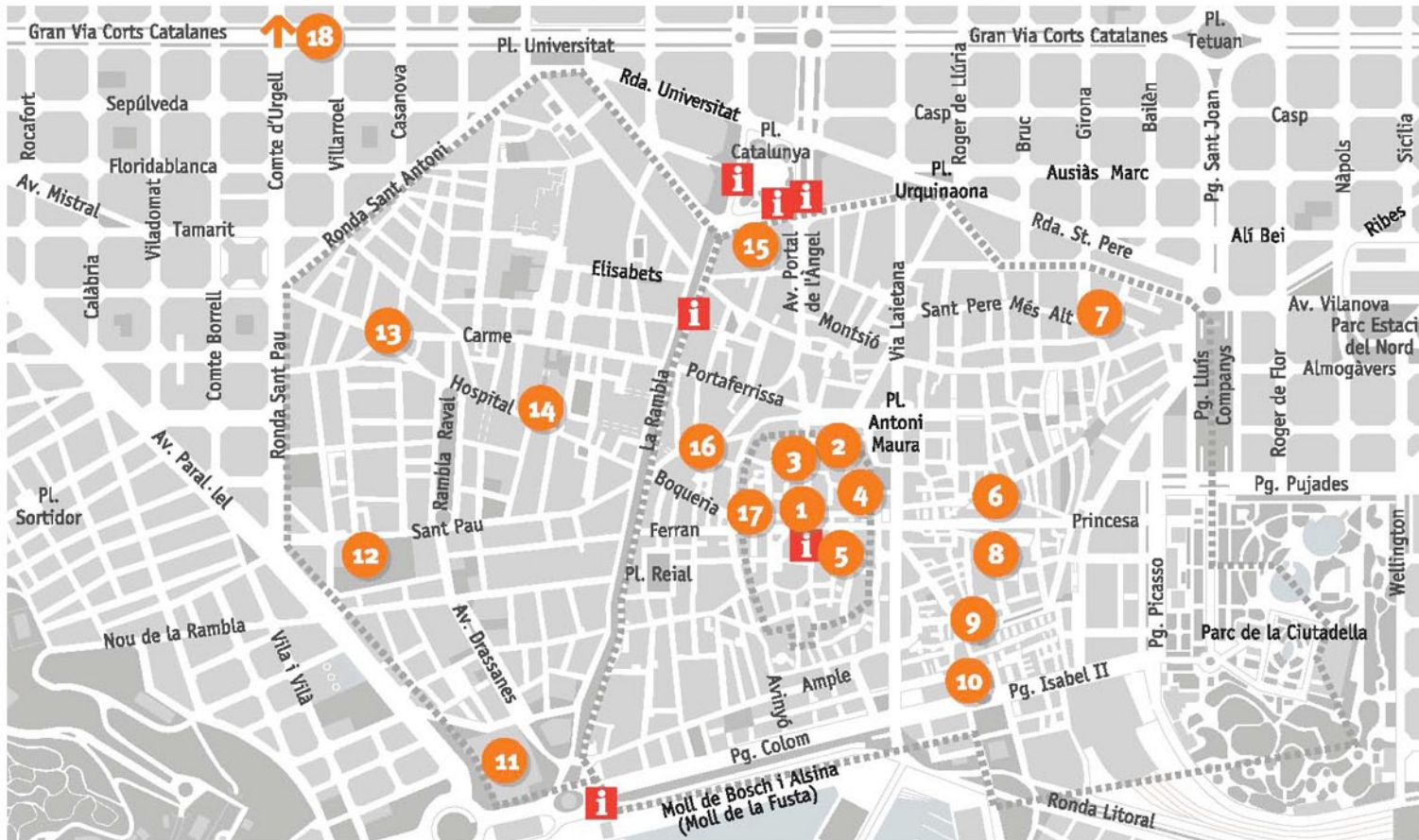


## Medieval Barcelona



**Medieval Barcelona** is an audioguide about Barcelona in the Middle Ages: an episode in history when the city – the capital of Catalonia – dominated a vast territory and was an important centre for trade in the Mediterranean. The Romanesque and Gothic buildings featured in this audioguide bear witness to this golden age. It is divided into geographical sections, each of them dealing with the building or landmark in question, and numbered to make them easier to find on the map attachments.

Jordi, an architect and interior designer from Barcelona, will be your guide throughout the tour. The voice of a woman at the beginning of each section will announce the name of the building or landmark and ensure you find the right location and place to view it from.

This pdf also features information about transport and opening times to help you organise your visit.

If you have any questions, please contact us **by phone +34 932 853 832** or **e-mail [a.info@barcelonaturisme.cat](mailto:a.info@barcelonaturisme.cat)**

Enjoy your tour!










## Medieval Barcelona

Since the 12th century, the Barcelona quayside has been teeming with activity: ships from Pisa, Genoa, Sicily, Greece and Alexandria have all docked here... Catalonia is divided into counties although one in particular, the County of Barcelona, was to hold sway over the Mediterranean.

Clusters of neighbourhoods established themselves close to the Romanesque monasteries and convents outside the restless city centre that was hemmed in by the ancient Roman walls. After a dark age of savagery that had lasted a thousand years, Romanesque art represented the values of civilisation and the establishment of Christianity in Europe. It did so by putting the fear of God into an uncultured, feudal society who believed in apocalyptic predictions. This explains the awe-inspiring, solid architecture which acted as a carapace against the threats they believed to be real, such as the Last Judgement.

Although the Romanesque monastery had been the castle of faith for more than three-hundred years, over the coming centuries the Gothic cathedral was to become the spiritual home of the city's upper-middle classes. Gothic art in the city came about under the auspices of the emerging new social classes. In Barcelona, the merchants, shipwrights, artisans and traders looked hopefully to the future when they saw that maritime trade was bringing prosperity to their lives. The vertical, upward lines of Catalan Gothic architecture, which revealed a harmony and proportions that were hitherto unseen in the rest of Europe, express this optimism and the desire to reach God. For the men of the Gothic age, this God was no longer the implacable figure who put fear into the lost souls of the Romanesque era, but a benevolent father devoted to guiding their enterprising spirit as they explored new overseas routes.

Key symbols:

-  How to get there
-  Opening times
-  Price
-  mp3 track listing
-  Metro
-  Barcelona Bus Turístic
-  FGC Catalan Railways
-  Bus
-  Tramway



### 1 Plaça de Sant Jaume

Pl. Sant Jaume, s/n 08002

-   L4 Jaume I, L3 Liceu
-  14, 17, 19, 40, 45, 59
-  Barri Gòtic
-  1. Plaça de Sant Jaume



### 1.1 City Hall (14th - 19th century)


Pl. Sant Jaume, s/n 08002  
Tel. 010  
[www.bcn.cat](http://www.bcn.cat)

-  Sun: 10-13:30 h  
Open day: Sta. Eulàlia, St. Jordi & Corpus Christi
-  Free
-  1.1 City Hall



### 1.2 Palau de la Generalitat (15th - 17th century)

Pl. Sant Jaume, 4 08002  
Tel. 012  
[www.gencat.cat](http://www.gencat.cat)

-  2nd and 4th weekend of the month (booking online)  
Open day: St. Jordi, La Mercè and l'Onze de Setembre.
-  Free
-  1.2 Palau de la Generalitat