



*Museo Galileo de la ruta
de los ingleses*

Próxima inauguración: Viernes, 13 de marzo de 2020



Museo “Galileo” de la Ruta de los Ingleses.

*La más breve historia
de un museo jamás contada.*



En 1604, los reyes de España (Felipe III) e Inglaterra, (Jacobo I) firman en Londres un tratado de paz que supone el cese de 20 años de guerra.

La ratificación de ese tratado se realiza en Valladolid, en 1605, recién instaurada la Corte de Las Españas.

El embajador Inglés, Sir Howard, visita la ciudad con más de 600 artesanos ingleses, a quienes se ofrece dos meses de fiestas, toros y celebraciones.

La ciudad de Valladolid se viste con sus mejores galas.

Seis centros de Enseñanza Secundaria de nuestra ciudad, entre ellos el nuestro, a propuesta del CFPI de Valladolid, han realizado durante este curso una variedad de actividades en torno a este gran acontecimiento, que en la ciudad ya se conoce como "La Ruta de los Ingleses".

Esta breve presentación recoge, como muestra, algunos de los trabajos de alumnos y profesores de nuestro centro que quisieron unirse a este proyecto.




Museo "Galileo" de la Ruta de los Ingleses.

La más breve historia
de un museo jamás contada.




SopORTE video

"THE HIDDEN AMBASSADORS"
A RADIO GALILEO CONTEST
Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 11:00h
From Friday hung on Ivoox Radio Galileo



Second character
February 4,5 and 6




SopORTE Audio

"La Ruta:
Facts and
Fiction"
Producción
propia.

#Galileo

THE Shakespeare's TIMES
at the House of Shakespeare
presenting a new literary library



SPECIAL NUMBER FOR COLLECTORS ONLY

Containing the latest News
about the Bard's Most Interesting Plays

- * Richard III pages 2 and 3
- * Much Ado About Nothing page 4

SopORTE papel



Salidas

Galería de personajes: En la guerra: Corsarios, marinos y soldados. En la paz: Personalidades influyentes.

*Personajes Que Aparecen En Los Textos O Relacionados Con Los
Acontecimientos
Que Tienen Lugar En Valladolid En 1601.*

Facts

- 1) Felipe II
- 2) Raina Margarita De Austria
- 3) Ana María De Austria
- 4) Jacobo I De Inglaterra Y VI De Escocia
- 5) Robert Cecil -conde De Salisbury-
(Primer Ministro De Jacobo I)
- 6) Sir Francis Howard
(Embajador Inglés)
- 7) Don Juan De Tassis
(Embajador En Inglaterra)
- 8) Don Fernando De Velasco
(Condestable De Castilla)
- 9) Felipe II
- 10) Isabel I De Inglaterra
- 11) Francisco Sandoval Y Rojas -duque De Lerma-
- 12) Rodrigo Calderón
- 13) Felipe IV (Nacido El 8 De Abril De
Ese Año)
- 14) Alonso Diego López De Zúñiga -duque Del Infantado-
- 15) Beltrán Iñ De La Cueva Y Castilla -duque De Albuquerque-
- 16) Don Diego Sarmiento De Acuña -conde De Gondomar-
- 17) Ray Gómez De Silva Y Mendoza -duque De Pastrana-
- 18) Antonio Enriquez De Guzmán -conde De Albe Y Lugo-
- 19) Miguel De Cervantes
- 20) William Shakespeare
- 21) Victor Amadeo I De Saboya -príncipe De Saboya- (Padre De Felipe IV)
- 22) Ambrosio Spínola (O Espinola)
- 23) Francisco De Quevedo
- 24) Luis De Góngora

Sir Francis Drake (c.1540-3-1596)

Sir Francis Drake, (born c. 1540-43, Devonshire, England—died January 28, 1596, at sea, off Puerto Bello, Panama), English admiral who circumnavigated the globe



En la guerra



D. Pedro de Zubizarre (1540, Vizcaya 1605, Sevil)

He grew up in a powerful family whose fortune came from a



passion for
in search of

Francis Drake
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588 in which
Although the
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rescued more
In 1590 he
English send

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tips in of the

14 navegantes españoles e ingleses,
por 4º ESO

24 retratos, biografías y su papel en la firma del Tratado, por 2º ESO British.

