Àrea: “Arts and Crafts”
Autoria: Betlem Guillén Ripoll
**GRUP D’EXPERIMENTACIÓ PER AL PLURILINGÜISME**

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**PATOM**

Material elaborat durant la realització de la formació adreçada als docents que implementen el pilotatge del GEP (Grup d’Experimentació per al Plurilingüisme) durant el curs 2015-2016, realitzada amb el/la formador/a del *Cambridge University Press*.

SG de Llengua i Plurilingüisme  
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Ten tips for learning success

- Don’t be afraid to learn.
- Share your knowledge with your classmates.
- Be interested on everything around you.
- Be patient, work with care.
- Don’t be afraid of making mistakes.
- Be reflexive.
- Be participative.
- Work collaboratively.
- Be responsible for your own learning.
- Analize what you are learning and why.
The Patum is celebrated in Berga since the 14th century. In 2005, the Patum was declared Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity by UNESCO.

The first written reference we have of the Corpus celebrations in Berga dates from 1454.

La Patum is a popular and traditional festival that is celebrated each year in the Catalan city of Berga during Corpus Christi. It consists of a series of "dances" by townspeople dressed as symbolical figures, and accompanied either by the rhythm of a drum (the Tabal, whose sound gives the festival its name) or band music. The “balls” are marked by their solemnity and the use of fire and pyrotechnics.

GROUPS AND DANCES

The Tabal (Drum) 1621

The Tabal is the only part of the Patum that is present in all of the events and dances. Its presence is constant. The Tabal and the Tabal player continue to be an essential part of the Patum. On Ascension Sunday, the Tabal announces to all of the town of Berga that the Patum’s arrival is imminent. The day before Corpus, at midday, it leads the procession of giants and on the evening of the same day (and the following Saturday), it also marches at the head of the passacarrers or passades (processions).
**The Turks and Horses 1621**

Four Christian knights on horseback and four Turks on foot simulate a battle which is always won by the Christians.

The first known reference to this performance dates from 1621, although the present figures were made in 1890. That was the year when they ceased to move to the rhythm of the Tabal, dancing from then on to the strains of the music composed by Joaquim Serra i Farriols, “Quimserra”.

![The Turks and Horses 1621](image)

**The Maces and the Angels 1621**

This old performance, documented from 1621, symbolises the eternal struggle between Good and Evil, represented by a battle between angels and demons.

The mace consists of a handle with a round box at one end that contains stones. The boxes are painted with diabolical faces, with a firecracker at the top. The Maces are carried by people dressed as demons and their face is covered with a mask. During their dance, the Maces move around the square until the firecracker explodes. That is when the demons fall to the ground and they are killed by the Angels with the spear and sword.

![The Maces and the Angels 1621](image)

**The Guites: “Guita Grossa” 1621 / “Guita Xica” 1890**

In the past, they were also called Mulassa, Mulafera and Mulaguita. They are one of the oldest and most distinctive parts of the celebration. They are unique characters that are not found anywhere else in the world.

Although their shape has not changed, the number of people carrying them has. Until the beginning of the 19th century, only two people carried the dragon. This number then started to increase and today, the Guita Grossa is accompanied by 28 people and the Guita Xica (Small Dragon) is accompanied by 16.
The Guites are now the only performance in the Patum that moves to the beats of the Tabal.

**The Àliga (Eagle) 1756**

It is the most majestic, the most aristocratic and the most distinguished figure. The Eagle’s dance is the one that offers the greatest choreographic value of the entire event and its music is the most distinguished and monumental. The tune of the Eagle’s dance at the Patum in Berga has been defined by some as one of the three most “brilliant” pieces of popular Catalan music.

**The Nans Vells (Old Dwarves) 1853**

They consist of four male figures, wearing three-cornered hats and long wigs, who dance and click castanets to the strains of popular melodies, the same melodies that the Giants dance too.
The Giants 1622

There are two pairs that dance together in the Patum: the Old Giants, who first appeared in 1866, replacing even older giants, and the New Giants, made in 1891. Their dances are mostly adaptations of popular Catalan tunes, although the Berga composers Jaume Sala and Father Marià Miró also composed Giant Dances.

