

PLACES OF EUROPEAN MEMORY

INDEX

• <i>Introduction</i>	3
• <i>Places of European Memory in León (Spain)</i>	5
• <i>Places of European Memory in Terrassa (Spain)</i>	16
• <i>Places of European Memory in Brittany (France)</i>	26
• <i>Places of European Memory in Apulia (Italy)</i>	37
• <i>Places of European Memory in Portugal</i>	49
• <i>Places of European Memory in León (Spain)_ Spanish version</i>	66
• <i>Places of European Memory in Terrassa (Spain)_ Catalan version</i>	77
• <i>Places of European Memory in Brittany (France)_ French version</i>	87
• <i>Places of European Memory in Italy_ Italian version</i>	99
• <i>Places of European Memory in Portugal_ Portuguese version</i>	111
• <i>Conclusion</i>	127

INTRODUCTION

Europe is a continent steeped in history that is not always found in textbooks. Much of this history lives on in places, monuments, buildings and landscapes that form part of our everyday environment. These places preserve the memory of events that have marked European history: conflicts, dictatorships, resistance movements, exiles and struggles for human rights. With the aim of recovering these shared memories from oblivion, making them visible, understanding them and reflecting on them, the **Inventory of 'Places of European Memory'** was created.

This ebook is part of the **REFORE NETWORK: Youth Network for Recovering the Forgotten Remembrance** project, a European initiative coordinated by the Auryn Association (León, Spain), which works in collaboration with a network of partner organisations committed to education, historical memory and youth participation. This network includes Association Intercultura (France), Associazione Culturale Link (Italy), La VÍbria Intercultural (Terrassa, Spain) and Associação para a Igualdade Aequalitas (Portugal).

The REFORE Network project is co-funded by the European Union through the **CERV (Citizens, Equality, Rights and Values) programme**, which supports initiatives aimed at strengthening European memory, democratic values, fundamental rights and active citizenship.

This material has been designed as an educational and learning resource, aimed especially at young people, educators, trainers and social agents. Through the inventory, readers are invited to explore places of memory from a critical and participatory perspective,

encouraging historical thinking and understanding of the past as a key tool for interpreting the present and building a more just, inclusive and democratic future.

Learning about European Remembrance also means learning to cherish the values that unite us.

This eBook is an invitation to discover, reflect and never forget.

LEÓN (SPAIN)

This presentation invites you to rediscover ten emblematic sites located in the city of León and in various parts of the province. Some are well known, while others are less visible, and their role during the Spanish Civil War is often overlooked. These are places that form part of our daily life but conceal stories of resistance, social change and repression. Exploring them is a way to learn about remembrance and to give visibility to a past that has often remained hidden.

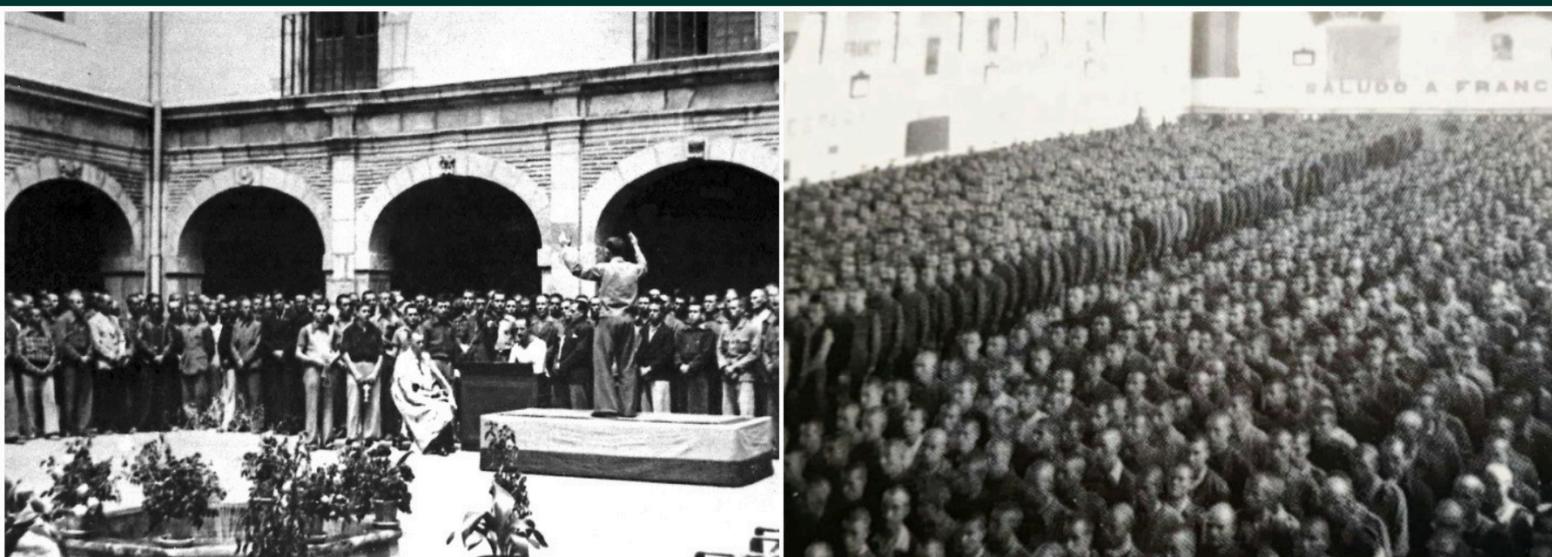
LEÓN (SPAIN)

Miguel Castaño, Republican mayor of León, executed in 1936.



PLACES OF EUROPEAN MEMORY

SAN MARCOS



The building that today houses the five-star Parador de Turismo de San Marcos in the city of León, Spain, was a concentration camp and a repressive facility of the Franco regime during the Spanish Civil War and the early post-war period (1936–1940). This plateresque-style monument, with medieval origins, had previously been a convent, hospital, and barracks before becoming a camp to detain political opponents, including republicans, trade unionists, and intellectuals considered “dangerous” by Franco’s regime. Between 15,000 and 20,000 people passed through the camp under conditions of overcrowding, hunger, cold, torture, and violence, and between 1,500 and 2,900 people died from executions, summary killings, disease, malnutrition, torture, and mistreatment. Many remain missing, buried in roadside graves or mass graves yet to be located and exhumed. The San Marcos Concentration Camp was part of the network of Francoist camps established to repress defenders of the Second Republic, freedoms, and the rule of law.

PLACES OF EUROPEAN MEMORY

MASS GRAVE AND SECULAR CHAPEL



The mass grave and the secular chapel are located in the cemetery in León. Between July 1936 and early 1949, nearly two thousand repressed people were buried in the mass grave at León Cemetery, one of the largest in Spain. Many of them came from the San Marcos concentration camp, where prisoners suffered torture, hunger, disease, and extrajudicial executions known as "paseos". These harsh conditions caused a high number of deaths, and the bodies were buried anonymously, denying families the chance to say goodbye or know the fate of their loved ones.

Today, the Secular Chapel honors over 1,500 victims of Francoist repression in León, recovering their names and restoring their dignity. This space invites reflection on the importance of truth, justice, and historical memory, and reminds us that each life taken highlights the need to defend human rights and the dignity of all people.

HÁLITO DURRUTI



León, noviembre de 1935. Mitin en la Plaza de Toros. Durruti, en la tribuna, se

Hálito Durruti (Durruti's Breath) is a sculpture dedicated to the Spanish anarchist Buenaventura Durruti, located in Plaza de Santa Ana in León, Spain, near the place where he was born, and inaugurated in 2009. The sculptural work by Diego Segura symbolises Durruti's strength, spirit, and values: humility, solidarity, commitment to justice and freedom, reflecting his inner "breath", his light, and his ethical essence shared by thousands who fought for a better world. The Leonese Durruti (1896–1936) was a prominent Spanish anarchist and revolutionary activist, known for defending the rights of working people and his role in the Spanish Civil War. He died in November 1936 in Madrid, during the defence of the city, and his funeral in Barcelona became a massive act of homage, consolidating his figure as a universal symbol of the struggle for freedom and equality. The sculpture seeks to preserve his memory and highlight his moral and social legacy.

HISTORICAL ARCHIVE OF LEÓN



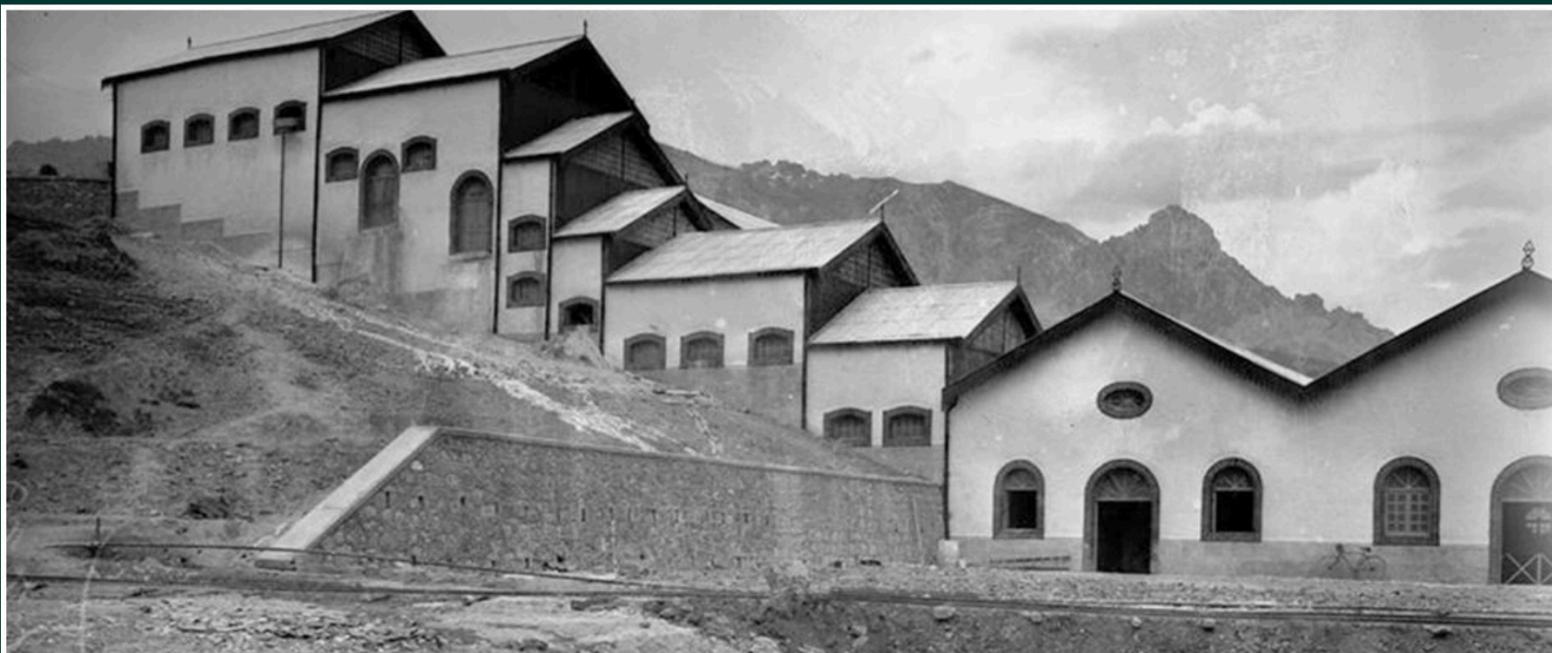
The Provincial Historical Archive of León occupies a building steeped in history. During the Spanish Civil War and the subsequent Franco dictatorship, this space was used as a prison and concentration camp. Its premises were used for the mass imprisonment of political prisoners, republicans, trade unionists and people considered disloyal to the regime. The building served as a place of detention, interrogation and repression, where human rights were systematically violated and the institutional violence typical of the dictatorship was exercised. The harsh living conditions, overcrowding and lack of legal guarantees marked the experience of those who passed through this place. Over time, the former detention centre was converted into the Provincial Historical Archive, now dedicated to the preservation of documents and historical research. This transformation symbolises the transition from a place of repression to one of remembrance, recalling the need not to forget what happened and to preserve democratic remembrance.

PONCE DE LEÓN SCHOOL



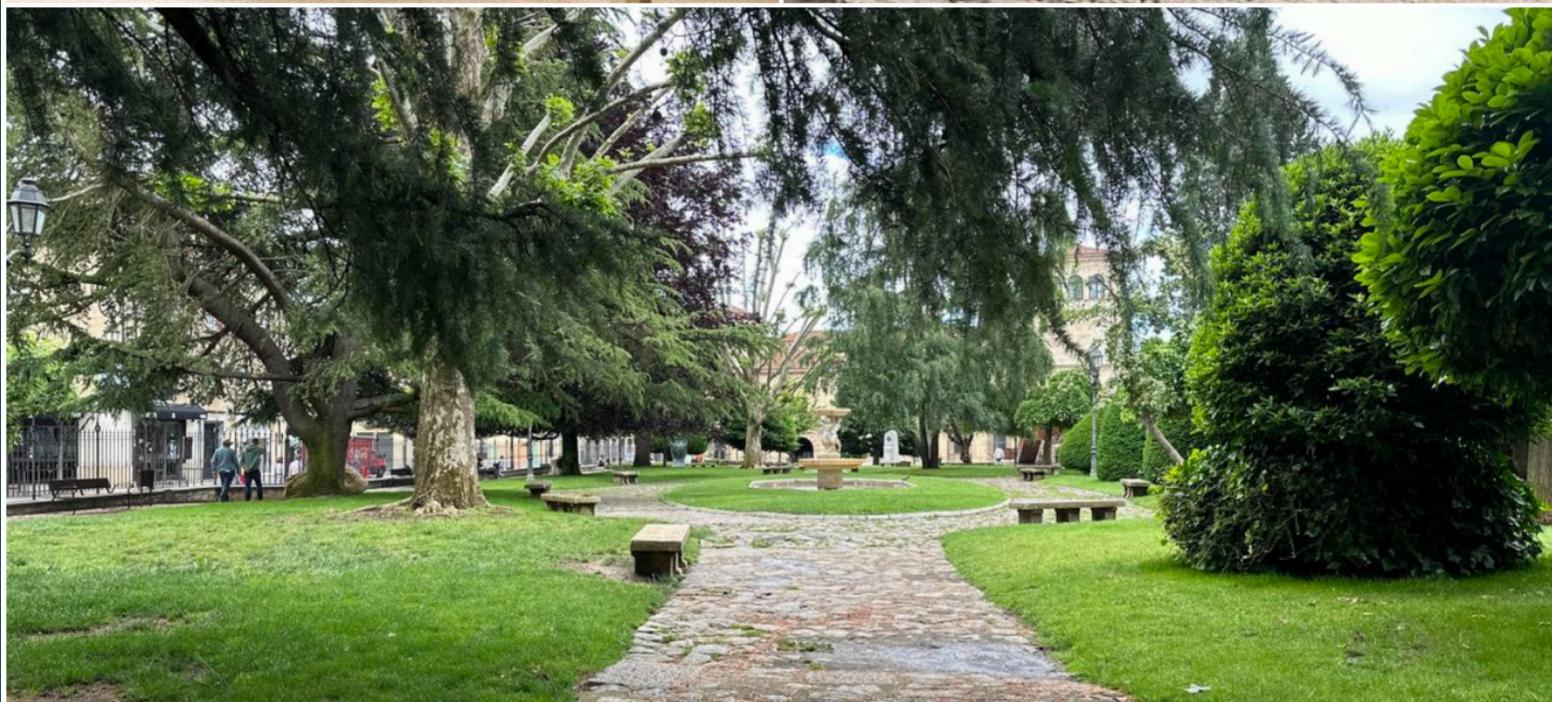
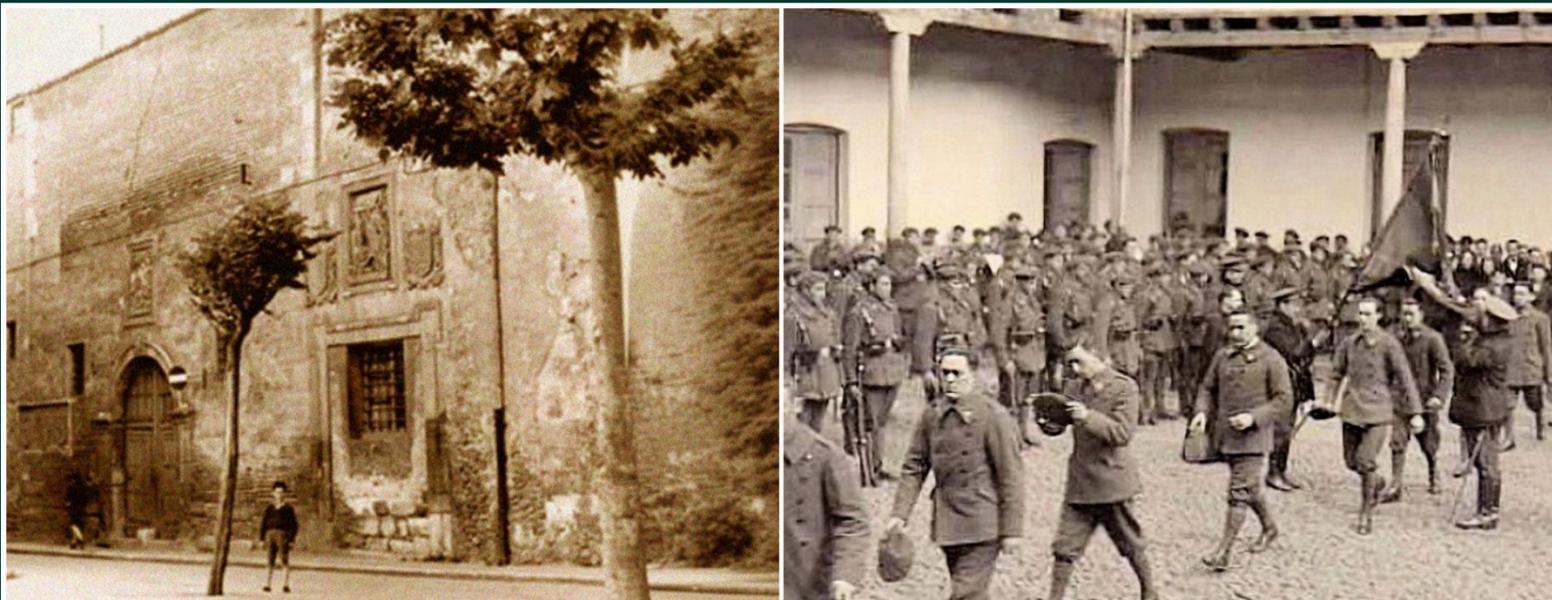
During the Spanish Civil War, the Ponce de León School in the city of León was transformed by the coup leaders into a concentration camp. From 1936 onwards, the building was used for the mass detention of Republican prisoners, trade unionists, military personnel loyal to the Republic, intellectuals and civilians considered disloyal. Conditions were extremely harsh, with a constant climate of fear and repression. Available historical information indicates that the building was used for repression, forming part of an improvised prison system that included other locations in the city of León, such as the Hospice and the Santa Ana camp, where large numbers of prisoners were crammed together. Franco's repression in León sought to secure the rear by means of terror, with numerous shootings and executions. There were at least a dozen similar concentration camps in the province of León. Thousands of people passed through them, making the province of León a key area of Franco's repression in north-western Spain.