En la paz

*Personajes Que Aparecen En Los Textos O Relacionados Con Los
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- 16) Don Diego Sarmiento De Acuña -conde De Gondomar-
- 17) Ray Gómez De Silva Y Manduca -duque De Pastrana-
- 18) Antonio Enriquez De Guzmán -conde De Albe Y Lute-
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Galería de Personajes



ELIZABETH I OF ENGLAND

Elizabeth I was born on September 7, 1533 and 1603. She was Queen of England and Ireland. Some Queen, *Gloriana* or the Good Queen Bess, Elizabeth House of Tudor. Her father was Henry VIII of England, Anne Boleyn. She was crowned on January 15, 1559. Edward VI and her sister was Queen Mary of Scotland.

Elizabeth I started the war against Spain in Spanish ships in the Atlantic Ocean and attacking the Netherlands and attacking Felipe II of Spain tried to invade Armada. He failed in his attempt to go on with the war and starts 1603. The treaty was finally signed in Valladolid one year later when commanded by Sir Charles Howard



PHILIP III OF SPAIN

Philip III (Spanish: Felipe; 14 April 1578 – 31 March 1621) was King of Spain. He was also King of Portugal, Naples, Sicily and Sardinia and Duke of Milan from 1598 until his death in 1621. Philip's own personality and his friendship with Lerma heavily shaped his approach to policy-making. The result was a radical shift in the role of the crown in government from the model of Philip II. Although also known in Spain as Philip the Pious, Philip's political reputation abroad has been largely negative. For many, the decline of Spain can be dated to the economic difficulties that set in during the early years of his reign. Nonetheless, as the ruler of the Spanish Empire at its height and as the king who achieved a temporary peace with the Dutch and signed a famous peace treaty with the English, that ended a period of almost twenty years of war. Guided by his friendship with Lerma, he brought the court to Valladolid in 1605, where the Treaty was signed, in 1606.



PHILIP II OF SPAIN

He was born in the Pimental Palace (Valladolid) on May 21, 1527 and died on September 13, 1598 at 71 in San Lorenzo de El Escorial.

Philip II of Spain was king of Spain, Portugal, Naples, Sicily, England and Ireland, and also duke of Milan and lord of the Seventeen Provinces of the Netherlands. A devout Catholic, Philip saw himself as the defender of Catholic Europe against the Ottoman Empire and the Protestant Reformation.



KING JAMES I OF ENGLAND

James VI and I (James Charles Stuart; 19 June 1566 – 27 March 1625) was King of England and Ireland as James I from 24 March 1603 until his death in 1625. In 1603, he succeeded the last Tudor monarch of England and Ireland, Elizabeth I, who died childless.

James achieved success in foreign policy. Never having been at war with Spain, he devoted his efforts to bringing the long Anglo-Spanish War to an end, and a peace treaty was signed between the two countries in August 1604. Robert Cecil and Henry Wotton

never continued to be a diplomat for James, at home being encouraged to watch them.



DON JUAN FERNANDEZ DE VELASCO

Don Juan Fernández de Velasco was a Spanish nobleman and diplomat. He inherited his father's title of Constable of Castile, and was present at the signing of the Treaty of London. This Treaty of Peace, of 34 articles, was signed on August 26, 1604.

The assignment had been fulfilled, although his lack of health had forced him to remain in Flanders. Don Juan de Tassis, Spanish ambassador to England, developed an exemplary work on his behalf at the peace conference held at Somerset House, and which he now endorsed with his signature, on August 28, in London.

Negotiations had taken months of hard work in which nothing had been left to chance. This was evidenced by gifts and jewelry given to the English counterparts because, as pointed out by his loyal Juan de Tassis, "the Treaty could be broken if you do not stretch enough gold to it." Those presents for the King Jacob I, Queen Anne, the Prince of Wales and the Countess of Suffolk stood out for their exquisite completion.

Don Juan Fernández de Velasco participated as well in the reception of the English embassy when they arrived in Valladolid in 1605. Peace with England was a success and allowed Spain to enjoy a long period of prosperity.

