

A historical walk through Valladolid

Introduction =====

Valladolid, with a population of around 350,000 people, is a town located at about 200 kilometers northwest of Madrid. It lies on a large plain and belongs to the region of Castile and León (historically two separate kingdoms but now a single administrative unit, the largest region of the European Union, too). It is a convenient place to live for different reasons. To begin with, it is easy to move around since the traffic is not normally very dense and there are highways surrounding the city that link it to the rest of the region. There are hospitals, green areas for entertainment, several university colleges, some industry (a lot of it connected with the making of cars) and an interesting cultural life with international events (such as the "Seminci" - a remarkable film contest- or the Holy Week - a religious related one-week festivity that receives thousands of visitors every year-) and a lot of interesting museums to learn and enjoy oneself.

As for its name, there are different theories. Some historians claim that the name comes from "Valle de Lid", a plain where preroman tribes used to gather to fight. Others think that it comes from "Valle de Uliit", a Moorish captain that settled here at around 700. Finally, others defend that it comes from "Vallis Olivetum" or Valley of the olive trees, even though it is not easy to find olive trees in the area at present. The most likely theory, however, is that it may come from a Celtic expression, "Vallis Tolitum", or valley of the waters, since two rivers flow up to this day across the town.



Ruth Vega

Conde Ansúrez =====

When people come to visit my town, Valladolid, one of the most common meeting points is the largest square in town, which is called Plaza Mayor (or "Main Square"). There, right in the middle, stands the statue of a man on horseback whose name is Pero Ansúrez: that happens to be ... me!

You may be wondering why I stand in such a privileged place in Valladolid. The reason is not hard to find out: I am the man who founded the town around 1000 years ago - time does fly, doesn't it?-

Life in those times was, as you can imagine, a bit different from today. Those were warring times in which Christian people were fighting the Muslims to try and recover their lands, which the Muslims invaders expanding from the East had conquered during the VIII, IX and X centuries in what we call Spain nowadays. A lot of noblemen -like myself- and soldiers had been working with the kings of Castile and of León in order to free our territories from the invaders. After territories were recovered, it was basic to strengthen the position and a typical way of doing so was by creating settlements (or towns) where the population would live under the protection of a nobleman's army. These places became a sort of barrier in case there was a counter attack from the Muslims troops. I carried out my activities mainly in the north of our region but we were moving south as fast as the circumstances allowed us to do so.

My job was, among other things, to be in good terms with the Muslims as well as repopulate the lands with people who were loyal to our monarch. I must humbly admit that my knowledge of the Arabic language and my educational background enabled me to negotiate with deputies of the Caliphate. The king, Alfonso VI, must have thought that I had been successful, so he decided to grant me a piece of land that would belong to my family and, at the same

time, become a stronghold and a safe place for people to live and prosper. And that is how Valladolid achieved the status of a town. My wife helped without hesitation and her enthusiasm would be acknowledged by the citizens of Valladolid: one of the high schools of Valladolid takes her name: IES CONDESA EYLO ALFONSO.

Now, when I look at my fellow citizens passing by, gathering and talking, celebrating their festivities and their sports accomplishments, I feel really proud and I think that all the efforts were worth it. I am also proud to say that, under my rule, several important constructions started to be built: these include the beginning of the works of the chapel of Saint Mary, the church of Saint Mary "La Antigua", the hospital of Saint Mary of Esgueva or the Main Bridge over the river Pisuerga. Some of them can still be visited today and they are in great shape!!



Ruth Vega

Isabel la Católica / Reyes Católicos



A clandestine wedding in the XV century

On October 19 1469, the clandestine wedding that was to change the destiny of Spain and the world took place. Isabel de Castilla, aged 18, and Fernando de Aragón, aged 17, were betrothed in the Palacio de los Vivero in the castilian city of Valladolid. The city of Valladolid witnessed the wedding that laid the first stone in the construction of Spain as a nation. However, this wedding was opposed by the Pope, as they were cousins, and by Isabel's brother, the castilian King Enrique IV, with whom Isabel had signed a treaty in which she undertook to marry only with the king's authorization, in exchange for return she would be his successor.

