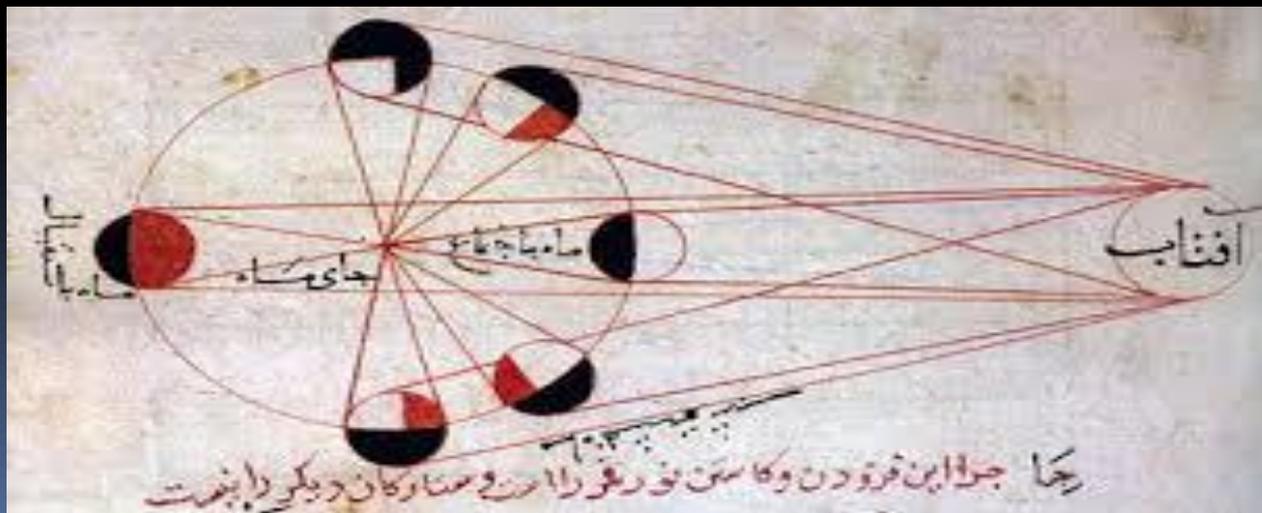
The Toledo School of Translators

- Gerardo de Cremona translated in 1175 the treaty of astronomy of Ptolemy from Arabic to Latin with the title of *Almagesto*.



The Toledo School of Translators

- Gerardo de Cremona is also known for the translation of the astronomical treatise of the Spanish-speaking Azarquiel called Tablas Toledanas, which were used to establish the movement of the planets.





Spanish Erasmus + team

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