Genma Gastop, 2º ESO

THE QUEEN MARGARET OF AUSTRIA



Born on 25 December 1584. Died: 3 October 1611 (aged 26);

Margaret of Austria, married his cousin, Philip III of Spain on 18 April 1599. She would be one of three women at Philip's court who would play considerable influence over the king. Margaret was considered by contemporaries to be extremely pious, "astute and very skillful" in her political dealings, although 'melancholic' and unhappy over the influence of the Duke of Lerma over her husband at court. Margaret continued to fight an ongoing battle with Lerma for influence up until her death in 1611. Philip had an 'affectionate, close relationship' with Margaret, and paid her additional attention after she bore him a son in 1605.

The baptism of this son, the future Philip IV would be witnessed by the English Ambassadors in Valladolid, 1606.



The text of the Treaty of London is written in Latin, with several sections highlighted in red ink. The text is arranged in two columns, with a large initial 'T' at the beginning of the first column. The text is surrounded by decorative floral borders and a coat of arms at the top. The text is written in a Gothic script.

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El tratado de Londres



FRANCISCO DE QUEVEDO

Francisco de Quevedo was a Spanish writer of the Golden Age. He was born on September 14, 1580. He died on September 8, 1645. He received minor orders, but did not follow the priestly career.

In 1601 he went to Valladolid and continued his studies at the University. There he began his poetic career and became very popular because some of his poems imitated or scoffed on the ones published by Lope de Góngora. This became one of the main reasons why Quevedo and Góngora remained rivals for the rest of their lives. Until 1605, Quevedo remained in Valladolid, where he obtained a job through the influence of the Duchess of Lerma. Once the Court was moved again to Madrid, he moved as well to the capital.

Laura Martín Rodero.

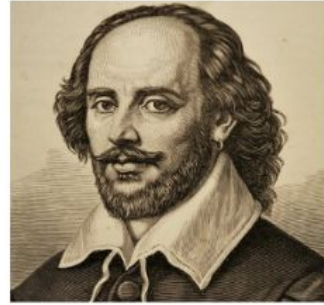


MIGUEL DE CERVANTES SAAVEDRA

Born on 29 September 1547 (assumed) – 22 April 1616, he was a Spanish writer who is widely regarded as the greatest writer in the Spanish language and one of the world's pre-eminent novelists. His novel *Don Quixote* has been translated into over 140 languages and dialects; it is, after the Bible, the most-translated book in the world.

Forced to a military life, he took part in the battle of Lepanto, was made a prisoner and worked for king Philip III as a tax gatherer and (presumably) as a spy.

In 1605, Cervantes was in Valladolid when the immediate success of the first part of his *Don Quixote*, published in Madrid, signalled his return to the literary world.



WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

Shakespeare's influence extends from theatre and literatures to present-day movies, Western philosophy, and the English language itself. William Shakespeare is widely regarded as the greatest writer in the history of the English language, and the world's pre-eminent dramatist. He transformed European theatre and his writings greatly influenced the entire English language, with many Shakespearean words and phrases becoming embedded in it, particularly through projects such as Samuel Johnson's *A Dictionary of the English Language* which quoted Shakespeare more than any other writer.

Shakespeare might have been included among the entourage of the English ambassador, Sir Charles Howard, in 1605. So that he probably met Cervantes in Valladolid while the peace treaty was signed. But, unfortunately, we have no evidence of this.