The Nans Nous (New Dwarves) 1890

The New Dwarves consist of two pairs, one young and one old, that dance to the strains of a cheerful melody composed at the end of the 19th century by Joaquim Serra i Farràs, “Quimserra”. This melody has become one of the most popular and best-known of the music pieces played during the Patum.

The Plens (Fire Demons) 1622

The Plens mark the climax, the apotheosis of the festival. They are documented since 1621 and it is believed that their name comes from the fact that they are full of fire (Plens means ‘full’ in Catalan). So they are demons full of fire. When the streetlights are turned off and the music starts to play, the square becomes an inferno filled with fire from a thousand firecrackers burning at once. In total, 100 Plens dance, each one wearing 9 firecrackers.
The Tirabol

It is the dance with which the Patum closes. The Giants and the Guites dance together, mingling with the people filling the square, to the beat of the Tabal and the strains of various popular tunes.
Activities

Explicit

1.- How many groups dance on “Patum” festival?

2.- Write “True” or “False”:
   - Tabal is a type of ancient guitar.
   - Turks win Christians in “The Turks and Horses”.
   - Maces are killed by Angels.
   - There are three Guites.
   - All the groups have music.

Implicit

1.- Are there any groups who share their music? Is the Tabal sound also included in these groups?

2.- How many years have passed since the appearance of the first Patum group to the newest one?

Referential

1.- Has Patum changed a lot since its beginnings? In which aspects?

2.- Are there more than one Patum in Berga? How do children celebrate Patum?
Revision

Read the definition. Then label the time line.

- The Tabal: it is the first figure that we find at the beginning of the time line.
- The Àliga (Eagle): it appeared 135 years after the Tabal. It is approximately in the middle of the time line.
- Giants: they are a year older than Tabal.
- Turks and Horses: they were created the same year than Tabal.
- Old Dwarves: they are ninety-seven years older than The Àliga.
- Plens: they are the same age than Giants.
- Guita Grossa: this funny figure is as old as Turks and Horses and Maces and Angels.
- Maces and Angels: they are the same age than the Tabal, Turks and Horses and Guita Grossa.
- New Dwarves and Guita Xica: they are the newest. Both of them are seven years older than Old Dwarves.

1621
Extension

Facts about the Patum.

Go to the Patum site on the internet (www.lapatum.cat/en).

Find the answers to these questions:

● What are the names of the bands which play during the Patum festival?

● Who was Joaquim Serra i Farriols (“Quimserra”)?

● What groups did he compose the music for?

● What was the Administrators job in the past times?

● When do children celebrate their Patum? Where?

● How is the Eagle’s dance described in the web site? Do you agree with this description?
Project: collaborative problem solving

1.- Delegate a different poster to each pair. On the blackboard write the names of the pairs who will take responsibility for each poster.

Revise what you know about the groups or dances which appear in each poster by answering these questions:
GRUP D’EXPERIMENTACIÓ PER AL PLURILINGÜISME

-Who appears in the poster?
-What do you know about it?

2.- After that analyze the poster. Answer:

-Is the poster simple or complex?
-Is the background dark or light?
-Is it a drawing? A paint? A collage?
-Is the character or the group in the poster big or small? Does it occupy a lot of space or just a small part of it?
-Where is the written part? Up? Down? Right? Left?
-Are the letters big or small?
-What do you think it is more important, the drawing or the text?

3.- In small groups try to create a poster for a collective exhibition and prepare an oral presentation.

Take into account what is the group that you have chosen, the simplicity of the drawing, the materials you have used, the background and the letters.

Use this model.

In this poster you can see the “Plens”. They are demons full of fire.

The poster has been made using wax crayons and black paint.

The background is dark because the “Plens” are the important part of the poster.

We have used the typical colors of Patum (green and red) to draw the typical “Patum hats”, and white, yellow and orange for the fire.

The letters are in the middle of the poster. They are very small and give essential information for the festival celebration.
4.- Make your own poster. Think about everything we have been talking about and analyze all the posters that we have been seeing to help you.