The clandestine wedding could only take place thanks to Isabel's forgery of ecclesiastical documents and her failure to respect the treaty signed with her brother, and for two years its validity was hotly disputed.

Before arriving at Badalona, where he would be welcomed by the Spanish monarchs, Fernando and Isabel, Columbus spend a few days in Lisbon, where he was questioned by Juan II, king of Portugal. The information that the king of Portugal received about the location of the new territories (the islands that are now part of the American continent) encouraged him to demand the property of those new lands.

It is obvious that Spain considered that pretension absolutely unacceptable. A new conflict seemed to be under way. However, the balance of powers had changed from 1479 and Fernando and Isabel felt that they were strong enough to challenge Juan. And Juan was also aware of the situation, too. In addition, the Pope of Rome took the Spanish side.

Diplomats from both countries started the negotiations, which were complicated, logically. Everybody

As Fernando and Isabel did not have the Pope's blessing during their lifetime, they chose to attribute it to one who was already dead. This was the first of many reasons why the princess got married in secret. Fernando disguised as a mule boy for some merchants and Isabel with a cheap excuse to get away, and they spent their honeymoon in the castle of Fuensaldaña, a few kilometers from Valladolid. But the deception could not be maintained for long and both newly married were excommunicated for two years.

Isabel was a very cunning and intelligent woman at her young age, witty and firm in her decisions. Her character and determination would lead her to unify the two crowns. In fact, the marriage was only for political interests since it was beneficial to both of them, whether there was love afterwards, we do not know. Fernando was the heir to the Crown of Aragón and King of Sicily, and with him at her side, Isabel would unify Spain.

The treaty of Tordesillas: the partition of a New World

By the time Christopher Columbus had returned from his first dramatic - but incredibly transcendent-voyage to the West Indies (reached, as everybody knows, on the 12th of October 1492), the tension between the sovereigns of Spain and Portugal would rocket to a worrying level.

To understand this we have to go back in time a little. Spain and Portugal had been at war for some time regarding the right to the Castilian crown when Isabel of Castile became queen. This conflict had been dealt with when the Treaty of Alcasovas was signed, in 1479. Apart from recognizing the rights of Isabel to be the Queen of Castile, the treaty established some agreements about some islands in the Atlantic (the Canary Islands, the Azores, and some others) as well as about the rights concerning the future discoveries of territories, both in Africa and to the west of the islands mentioned above.

thought that Columbus had managed to reach the East Indies, so proving without any shadow of a doubt that the Earth was round, not flat. And this would mean huge consequences for international commerce. As things turned out, the discovery of a whole, amazingly rich continent - America - would be of paramount importance. But they didn't know that ... yet.

After several months, diplomats agreed on a document known as the "Treaty of Tordesillas", signed in the town of Tordesillas on the 7th of June, 1494. To put it in a nutshell, that treaty established a division of the lands that were being explored in the "Western" Indies as well as a definition of the limits of the Atlantic Ocean that each monarchy would have the right to use preferentially, though not exclusively. The consequence would be that Portugal would keep the right to go on with his expeditions in and around the African continent in addition to the future colonization of territories in the east of South America (Brazil, as we know it today). On the other hand, Spain would have the right to explore and claim the territories located around the islands discovered by Christopher Columbus (the centre of the American continent) and the west of South America.

This treaty would be abolished in the XVIII century, but it remains as one of the first examples of an agreement between different states in the modern history of Europe; an agreement about which diplomats had to negotiate for months until both parts were satisfied.

Ruth Vega

Correspondence between Isabel and Columbus =====

Genoa. 1491

Your Majesty

My Queen Elizabeth, it is an honor for me to contact you. The purpose of this letter is my request for financial help to undertake a great expedition that can bring us money, prestige and merchandise, and help the spread of Christianity by dressing the kingdom of Castile as a great power. As is known according to experts, the shape of the earth is spherical and taking into account our large trade flow with the Indies, with these two factors we can obtain great prosperity.

