

History Guanajuato is a beautiful mining city pretty well known by its fame of having lots of gold and silver. In the pre-Hispanic time, Chichimecas indigenous occupied the region. The city was founded in 1570 and in 1741 Guanajuato was called Santa Fé de Guanajuato by the king Felipe V from Spain. During the time when Benito Juárez was president (circa 1862) the city was temporarily the capital of Mexico. In 1903 Porfirio Díaz president inaugurated Juárez theatre. In 1945 the Guanajuato University was founded. In 1972 the International Cervantino festival was created, representing one of the most important cultural and artistic events in Latin America. By its historic monuments and mines Guanajuato was declared by UNESCO in 1988 as a Human Cultural Heritage City.

Museums

1. Alhóndiga de Granaditas.- historic building related to Mexican independence, inside there are different areas with pre-hispanic collections. Open.- Tuesday to Saturday from 10:00 to 18:00. Sundays from 10:00 to 14:30
2. Casa Diego Rivera.- In this big house from XVIII century the famous muralist Diego Rivera was born and lived. It contains furniture from the XIX century and some temporal exhibitions. Open.- Tuesday to Saturday from 10:00 to 18:30. Sundays from 10:00 to 14:30 p.m.
3. Mummies Museum.- You can find natural mummified bodies, possibly due to the type of soil in the civil graveyard. Open.- Monday to Sundays from 9:00 to 18 :00 pm
4. Iconografico del Quijote.- Inaugurated in 1987, it contains paintings, drawings, coins, sculptures dedicated to Don Quijote. Open.- Tuesday to Saturday 10:00 to 18:30. Sundays 10:00 to 14:30 pm
5. Alfredo Dugès.- He was a professor in the XIX century. Natural history museum with collections of animals, plants and fossils. Open.- Monday to Friday 8:30 to 15:30
6. Minerology.- It contains 20,450 samples of minerals from all over the world. Open.- 8:30 to 15:30
7. Exhacienda San Gabriel de Barrera.- Built in XVIII century, it contains paintings, furniture from the XVIII century, plus 17 beautiful gardens. Open.- Monday to Sunday from 9:00 to 18:00
8. Exhacienda del Cochero (Inquisition Museum).- Located in an exhacienda from XVII century. Visitor will see torture instruments used during the time. Monday to Sunday from 10:00 to 19:00 pm
9. Ex convento Dieguino.- Under the city lies this cloister buried in the XVIII century. Discovered last decade. Open 10:00 to a 8:00 p.m.
10. Pipila.- Monument where you can have a spectacular view of Guanajuato. Tramway Open.- Monday to Saturday 9:00 to 22:00 Sunday 10:00 to 22:00 pm.

Tourist attractions

11. Jardín de la Unión.- Beautiful triangular park. Reunion place for tourist and locals.
12. Juárez Theatre.- Inaugurated in 1903 by Porfirio Díaz. Open.- Tuesdays to Sunday from 9:00 to 13:45 and 17:00 to 19:45
13. Legislative Palace.- Built XIX century, façade neoclassical and art nouveau.
14. University of Guanajuato.- Beautiful building school- auspice built in 1732.
15. Hidalgo Market.- Inaugurated in 1910. It is made of pink quarry. Inside you'll find typical candies and handcrafts.
16. Kiss Alley.- A must visit of a famous love legend. 2 balconies are separated 69 cm.

Temples and Mines

17. San Diego temple.- Built by Franciscan order in 1763, destroyed by a flood and rebuilt in 1784 by the first Comte de Valenciana.
18. Basílica de Nuestra Señora de Guanajuato.- façade baroque. It was built by King Carlos I and his son Felipe II from Spain.
19. Valenciana Temple
20. De Rayas mine.- First mine discovered in 1550. It is 420 metres deep.
21. Cata mine.- It has a beautiful temple made of pink quarry built in XVII century.

Guanajuato has several mines, churches, road tunnels **that worth a visit.**

WELCOME TO WATER ROCK INTERACTION, WELCOME TO MEXICO AND TO *Quanaxhuato (Hill of frogs)*

Historia

Guanajuato es una hermosa ciudad minera, Joya de América, que debe su fama y su fortuna al descubrimiento de ricas vetas de oro y plata. En la época prehispánica la región estuvo habitada por los Chichimecas. Oficialmente fue fundada en 1570 y en 1741 Guanajuato recibió el título de Ciudad por el Rey Felipe V de España. Durante el régimen del presidente Benito Juárez, fue temporalmente capital de la República. En 1903 el general Porfirio Díaz, entonces presidente de México, inauguró el Teatro Juárez. En 1945 la universidad de Guanajuato fue fundada. En 1972 el festival internacional cervantino fue creado, representando uno de los más importantes eventos culturales y artísticos en Latinoamérica. Por sus monumentos históricos y minas Guanajuato es declarado por la UNESCO en 1988 como Ciudad Patrimonio Cultural de la Humanidad.