AMBROSIO SPÍNOLA

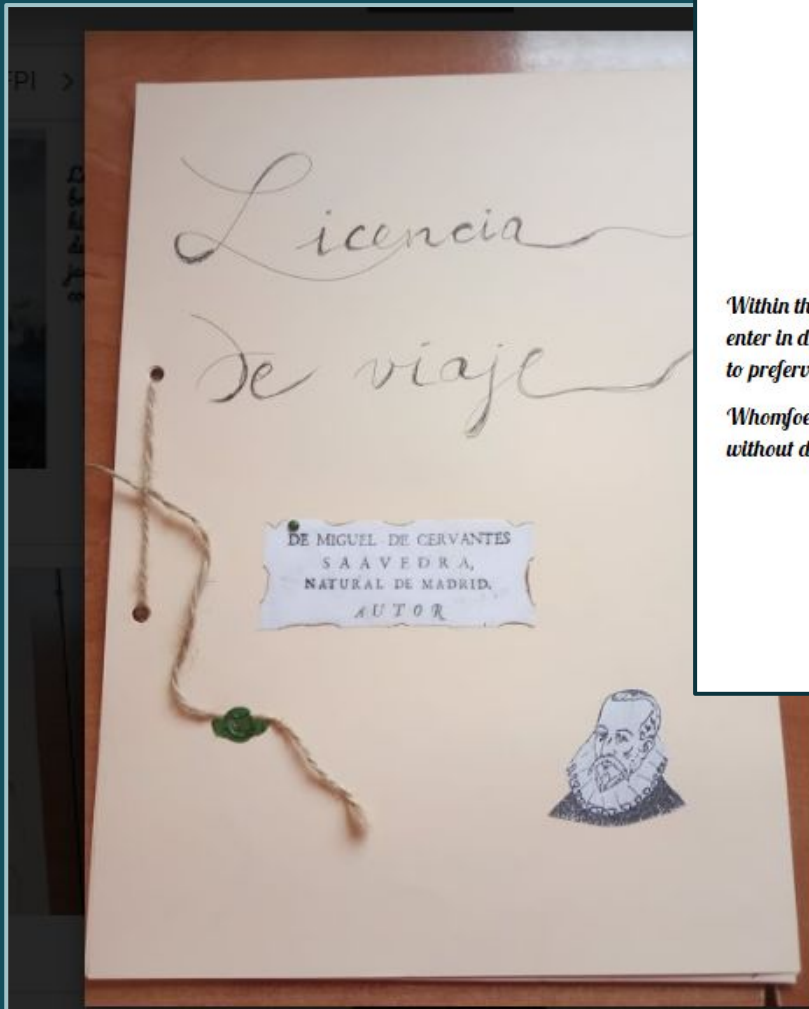
Ambrosio Spínola or Espínola (Genoa, 1569 – Castelnuovo Scrivia, September 26, 1630) was an aristocrat serving the Hispanic Monarchy. He is considered one of the best soldiers during the Golden Age or The Eighty Years' War, and he was a brilliant general who fought for Spain in Flanders. Most of his fame comes from the Capture of Breda, where he was the only general.

During the spring of 1605 Ambrosio came to Valladolid, where he was appointed as Chief Commander of the Spanish Army in Flanders by the King Felipe III. The peace treaty with England implied that the English wouldn't provide any more military help to the Dutch rebels so, taking this fact into account, he started planning in Valladolid the next campaign in The Netherlands.

He was one of the most interested persons in the Treaty of London that would be ratified by the King Felipe III, because he knew that the Dutch rebels would be weaker. As one of the main Spanish nobles in the court, he also helped the English Embassy during their stay in Valladolid.

Alex Rebollo

Las firmas de la cultura del momento



James by the grace of God king of great Brittaine and Ireland and sovereign of the realmes beyond the sea, grants to his most loyale and respected subject William Shakespear, play-writte, of the companie the king's men by appointmente to his majestie, safe passage to passe out of this our realme into the kingdom of Spain in the company of his majestie's representative the Lord Admirall Charles Howard and his embassy, along with whatever possessions, luggage, monies, servants and other necessities he deems necessary to his owne comfort in this forreign realm, there to remaine whatever tyme is required by the said ambassador to complete there the mission with which he has been so encharged by his majesty.

Within the kingdom of Spain our moste loyall subject is permitted to journie without restriction save that he is not to enter in discourse with any priest, clergyman or other representative of the principles or institutions of popery and so to preserve the purity of this our true faith.

Whomsoever reads this document is hereby charged by his britannic majesty the kinge to allow the holder to pass without delay or hinderance and in case of neede to give all lawful assistance and protection.]

Signed and sealed by his Majestie in London
this 8th September in the year of our Lord 1604.