LA FABRICONA



The bombing of the Fabricona de Golpejar took place in April 1937, during the Spanish Civil War. This former mining and metallurgical complex, located in Golpejar de la Tercia (León), had ceased industrial activity in 1931, but was reused as a Republican defensive position due to its strategic value in defending access to Asturias through the Pajares Pass. A company commanded by Captain Luis Vaquero entrenched itself there and resisted the coup forces' ground attacks. Faced with this resistance, the Nazi air force of the German Condor Legion, allied with Franco's forces, launched a massive air strike from its base in La Virgen del Camino (León), under the command of Wolfram von Richthofen. Carpet bombing was tested in Golpejar, a tactic of indiscriminate destruction that would be used shortly afterwards in Guernica and later in the Second World War. La Fabricona was destroyed and most of the defenders were killed. Today, its ruins are a place of democratic remembrance that recalls the impact of aerial warfare on people and territories.

PARQUE DEL CID



The current Parque del Cid, popularly known as the 'Romantic Garden', was for decades the Cuartel del Cid (El Cid's military headquarters), a key location in the history of León. Between 1894 and 1953, it housed the 36th Burgos Regiment, occupying a former noble mansion in the city centre. It played a decisive role during the coup d'état of 18 July 1936 and the subsequent Civil War. The military uprising in León, which triumphed on 20 July, was planned and executed from these barracks. Conspiracies against the legitimate government of the Second Republic were hatched here, and Asturian miners were deceived by being given unusable weapons. After the coup, the barracks became the epicentre of military and repressive power in the province: punitive columns departed from there, illegal courts-martial were held, arrests and torture were carried out, and death sentences and prison terms were handed down. Today, this green space symbolises the need to remember and honour the victims, promoting democratic memory and the defence of human rights.

FONTAÑÁN



Pico Fontañán, located in the mountainous area of northern León province (Spain), was a strategic enclave during the Spanish Civil War (1936–1939) within the Northern Front. In the early stages of the conflict, between 1936 and 1937, the Republican army established a defensive line in this area to halt the advance of Franco's troops towards Asturias, as part of a system of resistance against the military coup. Subsequently, the area fell into the hands of the coup forces after the occupation of the village of La Robla and the surrounding heights, including Fontañán, on 31 July 1936, once the Republican resistance had been overcome, and a permanent garrison was subsequently established. Trenches and bunkers still remain on the summit, bearing witness to this past. From a perspective of remembrance, these vestiges allow us to understand the impact of the war and the subsequent dictatorship on the territory, promoting a critical reading based on the defence of democracy and human rights.

TRENCHES OF VILLAMANÍN



The trenches of Villanueva de la Tercia, in Villamanín (León), are war relics of great historical importance from the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939). They were part of a mountainous defensive line that withstood intense fighting until October 1937 on the Northern Front. After the failure of the military coup to take Madrid, Franco's side focused its efforts on Asturias and the León Mountains to control mines and strategic industries. Villanueva de la Tercia and its surroundings, a natural passage between the plateau and the industrial north, were the scene of fierce battles and the destruction of villages. The remains include trenches, bunkers and machine gun nests in elevated areas, designed for defence and observation. From a perspective of democratic historical remembrance, these vestiges provide an opportunity to educate people about the violence of the conflict, recognise the victims and promote critical reflection on the defence of democracy and human rights.

FORTÍN ALBOLEYA



Fortín Alboleya, built by Republican soldiers on 20 August 1937 next to Lake Isoba, in the port of San Isidro (Puebla de Lillo, León), is one of the most spectacular fortifications on the Asturian-Leonese Northern Front. Its purpose was to reinforce the Republican defence at the entrance to Asturias, replacing trenches with reinforced concrete structures with galleries, loopholes and a communication tunnel that served as a refuge. Despite its complexity, the fort was abandoned on 1 October without ever seeing combat, following the advance of Franco's troops who flanked the position. Today, its ruins, with inscriptions made by the soldiers themselves in 1937, bear witness to the Republican resistance and human effort in extreme conditions. Signposting and preserving Alboleya allows us to remember history, honour those who defended Republican legality and promote democratic remembrance in the province of León.

TERRASSA (CATALONIA)

This presentation invites you to rediscover ten emblematic sites in Terrassa, places familiar to everyone, yet whose roles during the Spanish Civil War are often unknown. These are locations that form part of our daily lives, but they conceal stories of resistance, social change, and also repression. Exploring them is a way to recover historical memory and give visibility to a past that even today remains far too often silenced. This route is an invitation to see the city through a different lens.



FÀBRICA SALA I BADRINAS



The Sala i Badrinas Factory, founded in 1910 in Terrassa, was one of the city's most prominent textile industries during the Spanish Civil War. Before the conflict, the company specialized in producing wool cloth and fabrics for the footwear and automotive industries. With the outbreak of war in July 1936, the factory was collectivized by the workers, and the Sala i Badrinas family fled to Seville to avoid reprisals.

Despite economic difficulties and a shortage of raw materials, the factory continued its operations, adapting to wartime needs. In addition to maintaining production, the workers established an air-raid shelter, a training school, and a workers' press. However, by the end of the war, the factory was set on fire, causing significant damage to Terrassa's textile sector.

After the war, the factory was returned to its original owners and remained in operation until it closed in 1988. Today, the building of the former Sala i Badrinas factory is listed as historical heritage, and the site is designated for a public school.



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CASA ALFONS SALA



The Alfons Sala i Amat House was the residence of Alfons Sala i Amat, one of Terrassa's leading industrialists. In September 1936, during the Spanish Civil War, the house was converted into a reception center for 40 refugees from the Basque Country, who were accommodated after a meal at the Cuina Popular. The Sala family, who lived in the house with several family members and servants, fled to Seville shortly before their property, including the Sala i Badrinas factory, was expropriated and collectivized.

After the Francoist victory, the house was returned to the family. Today, the building serves as the headquarters of Petit Estel and still retains a Francoist plaque installed in 1939, marking the birthplace of Alfons Sala and referring to 1939 as "the year of victory."

LA CUINA POPULAR DE TERRASSA



The Cuina Popular (People's Kitchen) was launched on August 20, 1936, to address the severe food crisis that the city faced during the Spanish Civil War. On the very day of its inauguration, it served more than 200 meals, highlighting the urgent need for such an institution. The food came from confiscated black-market supplies, donations from political parties and unions, and charitable events. During this period, the Cuina Popular moved between different locations before finally finding a more stable home at the convent of the Josefines. Over time, its situation became increasingly difficult. As the number of people served grew, resources dwindled. Refugees, who made up the majority of its users, began to protest the poor quality and scarcity of food. The situation became unsustainable, and in February 1938, the City Council was forced to close the Cuina Popular. To mitigate the effects of the closure, a daily allowance of 3 pesetas was granted to those affected.

In addition to housing the Cuina Popular, the convent of the Josefines served other purposes during the war. An air-raid shelter was built on the premises, and a senior citizens' center (Casal d'Avis) was established, accommodating around 80 elderly people during the conflict. This space became a key assistance center in a city grappling with the consequences of war.

PRESÓ MUNICIPAL

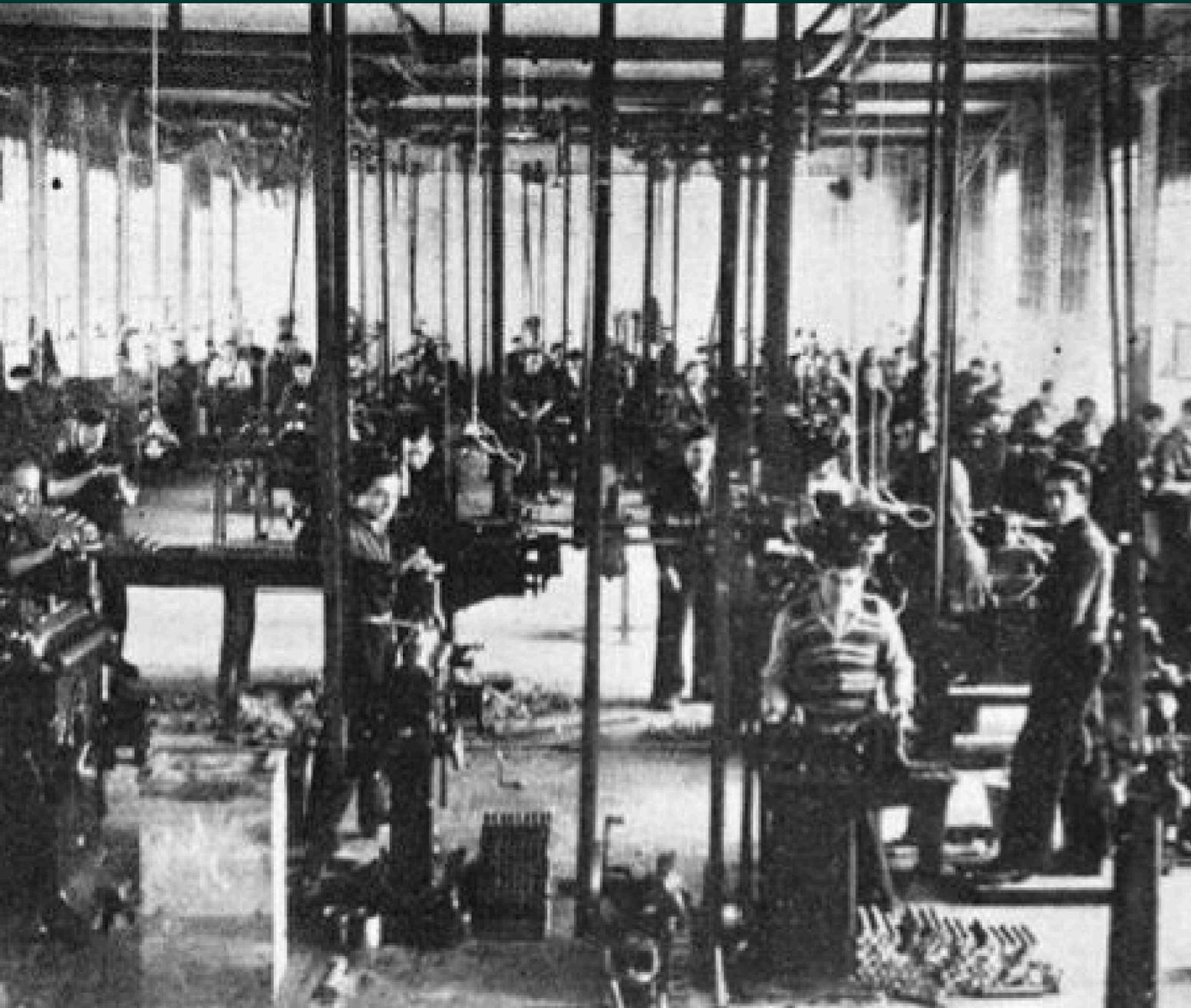


The Municipal Prison of Terrassa was founded in the early 20th century, intended to serve as a penitentiary for people accused of minor offenses or local infractions.

During the Spanish Civil War, the prison was used as a detention center where individuals apprehended by the Republican regime were held before being transferred to larger prisons, such as La Model in Barcelona. After the conflict ended, the Terrassa prison was reactivated in 1943 under the Franco dictatorship. At that time, it was reinstated as a party prison due to the lack of capacity in provincial prisons and continued operating until 1967, when it was again converted into a detention center. It finally closed permanently in the 1980s.

Today, the former municipal prison building has been repurposed as a cultural and heritage space. Some remnants of the original construction, such as the cell bars, remain as witnesses to the building's history.

TALLER CASA UBACH



The Casa Ubach Workshop in Terrassa, on Sant Isidre Street, was founded as a workshop dedicated to repairing textile machinery. When the Spanish Civil War broke out in 1936, the company was collectivized by the workers, who took control and renamed it the Taller Confederal (Confederal Workshop). The workers adapted to the new demands of the war, taking on tasks related to the production of weaponry while continuing to repair textile machinery.

One of its most notable productions was the Astra pistol, popularly known as the Ascaso, which was manufactured exclusively at this workshop, as well as in Alginet (Valencian Country), and was used by the Republican forces. The workshop also upgraded its facilities with showers for workers and implemented a system of equal pay between skilled workers and apprentices. The collectivization of the Casa Ubach Workshop exemplifies how many industries were transformed during the war to support the Republican war effort.

EL GRAN CASINO



Before the Spanish Civil War, the Gran Casino of Terrassa was an exclusive meeting place for the local upper bourgeoisie. The building hosted literary evenings, dances, social gatherings, and all kinds of games, both legal and illegal. On July 18, 1936, when the military uprising began, about thirty far-right militants supporting the rebellion left this casino to travel to Barcelona. Of these, 13 lost their lives in the ensuing confrontations.

After the coup attempt was defeated, the Gran Casino was expropriated by the CNT. To protect the building from possible incidents, machine guns were installed, and the windows and balconies were shielded with mattresses. Later, the windows were bricked up. With the outbreak of the war, each CNT-affiliated union established its own local headquarters, but for much of the conflict, the central CNT headquarters remained at the Gran Casino, symbolizing the new revolutionary order.

By mid-1938, the CNT moved its headquarters to Casa Alegre to convert the Gran Casino into a military hospital, where some graffiti left by wounded patients can still be seen. Today, the Gran Casino building houses the Abacus store.

SOCORS ROIG INTERNACIONAL



The International Red Aid (Socors Roig Internacional) was a humanitarian organization founded in 1922 by the Communist International, aimed at supporting political prisoners and victims of repression. Conceived as a kind of secular, communist Red Cross, it arrived in Spain in 1934, establishing a headquarters in Terrassa on Portal de Sant Roc (then called Avenida 11 de Septiembre).