Being a navigator myself, I got in touch with the best cartographers in the country, and through research I came to the conclusion that there are possibilities that if we start our expedition on the way to the Indies across the ocean towards the west of Castilla, we will find a shorter route to the Indies which would incredibly benefit the kingdom of Castilla. That new route would allow us to benefit enormously and commercial transport would be greatly increased since we would import and export much faster, even allowing us to expand commercially in the territory, making Castilla's trade expand as well as possible, thus growing economically also.

In the event that we were to expand commercially throughout the territory, and grow economically, it would also give fame to the kingdom of Castilla, thus being known throughout the world and becoming a world economic power, and perhaps being able to establish new commercial relations with other World powers.

For this expedition in search of a shorter trade route to the India, I need about three ships, a crew of about 200 men and sufficient food for everyone on board.

I really believe that this expedition, apart from enhancing Your Majesty's name and prestige, can bring prosperity to the Kingdom of Castile and make it a great power.

I await your answer,

Agreements between Isabel and Columbus =====

Dear Mr. Columbus:

As you know, at the present time the Kingdom of Castile is immersed in the reconquest of the territories occupied by the Muslim enemy. Although the wars are progressing favourably, it is necessary to invest in them a large part of the funds of the kingdom's economy. In addition, my husband Ferdinand's intention to inject more money into the traditional routes to the Indies means more sacrifices for the Crown.

As you rightly say in your letter, recent discoveries point to a round earth, but our religious advisors cast serious doubts on this discovery.

Most of the wealth of our kingdom comes from the collection of taxes and the consolidation of mercantile business with overseas territories, especially the East Indies exploited from the traditional routes. It would be foolish to give up such revenues on a hunch of someone who assumes he can find a shorter route, without any certainty. The Kingdom's funds are now scarcer than ever.

In spite of all these inconveniences and disadvantages, and although I know that my decision will be greatly criticized and will probably cost me more than one displeasure, I am willing to bear the expenses of the wild adventure you propose to me in your epistle. Something inside me tells me that your words are true and I share that wild hunch with you.

For the adventure you propose, I am sure that I will be able to convince the court as well as the Holy Brotherhood of the enormous riches that such a discovery would bring to the Rhine funds. I will therefore try to finance your voyage with a sum of just over 1,000,000 maravedis, enough money for

Christopher Columbus

the purchase of 3 caravel ships and the maintenance of some 200 men for a long period of time.



Abel Saad Villameriel

You must understand the risk I run in approving and financing your adventure, so I must offer something in return to my creditors. We must agree a return to the Kingdom on terms that are advantageous to all those who are willing to risk their money and honour to meet the costs of our exploit.

I am sure that the exploit will be a success, for us and for the whole Kingdom. The new route to the Indies will bring times of great economic prosperity that will place Castile at the pinnacle of world power.

I look forward to hearing from you soon to set in motion all the issues related to the financing of this project, we will keep in touch.

Her Majesty, Isabella of Castile

Cristóbal Colón =====

Christopher Columbus believed that he had found a new route to India, and described the peoples he met as "Indians". On May 11, 1499, Américo Vespucci realized that the lands discovered by Columbus did not belong to India and that is why the continent was renamed América.



Ponce de León =====

Juan Ponce de León was a Spanish explorer and conquistador known for leading the first official European expedition to Florida and serving as the first Governor of Puerto Rico. He was born in Santervás de Campos, Valladolid, Spain in 1474 and was from a noble family.

Encouraged by the Spanish crown to discover more land, Ponce de León decided to follow rumors he had heard from local natives about an island known as Bimini, home to a magical spring or fountain whose waters would rejuvenate those who drank from it. In search of this "fountain of youth," as well as more land and gold, he set sail from Puerto Rico in March 1513. The following month, the expedition landed on the coast of what is now Florida.

Felipe II =====

Felipe II was on the Spanish throne in the second half of the 16th century. He was born in Valladolid in 1527 and died in San Lorenzo de El Escorial in 1598. There's a window in the Palacio Pimentel in Valladolid, where Felipe II was born, where you can see chained bars. But, why are they chained?

