

# INTERCANVI GRANOLLERS – MAASALUIS 2012

## PROGRAMA D'ACTIVITATS

### **Dilluns 7 de maig**

17:55 arribada a l'aeroport de Rotterdam.  
Allà ens esperaran les famílies i cadascú va a casa seva.

### **Dimarts 8 de maig (només alumnes catalans)**

8:15 ens trobem a l'institut. Els alumnes holandesos ens ensenyen l'escola.  
8:45 presentacions orals  
10:30 autobús a Rotterdam  
11:00-12:00 Visita de la torre Euromast  
12:00 anem caminant fins al port  
12:30-13:45 Tour del port de Rotterdam amb "Spido Boat"  
13:45 ruta a peu per la ciutat  
15:00 visita a les Cases Cúbiques  
15:20 Temps lliure al centre de la ciutat  
17:00 Tornada a Maassluis

### **Dimecres 9 de maig (alumnes holandesos i catalans)**

7:00 anem en bicicleta a Flora Holland (subhasta de flors)  
7:30 - 8:30 Flora Holland  
8:30 anem fins a la platja de Hoek van Holland (en bicicleta)  
11:00 temps lliure i dinar a la platja  
13:00 anem a Maeslandtkering (forma part del "Pla Delta")  
14:00 Maeslandtkering  
15:00 tornem a Maassluis (en bicicleta....)  
21:00 festa de d'institut a una discoteca local

### **Dijous 10 de maig (només alumnes catalans)**

8:30 ens trobem a l'estació de trens  
8:45 tren cap a Delft  
9:30 Visita al museu Vermeer + ruta a peu de la ciutat + pugem a la Church Tower de Delft  
12:00 agafem el tren a La Haia  
12:30 passejada pel centre de la ciutat i visita dels edificis del Parlament i altres edificis emblemàtics  
16:00 agafem el tren cap a Maassluis

### **Divendres 11 de maig (alumnes holandesos i catalans)**

8:15 autobús cap a Amsterdam  
9:30 or 10:00 Tour amb un vaixell pels canals  
11:00 passejada pel centre de la ciutat  
13:00 Museu Van Gogh  
14:00 Temps lliure / shopping  
16:30 or 17:00 autobús cap a Maassluis

### **Saturday 12 de maig**

Dia familiar

### **Sunday 13 de maig**

Dia familiar  
16:00 Festa de comiat a l'escola

### **Dilluns 14 de maig**

Les famílies ens acompanyen a l'aeroport  
06:00 Ens trobem a l'aeroport de Rotterdam  
09.00. Arribem a l'aeroport de Barcelona. Poden venir les famílies a recollir als alumnes, els alumnes que no els vinguin a buscar a l'aeroport, tornaran a Granollers en tren amb les professores.

## HOLLAND

Holland is a region in the western part of the [Netherlands](#). Today, the former [County of Holland](#) consists of the two Dutch provinces of [North Holland](#) and [South Holland](#), which together include the Netherlands' three largest cities: [country capital Amsterdam](#); [seat of government The Hague](#); and [Rotterdam](#), home of [Europe's largest port](#).

Holland is situated in the west of the Netherlands. A maritime region, Holland lies on the [North Sea](#) at the mouths of the [Rhine](#) and the [Meuse \(Maas\)](#). It has numerous rivers and lakes and an extensive inland canal and waterway system. To the south is [Zeeland](#). The region is bordered on the east by the [IJsselmeer](#) and four different provinces of the Netherlands.

Holland is protected from the sea by a long line of coastal [dunes](#). Most of the land area behind the dunes consists of [polder](#) landscape lying well below [sea level](#). At present the lowest point in Holland is a polder near [Rotterdam](#), which is about seven meters below sea level. Continuous drainage is necessary to keep Holland from flooding.

Holland is 7,494 square kilometres (land and water included), making it roughly 13% of the area of the Netherlands. Looking at land alone, it is 5,488 square kilometres in size. The combined population is 6.1 million.

The main cities in Holland are Amsterdam, Rotterdam and The Hague. [Amsterdam](#) is formally the [capital of the Netherlands](#) and its largest city. The [Port of Rotterdam](#) is Europe's largest and most important harbour and port. [The Hague](#) is the [seat of government](#) of the Netherlands. These cities, combined with [Utrecht](#) and other smaller municipalities, effectively form a single city—a conurbation called [Randstad](#).

## MAASLUIS

Maassluis is a modern city with approximately 32000 people. In the old days Maassluis was a small fishery village. Nowadays it is a lively city with the historic center and its sixteenth and seventeenth century premises as its main features.

The rapid housing development Maassluis underwent in the sixties and seventies of the twentieth century caused that a lot of apartment buildings were built in the so-called social rent sector. These buildings no longer meet today's standards nor do they fit Maassluis' demographic structure. Some of them have been demolished. Others have been renovated and provide for modern housing for which there is a huge demand.

For shopping you can visit the **marketplace in the city center** or **shopping mall near the Koningshoek** on the edge of the historic city center, near the inner harbor.

The sea, dunes and the beach are close too. There are also small lakes, walking, biking and equestrian paths all around the town.