With the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War, the Red Aid intensified its activities, supporting Republican militiamen and refugees affected by the conflict. At the same time, the POUM (Workers' Party of Marxist Unification) created its own organization under the same name, primarily focused on collecting donations and sending supplies to its fighters on the front.

In June 1937, in the context of the repression against the POUM following the May Events, all organizations linked to the party were searched and shut down, including the Red Aid in Terrassa.

PARC DE DESINFECCIÓ



The Terrassa Disinfection Park (Parc de Desinfecció de Terrassa) was designed by the architect Josep Maria Coll i Bacardí, who created a functional and aesthetically original building: a single circular floor adorned with glazed ceramic decoration.

Before and during the Spanish Civil War, it served as a disinfection center and municipal laboratory, aimed at preventing the spread of infectious diseases. In cases of illness, families could not afford soap to wash their clothes and had to bring them to the center for disinfection.

In January 1939, during the final days of the war, the area where the building stood was affected by bombings. On January 24, ten Fiat BR planes from the Francoist air force dropped 80 bombs weighing 100 kg each, hitting multiple points in the city, particularly in the south of Ca n'Aurell.

After a period of disuse, in the 1980s the building was rehabilitated to become the headquarters of the Municipal Institute of Health and Quality of Life, maintaining its sanitary and public service mission.

SEU DEL GRUP DONES LLIURES



The Dones Lliures (Free Women) movement was founded in 1936 as an anarcho-syndicalist feminist organization linked to the CNT. With around 28,000 members, it fought for the emancipation of working women through education, union activism, and political participation, addressing issues such as the gender pay gap, conscious motherhood, and access to education.

In Terrassa, the movement's origins date back to 1928, when a group of textile workers and CNT militants met at the Mutualitat Cultural to discuss the specific problems faced by working women. This initial group gained momentum in September 1936, when the Women's Committee of Libertarian Solidarity was created in Barcelona. One of its first actions was organizing a nursing course at the Escolapis school. Most of the nurses and midwives who would later work at the Maternity on Unió Street and at the new children's dispensary initiated by the organization emerged from this course.

By the fall of 1937, the group had consolidated as the local section of Dones Lliures and established itself in the former Casa Joan Barata on Sant Pere Street. In this space, courses and conferences were held. The movement disappeared with the Republican defeat, but its legacy endures as one of the first experiences of grassroots feminist organization among working-class women in Catalonia.



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REFORE (Remembering for the Forgotten Remembrance) : Remembrances Places in Brittany

Brittany was significant in the Second World War. Occupied early by German forces, it contained strategic bases at Brest and Lorient. Despite surveillance and deprivation, many Bretons joined the Resistance—in the maquis or in intelligence networks. Fighting, arrests, air raids, and deportations left enduring wounds.

Today, remembrance lives on through monuments, markers, museums such as Léhon, and local commemorations. It highlights the courage of resisters, the hardships of civilians, and why this period must not be forgotten.



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Sites of European Memory

BUTTE DES FUSILLES DE LA MALTIERE **“Maltière shooting mound”** **(Saint-Jacques-de-la-Lande)**



- Built in 1937 as a French army shooting range, the site was taken over during the German occupation and turned into an execution ground.
- Resistance fighters were killed here between September 1940 and July 1944.
- On 30 December 1942, 25 young resisters, most of them from Rennes, were executed.
- Today it is a memorial, featuring an avenue with 76 steles naming the executed with their ages and dates of death, commemorative plaques, and a landscaped area for reflection.



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Sites of European Memory

Memorial to the Martyrs of the Resistance and Deportation (Square of the Martyrs)



- Dedicated in 1975, this memorial commemorates the deportees from Ille-et-Vilaine and all martyrs of the Second World War (shot civilians, resistance fighters, and victims of repression).
- The monument is on Captain Maignan Street. It rises from an oval plaza ringed with granite slabs, with two vertical spires symbolizing a crematorium chimney and an execution post. A Cross of Lorraine is part of the composition, as is a quotation from Paul Éluard: “If the echo of their voices grows faint, we shall perish.”



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Sites of European Memory

Liberty Bollards



- The Liberty Bollards are commemorative markers installed along Liberty Road, laid out after 1945 to follow General Patton's U.S. Third Army from Normandy to Belgium.
- In concrete or granite, each bears a red flame, a blue top with 48 stars, and a number. In Rennes and Ille-et-Vilaine, they commemorate the August 1944 passage of the liberating troops.
- There are roughly 150 Liberty Bollards in the department.
- Several stand in Rennes, where restoration work is under way to preserve this heritage.



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Sites of European Memory

39-45 Museum of Léhon Dinan (Côtes-d'Armor)



This private museum offers a window onto daily life in Brittany during the Occupation. It features uniforms, artifacts, documents, vehicles, and lifelike scene reconstructions. A significant section is devoted to the local Resistance, deportations, and liberation fighting, while civilian life under Occupation is also portrayed: rationing, air raids, and community solidarity. It's a place where history comes to life and visitors can truly experience what Bretons endured during the war.



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MEMORIAL of ST MALO



- Aleth City in Saint-Malo is a fortified peninsula that played a major role during the Second World War. Occupied by the Germans, it was integrated into the Atlantic Wall: bunkers, artillery batteries, and a command post were built there to control the bay and defend the “Festung Saint-Malo.”
- In August 1944, during the Liberation, Aleth City was one of the strongest holdouts against the Allies and suffered heavy bombardment before surrendering on 17 August. Today, you can visit the 39-45 Memorial, set up in the former blockhouses, which tells the story of the Occupation, the battle, and the memory of the fighters.
- The 39-45 Memorial of Saint-Malo, located in the bunkers of Aleth City, traces the local history of the Second World War. Across three levels and several rooms, it presents objects, photos, and firsthand accounts linked to the Occupation, the construction of the Atlantic Wall, the battles of the Liberation, and the rebuilding of the city.

Submarine base of Lorient – Kéroman

- Built by the German army in 1941, this huge submarine base is one of France's most powerful reminders of the Occupation. It shows Lorient's key role in the Kriegsmarine's submarine warfare. Guided visits explore the daily routines of German soldiers, the structure of the submarine operations, and how Allied raids affected the city and its inhabitants. The site stands as a symbol of German military presence and local resistance in Lorient.



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Sites of European Memory

LORIENT BRETAGNE)

Resistance memorial in Argoat (Côtes-d'Armor)



In Saint-Connan, this memorial pays tribute to the Resistance and maquis in inland Brittany, notably in the Monts d'Arrée and the department's central area. Visitors follow an educational route with steles and panels about clandestine networks, sabotage, German repression, and Resistance actions. It also shines a light on the civilians involved and lives disrupted by the Occupation—a place of memory that blends history, education, and remembrance.



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Resistance Museum in Brittany



- Located in Saint-Marcel (56140, Morbihan) at Les Hardys Béhélec, Place Gilles Possémé, the museum stands on the site of the 18 June 1944 fighting in the Landes de Lanvaux, one of Brittany's largest resistance bases.
- By late June 1944, the Saint-Marcel maquis had brought together thousands of Breton resisters and Free French paratroopers to strike the occupier.
- The museum invites you to explore the story of the Resistance in Brittany, with more than 1,000 genuine objects reflecting daily life under Occupation and the commitment of Breton resisters. The renewed layout offers a fuller grasp of the historical context.



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Memorial of Caen



- Caen Memorial is a landmark museum about 20th-century history, highlighting World War II, D-Day in Normandy, and the Cold War. It offers an immersive experience with films, archives, historical artifacts, interactive exhibits, and a visitable former German bunker. More than a story of combat, it explains the causes of the conflicts, resistance, liberation, and the making of peace in Europe. It is both a museum and a place of remembrance to help make sense of the modern world.



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D-day beaches



- On June 6, 1944, Allied forces began Operation Overlord in Normandy—one of the biggest operations in history. About 150,000 American, British, Canadian, and French soldiers came ashore on five Channel beaches to free France and open a Western front against Nazi Germany.
- The beaches were code-named:
- Utah Beach (Americans)
- Omaha Beach (Americans)
- Gold Beach (British)
- Juno Beach (Canadians)
- Sword Beach (British and French commandos)
- Supported by major parachute drops and air and naval bombardment, the landings marked the start of France’s Liberation and the collapse of the Nazi regime in Europe. Today, these beaches serve as places of remembrance, with museums, military cemeteries, and memorials honoring the fallen.

PLACES OF EUROPEAN MEMORY

ITALY

Different places from the Apulian region



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ALTAMURA (APULIA)



CAMPO 65



Between 1942 and 1943, Camp 65, between Altamura and Gravina in Puglia, in the province of Bari, housed the largest Allied prisoner-of-war facility in Italy during World War II. A veritable city, approximately 80 barracks, plus service buildings, were built on an area of approximately 30 hectares. It housed British Commonwealth soldiers (Britain, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, India, etc.) captured by Axis forces (Italy and Germany) on the North African front. A total of approximately 12,000 people passed through Camp 65. In 1943, following the Allied advance from Sicily, the prison camp was decommissioned. Part of the facility was used to train partisans of the Yugoslavian Liberation Army, a presence whose traces still remain in some barracks. After the war, from the early 1950s until 1962, the camp welcomed refugees from Istria, Venezia Giulia, Dalmatia, and the former Italian colonies. Currently, the area, located near State Road 96 and a protected historical site owned by the municipality of Altamura, houses a dozen barracks, including the imposing command building.

EX CASA DEL FASCIO



What is now the Pro loco tourist information office. Once the "Casa del Fascio," the local headquarters of the Fascist Party, these structures served as administrative and propaganda centers.



SPOMENIK

The "Spomenik" are Yugoslav memorials honoring those who fell during the Second World War. It is remarkable that one exists in Italy, so far from the former Yugoslavia. The reason is that many civilian and military prisoners died in Italy. Out of respect for the two countries, Italy jointly built this cemetery, which still preserves several hundred burial niches.



PLACES OF EUROPEAN MEMORY

PIAZZA CADUTI



This is a square in the city of Barletta in which took place “The Barletta massacre”. It was a Nazi massacre, carried out by regular German troops of the Wehrmacht, on 12 September 1943 in Barletta, in which were killed 10 police officers and 2 dustmans.

It fits into the broader context of the episodes of arms and resistance, both civil and military, of September 1943. It is currently commemorated through an annual event held by the municipality of Barletta in memory of the victims of the Resistance.

On the wall of the “Post and Telegraph Building” the bullet holes are still clearly visible.

PLACES OF EUROPEAN MEMORY

TEATRO NICCOLÒ PICCINNI



In the city of Bari its municipal theater named after Niccolò Piccinni, which between 1943 and 1944 became the hub of the revival of Italy's political and institutional life, as well as its musical and theatrical activity, in the liberated areas. In January 1944, the Piccinni Theatre hosted the First Congress of the National Liberation Committees (CLN).

PLACES OF EUROPEAN MEMORY

PORTO DI BARI



After the September 8 armistice, the inhabitants of the Old City of Bari quickly reacted to the destructive actions of retreating German forces at the Port of Bari. Supported by General Nicola Bellomo and several young officers, Italian civilians and military personnel mounted a spontaneous resistance in the port area. Despite German sabotage and casualties on both sides, the Italians captured around 200 German soldiers. Historians consider this episode one of the earliest acts of the Italian Resistance, although the prisoners were released later that same day by order of the Italian high command.

PIETRE DI INCIAMPO



The “Stumbling stones” in Bari are small memorial plaques embedded in the pavement to commemorate local citizens who were victims of Nazism and Fascism. They display the names and key details of individuals who were persecuted or deported during World War II and are placed in front of their last freely chosen homes. Their purpose is to preserve historical memory and encourage everyday reflection.

PENITENZIARIO DI TURI

The Turi penitentiary, located in the province of Bari, played a significant role during the Fascist regime as a prison for political opponents. During the 1920s and 1930s it was used to detain anti-Fascists, intellectuals, and activists who opposed the regime. One of its most famous inmates was Antonio Gramsci, who was transferred there in 1928 and wrote much of his Prison Notebooks while imprisoned in Turi. The prison thus became a place of political repression but also of intellectual resistance. Detention conditions were harsh and aimed at isolating prisoners from society. During Fascism, the Turi penitentiary was one of the instruments used by the state to suppress dissent. Today it is remembered as a symbolic site of Italy's anti-Fascist memory.

ISOLE TREMITI



During the Fascist period, the Tremiti Islands were used as a place of political confinement for opponents and anti-Fascists. Detainees were forcibly isolated from their cities and placed under strict surveillance in order to suppress dissent without ordinary trials. The islands thus became an instrument of repression for the regime and are now remembered as a site of anti-Fascist memory.

MURGETTA ROSSI

The Murgetta Rossi Massacre occurred during World War II in the hilly area of Murgetta Rossi near Bari, carried out by retreating Nazi-Fascist forces. Civilians and partisans were killed, many suspected of supporting the local Resistance. The event is remembered for the brutality of the attack and its impact on the local population. Today, the site is marked by memorials and plaques honoring the victims and commemorating the anti-Fascist struggle in the region. The massacre is considered a symbol of Nazi-Fascist repression in Puglia.



ACQUEDOTTO DI ALTAMURA



The aqueduct was built during the '30 in Altamura, it was an important improvement for the city because of its dry summer and the lack of water that can occur. Because of that after 1943, in the German occupation of the city it became a logistic objective, in fact the Germans wanted to destroy it to slow up and make difficult the logistic for the allies' advance in Italy. At the end the mayor of the city managed to convince them to spare it.

PLACES OF EUROPEAN MEMORY

PORTUGAL



MONUMENT TO THE APRIL 25TH REVOLUTION IN EDUARDO VII PARK (LISBON_PORTUGAL)

The 25 April Revolution Monument by João Cutileiro commemorates the day of the 1974 Carnation Revolution, which ended years of dictatorship in Portugal. This pivotal event paved the way for profound economic, social, demographic, and territorial transformations both within the country and across its overseas colonies. The authoritarian regime was abolished, giving rise to a democratic system.



TERREIRO DO PAÇO (LISBON_PORTUGAL)

Occupied on April 25th, 1974 by a unit from the Cavalry Practical School of Santarém, this square was the principal center of political power during the Estado Novo regime. The Armed Forces Movement (MFA) included it in their operational plan as a key objective, not only because it symbolized the authority they sought to overthrow, but also due to the presence of the Army and Navy Ministries, through which the regime could potentially interfere with the ongoing military action.



PLACES OF CARNATION REVOLUTION REMEMBRANCE

LARGO DO CARMO (LISBON_PORTUGAL)

Largo do Carmo's most notable feature is the ruins of the Carmo Convent, part of which now houses the National Republican Guard (G.N.R.) barracks. On April 25th, 1974, Prime Minister Marcello Caetano, who had ruled for 6 years, sought refuge here. A company of Armed Forces soldiers, leading the uprising, and thousands of citizens gathered outside. The barracks were ultimately taken under the command of Captain Salgueiro Maia.



THE 25 DE ABRIL BRIDGE (LISBON_PORTUGAL)

With a length of 2,277 meters, the 25 de Abril Bridge is the longest suspension bridge in Europe and was the first bridge to be built in Lisbon. Inaugurated as the Salazar Bridge on 6 August 1966, the bridge's name was changed in 1974, when the Portuguese dictatorship was overthrown in a swift and bloodless coup. To commemorate the date of the revolution, the bridge was renamed 25 de Abril.



FORTE DE CAXIAS (LISBON_PORTUGAL)

The Forte de Caxias, part of the Entrenched Field of Lisbon, was built between 1879 and 1886. In 1916, it was transformed into a military prison, housing political prisoners and dissident soldiers. During the Estado Novo regime, the fort became a political prison, housing a large number of opposition figures until its deactivation after the Carnation Revolution of 1974.

FORTE DE CAXIAS (LISBON)



FORTALEZA DE PENICHE (LISBON_PORTUGAL)

Since 27 April 1974, the day political prisoners were freed, Peniche Fortress has stood as a symbol of resistance and the fight for freedom. Originally built in the 16th century as a coastal military stronghold, it was later used as a prison for political dissidents during the dictatorship. To preserve the memory of this historical period, it has now been transformed into the National Museum of Resistance and Freedom.