Well, it was because of Felipe's baptism. Right next to the Palacio Pimentel, there is the church of San Pablo. San Pablo is the biggest and most beautiful church of Valladolid. That's why Felipe's parents, Isabel of Portugal and the Emperor Carlos V, wanted to baptize their son there. However, they couldn't as the Palacio's Pimentel front door belonged to the Saint Martin's parish. Carlos V and Isabel of Portugal didn't want to baptize their son in the Saint Martin's church. That's why, instead of taking Felipe out the front door, they took him out the window, which was in front of the church of San Pablo, to baptize him. Once the baptism was over, they put chains in that window to make sure nobody would come out of it again.



Elisa Ortega

Cervantes =====

In 1569, Miguel de Cervantes published his first literary piece, a collection of poetry that honored Elizabeth of Valois, wife of Felipe II. One year after that, Cervantes fought under a Spanish military unit in the Battle of Lepanto. This battle ended up in peace. In 1580 Felipe II and the Ottoman sultan Murad III signed a treaty, while both claiming victory. Lepanto fixed the limits of the Holy League and the Ottoman Empire.

In Valladolid, you can find Cervantes' house-museum, which is located in the place where Cervantes lived during his stay in Valladolid between 1604 and 1606. During this stay the author wrote his famous book El Quijote. This is also why there's a statue of Cervantes on the University Square in Valladolid.



Elisa Ortega

Pío del Río Hortega =====

I was born in 1882 in Portillo, a small village near Valladolid, which by the way, has another beautiful castle. I studied Medicine at the Medical School in this city, where I had the privilege of meeting the histologist Leopoldo López García among my teachers. Unlike my classmates, who after taking histology and pathology courses focused their attention on the clinic, I continued to collaborate in the histology laboratory until finishing my degree and although I didn't have much interest in medical practice, I obtained the position of regular physician in my hometown in 1907, where I practiced for three years. In 1909 I moved to Madrid to do my doctorate, which I obtained with the work "Causes and pathological anatomy of brain tumors". It was based on fifteen cases from which I collected detailed macro and microscopic observations. Later I abandoned professional practice.

Pío del Río Hortega worked with the tannin and silver technique that Achúcarro had devised, but he created four different variants. He also worked on the epiphysis, where he managed to demonstrate that the epiphyseal lobes are formed exclusively by fibrous neuroglia. Another field of his research was the study of tumors generated in the nervous system.

Shortly after the civil war began in 1936, this renowned Spanish scientist went into exile in Paris. There he worked in the neurosurgery service of the Hospital de la Pitié. He later went to the University of Oxford with the neurosurgeon Hugh Cairns. In 1940 he was invited by the Spanish Cultural Institution in Buenos Aires, to give a lecture. He stayed in the capital of Argentina to direct a Histological and Histopathological Research Laboratory. Shortly after, he died in Buenos Aires in 1945.

At present, in his hometown, Valladolid, a street is called Calle Pío del Río Hortega, the best hospital in the entire region is also called Hospital Río Hortega, an institute and function rooms are named after him. In short, he has left a mark on the Spanish city of Valladolid.

Fire of Valladolid =====

The five flames of the shield of Valladolid allude to the fire that destroyed the city. The fire started on September 21 of 1561, the feast of the festivity Saint Matthew, it started from the house of the silversmith Juan of Granada, in the street of the Costanilla, now Platerías street. The wind caused the fast spread in various directions, producing the devastation through the streets Corral de la Copera (Conde Ansúrez), Malcocinado (Francisco Zarandona), Especería, Cebadería until Rinconada where it was stopped, demolishing some houses that acted as firebreaks.

More than 3,000 people, citizens, together with religious people of all orders and people from neighboring villages, fought for fifty hours until the fire was finally controlled on the 23rd. They helped as they could since the resources were scarce. There were 6 people dead and the real number of injured is not known but they were close to 40 persons.