Curiosidades: Licencias de viaje de dos autores del momento. (Y otras muchas, que no se muestran)

Juliet Capulet
from *Romeo and Juliet*

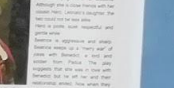
Juliet is the heroine of the play Romeo and Juliet. She is a young girl who falls in love with Romeo, a young man from a rival family. She is a very brave and loving girl who is willing to die for her love.



Juliet is a very brave and loving girl who is willing to die for her love. She is a young girl who falls in love with Romeo, a young man from a rival family.

By Anne-Marie Brown

Beatrice
from *Much Ado About Nothing*



Beatrice is a very witty and clever girl who is the heroine of the play Much Ado About Nothing. She is a young girl who falls in love with Benedick, a young man from a rival family.

By Angela Brown-Lilly

Rubyann
from *Antony and Cleopatra*



Rubyann is a very brave and loving girl who is the heroine of the play Antony and Cleopatra. She is a young girl who falls in love with Antony, a young man from a rival family.

By Lisa-Rose Brown

Calpurnia
from *Julius Caesar*



Calpurnia is a very brave and loving girl who is the heroine of the play Julius Caesar. She is a young girl who falls in love with Caesar, a young man from a rival family.

By Ruby-Louise Goodwin



By Ruby-Louise Goodwin

Rowland
from *As You Like It*



Rowland is a very brave and loving girl who is the heroine of the play As You Like It. She is a young girl who falls in love with Orlando, a young man from a rival family.

By Peter George-Henderson

Cordelia
from *King Lear*



Cordelia is a very brave and loving girl who is the heroine of the play King Lear. She is a young girl who falls in love with Edgar, a young man from a rival family.

By Angel Murray-Hart

Our Choice Characters
from *Shakespeare's Plays*



Our Choice Characters from Shakespeare's Plays



By Anne-Marie Brown

Romeo
from *Romeo and Juliet's*
Prologue



Romeo is a very brave and loving girl who is the heroine of the play Romeo and Juliet. She is a young girl who falls in love with Juliet, a young man from a rival family.

By Peter George-Henderson



By Peter George-Henderson

Porcia
from *The Merchant of Venice*



Porcia is a very brave and loving girl who is the heroine of the play The Merchant of Venice. She is a young girl who falls in love with Bassanio, a young man from a rival family.

By Anne-Marie Brown

Hamlet

Hamlet is the son of the King of Denmark. He is a very brave and loving girl who is the heroine of the play Hamlet. She is a young girl who falls in love with Ophelia, a young man from a rival family.



By Peter George-Henderson

Richard III



Richard III is a very brave and loving girl who is the heroine of the play Richard III. She is a young girl who falls in love with Anne, a young man from a rival family.

By Anne-Marie Brown

Pandora
from *The Winter's Tale*



Pandora is a very brave and loving girl who is the heroine of the play The Winter's Tale. She is a young girl who falls in love with Leontes, a young man from a rival family.

By Anne-Marie Brown

Prospero
from *The Tempest*



Prospero is a very brave and loving girl who is the heroine of the play The Tempest. She is a young girl who falls in love with Miranda, a young man from a rival family.

By Anne-Marie Brown

Perdita
from *The Winter's Tale*



Perdita is a very brave and loving girl who is the heroine of the play The Winter's Tale. She is a young girl who falls in love with Leontes, a young man from a rival family.

By Anne-Marie Brown



By Anne-Marie Brown



By Anne-Marie Brown



4° ESO British Council

Reading: A Play by William Shakespeare.

Writing: Description of a character.

Oral: Read aloud for the class.

Drama: Perform a scene of the play.

1º BIE Francés

Les trois Mousquetaiers

Grabación del diálogo adaptado de la novela de Alejandro Dumas, entre el Duque de Buckingham y la reina de Francia, Ana de Austria, que era hija de Felipe III.

Se creó la ficción de que se habrían enamorado en el Bautizo del príncipe Felipe IV

Se editó un folleto para el museo.



-Chaque fois que je vous vois, c'est comme un diamant. J'ai quatre diamants, les quatre fois que je vous ai vue.
La première il y a trois ans, la deuxième chez Mme de Chevreuse, la troisième dans les jardins d'Amiens et la quatrième ce soir.