FORTALEZA DE PENICHE (LISBON)



PLACES OF CARNATION REVOLUTION REMEMBRANCE

ESCOLA PRÁTICA DE CAVALARIA DE SANTARÉM (LISBON_PORTUGAL)

The city of Santarém holds a special place in the history of the Carnation Revolution. It was from the Escola Prática de Cavalaria in Santarém that the military column led by Captain Salgueiro Maia departed for Lisbon to carry out the military coup on 25 April 1974. This military facility was originally created to train the cavalry troops of the Portuguese Army.



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ESCOLA PRÁTICA DE CAVALARIA DE SANTARÉM (LISBON)



PLACES OF CARNATION REVOLUTION REMEMBRANCE

ROTEIRO MURAIIS DE LIBERDADE (LISBON_PORTUGAL)

To celebrate the 50th anniversary of the 25 April 1974 Revolution, the Ruído Project, supported by Turismo de Portugal, created the “Murals of Freedom” an urban art trail that encourages visits to various locations across the country, centered around themes related to the Carnation Revolution. Spread across 14 different sites, representing all regions of mainland Portugal and the islands, the murals celebrate themes of freedom, humanism, and democracy.



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ROTEIRO MURAIIS DE LIBERDADE (LISBON)



RUA AUGUSTA (LISBON_PORTUGAL)

The military column led by Captain Salgueiro Maia advanced through the streets of Lisbon on 25 April 1974. Departing from Praça do Comércio, it moved along Rua Augusta, before reaching Largo do Carmo. Throughout the entire route, the column was met with enthusiastic support from hundreds of people gathered in the Baixa district. Despite recommendations from the MFA to remain indoors, the population took to the streets to cheer on the rebellious military forces.



PLACES OF CARNATION REVOLUTION REMEMBRANCE

RUA ANTÓNIO MARIA CARDOSO, 22 (LISBON_PORTUGAL)

This building in Lisbon once housed the PIDE/DGS, the political police of the Estado Novo regime. On 25 April 1974, it was surrounded by civilians and military forces. Later that evening, PIDE agents inside the building opened fire on the crowd, resulting in four deaths, the only fatalities of the revolution. On April 26, the building was finally occupied by military forces under the MFA, marking the end of the regime's stronghold.



RIBEIRA DAS NAUS (LISBON_PORTUGAL)

Ribeira das Naus was a key site during the early hours of the Carnation Revolution where intense clashes occurred between the revolutionary forces from the Escola Prática de Cavalaria and government troops from Cavalry Regiment 7. Captain Salgueiro Maia played a pivotal role, risking his life to lead the revolt. Some regime soldiers refused to open fire, and eventually, some joined the revolutionaries, solidifying the power shift.

RIBEIRA DAS NAUS (LISBON)



RUA CAPELO (LISBON_PORTUGAL)

On the night of 25 April 1974, the studios of Rádio Renascença were located in this building. The Armed Forces Movement (MFA) chose this radio station to broadcast the confirmation signal for the military operation against the regime. At 12:20 a.m. on 25 April, the song "Grândola, Vila Morena" by José Afonso was aired during the program "Limite," marking the beginning of the revolution.

RUA CAPELO (LISBON)



PLACES OF CARNATION REVOLUTION REMEMBRANCE

ESCOLA PRÁTICA DE TRANSMISSÕES, RUA DE SAPADORES, GRAÇA (LISBON_PORTUGAL)

The Escola Prática de Transmissões (EPT) in Lisbon, a group of MFA officers secretly installed a telephone cable connecting the Pupilos do Exército barracks to the MFA Command Post in Pontinha. They also organized a system to intercept communications from regime networks such as the GNR, LP, and PIDE/DGS, providing vital intelligence to the command center from 12:30 a.m. on 25 April. Over 50 military personnel took part in the operation.



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ESCOLA PRÁTICA DE TRANSMISSÕES, RUA DE SAPADORES
(LISBON)



PLACES OF CARNATION REVOLUTION REMEMBRANCE

RÁDIO CLUBE PORTUGUÊS, R. SAMPAIO E PINA 24 (LISBON_PORTUGAL)

On 25 April 1974, Rádio Clube Português, located at Rua Sampaio e Pina 24 in Lisbon, was occupied by Group 10 of the Commandos as part of the MFA's operational plan. Supported by a company from the 5th Infantry Battalion, the building was secured by a team of officers to be used as the official broadcasting station of the MFA. The first MFA communiqué was read by journalist Joaquim Furtado at 4:26 a.m., following confirmation of the building's occupation at 3:20 a.m.



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RÁDIO CLUBE PORTUGUÊS, R. SAMPAIO E PINA 24 (LISBON)



PLACES OF CARNATION REVOLUTION REMEMBRANCE

AV. ELIAS GARCIA 162 (LISBON_PORTUGAL)

On 24 April 1974, this building housed one of the Emissores Associados de Lisboa stations. This broadcaster was chosen by the Armed Forces Movement (MFA) to transmit the signal marking the start of the military operation against the regime.

At 10:55 PM on April 24, the song "E Depois do Adeus" by José Niza, performed by Paulo de Carvalho, was broadcast.



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AV. ELIAS GARCIA 162 (LISBON)



Translations of the Inventories of 'Places of European Memory' into the mother tongues of the organisations associated with the REFORE NETWORK project.



LEÓN (ESPAÑA)

Esta presentación te invita a redescubrir diez lugares emblemáticos situados en la ciudad de León y en diversos lugares de la provincia. Espacios conocidos y desconocidos cuyo papel durante la Guerra Civil Española suele pasarse por alto en muchas ocasiones. Son lugares que forman parte de nuestra vida cotidiana, pero que esconden historias de resistencia, cambio social y represión. Explorarlos es una manera de aprender sobre la memoria histórica y dar visibilidad a un pasado que muchas veces ha permanecido oculto.

LEÓN (ESPAÑA)

Miguel Castaño, alcalde republicano de León, fusilado en 1936.



SAN MARCOS



El edificio que hoy alberga el Parador de Turismo de cinco estrellas de San Marcos, en la ciudad de León (España), fue un campo de concentración y una instalación represiva del régimen franquista durante la Guerra Civil Española y la posguerra (1936–1940). Este monumento de estilo plateresco, con origen medieval, fue convento, hospital y cuartel antes de convertirse en campo para detener a opositores políticos, incluyendo republicanos, sindicalistas e intelectuales considerados “peligrosos” por el régimen de Franco. Entre 15.000 y 20.000 personas pasaron por allí en condiciones de hacinamiento, hambre, frío, torturas y violencia, y entre 1.500 y 2.900 personas murieron por fusilamientos, ejecuciones sumarias, enfermedades, desnutrición, torturas y malos tratos. Muchas aún siguen desaparecidas enterradas en cunetas o en fosas comunes aún pendientes de localizar y de exhumar. El Campo de Concentración de San Marcos formó parte de la red de campos franquistas para reprimir a defensores de la Segunda República, de las libertades y del estado de derecho.

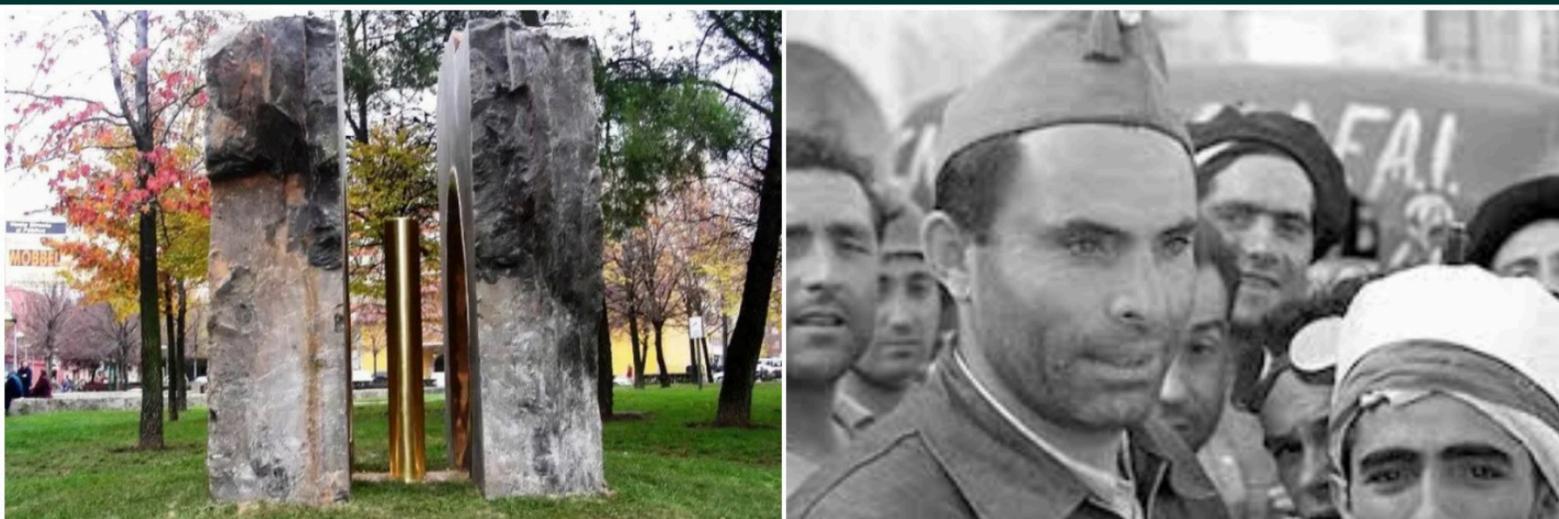
LUGARES DE LA MEMORIA HISTÓRICA EUROPEA

FOSA COMÚN Y CAPILLA LAICA



En el Cementerio de León se encuentra la – Fosa común y Capilla Laica –. Entre julio de 1936 y comienzos de 1949, cerca de dos mil personas represaliadas fueron enterradas en la fosa común del Cementerio de León, una de las fosas más grandes de España. Muchas de ellas procedían del campo de concentración de San Marcos, donde los prisioneros sufrían torturas, hambre, enfermedades y ejecuciones sin juicio, conocidas como “paseos”. Estas condiciones provocaron un alto número de fallecimientos, cuyos cuerpos fueron enterrados de manera anónima, negando a las familias la posibilidad de despedirse o conocer su destino. Hoy, la Capilla Laica honra a más de 1.500 víctimas de la represión franquista en León, recuperando sus nombres y dignificando su memoria. Este espacio nos invita a reflexionar sobre la importancia de la verdad, la justicia y la memoria histórica, y a recordar que cada vida arrebatada representa la necesidad de defender los derechos humanos y la dignidad de todas las personas.

HÁLITO DURRUTI



1935

León, noviembre de 1935. Mitin en la Plaza de Toros. Durruti, en la tribuna, se

Hálito Durruti es una escultura dedicada al anarquista español Buenaventura Durruti, situada en la Plaza de Santa Ana de León (España), cerca del lugar donde nació, e inaugurada en 2009. La obra escultórica de Diego Segura simboliza la fuerza, el espíritu y los valores de Durruti: humildad, solidaridad, compromiso con la justicia y la libertad, reflejando su "hálito" interior, su luz y su esencia ética compartida por miles que lucharon por un mundo mejor. El leonés Durruti (1896-1936) fue un destacado anarquista español y militante revolucionario, conocido por su defensa de los derechos de las personas trabajadoras y su participación en la Guerra Civil Española. Murió en noviembre de 1936 en Madrid, durante la defensa de la ciudad, y su funeral en Barcelona se convirtió en un multitudinario acto de homenaje, consolidando su figura como símbolo universal de lucha por la libertad y la igualdad. La escultura busca rescatar su memoria y poner en valor su legado moral y social.

ARCHIVO HISTÓRICO DE LEÓN



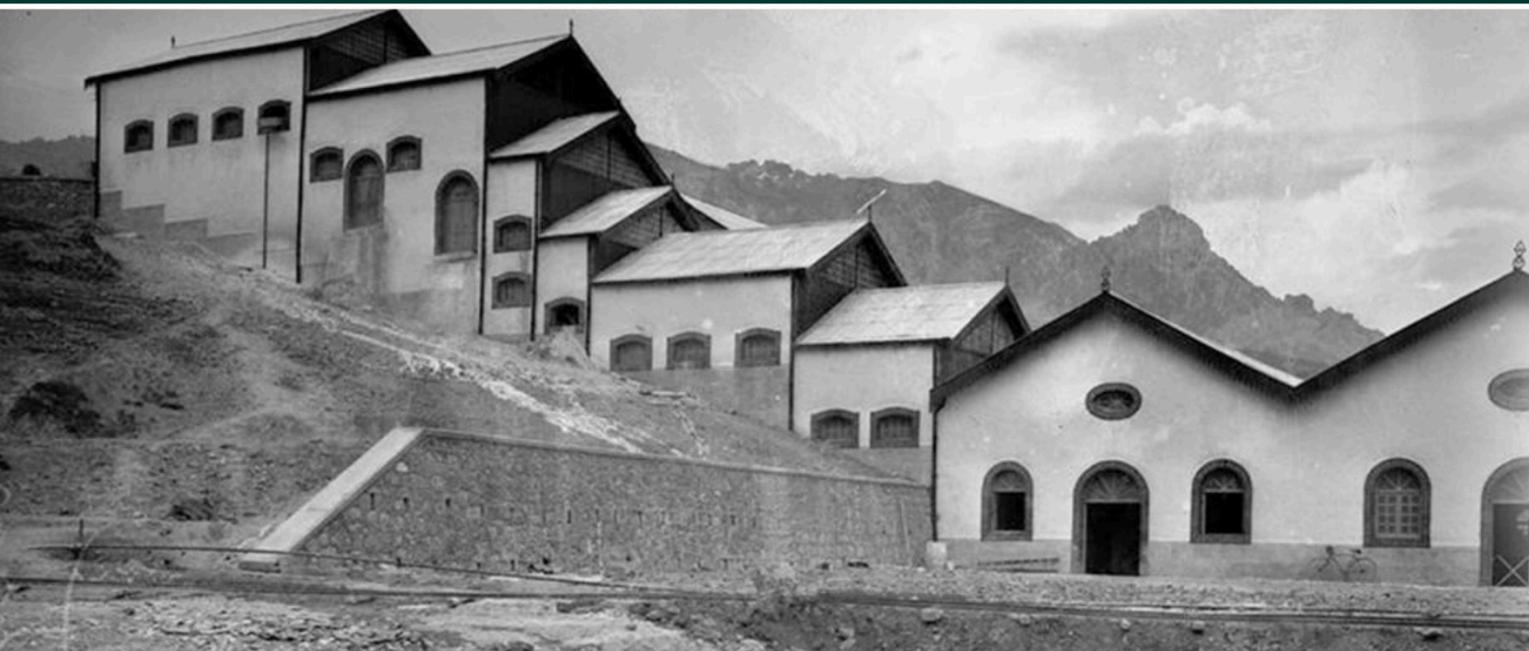
El Archivo Histórico Provincial de León ocupa un edificio cargado de memoria. Durante la Guerra Civil española y la posterior dictadura franquista, este espacio fue utilizado como cárcel y campo de concentración. En sus dependencias se practicó la reclusión masiva de presos políticos, republicanos, sindicalistas y personas consideradas desafectas al régimen. El edificio funcionó como un lugar de detención, interrogatorio y represión, donde se vulneraron sistemáticamente los derechos humanos y se ejerció la violencia institucional propia de la dictadura. Las duras condiciones de vida, el hacinamiento y la falta de garantías legales marcaron la experiencia de quienes pasaron por este lugar. Con el paso del tiempo, el antiguo centro de reclusión fue reconvertido en Archivo Histórico Provincial, dedicado hoy a la conservación de documentos y a la investigación histórica. Esta transformación simboliza el paso de un espacio de represión a uno de memoria, recordando la necesidad de no olvidar lo ocurrido y de preservar la memoria democrática.

