

EDUCATION SERVICE

MUME's Education Service is available to students and educators of all sectors and in general to all those who wish to reflect on issues such as collective memory, individual memories and the recent history of Catalonia and Spain, the Europe of the Second World War, the Nazi genocide or the America that received so many Republican exiles. But also the exiles caused by other genocides and other fratricidal or international conflicts which began in the First World War and still continue today.



The team of educators is made up of professionals trained in diverse disciplines and specialising in education and in cultural heritage services.

In addition to the educational activities presented, MUME's Education Service offers:

- Consultation and guidance to prepare the activities provided by the museum.
- Design of educational tools and resources adapted to the school curricular objectives.
- Online support on the museum website, with detailed records of the activities and materials for working before and after the visit.

MUME seeks to be a space of historical recall and reflection in which the example and the memory of so many personal, collective and political experiences serve as a witness and a source of learning for future generations.

The building, with its contemporary architecture, invites and accompanies the visitor on a journey through a still very present history. In the metaphorical recreations of the exhibition rooms, the past and present come together creating spaces of reflection.

The educational activities offered start with local history, the specific events and personal and family life experiences during the Spanish Civil War and the consequent exile but do not lose sight of the necessary general contextualisation and the educational validity of those events when making comparisons with today's world.

MUME's permanent exhibition is divided into three floors and the tour of the museum begins on the second floor.

MUME's specific educational activities are:

- Guided tours (90 min.)**
- Tours-workshop (3 hours)**
- Routes of exile (1 day)**
- Family activities**

TIMES

Times from June to September

Tuesday to Saturday **10 am to 7 pm**

Sundays and public holidays **10 am to 2 pm**

Monday closed

Times from October to May

Tuesday to Saturday **10 am to 6 pm**

Sundays and public holidays **10 am to 2 pm**

LANGUAGES

- Tours, workshops and routes are offered in Catalan, Spanish, French and English.





Contents covered in the educational activities of the museum:

■ What is exile? General considerations about exile

- As current reality
- As universal phenomenon in time and space
- The great contemporary exiles
- Catalan exiles of all times
- Catalonia as a place of refuge of all times

■ The 1939 exile

- The Civil War of 1936-1939
- The causes of the mass Republican exodus

■ The destination of the exiles of 1939

- Border paths
- French refugee camps
- Local and international solidarities
- Return to Spain
- Journey to America
- Resistance in France
- Nazi concentration camps

■ Repercussions for the exiles of the political events in Europe in the first half of the 20th century

■ Inner exile

- The experience of exile: anonymous testimonies, well-known people, artists, intellectuals
- The legacy of exile
- Art at the service of ideology

Posters and photographs close to the Republican cause and to the rebel reactionary coalition cause

■ Art as a form of expression and as testimony

The drawings of Josep Franch Clapers as visual reflection of time in the French internment camps

■ The Universal Declaration of Human Rights promoted by the UN in 1948

Exiles generate contexts and situations in which many of these fundamental rights are often undermined and this therefore becomes an educational resource of extreme importance from a historical, social, human and legal perspective.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is, to a great extent, the "positive" consequence of the wars of the 20th century, including the Spanish Civil War.

■ Agreements on political, social and cultural rights

A context in which the radical changes generated by the digital revolution and globalisation make even clearer the need to continue watching over these universal rights that are often not taken into consideration or protected in many contemporary situations of violence, injustice and lack of respect for democratic principles. Situations similar to the Civil War of 1936-1939 and the Republican exodus.

■ Diversity and cultural rights

In order to define these cultural rights and seek out measures to ensure that they are respected, known and promoted everywhere, future citizens will have to participate directly or indirectly.

The cultural rights include new challenges such as the right of access to information and knowledge, the right to participation, the right to speak your own language or the right to choose your own cultural identity.

■ Cultural heritage and democracy

In another line of social and cultural contents, MUME reflects the contemporary trends in cultural heritage. These trends confirm the need to understand this heritage from a perspective of social construction and of vindication of citizens' right to memory.

In this respect, it is also interesting to consider as educational contents the innovative character of the museum and its link with international approaches to heritage, such as those of UNESCO and its defence of the preservation of documents and sites that make historical memory and the fostering of democratic values possible.

■ Memory and narration

- Work with maps to locate routes, concentration and deportation camps, foreign destinations, the war in Spain and the Second World War.
- Articulation and discovery of the routes through the cross-border territory and the French refugee camps, especially in the north area of Alt Empordà and North Catalonia.
- Work with documents such as the daily press and audiovisual material to discover how refugees are perceived.
- Consult personal letters that allude to life in exile, the camps and the host countries.
- Oral history work, obtaining information about the immediate and family environment or analysing recordings of interviews with witnesses who lived in exile and its consequences.
- Strategies of communication and historical interpretation using written, audiovisual, artistic, scientific or literary languages.
- Critical analysis, debate and collective processes of reflection.
- Valuing knowledge and memory as a guarantee of avoiding past mistakes.
- Importance of historical memory and intangible heritage.
- Relevance of dialogue and cooperation as peaceful forms of conflict resolution.
- Valuing the function of historical memory in the construction of the future.