## ROTTERDAM

It is the [second-largest](#) city in the [Netherlands](#) and one of the largest ports in the world. Starting as a [dam](#) constructed in 1270 on the [Rotte](#) River, Rotterdam has grown into a major international commercial centre. Its strategic location at the [Rhine-Meuse-Scheldt delta](#) on the [North Sea](#) and at the heart of a massive rail, road, air and inland

waterway distribution system extending throughout Europe is the reason that Rotterdam is often called the "Gateway to Europe".

Located in the Province of [South Holland](#), Rotterdam is found in the west of the [Netherlands](#) and at the south end of the [Randstad](#). The population of the city proper was 616,250 on 1 February 2012. The population of the greater Rotterdam area, called "Rotterdam-Rijnmond" or just "[Rijnmond](#)", is around 1.3 million people. Rotterdam is one of Europe's most vibrant, multicultural cities. The city is known for its university ([Erasmus](#)), its cutting-edge architecture, its lively cultural life, its striking riverside setting, its maritime heritage and the [Rotterdam Blitz](#).

The largest port in Europe and still one of the busiest ports in the world, the [port of Rotterdam](#) was the [world's busiest port](#) from 1962 to 2004, at which point it was surpassed by [Shanghai](#). Rotterdam's commercial and strategic importance is based on its location near the mouth of the [Nieuwe Maas](#) (New Meuse), one of the channels in the delta formed by the [Rhine](#) and [Meuse](#) on the [North Sea](#). These rivers lead directly into the centre of Europe, including the industrial [Ruhr](#) region. Rotterdam is currently [bidding](#) to host the [2018 Summer Youth Olympics](#).

## DELFT

A town in the province of South Holland, located between Rotterdam and The Hague. Delft is primarily known for its typically Dutch town centre with canals and also for the painter Vermeer, Delft Blue pottery, the Delft University of Technology and its association with the Dutch royal family, the [House of Orange-Nassau](#). From a rural village in the early Middle Ages Delft developed to a city that in the 13th century (1246) received its charter.

The town's association with the [House of Orange](#) started when [William of Orange](#) (Willem van Oranje), nicknamed [William the Silent](#) (Willem de Zwijger), took up residence in 1572. At the time he was the leader of growing national Dutch resistance against Spanish occupation of the country, which struggle is known as the [Eighty Years' War](#). By then Delft was one of the leading cities of [Holland](#) and it was equipped with the necessary [city walls](#) to serve as a headquarters.

**Jan Vermeer** ([Delft, 1632](#) - [1675](#)) He was a [Dutch painter](#) who specialized in exquisite, domestic interior scenes of middle class life. Vermeer was a moderately successful provincial [genre painter](#) in his lifetime. He seems never to have been particularly wealthy, leaving his wife and children in debt at his death, perhaps because he produced relatively few paintings

Vermeer worked slowly and with great care, using bright colours and sometimes expensive [pigments](#), with a preference for [cornflower blue](#) and yellow. He is particularly renowned for his masterly treatment and use of light in his work.

Recognized during his lifetime in Delft and [The Hague](#), his modest celebrity gave way to obscurity after his death; he was barely mentioned in [Arnold Houbraken](#)'s major source book on 17th century Dutch painting (*Grand Theatre of Dutch Painters and Women Artists*), and was thus omitted from subsequent surveys of Dutch art for nearly two centuries. In the 19th century Vermeer was rediscovered by [Gustav Friedrich Waagen](#) and [Théophile Thoré-Bürger](#), who published an essay attributing sixty-six pictures to him, although only thirty-four paintings are

universally attributed to him today. Since that time Vermeer's reputation has grown, and he is now acknowledged as one of the greatest [painters of the Dutch Golden Age](#).

## **THE HAGUE** ([Dutch: Den Haag](#))

It is the capital city of the [province](#) of [South Holland](#). With a population of 500,000 inhabitants it is the third largest city of the Netherlands, after [Amsterdam](#) and [Rotterdam](#). The proportion of immigrants in The Hague 49% and ethnic Dutch 51%.

The Hague is the seat of the [Dutch government](#) and [parliament](#), the [Supreme Court](#), and the [Council of State](#), but the city is not the capital, which [constitutionally](#) is [Amsterdam](#).

[Queen Beatrix of the Netherlands](#) lives at [Huis ten Bosch](#) and works at [Noordeinde Palace in The Hague](#). All foreign [embassies](#) in the Netherlands and 150 [international organizations](#) are located in the city, including the [International Court of Justice](#) and the [International Criminal Court](#), which makes The Hague one of the major cities hosting the [United Nations](#), along with [New York](#), [Vienna](#) and [Geneva](#).

The Hague is the largest Dutch city on the [North Sea](#) and includes two distinct beach resorts, [Scheveningen](#), in the northwestern part of the city, is a popular destination for tourists as well as for inhabitants. With 10 million visitors a year, it is the most popular beach town in the [Benelux](#) and [Kijkduin](#), in the southwest. It is significantly smaller and attracts mainly local residents.