-Duc! ne parlez pas des jardins d'Amiens!

-Oh! Au contraire Madame! Parlons! La soirée aux jardins d'Amiens! Quel souvenir merveilleux! Je me rappelle l'air doux et parfumé, le ciel plein d'étoiles et le moment où nous étions seuls. Vous m'avez parlé de votre solitude, de vos peines et vous étiez à côté de moi.

-Milord! Il est possible que les circonstances du moment poussent une femme à sa perte. Je suis une femme, mais je suis la reine. Et si la femme a faibli un instant, la reine l'a sauvée de commettre une folie.

-Ah! Madame de Chevreuse a été moins cruelle que vous: Holland l'a aimée et elle a répondu à son amour.

-Madame de Chevreuse n'est pas reine.

-Voulez-vous dire que si vous n'étiez pas reine, vous m'aimeriez alors? C'est à cause de votre rang que vous ne pouvez pas m'aimer.

-Ah! Milord! Vous avez mal entendu, mal interprété. Je ne voulais pas dire....

-Silence! Silence! Si je suis heureux grâce à une erreur, ne soyez pas cruelle et laissez-moi croire à votre amour.
Vous m'avez dit qu'on m'a attiré dans un piège et peut-être je vais mourir à cause de ce piège, car c'est étrange, mais depuis un certain temps, j'ai le pressentiment que je vais mourir.

- Scripts de los programas de Radio Galileo

"The Hidden Ambassadors" y "The Telling of the Visit of the English Ambassador to Valladolid".

- "The Shakespeare Times"/ Summaries of Shakespeare's plays.

- Nuevo coloquio de los perros. (Del libro "A la sombra de un tilo" de Gloria Rivas Muriel.)

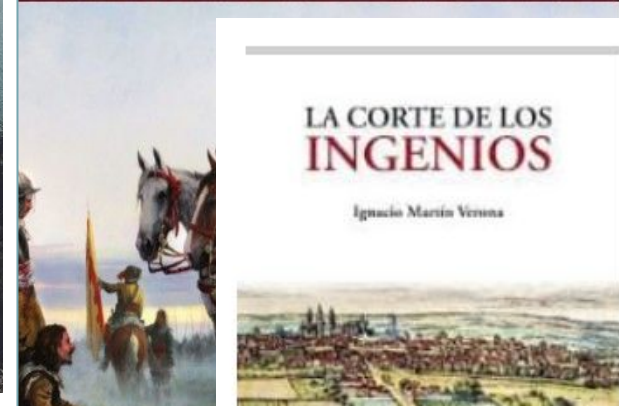
- Facsímiles de obras: "Vida de Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra" de Don Gregorio Mayáns, "Tratado de la visita de sus Majestades a Valladolid", de Narciso Alonso Cortés.

- Historia del Real Colegio de los Ingleses

- Obras Completas Ilustradas de William Shakespeare.

- Don Quijote de 1890.

Documentos en soporte papel de producción propia y ajena.





**GUERRA
ANGLO ESPAÑOLA**
EL TROPIEZO DE LA ARMADA INVENCIBLE
Y EL FRACASO DE LA CONTRAARMADA

1585 **1604**



1604 was the year
When The English and Spanish
kings
decided to stop the waste
of money that they had spent
in wars and to sign the peace,
Both King Philip and King James.

Documentos en soporte audiovisual:
Producción propia y ajena.

Salidas

UNIDAD DIDÁCTICA "Universo Galileo":
Inglés

The Ambassador's route

A walk along Valladolid in the time of Cervantes,
Shakespeare and Galileo



AMPA: Marzo

23 Abril:
Aleluyas con 4º ESO

2º ESO: Gª de Hª.



Teachers from the
English Conversation Group



Museo Galileo de la ruta de los ingleses

Próxima inauguración: Viernes, 13 de marzo de 2020.

A la espera de algún día poder abrir nuestras puertas, el IES Galileo agradece la colaboración de alumnos y profesores en este proyecto, del cual esta presentación no es sino una breve muestra.