

Escola Secundária de Rio Tinto

Ano: 10th	Class: XX	Date: March 2020	Lesson n.º XX	Duration: 50 minutes
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Topic : The formation of Western Christianity and Islamic expansion.

The formation of Portugal in the context of Christian reconquest.

Summary:


Guimarães: From birthplace of nationality to World Heritage.

Guiding questions:

1. How was the Kingdom of Portugal formed?
2. Why is Guimarães considered the birthplace of Portuguese nationality?
3. What reasons led to the declaration of Guimarães as World Heritage in 2001 by UNESCO?

Concepts:

Reconquest
Political Independence
Nationality
Heritage

Content	Learning indicators	Learning Strategies	Assessment
<p>The Muslim invasion of the Iberian Peninsula from 711 onwards immediately fostered Christian resistance, giving rise to the beginning of the Reconquest process. Between advances and retreats, and with the support of French crusaders, Christian kingdoms and counties were formed in the Iberian Peninsula. In this process, the Portuguese county emerged, being ruled</p>	<p>Place in space and time the establishment of the Kingdom of Portugal.</p> <p>Characterize D. Afonso Henriques' political and military action.</p> <p>Meet the figure of D. Afonso Henriques</p>	<p>1. Motivation: Viewing a video of the performance of the Catalan theater group 'La Fura dels Baus', during the event "Guimarães: European Capital of Culture", in 2012.</p>  <p>La Fura Dels Baus_Guimaraes 201</p> <p>2. Exploration of the video students have just watched, leading them to question and understand the meaning of the figures of man and horse and their interaction, the heroic music, the projections on the wall, etc.</p> <p>3. Analysis of map 1 , p.144 (students' coursebook).</p>	<p>Oral participation and quality of interventions.</p> <p>Direct observation of the level of commitment shown during the class.</p>

<p>by D. Henrique and D. Teresa, D. Afonso Henriques' parents. D. Afonso Henriques took over the county after fighting against his mother and Castilian interests, and developed a policy of autonomy that culminated in the county's independence. Some of the main political and military events that would lead to the independence and the birth of a new nation took place in Guimarães. For this reason, one can find the inscription " Portugal was born here " in one of the towers of the old city wall . Guimarães is often called 'the cradle city', as it is strongly associated with the foundation of Portugal and it was home to major political and military events that culminated in the Battle of São Mamede , fought on the outskirts of the city in 1128, in which D. Afonso Henriques faced his mother, D.</p>	<p>Understand the historic importance of the city of Guimarães</p> <p>Get to know the historical, architectural and cultural heritage of the city of Guimarães</p> <p>Recognize the importance of Guimarães being declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO</p>	<p>4. Dialogue with students about the Muslim occupation of the Iberian Peninsula and the Christian reaction to the occupation.</p> <p>5. Analysis of doc. 3, p.151 from the coursebook " Genealogy of D. Afonso Henriques"</p> <p>6. Viewing a vídeo about the Kingdom of Portugal (2'13" -Virtual School)</p> <p>7. Viewing an image of the castle of Guimarães and the wall panel "Portugal was born here." Discussing the importance of castles and fortifications in settling borders during this period. Guimarães as capital and the castle as decision place of the kingdom.</p> <p>8. Guimarães today: the importance of heritage conservation to preserve the identity of a people. Critical brainstorming with students on the topic.</p> <p>9. Student visit to Guimarães.</p>	<p>Ability to relate new learnings with the contents already taught.</p>
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<p>Teresa. It's widely believed that Afonso Henriques, the first king of Portugal, was born here.</p> <p>The medieval foundation of the city has its roots in the 10th century. It was at this time that Countess Mumadona Dias, widow of Hermenegildo Gonçalves, ordered the construction of a double monastery on her property in Vimarais, which gave rise to the establishment of a group of the population known as low village. At the same time, and in order to defend the cluster, she ordered the building of a castle on the hill, thus creating a second settlement point in the upper town. Santa Maria was built so that the two parts could be connected.</p> <p>Later , the Monastery became a Royal Collegiate and acquired great importance due to the privileges and donations granted by kings and</p>			
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nobles. It has become a famous pilgrimage sanctuary visited by believers from everywhere.

Dom Afonso was named king in 1139 and made Guimarães the capital of the kingdom. This attracted numerous nobles to that small city, which became the Portuguese capital. Guimarães is one of the most important historic cities in the country. Its historic centre was classified as a World Heritage Site in 2001, making it one of the largest tourist centres in the region. It was also the European Capital of Culture in 2012. Its streets and monuments breathe history and delight those who visit it.

Bibliography:

MAIA, Cristina et al. (2014). *Novo Viva a História 7, 7.º ano, Porto, Porto Editora.*

COUTO, Célia Pinto et al. *Um novo tempo da História 10, 10.º ano, Porto, Porto Editora.*

Escola Virtual

Youtube