### **A little history**

At the beginning of the [Eighty Years' War](#), the absence of city walls proved disastrous, as it allowed [Spanish](#) troops easily to occupy the town. In 1575 the States of Holland even considered demolishing the city, but this proposal was abandoned, after mediation by [William of Orange](#). From 1588 The Hague also became the location of the government of the [Dutch Republic](#).

It does not have a cramped inner city, bordered by canals and walls. Instead it has some small streets in the town centre that may be dated from the late [Middle Ages](#), and several spacious streets boasting large and luxurious 18th century residences built for diplomats and affluent Dutch families. It has a large church dating from the 15th century, an impressive [City Hall](#) from the 16th century, several large 17th-century palaces, a 17th-century [Protestant](#) church built in what was then a modern style, and many important 18th-century buildings.

## **AMSTERDAM**

It is the largest city and the [capital of the Netherlands](#). Amsterdam has a population of 783,364 within city limits, an urban population of 1,209,419 and a metropolitan population of 2,289,762 The city is located in the [province](#) of [North Holland](#) in the west of the country. It comprises the northern part of the [Randstad](#), one of the larger [conurbations](#) in [Europe](#), with a population of approximately 7 million.

Amsterdam's name is derived from *Amstelredamme*, indicative of the city's origin: a [dam](#) in the river [Amstel](#). Settled as a small fishing village in the late 12th century, Amsterdam became one

of the most important ports in the world during the [Dutch Golden Age](#), a result of its innovative developments in trade. During that time, the city was the leading center for finance and diamonds. In the 19th and 20th centuries, [the city expanded](#), and many new neighborhoods and suburbs were formed. The 17th-century [canals of Amsterdam](#) (in Dutch: 'Grachtengordel'), located in the heart of Amsterdam, were added to the [UNESCO World Heritage List](#) in July 2010.

As Netherlands' commercial capital and one of the top financial centers in Europe, the city is also cultural capital of the Netherlands. Many large Dutch institutions have their headquarters there, and 7 of the world's top 500 companies, including [Philips](#) and [ING](#), are based in the city.

**Anne Frank** fou una adolescent [alemanya jueva](#) nascuda a [Frankfurt](#), [Alemanya](#). Autora d'un diari íntim escrit mentre s'amagava amb la seva família i quatre amics, durant l'ocupació alemanya d'[Amsterdam](#) a la [Segona Guerra Mundial](#).

Amb l'arribada al poder d'[Adolf Hitler](#), la família marxà de [Frankfurt](#) a [Amsterdam](#) amb la intenció d'escapar de les persecucions [nazis](#). Amb la invasió nazi dels [Països Baixos](#), les persecucions contra els jueus s'intensificaren i la seva família s'amagà el juliol de [1942](#) en una [cambra secreta](#). Anne tenia uns 13 anys. Després de dos anys en aquest refugi, Anne moria del [tifus](#) al camp de [Bergen-Belsen](#). En finalitzar la guerra, el seu pare, tornà a Amsterdam i descobrí que el diari d'Anne no havia desaparegut. Convençut del caràcter únic de l'obra de la seva filla, decidí publicar-la.

Anne Frank esdevingué una de les víctimes més cèlebres de l'[Holocaust](#).

**Vincent van Gogh** (1853 – 1890)

He was a [Dutch post-Impressionist](#) painter whose work, notable for its rough beauty, emotional honesty, and bold color, had a far-reaching influence on 20th-century art. After years of painful [anxiety](#) and frequent bouts of mental illness, he died at the age of 37 from a gunshot wound. His work was then known to only a handful of people and appreciated by fewer still.

Van Gogh began to draw as a child, and he continued to draw throughout the years that led up to his decision to become an artist. He did not begin painting until his late twenties, completing many of his best-known works during the last two years of his life. In just over a decade, he produced more than 2,100 artworks, consisting of [860 oil paintings](#) and more than [1,300 watercolors, drawings, sketches and prints](#). His work included [self portraits](#), landscapes, still lives of flowers, [portraits](#) and paintings of cypresses, [wheat fields](#) and [sunflowers](#).

Van Gogh spent his early adulthood working for a firm of art dealers, traveling between [The Hague](#), London and Paris, after which he taught for a time in England. One of his early aspirations was to become a pastor and from 1879 he worked as a missionary in a mining region in Belgium where he began to sketch people from the local community. In 1885, he painted his first major work [The Potato Eaters](#). His [palette](#) at the time consisted mainly of somber earth tones and showed no sign of the vivid coloration that distinguished his later work. In March 1886, he moved to Paris and discovered the [French Impressionists](#). Later, he moved to the south of France and was impacted by the strong sunlight he found there. His work grew brighter in color, and he developed the unique and highly recognizable style that became fully realized during his stay in [Arles](#) in 1888.

The extent to which his mental health affected his painting has been a subject of speculation since his death. Despite a widespread tendency to romanticize his ill health, modern critics see an artist deeply frustrated by the inactivity and incoherence brought about by his bouts of illness. According to art critic [Robert Hughes](#), van Gogh's late works show an artist at the height of his ability, completely in control and "longing for concision and grace".