The city council informed King Felipe II of the catastrophe that had occurred, requesting his help to alleviate the damage caused. The king, who had moved the Court to Madrid, received the request from the mayor of the city, Luis de Ossorio, issuing 63 new taxes.

A pioneering Renaissance building emerged, which served as an example for other similar constructions, both inside and outside our country.

In addition to avoiding new fires, a new and important thing was proposed: Every 10 houses it was necessary to build a wide brick wall (which still exists and has come out with the recent works in the current Plaza Mayor) to act as a firebreak.



Elisa Alvarez



Álvaro Verdugo

Les châteaux de Valladolid =====

VENEZ LES VISITER!

Ces forteresses construites au Moyen Âge, la plupart en pierre, ont été témoin du temps, de l'histoire, des guerres et des mariages des rois et de la noblesse castillane au fil des siècles...

Voici quelques-uns des plus importants

CHÂTEAU DE TIEDRA

Ce château a été construit au XIe siècle et sa fonction était purement défensive. Il est cité dans le 'Cantar del Mio Cid'. Il se compose d'une soutane avec un donjon et d'un belvédère sur le toit. La muraille a été construite d'abord et plus tard s'est élevé la tour. La partie défensive à deux tourelles circulaires. Le donjon haut mesure 20m et il est rectangulaire. La porte est à quelques mètres du sol comme dans les châteaux défensifs de cette époque pour empêcher l'accès facile à l'ennemi et le château est protégé par le fossé sur deux de ses côtés et par 2 pans de muraille. La municipalité a acheté la forteresse en 2004. Depuis 2011, un processus de restauration a été réalisé et l'intérieur de la tour est un musée.

... Depuis 1999, le château abrite le Musée Provincial du Vin où on explique et présente graphiquement tout le processus de vinification.



Laura Morillo

CHÂTEAU DE FUENSALDAÑA

Il a été construit au XVe siècle par la famille Vivero — nobles d'origine galicienne — comme résidence seigneuriale sur le modèle d'un château appelé l'école de Valladolid. La construction a commencé en 1452, commandé par D. Alonso Pérez de Vivero, secrétaire et comptable en chef du roi Juan II, qui avait acheté les terres des abbés de Valladolid et Matallana dans la ville.



Pamela Grigorova

Sa physionomie est typique d'un château majestueux, avec un donjon de 34 m de haut et de section rectangulaire et une simple enceinte carrée avec des cubes dans les angles. La tour était accessible par un pont-levis.

CHÂTEAU DE LA MOTA

Il est situé à Medina del Campo à Valladolid (Castilla y León).

Il a été appelé ainsi car il se trouve sur un terrain très élevé, en espagnol mota. C'était une forteresse indépendante de la ville. Sa construction a commencé au XIV siècle et s'est achevée au XV siècle avec les Rois Catholiques.

C'est un des premiers châteaux construit en briques rouges. Son entrée principale comporte deux ponts, dont l'un est un pont-levis. Il possède deux murs : un intérieur où se trouvent la place d'armes et les cinq tours (la plus importante « La torre del Homenaje » qui mesure 40 mètres de hauteur et a cinq étages) et autour du mur extérieur on trouve un fossé très profond.

C'était un site militaire stratégique et sa principale fonction était la défense, mais il pouvait également servir de prison. Après la Guerre Civile Espagnole, il a fonctionné comme un centre social pour les femmes.

Curiosités : c'est dans ce château que Isabel La Católica, grâce à qui Cristophe Colomb avait pu commencer ses voyages en Amérique, est décédée; et la reine Juana La Loca y a été emprisonné et n'a jamais pu régner car elle a été accusée d'être folle... d'amour.



Juan Fernández

CHÂTEAU DE PEÑAFIEL

Peñafiel est une municipalité dans la localité de Valladolid où on y trouve le château du même nom, sur une colline entourée de vignobles. Allongé et étroit, il rappelle un bateau. Il a été déclaré monument national le premier juin 1917. Il appartient à la mairie du village.