La historie

Guanajuato est une ville très jolie et reconnue pour l'activité de la miner où les espagnols ont fait l'extraction de l'or et l'argent principalement. Dans le temps préhispanique, les Chichimecas indigènes ont habité cette région. La ville a été établit en 1570 et en 1741 Guanajuato a été nommé comme Santa Fé de Guanajuato pour le Roi Felipe V de l'Espagne. Dedans les temps du Président Benito Juárez (environ 1862) le ville était la capitale du pays de Mexique. En 1903 avec le président Porfirio Díaz le Théâtre Juárez était inauguré. En 1945 l'Université de Guanajuato a été établit. En 1972 le Festival International Cervantino a été crée pour la représentation d'une les plus importants événements culturels et artistiques de Latin Amérique. Pour les grands monuments et mines Guanajuato a été déclaré pour l'UNESCO comme une ville culturel avec héritage pour l'humanité.

Storia

Guanajuato è una città mineraria bella, gioiello d'America, che deve la sua fama e fortuna alla scoperta di ricchi filoni d'oro e d'argento. Nei tempi antichi la regione era abitata dai Chichimecas. Ufficialmente fondata nel 1570 e nel 1741 ricevette il titolo di Guanajuato città dal re Filippo V di Spagna. Durante il regime del presidente Benito Juárez, è stato temporaneamente capitale della Repubblica. Nel 1903 il generale Porfirio Diaz, allora presidente del Messico, ha inaugurato il Teatro Juárez. Nel 1945 l'Università di Guanajuato è stata fondata. Nel 1972 il Cervantes International Festival è stato creato, che rappresenta uno dei più importanti eventi culturali e artistici in America Latina. Per i suoi monumenti storici e le miniere Guanajuato è dichiarata dall'UNESCO nel 1988 come Città Patrimonio Culturale dell'Umanità.

História

Guanajuato cidade mineira é uma jóia bonita da América, que deve a sua fama e fortuna para a descoberta de ricos veios de ouro e prata. Nos tempos antigos, a região era habitada pelos chichimecas. Oficialmente fundada em 1570 e em 1741 recebeu o título de Guanajuato City pelo rei Filipe V de Espanha. Durante o regime do presidente Benito Juárez, foi temporariamente capital da República. Em 1903, o general Porfirio Díaz, então presidente do México, inaugurou o Teatro Juárez. Em 1945, a Universidade de Guanajuato foi fundada. Em 1972, o Festival Internacional de Cervantes foi criado, o que representa um dos mais importantes eventos culturais e artísticos na América Latina. Para os seus monumentos históricos e minas de Guanajuato é declarada pela UNESCO em 1988 como Cidade Patrimônio Cultural da Humanidade.

Geschichte

Guanajuato ist eine von den schönste Städte in Mexiko, weil es berühmte für seinen Mienen mit viel Gold und Silber ist. Bevor die Spanier angekommen sind, die Chichimecas Indios haben hier in diesem Land gewohnt. Die Stadt wurde in 1570 gegründet und es wurde Santa Fe de Guanajuato durch dem König Felipe V von Spanien genant. Als Benito Juarez Präsident war (circa 1862), die Stadt war die Hauptstadt Regierung von Mexiko. In 1903 Präsident Porfirio Diaz hat das Theatre Juarez eröffnet. In 1945 die Universität von Guanajuato wurde gegründet. In 1972 das International Fest Cervantino wurde gemacht und es ist jetzt eines von den wichtigsten Kulturellen und Künstlern Festen in Lateinamerika. Im 1988 die Stadt wurde durch UNESCO die Kulturelle und Erben Stadt für den Menschen erklärt.

History

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历史

瓜纳华托矿业城市是美丽的，宝石的美，这归功于其

名利双收的黄金和白银丰富的静脉发现。在

前西班牙时代的地区居住着的Chichimecas。

正式成立于1570年和1741年获得了冠军瓜纳华托

城市由西班牙国王腓力五世。在政权

贝尼托华雷斯先生，是暂时的共和国的首都。在

1903年总波费里奥迪亚斯，当时的墨西哥总统，开创了

华雷斯剧院。1945年，瓜纳华托大学成立。1972年

塞万提斯国际艺术节的创建，代表了一

最重要的文化和艺术活动在拉丁美洲。由

它的历史古迹和瓜纳华托地雷是被联合国教科文组织列为

1988年城市作为人类文化遗产

歴史

グアナフアトの鉱山の町はアメリカの名声と金と銀の豊富な静脈の発見に幸運を負っている美しい宝石です。古代地域Chichimecasが住んでいたの。公式1570年に設立し、1741年にフェリペ5世スペインでグアナフアト市の称号を授与。大統領ベニトフアレス政権の間、一時的に共和国の首都でした。

1903一般ボーファイリオディアスでは、メキシコの当時の社長、劇場フアレスを発足させた。

1945年に大学はグアナフアトの設立されました。

1972年に国際セルバンテス祭は、1つのラテンアメリカで最も重要な文化芸術イベントを表す作成されました。歴史の建造物やグアナフアト鉱山についてはユネスコが1988年に宣言されて市文化遺産人類の。