COLEGIO PONCE DE LEÓN



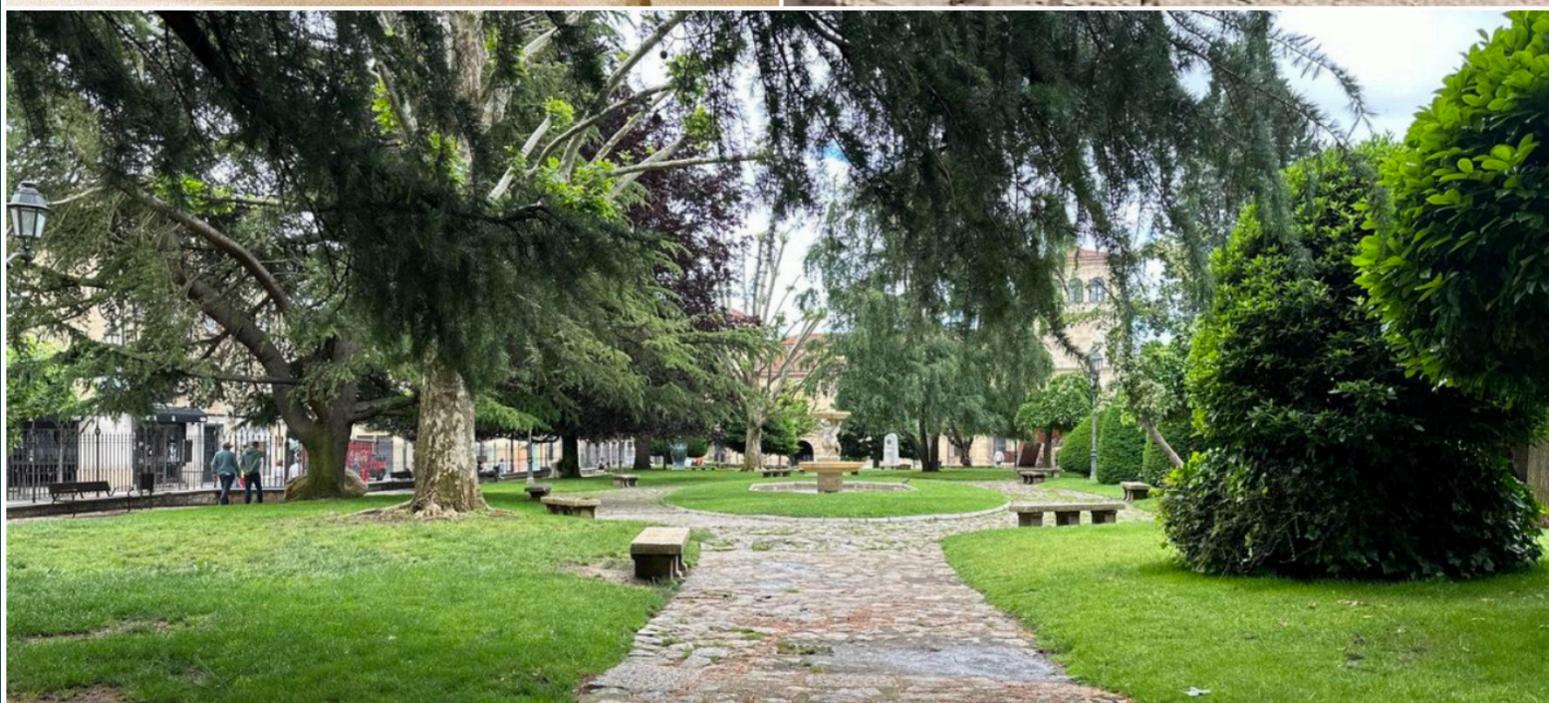
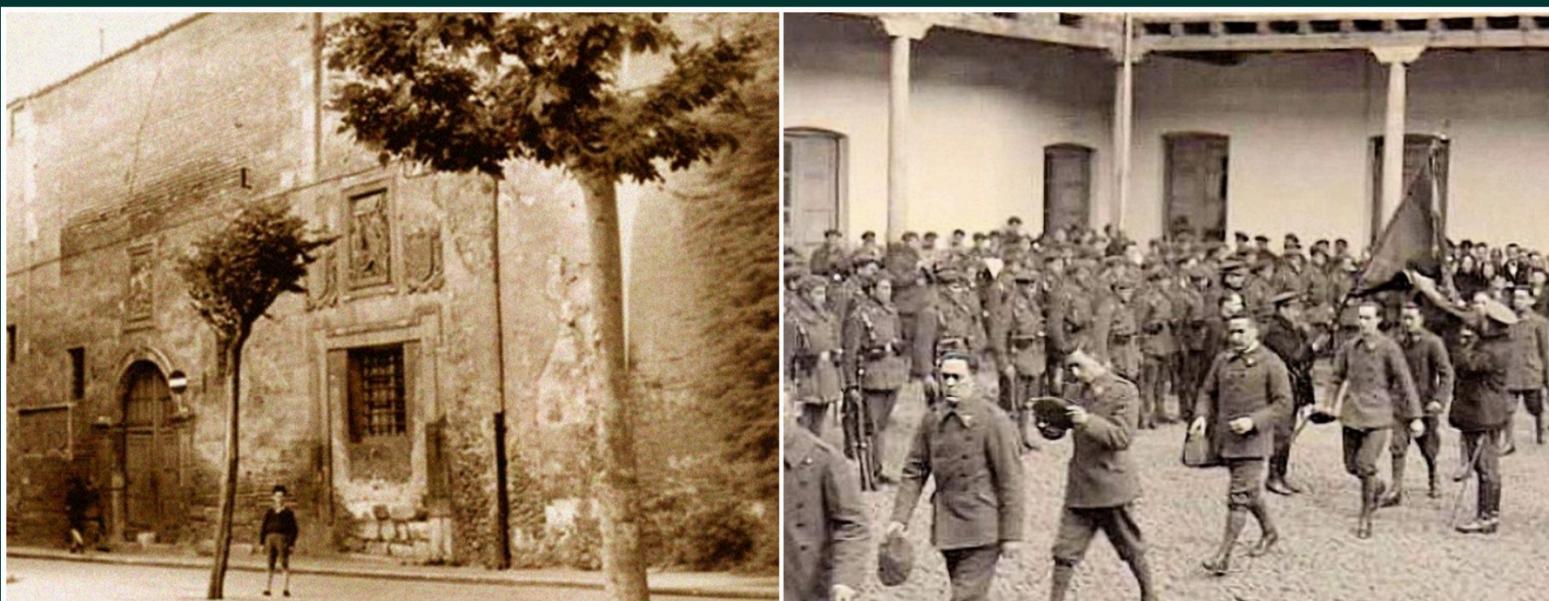
Durante la Guerra Civil española, el Colegio Ponce de León de la ciudad de León fue transformado por los golpistas en un campo de concentración. A partir de 1936, el edificio fue utilizado para la detención masiva de prisioneros republicanos, sindicalistas, militares leales a la República, intelectuales y civiles considerados desafectos. Las condiciones fueron extremadamente duras con un clima constante de miedo y represión. La información histórica disponible indica que el edificio se usó para la represión, formando parte de un sistema penitenciario improvisado que incluía otros lugares en la ciudad de León como el Hospicio y el campo de Santa Ana, donde se hacinaba a un gran número de prisioneros. La represión franquista en León buscaba asegurar la retaguardia mediante el terror, con numerosos fusilamientos y ejecuciones. En la provincia de León existieron al menos una decena de campos de concentración similares. Por ellos pasaron miles de personas, convirtiendo a la provincia de León en un espacio clave de la represión franquista en el noroeste de España.

LA FABRICONA



El bombardeo de la Fabrica de Golpejar tuvo lugar en abril de 1937, durante la Guerra Civil española. Este antiguo complejo minero-metalúrgico, situado en Golpejar de la Tercia (León), había cesado su actividad industrial en 1931, pero fue reutilizado como posición defensiva republicana por su valor estratégico en la defensa del acceso a Asturias a través del puerto de Pajares. Allí se atrincheró una compañía al mando del capitán Luis Vaquero, que resistió los ataques terrestres de los golpistas. Ante esta resistencia, la aviación nazi de la Legión Cóndor alemana, aliada de las fuerzas franquistas, lanzó un ataque aéreo masivo desde su base en La Virgen del Camino (León), bajo la dirección de Wolfram von Richthofen. En Golpejar se ensayó el bombardeo en alfombra, una táctica de destrucción indiscriminada que sería utilizada poco después en Gernika y más tarde en la Segunda Guerra Mundial. La Fabrica quedó destruida, murieron la mayoría de los defensores. Hoy, sus ruinas son un lugar de memoria democrática que recuerda el impacto de la guerra aérea sobre personas y territorios.

PARQUE DEL CID



En el actual Parque del Cid, conocido popularmente como “Jardín Romántico”, se encontraba el Cuartel del Cid, un espacio clave en la historia de León. Entre 1894 y 1953 albergó al Regimiento Burgos nº 36, ocupando una antigua mansión nobiliaria del centro de la ciudad. Su papel fue decisivo durante el golpe de Estado del 18 de julio de 1936 y la posterior Guerra Civil. Desde este cuartel se planificó y ejecutó la sublevación militar en León, que triunfó el 20 de julio. En sus dependencias se conspiró contra el Gobierno legítimo de la Segunda República y se engañó a los mineros asturianos entregándoles armas inutilizadas. Tras el golpe, el cuartel se convirtió en epicentro del poder militar y represivo en la provincia: desde él partieron columnas de castigo, se celebraron consejos de guerra ilegales, se practicaron detenciones, torturas y se dictaron condenas a muerte y prisión. Hoy, este espacio verde simboliza la necesidad de recordar y dignificar a las víctimas, promoviendo la memoria democrática y la defensa de los derechos humanos.

EL FONTAÑÁN



El Pico Fontañán, situado en la zona norte montañosa de la provincia de León (España), fue un enclave estratégico durante la Guerra Civil Española (1936-1939) dentro del Frente Norte. En los primeros momentos del conflicto, entre 1936 y 1937, el ejército republicano estableció en esta área una línea defensiva destinada a frenar el avance de las tropas franquistas hacia Asturias, como parte de un sistema de resistencia frente al golpe de estado militar. La zona pasó posteriormente al control del bando nacional tras la ocupación del pueblo de La Robla y de las alturas circundantes, incluido el Fontañán, el 31 de julio de 1936, una vez superada la resistencia republicana, estableciéndose después una guarnición permanente. En la cima aún se conservan trincheras y búnkeres que testimonian este pasado. Desde una perspectiva de memoria histórica democrática, estos vestigios permiten comprender el impacto de la guerra y la posterior dictadura en el territorio, promoviendo una lectura crítica basada en la defensa de la democracia y los derechos humanos.

TRINCHERAS DE VILLAMANÍN



Las trincheras de Villanueva de la Tercia, en Villamanín (León), son vestigios bélicos de gran importancia histórica de la Guerra Civil Española (1936-1939). Formaban parte de una línea defensiva montañosa que resistió intensos combates hasta octubre de 1937, en el Frente Norte. Tras el fracaso del golpe militar para tomar Madrid, el bando franquista centró sus esfuerzos en Asturias y la Montaña Leonesa, para controlar minas e industrias estratégicas. Villanueva de la Tercia y su entorno, paso natural entre la meseta y el norte industrial, fueron escenario de duras batallas y destrucción de pueblos. Los restos conservan trincheras, búnkeres y nidos de ametralladora en zonas elevadas, diseñadas para defensa y observación. Desde una visión de memoria histórica democrática, estos vestigios permiten educar sobre la violencia del conflicto, reconocer a las víctimas y promover la reflexión crítica sobre la defensa de la democracia y los derechos humanos.

FORTÍN ALBOLEYA



El Fortín Alboleya, construido por soldados republicanos el 20 de agosto de 1937 junto al lago de Isoba, en el puerto de San Isidro (Puebla de Lillo, León), es una de las fortificaciones más espectaculares del Frente Norte asturleonés. Su finalidad era reforzar la defensa republicana en la entrada a Asturias, sustituyendo trinchera por una obra de hormigón armado con galerías, aspilleras y un túnel de comunicación que servía de refugio. A pesar de su complejidad, el fortín fue abandonado el 1 de octubre sin llegar a combatir, tras el avance de las tropas franquistas que flanquearon la posición. Hoy, sus ruinas, con inscripciones de los propios soldados en 1937, son testimonio de la resistencia republicana y del esfuerzo humano en condiciones extremas. Señalizar y preservar Alboleya permite recordar la historia, honrar a quienes defendieron la legalidad republicana y promover la memoria democrática en la provincia de León.

TERRASSA (CATALUNYA)

Aquesta presentació convida a redescobrir deu llocs emblemàtics de Terrassa, espais coneguts per tothom però dels quals sovint se'n desconeix el paper durant la Guerra Civil espanyola. Són llocs que formen part del nostre dia a dia, però que amaguen històries de resistència, de canvi social i també de repressió. Recorre'ls és una manera de recuperar la memòria històrica i de donar visibilitat a un passat que encara avui resta massa sovint silenciada. Aquesta ruta és una invitació a mirar la ciutat amb uns altres ulls.



CINEMA-TEATRE ALEGRIA



El Cinema Teatre Alegria de Terrassa, inaugurat el 17 de novembre de 1917 al carrer de la Rasa, va tenir un paper significatiu durant la Guerra Civil espanyola. A partir d'agost de 1936, una assemblea de la CNT va decidir socialitzar els quatre cinemes de la ciutat, inclòs l'Alegria, i posar-los sota una gestió col·lectiva. Els ingressos generats es van centralitzar en una caixa comuna gestionada per la CNT, que es feia càrrec de pagar els treballadors, els propietaris i els explotadors, que llavors van ser considerats tècnics d'explotació.

Durant els 3 anys que va durar la guerra, l'Alegria va acollir projeccions de pel·lícules, conferències, concerts i mítings polítics de diverses tendències. A més, de manera puntual, va servir de refugi per a les persones desplaçades. Després de la guerra, el cinema va continuar la seva activitat fins al seu tancament el 1971. Actualment l'edifici és un gimnàs i la discoteca "La República".

FÀBRICA SALA I BADRINAS



La Fàbrica Sala i Badrinas, fundada el 1910 a Terrassa, va ser una de les indústries tèxtils més destacades de la ciutat durant la Guerra Civil espanyola. Abans del conflicte, l'empresa es dedicava a la fabricació de drap de llana i teixits per a la indústria del calçat i l'automobilisme. Amb l'esclat de la guerra el juliol de 1936, la fàbrica va ser collectivitzada pels treballadors i les famílies Sala i Badrinas van fugir a Sevilla per evitar represàlies.

Tot i les dificultats econòmiques i la manca de matèries primeres, la fàbrica va mantenir la seva activitat, adaptant-se a les necessitats de la guerra. A més de mantenir la producció, els treballadors van impulsar un refugi antiaeri, una escola de formació i una premsa obrera. No obstant això, a finals de la guerra, la fàbrica va ser incendiada, causant importants danys al sector tèxtil terrassenc. Després de la guerra, la fàbrica va ser retornada als seus propietaris originals i va tancar les seves portes el 1988. Actualment, l'edifici de l'antiga fàbrica Sala i Badrinas està catalogat com a patrimoni històric i el seu solar està destinat a una escola pública.

CASA ALFONS SALA



La Casa Alfons Sala i Amat, va ser la residència d'Alfons Sala i Amat, un dels principals industrials de Terrassa. Durant la Guerra Civil, el setembre de 1936, la casa es va convertir en un centre d'acollida per a 40 refugiats procedents d'Euskadi, que van ser allotjats després d'un àpat a la Cuina Popular. La família Sala, que vivia a la casa amb diversos membres de la seva família i servents, va fugir a Sevilla poc abans de l'expropiació de la seva propietat, incloent-hi la fàbrica Sala i Badrinas, que va ser col·lectivitzada.

Després de la victòria franquista, la casa va ser retornada a la família. Actualment, l'edifici és la seu del Petit Estel i encara conserva una placa franquista instal·lada el 1939, que indica el lloc de naixement d'Alfons Sala referint-se al 1939 com "l'any de la victòria".

LA CUINA POPULAR DE TERRASSA



La Cuina Popular es va posar en marxa el 20 d'agost de 1936 per fer front a la greu crisi alimentària que patia la ciutat durant la Guerra Civil. El mateix dia de la seva inauguració, va repartir més de 200 plats posant en evidència la necessitat urgent d'una institució d'aquest tipus. Els aliments provenien de menjar requisat del mercat negre, donacions de partits i sindicats, així com actes benèfics. Durant aquest període, la Cuina Popular va anar canviant de seu i finalment, va trobar una ubicació més estable al convent de les Josefines. Amb el temps, la seva situació es va complicar. A mesura que augmentava el nombre de persones ateses, els recursos minvaven. Refugiats, que representaven la majoria dels usuaris, van començar a protestar per la mala qualitat i escassetat del menjar. La situació es va tornar insostenible, i el febrer de 1938, l'Ajuntament es va veure obligat a tancar la Cuina Popular. Per mitigar els efectes del tancament, es va acordar concedir una paga de 3 pessetes diàries als afectats. El convent de les Josefines, a més d'allotjar la Cuina Popular, també va tenir altres usos durant la guerra. En ell es va construir un refugi antiaeri i s'hi va establir un Casal d'Avis, on es van acollir uns 80 ancians durant el conflicte. Aquest espai es va convertir en un centre d'assistència clau en una ciutat que patia les conseqüències de la guerra.