En 1983, le château a été restauré par le Conseil provincial de Valladolid pour le transformer en auberge touristique, un usage qu'il n'avait pas, lorsqu'il a été cédé pour siéger Las Cortes de Castilla y León, après avoir transformé et adapté son intérieur aux besoins de ses nouveaux occupants, entre autres, la tour en hémicycle. Pendant près d'un quart de siècle, le château a donc contenu les dépendances du Parlement de Castilla y León, à la fois la chambre et les bureaux des groupes parlementaires, ainsi que la bibliothèque, les salles des commissions et les différents services administratifs. La dernière session plénière tenue au château de Fuensaldaña a eu lieu les 13 et 14 mars 2007, clôturant la VIe législature.



Claudia Santos

CHÂTEAU DE TORRELOBATÓN

Le Château de Los Comuneros domine les Montes Torozos et est situé à Torrelobatón, Valladolid.

C'est l'un des châteaux les mieux conservés de Castilla y León. Il a été déclaré patrimoine historique en 1949. Certaines scènes du film "El Cid" de Charlton Heston ont également été tournées ici.

Sur le donjon il y a huit tours circulaires qui servaient à surveiller et à attaquer, le château était entouré par un fossé. Autrefois il y avait une entrée secrète à la place d'armes, cette entrée était petite et très difficile à trouver. L'ancien arc d'entrée est encore conservé aujourd'hui. Sa construction commença au XIIIe siècle avec l'intention de surveiller la vallée de Hornija. Il appartenait à la famille Enríquez, amiraux de Castille. Il a joué un rôle important dans la guerre des communautés de Castilla, car il a été le lieu d'une grande victoire pour les membres des Comuneros, lorsqu'ils ont vaincu la forteresse après huit jours de bataille en février 1521. C'est le dernier endroit où les membres des Comuneros ont laissé leur empreinte, après être partis pour Toro le 23 avril 1521 et avoir été rattrapés à Villalar, vaincus et exécutés.

À cet endroit, existait une forteresse depuis le Xe siècle. En 983, Almanzor s'en empara, jusqu'à ce qu'en 1013 elle soit reconquise par le compte castillan Sancho García ; il semble que le nom original de Peña Falcon a été changé par celui de Peña Fiel.

Le château est composé d'une muraille extérieure de pierre lisse, avec une seule porte d'entrée couronnée d'un mâchicoulis entre les deux donjons circulaires et une muraille intérieure composée par 28 cubes crénelés qui s'insèrent à égale distance dans la longue enceinte, définissant une succession de remparts sur lesquels on peut circuler jusqu'au sommet. ...

Après avoir été réhabilité et conditionné, il abrite depuis 2007 le Centre d'interprétation de la « Guerra de las Comunidades », promu par la Fondation du patrimoine historique de Castilla y León, la Fondation Villalar-Castilla y León et la mairie de Torrelobatón.



Andrea Dumas

Canal de Castilla =====

The Canal de Castilla is one of the most important hydraulic engineering works in Spain. The canal was built from the middle of the XVIII century until 1849. In the XVIII century, the center of Spain was isolated from the world because there wasn't a fast way of transport to travel. The journeys to Castilla lasted a lot of time and were very costly. So, the economy and the trade were too small. That's why the king Fernando VI ordered the building of the canal.

The canal meant an instant increase in Castilla's economy. The canal was used to transport the wheat produced in Castilla. This was our main source of wealth by that time. Furthermore, it was also employed to move the watermills that were near the canal and to irrigate the crops of the place.

In addition to the substantial income that the canal meant for Castilla, it also has become the habitat of lots of different animals, such as the otter or the wild pig, and plants, like the elm or the black poplar.

The canal has never been finished. At the beginning, the canal was going to have four branches which would go from Segovia to Reinosa, a city of Cantabria. However, there weren't enough resources to finish it.

...

... Even so, the canal, with the form of a Y, has a length of 207 kilometers and goes through lots of different towns and villages. It begins in Alar del Rey, in Palencia, and after going through other villages such as Herrera de Pisuerga or Castrillo de Rio, the south canal ends in Valladolid and the Campo canal ends in Medina del Rio Seco.