تاريخ

والفضة الذهب من غنية روقع لاكتشاف وثورته شهرته تدين والتي ، الأمريكية جوهرة ، جميل هو التعدين بلدة غواناخواتو على وحصل 1741 في 1570 في رسميا تأسست Chichimecas قبل من المنطقة في يسكنها كان القديمة العصور في عاصمة مؤقتا ، خواريز بينيتو الرئيس نظام وخلال اسبابا من الخامس قبلي ب الملك قبل من غواناخواتو مدينة لقب تأسست 1945 عام وفي Juárez مسرح افتتح ، للمكسيك رئيسا ثم ، العام دياز ريوبورفي 1903 عام في الجمهورية في والفنية الثقافية الأحداث أهم من واحدا ويمثل ، الدولي المهرجان سرفانتس إنشاء تم 1972 عام وفي . غواناخواتو جامعة التراث ومدينة 1988 عام في اليونسكو لها أعلن التي هي غواناخواتو والألعاب التاريخية لمعلمها . اللاتينية أمريكا للبشرية الثقافي.

История

Гуанахуато шахтерский город красивый, жемчужина Америки, которая обязана своим славы и богатства к открытию богатых вены из золота и серебра. В древние времена область была заселена чичимеки. Официально основана в 1570 и в 1741 получил звание Город Гуанахуато короля Филиппа V из Испании. Во время правления президента Бенито Хуареса, временно столицы республики. В 1903 году Генеральная Порфирио Диас, в то время президент Мексики, который был открыт театр Хуареса. В 1945 году университет был основан Гуанахуато. В 1972 году Международный фестиваль Сервантеса был создан, и является одним из важнейших культурных и художественных мероприятий в Латинской Америке. В связи с историческими памятниками и Гуанахуато мин объявлен ЮНЕСКО в 1988 году как город культурного наследия человечества.

Ιστορία

Guajuato πόλη εξόρυξης είναι ένα όμορφο, κόσμημα της Αμερικής, η οποία οφείλει την φήμη της και την τύχη με την ανακάλυψη των πλούσιων φλέβες χρυσού και αργύρου. Στην αρχαιότητα η περιοχή ήταν κατοικημένη από την Chichimecas. Επίσημα ιδρύθηκε το 1570 και το 1741 έλαβε τον τίτλο του Guajuato πόλης από τον βασιλιά Φιλίππου της Ισπανίας. Κατά τη διάρκεια του καθεστώτος του προέδρου Benito Juárez, ήταν προσωρινά πρωτεύουσα της Δημοκρατίας. Το 1903 Γενικά Porfirio Diaz, τότε πρόεδρος του Μεξικού, εγκαινίασε το Teatro Χουαρέζ. Το 1945 το Πανεπιστήμιο του Guajuato ιδρύθηκε. Το 1972 το Διεθνές Φεστιβάλ Θερβάντες δημιουργήθηκε, που αντιπροσωπεύει ένα από τα πιο σημαντικά πολιτιστικά και καλλιτεχνικά γεγονότα στη Λατινική Αμερική. Για τα ιστορικά μνημεία της και Guajuato ορυχεία έχει κηρυχθεί από την UNESCO το 1988 ως Πόλη Πολιτιστικής Κληρονομιάς της Ανθρωπότητας.



ACCOMPANYING MEMBERS PROGRAMME

SUNDAY

18:00 Ice break. Enjoy Mexican music and food. (at Real de Minas Hotel)

MONDAY

9:00 Welcoming at the University of Guanajuato (located in downtown)

15:00 Accompanying members meeting “Presentation about Guanajuato city and its surroundings” and more details. It is highly recommended your attendance

TUESDAY

10:00 Tour to the city of Guanajuato. Bring your umbrella, light jacket and camera. Cost is included in the registration. Some museums ask for an entrance fee, which is not included.

WEDNESDAY

9:00 Field trips

1. Santiago Valley
2. La Bufa – Calderones
3. Tailing of Guanajuato.
4. El Gigante Hill.

19:00 **MeXican Fiesta** at Ex-hacienda San Gabriel de Barrera.

THURSDAY & FRIDAY

9:00 Tour to Dolores, Atotonilco, San Miguel de Allende (cost 40 U.S dollars)
You'll be visiting churches, Mexican towns with a lot of history. (8 hrs.)

10:00 Tour to Penjamo y Abasolo (cost 45 U.S. dollars)
You will be visiting a tequila distillery and a relatively new archaeological discovery.
(Pyramids) (8 hrs.)

Notes

- Guanajuato is a very safe city during the day or night. It is very recommendable to walk to many of the most important attractions in the city. If you take a taxi, they are not expensive.
- Visit the tunnels. The city has 8 km. of underground streets.
- Shoes and leather jackets, silver jewellery, delicious Mexican candies are the most attractive products to buy, due to its quality and prices.

- Guanajuato is located in the tropics (2000 metres/ 6,561 ft.). During summer time, some scattered showers might occur, especially in the afternoon. Therefore bring a light jacket and an umbrella with you.