PRESÓ MUNICIPAL

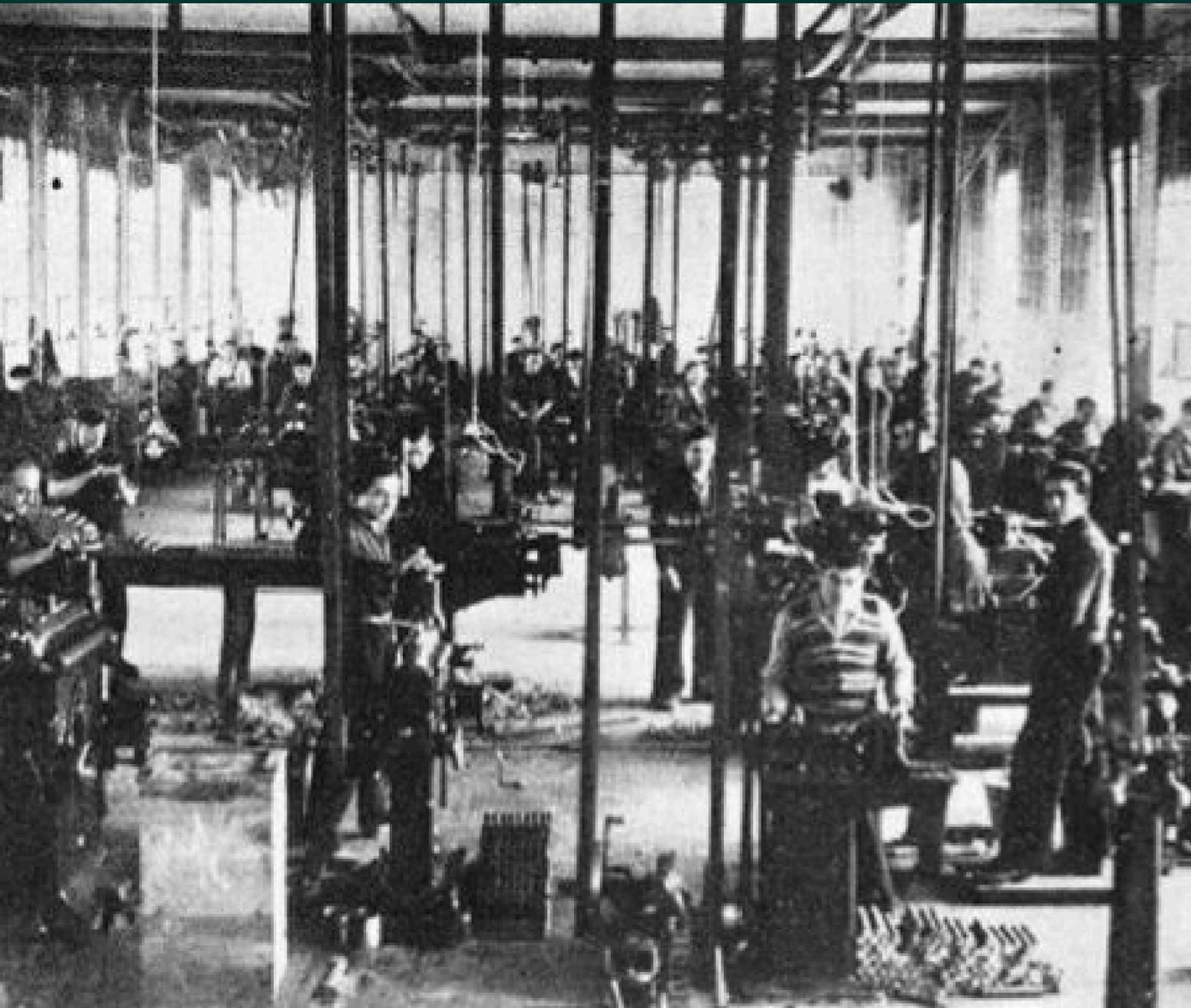


La Presó Municipal de Terrassa va ser fundada a principis del segle XX, amb l'objectiu de servir com a establiment penitenciari per acollir a persones acusades de delictes menors o infraccions locals.

Durant la Guerra Civil, la presó va ser utilitzada com a dipòsit carcerari, on es van tancar aquells detinguts pel règim republicà abans que fossin traslladats a presons més grans, com la Model de Barcelona. Després de la fi del conflicte, la presó de Terrassa va ser reactivada el 1943 per la dictadura franquista. En aquest moment, va ser restablerta com a presó de partit, davant la manca de capacitat a les presons de la província, i va continuar funcionant fins al 1967, moment en què va ser de nou reconvertida en dipòsit carcerari. Finalment, aquest va tancar definitivament durant els anys 1980.

Avui dia, l'antic edifici de la presó municipal ha estat requalificat i s'ha reconvertit en un espai cultural i patrimonial. Algunes de les restes de la construcció original, com els barrots de les cel·les, es mantenen com a testimoni de la història de l'edifici.

TALLER CASA UBACH



El Taller Casa Ubach de Terrassa, carrer de Sant Isidre va ser fundat com un taller dedicat a la reparació de maquinària tèxtil. Quan va esclatar la Guerra Civil espanyola el 1936, l'empresa va ser col·lectivitzada pels treballadors que van assumir el control i van rebatejar el taller com a Taller Confederal. Els treballadors van adaptar-se a les noves necessitats de la guerra, assumint tasques relacionades amb la producció d'armament, a més de continuar amb la reparació de maquinària tèxtil.

Una de les seves produccions més destacades va ser la pistola Astra, coneguda popularment com l'Ascaso, que es va fabricar exclusivament en aquest taller, així com a Alginet (País Valencià), i que va ser utilitzada pel bàndol republicà. El taller també va adaptar les seves instal·lacions amb dutxes per als treballadors, i va establir un sistema d'igualtat salarial entre oficials i aprenents. La col·lectivització del Taller Casa Ubach és un exemple de la transformació de moltes indústries durant la guerra per donar suport a l'esforç bèl·lic republicà.

EL GRAN CASINO



El Gran Casino de Terrassa va ser, abans de la Guerra Civil, un lloc de trobada exclusiu per a l'alta burgesia local. Aquest edifici acollia vetllades literàries, balls, tertúlies i tota mena de jocs, legals o no. El 18 de juliol de 1936, quan va començar l'aixecament militar, una trentena de militants d'extrema dreta que donaven suport a la rebel·lió van sortir d'aquest casino per desplaçar-se cap a Barcelona. De tots ells, 13 van perdre la vida en els enfrontaments. Després de la derrota del cop d'estat, el Gran Casino va ser expropiat per la CNT. Per defensar l'edifici de possibles incidents, es van instal·lar metralladores i es van protegir les finestres i balcons amb matalassos. Més tard, les finestres van ser tapiades. Amb l'esclat de la guerra, cada sindicat afiliat a la CNT va establir el seu propi local, però la seu central de la CNT va ser el Gran Casino durant una bona part del conflicte, simbolitzant el nou ordre revolucionari.

A mitjans de 1938, la CNT va traslladar la seva seu a la Casa Alegre per convertir el Gran Casino en un hospital militar, on encara es poden veure algunes pintades fetes pels ferits que van ser atesos en aquest espai. Avui dia, l'edifici del Gran Casino acull la botiga Abacus.

SOCORS ROIG INTERNACIONAL

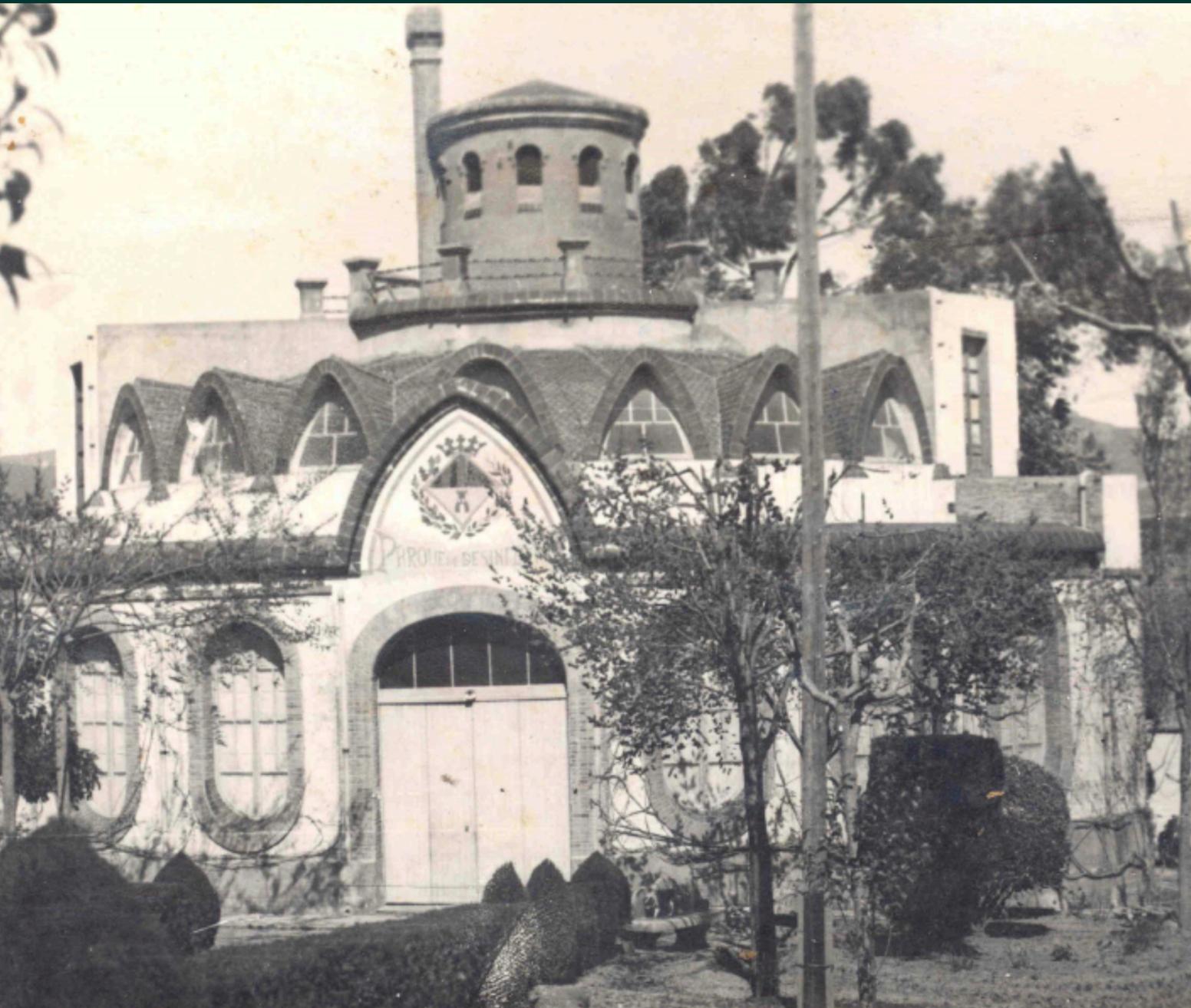


El Socors Roig Internacional va ser una organització humanitària fundada el 1922 per la Internacional Comunista, amb l'objectiu de donar suport a presos polítics i víctimes de la repressió. Plantejat com una mena de Creu Roja laica i comunista, va arribar a Espanya el 1934, establint una seu a Terrassa, al Portal de Sant Roc (aleshores, Avinguda 11 de Setembre).

Amb l'inici de la Guerra Civil, el Socors Roig va intensificar la seva activitat, donant suport als milicians republicans i als refugiats afectats pel conflicte. Paral·lelament, el POUM (Partit Obrer d'Unificació Marxista) va crear una organització pròpia amb el mateix nom, destinada principalment a recollir donacions i enviar material als seus combatents del front.

El juny de 1937, en el context de la repressió contra el POUM després dels Fets de Maig, totes les entitats vinculades al partit van ser registrades i clausurades, incloent-hi el Socors Roig de Terrassa.

PARC DE DESINFECCIÓ



El Parc de Desinfecció de Terrassa va ser dissenyat per l'arquitecte Josep Maria Coll i Bacardi, qui va crear un edifici funcional i estèticament original, d'una única planta circular amb decoració de ceràmica vidriada.

Abans i durant la Guerra Civil, va mantenir la seva funció com a centre de desinfecció i laboratori municipal, destinat a prevenir la propagació de malalties infeccioses. En casos de malaltia, les famílies no podien comprar sabó per rentar la roba i havien de portar-la al centre per a la seva desinfecció.

El gener de 1939, en els últims dies de la guerra, la zona on es trobava l'edifici va ser afectada pels bombardejos. El 24 de gener, deu avions Fiat BR de l'aviació franquista van llançar 80 bombes de 100kg, impactant en diversos punts de la ciutat, especialment al sud de Ca n'Aurell.

Després d'un període en desús, als anys 1980, l'edifici va ser rehabilitat per convertir-se en la seu de l'Institut Municipal de Salut i Qualitat de Vida, mantenint la seva vocació sanitària i de servei públic.

SEU DEL GRUP DONES LLIURES



El moviment Dones Lliures es va fundar el 1936, com una organització feminista anarcosindicalista vinculada a la CNT. Amb unes 28.000 militants, lluitava per l'emancipació de les dones obreres a través de l'educació, l'acció sindical i la participació política, abordant qüestions com la bretxa salarial, la maternitat conscient i l'accés a l'educació. A Terrassa, el moviment té els seus orígens el 1928, quan un grup d'obreres del tèxtil i militants de la CNT es van reunir a la Mutualitat Cultural per discutir sobre els problemes específics de les dones treballadores. Aquest grup inicial va prendre força a partir del setembre de 1936, quan es va crear a Barcelona el Comitè Femení de Solidaritat Llibertària. Una de les primeres accions fou l'organització d'un curs d'infermeria als escolapis. D'aquell curs en sorgiren la majoria d'infermeres i llevadores que treballarien a la Maternitat del carrer Unió i al nou dispensari infantil impulsat per l'organització.

Cap a la tardor de 1937, el grup es consolidà com a secció local de Dones Lliures i es va establir a l'antiga Casa Joan Barata, al carrer Sant Pere. En aquest espai es realitzaven cursets i conferències. El moviment va desaparèixer amb la derrota republicana, però el seu llegat ha perdurat com una de les primeres experiències d'organització feminista de base obrera a Catalunya.



Co-funded by
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REFORE (Remembering for the Forgotten Remembrance) : Les lieux de mémoire en Bretagne

La Bretagne a joué un rôle important pendant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Occupée très tôt par l'armée allemande, elle abritait des bases stratégiques comme Brest ou Lorient. Malgré la surveillance et les privations, de nombreux Bretons s'engagent dans la Résistance, dans les maquis ou les réseaux de renseignement. Les combats, les arrestations, les bombardements et les déportations marquent durablement la région.

Aujourd'hui, cette mémoire est transmise à travers des monuments, des stèles, des musées comme celui de Léhon, et des commémorations locales. Elle rappelle le courage des résistants, les souffrances des civils et l'importance de ne pas oublier cette période.



Cofinancé par
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BUTTE DES FUSILLES DE LA MALTIERE (Saint-Jacques-de-la-Lande)



- Ce site était à l'origine un stand de tir construit en 1937 pour l'armée française.
- Pendant l'occupation allemande, la butte a été réquisitionnée et utilisée comme lieu d'exécutions. Des résistants furent fusillés là, entre septembre 1940 et juillet 1944.
- Une date particulièrement marquante : le 30 décembre 1942, 25 jeunes résistants, pour la plupart Rennais, furent exécutés.
- Aujourd'hui, le site est un lieu de mémoire : il comprend une allée bordée de stèles (76 stèles) portant nom, âge, date de décès des fusillés, des plaques commémoratives, un aménagement paysager pour le recueillement.