In this day and age, the canal is enabled. However, you can tour it now in a tourist boat called Marqués de la Ensenada, which offers you a beautiful journey along a part of the Canal de Castilla.



Rodrigo Pérez

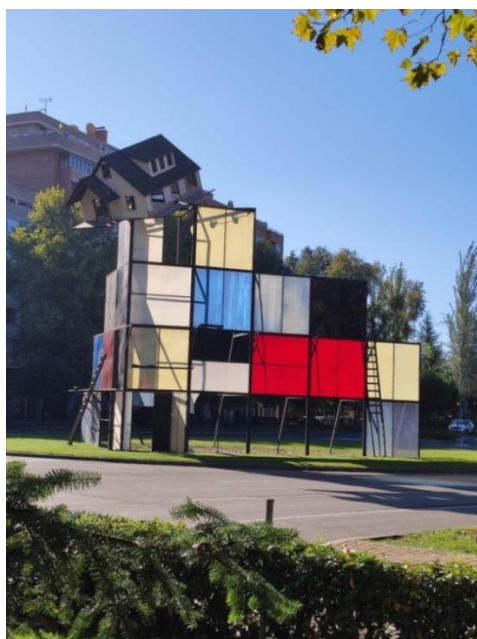
Glorieta del cine. Historia de la SEMINCI =====

Very close to our high school there is a sculpture that represents the sets of the cinema. The citizens of Valladolid are great fans of movies. Every year the SEMINCI is celebrated, the Valladolid International Film Week being one of the oldest film festivals in Europe It was consolidated as one of the most recognized film festivals in Spain and the world.

In 1956 its first edition was held; did you know that it was born from the interest of taking the seventh art as a way of transmitting Catholic moral values? Yes, as you can see, it originates from religious events, in fact, its initial name was the Valladolid Religious Film Week; This event became so important that the theme changed; In 1973 the religious character of the festival was eliminated and it was consolidated as one of the most recognized film festivals in Spain and the world.

Currently, the Teatro Calderón is the main venue for the event, and hosts the opening, closing and awards ceremonies, as well as various shows in the official section; the rest of the screenings and sections take place in various cinemas and theaters in the city.

In this year's 2022 edition, the Golden Spike for the best film of the festival has been for the film 'Return to dust' by the Chinese director Li Ruijun. This was also the film that received the highest rating from the critics of El Norte de Castilla, a local newspaper. The six specialized journalists who have followed and rated the official section gave it a 7.9 out of 10.



Sandra Vallejo

Jumelage avec Lille =====

La ville de Valladolid est jumelée avec la ville de Lille. Cette fraternité est née le lendemain de la Seconde Guerre Mondiale, alors que l'Europe était dévastée, ruinée et perdue. À cette époque, aucun pays ne savait à qui faire confiance, et la peur grandissait à cause de la guerre froide.

Jumelées en 1987, un an seulement après l'entrée de l'Espagne dans l'Union Européenne, les deux villes entretiennent une relation "dense et fraternelle" en raison de leur coopération et de leurs échanges migratoires.

Lille est l'une des villes les plus importantes de l'Eurométropole en raison de sa proximité avec Bruxelles, Amsterdam et Londres, et constitue un carrefour en Europe, tout comme Valladolid l'est en Espagne. Elle fait partie de la région Nord-Pas de Calais et a une population de la municipalité d'environ 226 000 habitants ; et la population de l'espace métropolitain est de 1 164 716 habitants.

Pour célébrer et rendre hommage aux liens entre la ville de Valladolid et ces villes, il existe une place-monument où chaque ville jumelée y est exposée.



Juan Fernández

D'autres villes jumelées avec Valladolid =====

Le jumelage des villes est un acte très important qui se réalise dans le monde entier entre villes de tous les pays et continents. Correspond à un acte social, culturel, historique... et il a un apport dans tous ce sens très enrichissant.