- Examine photos of different posters and mix colors and art techniques.
- Choose the color of the background. Be careful, what it is important is the group or dance you choose, not the background.
- Mix a wide range of colors for the “Plens” but use different colors for the Eagle or other groups. Remember that “Patum” colors are red, green and black mainly.
- If you are making a small drawing, the poster is not going to be a good one. Fill all the space you have.
- Let space enough for the letters but take into account that they are not as important as the drawing.

5.- Make a collective exhibition of the planets and vote for the best ones. Creativity, Accuracy and Presentation are going to be very valuable.
Assessment Tools

RUBRIC FOR PATUM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>READING</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Remembering information</strong></td>
<td>You can easily recall the information in the text</td>
<td>You can recall most of the information in the text</td>
<td>You can recall some of the information in the text</td>
<td>You can recall very little or none of the information in the text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Understanding information</strong></td>
<td>You can easily understand the information in the text</td>
<td>You can understand most of the information in the text</td>
<td>You can understand some of the information in the text</td>
<td>You can understand very little or none of the information in the text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Applying information</strong></td>
<td>You can easily apply the information in the text</td>
<td>You can apply most of the information in the text</td>
<td>You can apply some of the information in the text</td>
<td>You can apply very little or none of the information in the text</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ORAL PRESENTATION</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Preparation</strong></td>
<td>You have the presentation very well prepared and have rehearsed</td>
<td>You have the presentation prepared but haven't rehearsed it properly well</td>
<td>You haven't prepared the presentation very much and lack of rehearsal is clear</td>
<td>You haven't prepared the presentation and haven't rehearsed it as well</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Speaking</strong></td>
<td>You speak clearly all the time and no words are mispronounced</td>
<td>You speak clearly most of the time but one or two words are mispronounced</td>
<td>You speak clearly most of the time but a few words are mispronounced</td>
<td>You don't speak clearly and what you say is not understandable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Model</strong></td>
<td>You follow the given model all the time</td>
<td>You follow the given model most of the time</td>
<td>You follow the given model some of the time</td>
<td>You don't follow the given model and it is difficult to follow your presentation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>POSTER</th>
<th>4</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Creativity</strong></td>
<td>You have combined three plastic techniques to make the poster</td>
<td>You have combined two plastic techniques to make the poster</td>
<td>You have used only one plastic technique to make the poster but it is creative</td>
<td>You put little thought in making the poster and it is too simple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Accuracy</strong></td>
<td>The poster has a good background, the drawing is big enough and the letters have the proper space to be read</td>
<td>The poster has a good background, the drawing is big enough but the letters are too big/small</td>
<td>The poster’s background is too dark/clear, the drawing’s size is not appropriate enough and the letters are too big/small</td>
<td>The poster’s background is too dark/clear, the drawing’s size is not appropriate and so aren’t the letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Attractiveness</strong></td>
<td>There is a lot of visual appeal in the poster and it is very neat</td>
<td>There is quite a lot of visual appeal in the poster and it is quite neat</td>
<td>There is a fair amount of visual appeal in the poster and it is fairly neat</td>
<td>There is little or no visual appeal in the poster and it is not attractive</td>
</tr>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COLLABORATIVE WORK</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>3</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Collaboration with peers</strong></td>
<td>You listen well to your peers, you share well and are supportive of the efforts of others. You make sure everyone works together as a team</td>
<td>You listen quite well to your peers, you share quite well and are quite supportive. You make some effort in maintaining a good team spirit</td>
<td>You are not a good listener sometimes, but you do try to share and support the efforts of others</td>
<td>You are not a good listener, you do not share very much and are not supportive of the efforts of others. You are often not a good team member</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Personal Portfolio**

Identify and write your own profile in every category. How do you think you can improve the negative aspects?
In this unit you have...

● Worked independently and agreed to be responsible for your own learning.

● Worked collaboratively in pairs or small groups.

● Used different strategies to understand the text information.

● Shared information to help you and the others understand the text information better.

● Used appropriate language and vocabulary to carry out and explain your posters.

● Observed and tried a variety of plastic techniques to make your poster creative and attractive.

● Carried out and art activity which has been proved to be challenging and has required active thinking and handwork.

● Taken greater responsibility for learning by assessing your own work and that of the others.
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Acknowledgements

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