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LIEUX DE LA MEMOIRE EUROPPENNE

MEMORIAL DES MARTYRS DE LA RESISTANCE ET DE LA DEPORTATION (Square des Martyrs)



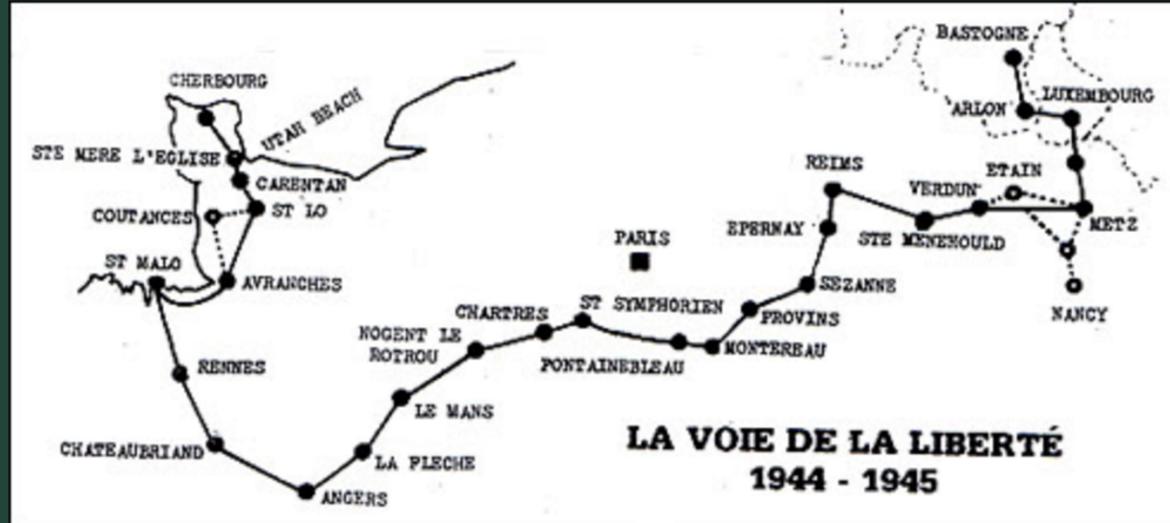
- Inauguré en 1975, ce mémorial rend hommage aux déportés d'Ille-et-Vilaine ainsi qu'à tous les martyrs (fusillés, résistants, victimes de la répression) de la Seconde Guerre mondiale.
- Le monument est situé rue du Capitaine Maignan. Il est construit sur une place ovale, entouré de dalles de granit, avec deux flèches verticales symbolisant à la fois la cheminée d'un four crématoire et un poteau d'exécution. Une croix de Lorraine figure dans la composition, ainsi qu'une citation de Paul Éluard « Si l'écho de leur voix faiblit, nous périrons ».



Cofinancé par
l'Union européenne

LIEUX DE LA MEMOIRE EUROPEENNE

BORNES DE LA LIBERTE



- Les bornes de la Liberté sont des monuments commémoratifs installés le long de la Voie de la Liberté, tracée après 1945 pour suivre l'avancée de la 3^e armée américaine du général Patton, de la Normandie jusqu'à la Belgique.
- En béton ou granit, elles portent une flamme rouge (symbole de la libération), un sommet bleu avec 48 étoiles (les États-Unis de l'époque) et un numéro. À Rennes et en Ile-et-Vilaine, elles rappellent le passage des troupes libératrices en août 1944.
- Le département compte environ 150 bornes de la Liberté.
- Rennes en possède plusieurs. Leur restauration a été entreprise pour préserver ce patrimoine de la mémoire.



Cofinancé par
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Musée 39-45 de Léhon / Dinan (Côtes-d'Armor)



Ce musée privé permet de découvrir la vie quotidienne en Bretagne pendant l'Occupation. Il expose des uniformes, objets, documents, véhicules et reconstitutions de scènes historiques. Une partie importante est consacrée à la Résistance locale, aux déportations et aux combats de libération, mais le musée illustre aussi la vie civile sous l'Occupation : rationnements, bombardements et solidarité. C'est un lieu où l'histoire prend vie et où les visiteurs peuvent se plonger dans l'expérience concrète des Bretons pendant la guerre.



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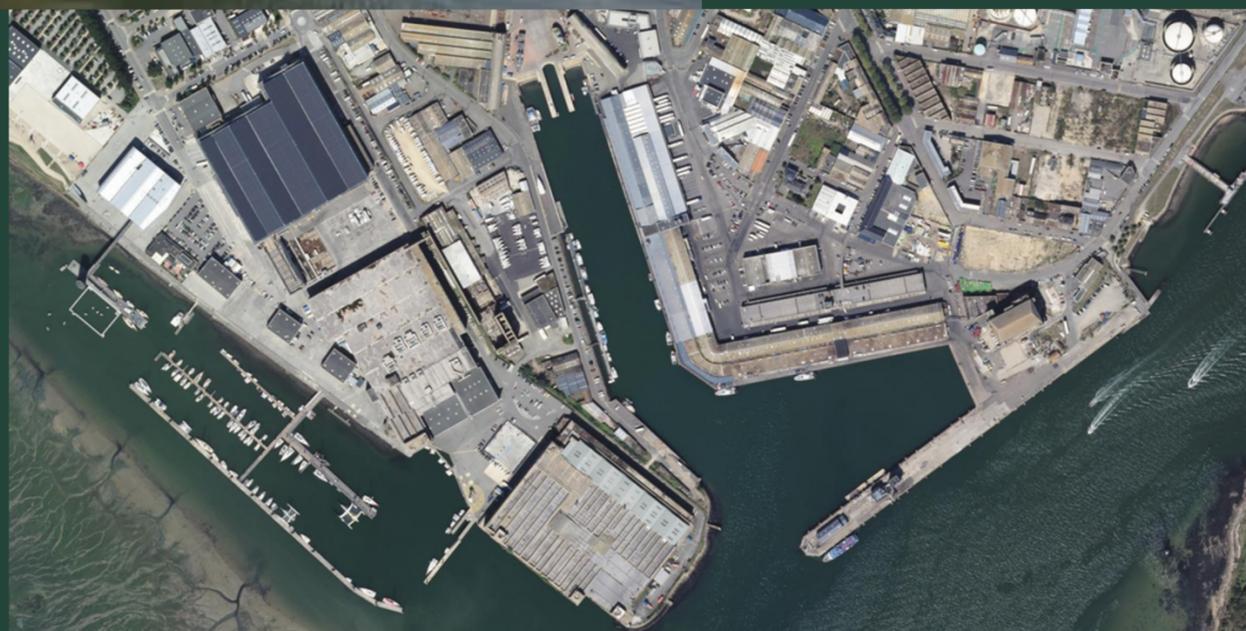
MEMORIAL ST MALO



- La Cit  d'Aleth,   Saint-Malo, est une presqu' le fortifi e qui a jou  un r le majeur durant la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Occup e par les Allemands, elle a  t e int gr e au Mur de l'Atlantique : bunkers, batteries d'artillerie et un poste de commandement y furent construits pour contr ler la baie et d fendre la « Festung Saint-Malo ».
- En ao t 1944, lors de la Lib ration, la Cit  d'Aleth fut l'un des points les plus r sistants face aux Alli s et subit de lourds bombardements avant de capituler le 17 ao t. Aujourd'hui, on peut y visiter le M morial 39-45, install  dans les anciens blockhaus, qui raconte l'Occupation, la bataille et la m moire des combattants.
- Le M morial 39-45 de Saint-Malo, situ  dans les bunkers de la Cit  d'Aleth, retrace l'histoire locale de la Seconde Guerre mondiale. Sur 3 niveaux et plusieurs salles, il pr sente objets, photos et t moignages li s   l'Occupation,   la construction du Mur de l'Atlantique, aux combats de la Lib ration et   la reconstruction de la ville.

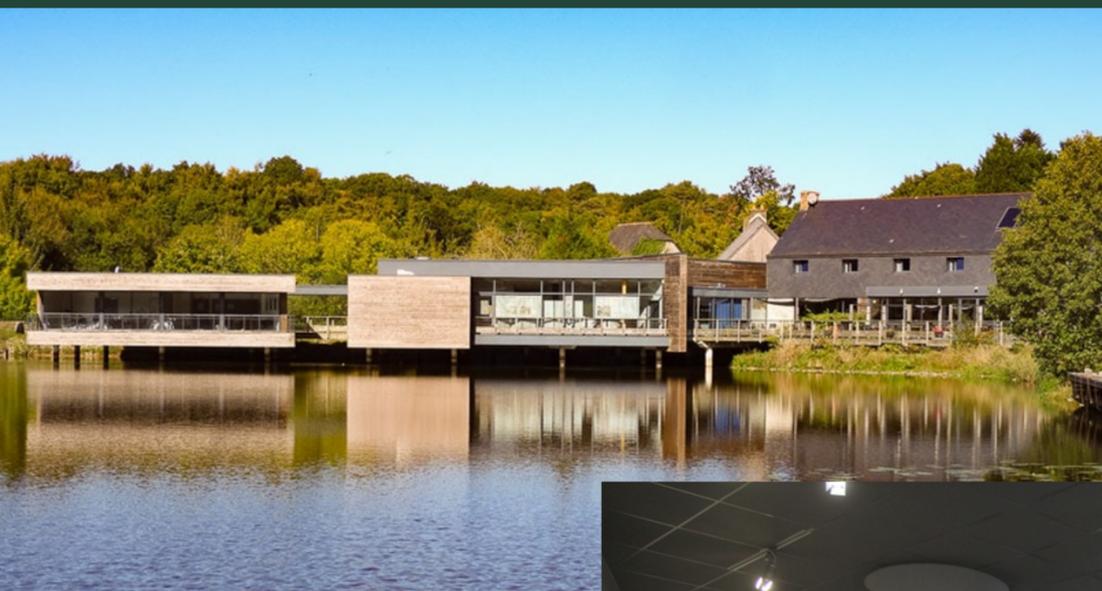
Base sous-marine de Lorient – Kéroman

- Construite par l'armée allemande dès 1941, cette immense base de sous-marins est l'un des vestiges les plus impressionnants de l'Occupation en France. Elle témoigne du rôle stratégique de Lorient dans la guerre sous-marine de la Kriegsmarine. Des visites guidées permettent de comprendre la vie quotidienne des soldats allemands, l'organisation des sous-marins, ainsi que l'impact des bombardements alliés sur la ville et ses habitants. La base est un symbole de la présence militaire allemande et de la résistance civile à Lorient.



Cofinancé par
l'Union européenne

Mémorial de la Résistance en Argoat (Côtes-d'Armor)



- Situé à Saint-Connan, ce mémorial rend hommage aux résistants et maquisards de l'intérieur Bretagne, en particulier dans les Monts d'Arrée et le centre du département. Le site propose un parcours pédagogique avec stèles et panneaux expliquant les réseaux clandestins, les sabotages, la répression allemande et les actions des résistants. Il met également l'accent sur les civils impliqués et les vies bouleversées par l'Occupation. C'est un lieu de mémoire qui combine histoire, pédagogie et commémoration.



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Musée de la résistance en Bretagne



- Le musée se trouve à Saint-Marcel (56140, Morbihan), aux Hardys Béhélec, place Gilles Possémé.
- Il est implanté sur le lieu même des combats du 18 juin 1944, dans les Landes de Lanvaux, un des plus grands maquis bretons.
- Le maquis de Saint-Marcel avait réuni, fin juin 1944, plusieurs milliers de résistants bretons et des parachutistes de la France libre pour mener des actions contre l'occupant.
- le musée propose une immersion dans l'histoire de la Résistance en Bretagne. Il présente plus de 1 000 objets authentiques, témoins de la vie quotidienne sous l'Occupation et de l'engagement des résistants bretons. La scénographie renouvelée offre une expérience enrichissante pour comprendre le contexte historique.



Cofinancé par
l'Union européenne

Mémorial de Caen



- Le Mémorial de Caen est un grand musée consacré à l'histoire du XX^e siècle, en particulier la Seconde Guerre mondiale, le Débarquement en Normandie et la Guerre froide. Il propose un parcours immersif avec films, archives, objets d'époque, espaces interactifs et un ancien bunker allemand à visiter. Le lieu ne se contente pas de raconter les combats : il explique les origines des conflits, les résistances, la libération et la construction de la paix en Europe. C'est à la fois un musée historique et un lieu de mémoire dédié à la compréhension du monde contemporain.



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Les plages du débarquement

6 juin 1944 / Opération Overlord



- Le 6 juin 1944, les forces alliées lancent en Normandie l'opération Overlord, l'une des plus grandes opérations militaires de l'histoire. Près de 150 000 soldats américains, britanniques, canadiens et français débarquent sur cinq plages de la Manche pour libérer la France et ouvrir un front à l'Ouest face à l'Allemagne nazie.
- Les cinq plages portent des noms de code :
- Utah Beach (Américains)
- Omaha Beach (Américains)
- Gold Beach (Britanniques)
- Juno Beach (Canadiens)
- Sword Beach (Britanniques et commandos français)
- Ce débarquement, soutenu par un important parachutage et des bombardements aériens et navals, marque le début de la Libération de la France et la chute du régime nazi en Europe.
- Aujourd'hui, ces plages sont des lieux de mémoire, avec musées, cimetières militaires et monuments commémoratifs pour honorer les soldats tombés ce jour-là.

ITALIA

Diversi luoghi che rappresentano la memoria storica legati alla seconda guerra mondiale

ALTAMURA (PUGLIA)



CAMPO 65



Tra il 1942 e il 1943, Campo 65, situato tra Altamura e Gravina in Puglia, in provincia di Bari, ospitò il più grande campo di prigionia alleata in Italia durante la Seconda Guerra Mondiale. Una vera e propria città, composta da circa 80 caserme, più edifici di servizio, costruita in un'area di circa 30 ettari. Ospitò soldati del Commonwealth britannico (Gran Bretagna, Australia, Nuova Zelanda, Sudafrica, India, ecc.) catturati dalle forze dell'Asse (Italia e Germania) sul fronte nordafricano. In totale, dal Campo 65 transitarono circa 12.000 persone. Nel 1943, in seguito all'avanzata alleata dalla Sicilia, il campo di prigionia fu dismesso. Parte della struttura fu utilizzata per l'addestramento dei partigiani dell'Esercito di Liberazione Jugoslavo, una presenza di cui rimangono ancora tracce in alcune caserme. Dopo la guerra, dai primi anni '50 fino al 1962, il campo accolse profughi provenienti dall'Istria, dalla Venezia Giulia, dalla Dalmazia e dalle ex colonie italiane. Attualmente, l'area, situata nei pressi della Strada Statale 96 e sito storico protetto di proprietà del Comune di Altamura, ospita una decina di caserme, tra cui l'imponente edificio del comando.

EX CASA DEL FASCIO



Quello che oggi è l'ufficio informazioni turistiche della Proloco un tempo era "Casa del Fascio", la sede locale del Partito Fascista, queste strutture fungevano da centri amministrativi e di propaganda.



SPOMENIK



Gli "Spomenik" sono monumenti commemorativi jugoslavi che onorano i caduti durante la Seconda Guerra Mondiale. È notevole che ne esista uno in Italia, così lontano dall'ex Jugoslavia. Il motivo è che molti prigionieri civili e militari morirono in Italia. In segno di rispetto per ciò, l'Italia ha costruito congiuntamente questo cimitero, che conserva ancora diverse centinaia di loculi.

PIAZZA CADUTI



Questa è una piazza della città di Barletta nella quale ebbe luogo l'«eccidio di Barletta». Si trattò di un eccidio nazista compiuto dalle truppe regolari tedesche della Wehrmacht il 12 settembre 1943. Durante la fucilazione persero la vita dieci agenti di polizia e due netturbini.

L'evento si inserisce nel più ampio contesto degli scontri armati e degli episodi di resistenza, sia civile sia militare, che caratterizzarono l'Italia dopo il settembre 1943. Oggi l'eccidio viene commemorato attraverso una manifestazione annuale organizzata dal Comune di Barletta in memoria delle vittime della Resistenza.

Sul muro del Palazzo delle Poste e Telegrafi sono ancora ben visibili i fori lasciati dai proiettili.

PLACES OF EUROPEAN MEMORY

TEATRO NICCOLÒ PICCINNI



Nella città di Bari, il Teatro Comunale intitolato a Niccolò Piccinni divenne, tra il 1943 e il 1944, il fulcro della ripresa della vita politica e istituzionale italiana, nonché dell'attività musicale e teatrale, nelle zone liberate. Nel gennaio 1944 il Teatro Piccinni ospitò il Primo Congresso dei Comitati di Liberazione Nazionale (CLN).