Juan Fernández

AHMEDABAD

La ville est parfois appelée Karnavati, le nom d'une ancienne ville qui existait au même endroit, et elle est également connue sous le nom d'Amdavad en gujarati familier. Ahmedabad est située dans la région centre-nord du Gujarat, sur les rives de la rivière Sabarmati. Ahmedabad est le centre administratif du district homonyme et a été la capitale de l'État du Gujarat de 1960 à 1970, après, la capitale a été déplacée à Gāndhīnagar, à 30 km. Elle est également le siège de la Haute Cour du Gujarat.

C'est la cinquième ville la plus peuplée d'Inde avec une population totale de 6,5 millions d'habitants.

Elle est jumelée avec Valladolid (Espagne), depuis 2008. Ils ont signé un protocole d'amitié avec lequel améliorer leur collaboration. Le jumelage des deux villes a eu lieu il y a quelques années, en 2017. C'est une étape importante car ce sont les premières villes d'Espagne et d'Inde à être jumelées.

Ce fait "exceptionnel" provient en partie de l'institution de La Casa de la India, située à Valladolid et qui se consacre depuis des années à la diffusion de la culture indienne, à la collaboration entre les deux États et à la consolidation des relations internationales entre les deux pays, cette Assemblée étant approuvée par l'Ambassade

MORELIA

Morelia a été fondée le 18 mai 1541 par le vice-roi Don Antonio de Mendoza, sous le nom de Ciudad de Mechuacán, mais en 1545 et jusqu'en 1828 son nom a été changé à Valladolid en l'honneur de la ville du même nom en Espagne. En 1828, elle changera son nom à Morelia sur l'honneur du héros de l'indépendance du Mexique José María Morelos y Pavón qui est né dans cette ville.

Elle a 849 053 habitants et elle est la capitale de Michoacán.

Elle a été jumelée avec Valladolid en 1978, c'était le premier jumelage qui a été fait.

En plus de leurs similitudes visuelles et architecturales, elles partagent le patrimoine culturel et historique dans son ensemble ce qui permet de comprendre la fraternité entre ces deux villes. Le centre historique a été déclaré Patrimoine Culturel de l'Humanité par l'Unesco en 1991. Son Université est l'une de plus importantes du Mexique et le premier centre éducatif supérieur du continent.



Andrea Dumas

FLORENCE

Florence est une petite ville italienne, capitale de la région de Toscane.

Capitale de l'Italie entre 1865 et 1871 lors de l'unification italienne, au Moyen Âge était un centre culturel, économique et financier important, et elle a été le foyer de nombreux artistes littéraires italiens.

de l'Inde en Espagne elle-même.

La ville a une grande importance dans le paramètre commercial et culturel. Pour cette raison, la ville est représentée par diverses couleurs caractéristiques de l'Inde, elle est également considérée comme une ville représentative de la culture indienne. En outre, étant la ville à la croissance la plus rapide en Inde, Ahmedabad est le centre technologique, éducatif et industriel. Étant l'une des villes les plus peuplées et les plus riches sur le plan culturel, Ahmedabad a beaucoup à offrir aux visiteurs venant de différentes parties du monde.

Certaines curiosités sont :

- Le père de la nation, Mahatma Gandhi, est né sur ces terres.
- Ahmedabad, et en fait tout le Gujarat, est connue pour ses spécialités végétaliennes.
- La ville possède l'un des systèmes de transport en commun rapide les plus performants du pays, connu sous le nom de Bus Rapid Transit System.



Laura Morillo

La Renaissance est née à Florence, moment où le talent humain est stimulé par l'atmosphère économique de la ville, atteignant la splendeur qui permet à l'art de devenir une façon de vivre. Son centre historique a été déclaré Patrimoine de l'Humanité en 1982 et il met en évidence des œuvres médiévales et de la Renaissance comme la coupole de Santa Maria del Fiore ou le Ponte Vecchio.

Florence a 348.322 habitants.

Une curiosité : entre 1968 et 1985 une série de meurtres ont été commis par le Monstre de Florence. Seize personnes sont mortes à cause d'un assassin dont on ne sait pas encore qui il était.

La date à laquelle commence le jumelage avec Valladolid et le 15 janvier 2007.



Pamela Grigorova