PLACES OF EUROPEAN MEMORY

PORTO DI BARI



Dopo l'armistizio dell'8 settembre, gli abitanti di Bari Vecchia reagirono prontamente alle azioni distruttive delle forze tedesche in ritirata nel porto della città. Con il supporto del generale Nicola Bellomo e di alcuni giovani ufficiali, civili e militari italiani organizzarono una forma di resistenza spontanea nell'area portuale.

Nonostante i sabotaggi messi in atto dai tedeschi e le perdite subite da entrambe le parti, gli italiani riuscirono a catturare circa duecento soldati tedeschi. Gli storici considerano questo episodio uno dei primi atti della Resistenza italiana, sebbene i prigionieri siano stati rilasciati più tardi, nello stesso giorno, per ordine dell'alto comando italiano.

PIETRE DI INCIAMPO



Le «Pietre d'inciampo» di Bari sono piccole lapidi commemorative incastonate nel selciato, destinate a ricordare i cittadini baresi vittime del nazismo e del fascismo. Esse riportano i nomi e i principali dati biografici di persone perseguitate o deportate durante la Seconda guerra mondiale e sono collocate davanti alle loro ultime dimore liberamente scelte. Il loro scopo è preservare la memoria storica e favorire una riflessione quotidiana.

PENITENZIARIO DI TURI



Il carcere di Turi, situato in provincia di Bari, svolse un ruolo di rilievo durante il regime fascista come luogo di detenzione per gli oppositori politici. Negli anni Venti e Trenta fu utilizzato per incarcerare gli antifascisti, intellettuali e attivisti che si opponevano al regime.

Tra i detenuti più noti vi fu Antonio Gramsci, trasferito a Turi nel 1928, che vi scrisse gran parte dei Quaderni del carcere. Il carcere divenne così non solo uno strumento di repressione politica, ma anche un luogo di resistenza intellettuale.

Le condizioni di detenzione erano particolarmente dure e miravano a isolare i prigionieri dalla società. Durante il fascismo, il carcere di Turi rappresentò uno degli strumenti attraverso cui lo Stato repressse il dissenso. Oggi è ricordato come un luogo simbolo della memoria antifascista italiana.

ISOLE TREMITI



Durante il periodo fascista, le Isole Tremiti furono utilizzate come luogo di confino politico per oppositori del regime e antifascisti. I confinati venivano forzatamente allontanati dalle loro città di origine e sottoposti a una rigida sorveglianza, con l'obiettivo di reprimere il dissenso al di fuori dei normali procedimenti giudiziari. Le isole divennero così uno strumento di repressione del regime e sono oggi ricordate come un luogo simbolo della memoria antifascista.

MURGETTA ROSSI



L'eccidio di Murgetta Rossi avvenne durante la Seconda guerra mondiale nella zona collinare di Murgetta Rossi, nei pressi di Bari, e fu perpetrato dalle forze nazifasciste in ritirata. Civili e partigiani furono uccisi, molti dei quali sospettati di aver sostenuto la Resistenza locale.

L'episodio è ricordato per la brutalità dell'attacco e per il profondo impatto sulla popolazione del territorio. Oggi il luogo è contrassegnato da monumenti commemorativi e lapidi che onorano le vittime e ricordano la lotta antifascista nella regione. L'eccidio è considerato un simbolo della repressione nazifascista in Puglia.

ACQUEDOTTO DI ALTAMURA



L'acquedotto è stato costruito durante gli anni '30 ad Altamura, esso fu un importante miglioramento per la città a causa delle sue estati calde e secche che portano spesso a delle siccità. A causa di questo, dopo il settembre 1943, durante l'occupazione della città da parte dei tedeschi divenne un obiettivo strategico. La sua distruzione avrebbe creato difficoltà logistiche all'avanzata alleata in Italia. In fine il podestà della città riuscì a convincere i tedeschi a risparmiare la struttura.

PLACES OF CARNATION REVOLUTION REMEMBRANCE

PORTUGAL



LOCAIS DE MEMÓRIA DA REVOLUÇÃO DOS CRAVOS

MONUMENTO À REVOLUÇÃO DE 25 DE ABRIL NO PARQUE EDUARDO VII (LISBOA, PORTUGAL)

O Monumento à Revolução de 25 de Abril, da autoria de João Cutileiro, comemora o dia da Revolução dos Cravos de 1974, que pôs fim a anos de ditadura em Portugal. Este acontecimento crucial abriu caminho a profundas transformações económicas, sociais, demográficas e territoriais, tanto no país como nas suas colónias ultramarinas. O regime autoritário foi abolido, dando origem a um sistema democrático.



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PARQUE EDUARDO VII (LISBOA)



TERREIRO DO PAÇO (LISBOA_PORTUGAL)

Ocupada em 25 de abril de 1974 por uma unidade da Escola Prática de Cavalaria de Santarém, esta praça foi o principal centro do poder político durante o regime do Estado Novo. O Movimento das Forças Armadas (MFA) incluiu-a no seu plano operacional como um objetivo-chave, não só porque simbolizava a autoridade que pretendiam derrubar, mas também devido à presença dos Ministérios do Exército e da Marinha, através dos quais o regime poderia potencialmente interferir na ação militar em curso.



LARGO DO CARMO (LISBOA_PORTUGAL)

A característica mais notável do Largo do Carmo são as ruínas do Convento do Carmo, parte do qual agora abriga o quartel da Guarda Nacional Republicana (G.N.R.). Em 25 de abril de 1974, o primeiro-ministro Marcello Caetano, que governou durante 6 anos, procurou refúgio aqui. Uma companhia de soldados das Forças Armadas, liderando a revolta, e milhares de cidadãos reuniram-se do lado de fora. O quartel acabou por ser tomado sob o comando do capitão Salgueiro Maia.



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PONTE 25 DE ABRIL (LISBOA_PORTUGAL)

Com um comprimento de 2.277 metros, a Ponte 25 de Abril é a ponte suspensa mais longa da Europa e foi a primeira ponte construída em Lisboa. Inaugurada como Ponte Salazar em 6 de agosto de 1966, o nome da ponte foi alterado em 1974, quando a ditadura portuguesa foi derrubada num golpe rápido e sem derramamento de sangue. Para comemorar a data da revolução, a ponte foi renomeada 25 de Abril.



FORTE DE CAXIAS (CAXIAS_PORTUGAL)

O Forte de Caxias, parte do Campo Entrincheirado de Lisboa, foi construído entre 1879 e 1886. Em 1916, foi transformado numa prisão militar, albergando prisioneiros políticos e soldados dissidentes. Durante o regime do Estado Novo, o forte tornou-se uma prisão política, albergando um grande número de figuras da oposição até à sua desativação após a Revolução dos Cravos de 1974.



FORTALEZA DE PENICHE (PENICHE_PORTUGAL)

Desde 27 de abril de 1974, dia em que os presos políticos foram libertados, a Fortaleza de Peniche é um símbolo da resistência e da luta pela liberdade. Originalmente construída no século XVI como fortaleza militar costeira, foi posteriormente utilizada como prisão para dissidentes políticos durante a ditadura. Para preservar a memória deste período histórico, foi agora transformada no Museu Nacional da Resistência e da Liberdade



ESCOLA PRÁTICA DE CAVALARIA DE SANTARÉM (SANTARÉM_PORTUGAL)

A cidade de Santarém ocupa um lugar especial na história da Revolução dos Cravos. Foi da Escola Prática de Cavalaria de Santarém que a coluna militar liderada pelo Capitão Salgueiro Maia partiu para Lisboa para realizar o golpe militar de 25 de abril de 1974. Esta instalação militar foi originalmente criada para treinar as tropas de cavalaria do Exército Português.



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ROTEIRO MURAIIS DE LIBERDADE (SEIXAL_PORTUGAL)

Para celebrar o 50.º aniversário da Revolução de 25 de abril de 1974, o Projeto Ruído, apoiado pelo Turismo de Portugal, criou os «Murais da Liberdade», um percurso de arte urbana que incentiva visitas a vários locais do país, centrados em temas relacionados com a Revolução dos Cravos. Espalhados por 14 locais diferentes, representando todas as regiões de Portugal continental e das ilhas, os murais celebram temas como a liberdade, o humanismo e a democracia.



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ROTEIRO MURAIIS DE LIBERDADE (LISBON)



RUA AUGUSTA (LISBOA_PORTUGAL)

A coluna militar liderada pelo capitão Salgueiro Maia avançou pelas ruas de Lisboa em 25 de abril de 1974. Partindo da Praça do Comércio, seguiu pela Rua Augusta, antes de chegar ao Largo do Carmo. Ao longo de todo o percurso, a coluna foi recebida com entusiasmo por centenas de pessoas reunidas no bairro da Baixa. Apesar das recomendações do MFA para permanecerem em casa, a população saiu às ruas para aplaudir as forças militares rebeldes.



RUA ANTÓNIO MARIA CARDOSO, 22 (LISBOA_PORTUGAL)

Este edifício em Lisboa albergou outrora a PIDE/DGS, a polícia política do regime do Estado Novo. A 25 de abril de 1974, foi cercado por civis e forças militares. Mais tarde nessa noite, agentes da PIDE dentro do edifício abriram fogo contra a multidão, resultando em quatro mortes, as únicas vítimas mortais da revolução. A 26 de abril, o edifício foi finalmente ocupado pelas forças militares sob o comando do MFA, marcando o fim do bastião do regime.



RIBEIRA DAS NAUS (LISBOA_PORTUGAL)

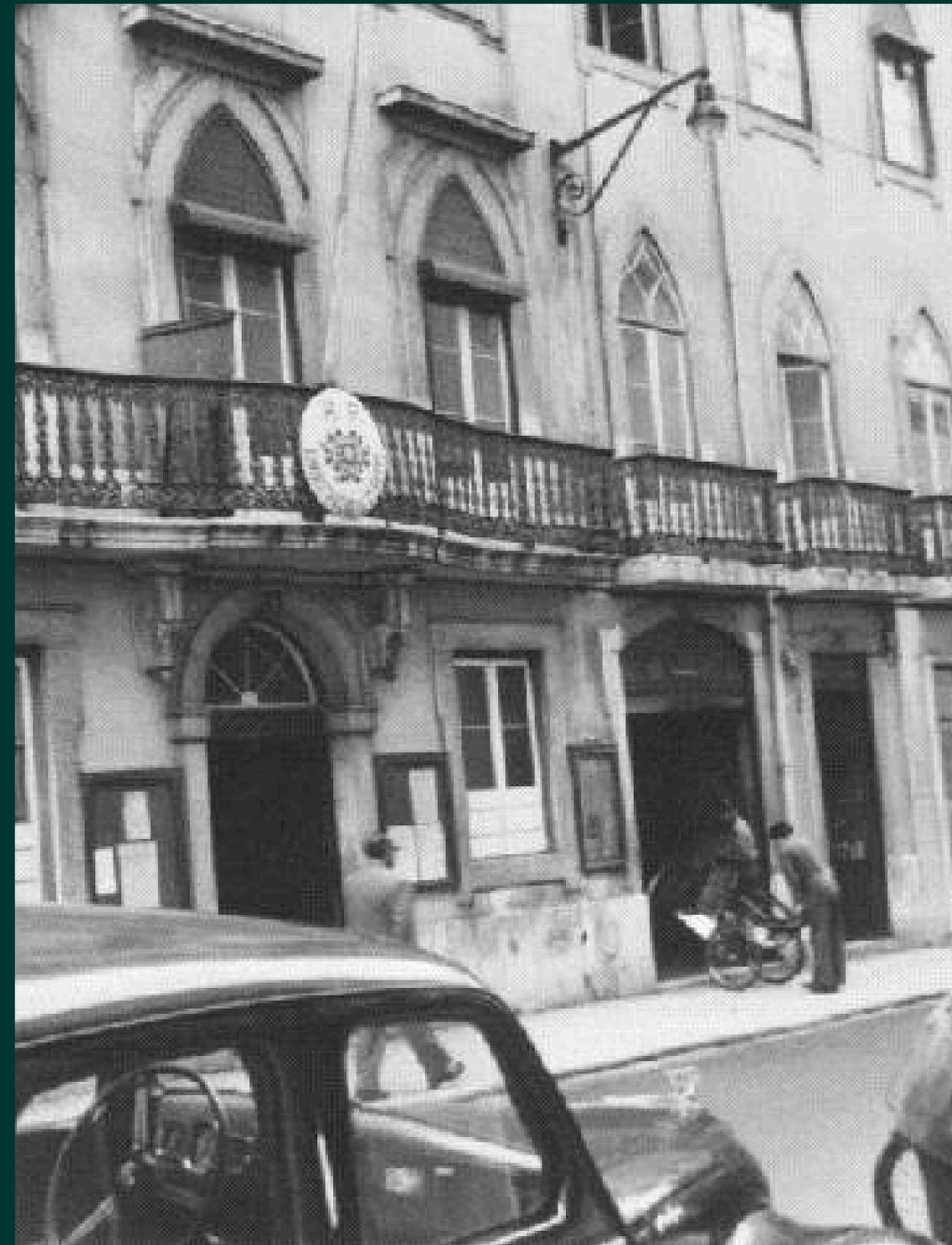
A Ribeira das Naus foi um local estratégico durante as primeiras horas da Revolução dos Cravos, onde ocorreram intensos confrontos entre as forças revolucionárias da Escola Prática de Cavalaria e as tropas governamentais do Regimento de Cavalaria 7. O capitão Salgueiro Maia desempenhou um papel fundamental, arriscando a vida para liderar a revolta. Alguns soldados do regime recusaram-se a abrir fogo e, eventualmente, alguns juntaram-se aos revolucionários, consolidando a mudança de poder.



RUA CAPELO (LISBOA_PORTUGAL)

Na noite de 25 de Abril de 1974, os estúdios da Rádio Renascença localizavam-se neste edifício. O Movimento das Forças Armadas (MFA) escolheu esta estação de rádio para transmitir o sinal de confirmação da operação militar contra o regime. Às 00h20 do dia 25 de abril, a canção "Grândola, Vila Morena", de José Afonso, foi transmitida durante o programa "Limite", marcando o início da revolução.

RUA CAPELO (LISBOA)



ESCOLA PRÁTICA DE TRANSMISSÕES, RUA DE SAPADORES, GRAÇA (LISBOA_PORTUGAL)

A Escola Prática de Transmissões (EPT) em Lisboa, um grupo de oficiais do Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros instalou secretamente um cabo telefónico ligando o quartel dos Pupilos do Exército ao Posto de Comando do Ministério na Pontinha. Organizaram ainda um sistema de interceção de comunicações de redes do regime como a GNR, a LP e a PIDE/DGS, fornecendo informações vitais ao centro de comando a partir das 00h30 do dia 25 de abril. Mais de 50 militares participaram na operação.



RÁDIO CLUBE PORTUGUÊS, R. SAMPAIO E PINA 24 (LISBOA_PORTUGAL)

A 25 de Abril de 1974, o Rádio Clube Português, sito na Rua Sampaio e Pina, 24, em Lisboa, foi ocupado pelo Grupo 10 dos Comandos, no âmbito do plano operacional do Ministério dos Negócios Estrangeiros (MFA). Com o apoio de uma companhia do Batalhão de Infantaria 5, o edifício foi assegurado por uma equipa de oficiais para ser utilizado como estação de radiodifusão oficial do MFA. O primeiro comunicado do MFA foi lido pelo jornalista Joaquim Furtado às 4h26, após a confirmação da ocupação do edifício às 3h20.



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AV. ELIAS GARCIA 162 (LISBOA_PORTUGAL)

Em 24 de abril de 1974, este edifício albergava uma das estações da Emissoras Associadas de Lisboa. Esta emissora foi escolhida pelo Movimento das Forças Armadas (MFA) para transmitir o sinal que marcava o início da operação militar contra o regime.

Às 22h55 do dia 24 de abril, foi transmitida a canção «E Depois do Adeus», de José Niza, interpretada por Paulo de Carvalho.



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Este recurso educativo ha sido elaborado con el proyecto **REFORE NETWORK: Youth Network for Recovering the Forgotten Remembrance (Red de Jóvenes para Recuperar la Memoria Olvidada)**, una iniciativa europea coordinada por la Asociación Aurnyn (León_España), que trabaja en colaboración con una red de organizaciones socias comprometidas con la educación, la memoria histórica y la participación juvenil. Forman parte de esta red Association Intercultura (Francia), Associazione Culturale Link (Italia), La Víbria Intercultural (Terrassa_España) y Associação para a Igualdade Aequalitas (Portugal).



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