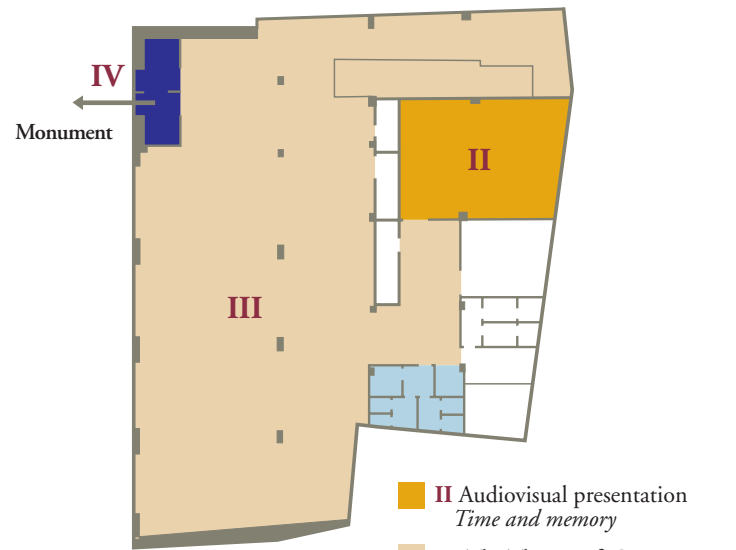


GROUND FLOOR



- II Audiovisual presentation
Time and memory
- III The Theatre of *Caesaraugusta*
- IV Visit to the Monument



Situla adornment, 1st century A.D.

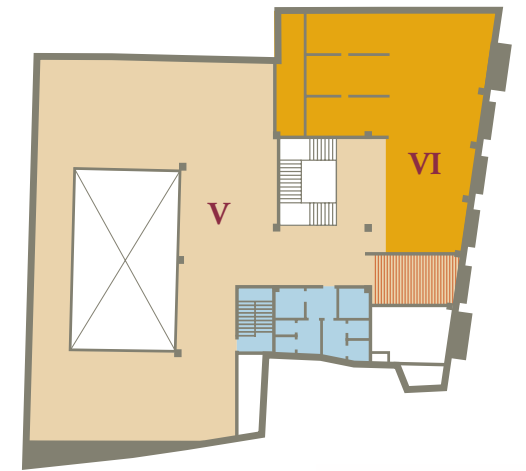


Alabaster Box, 11th century

- I The discovery of the Theatre
- The Caesaraugusta Route
- Lobby
- Café and museum shop
- Toilets



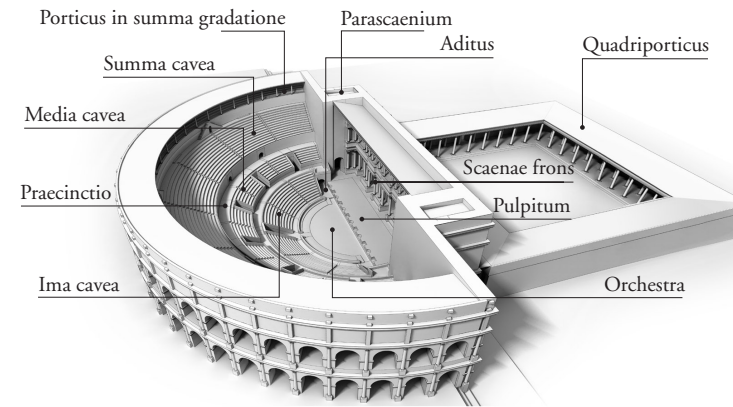
THE MONUMENT



- V Theatre life
- VI The site, a witness of History
- Audiovisual presentations:
The virtual theatre



Pitcher, 14th century

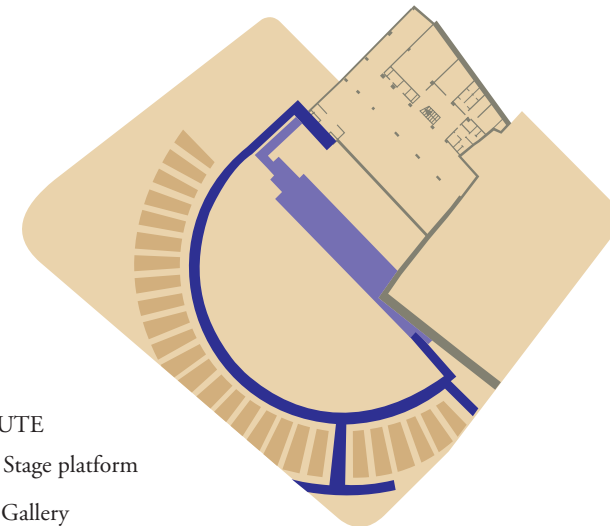


BASEMENT

An audiovisual projection invites us to go back in time, from the discovery of the theatre in 1972 to the Roman era, recalling scenarios and persons who inhabited this site.

A large-scale model and three-dimensional recreation gives us an initial idea of the theatre as a building.

The elements set out in this room which sits on the visible foundations of the quadriportico, help us to understand the architectural, decorative and functional aspects of this theatre, highlighting points of special interest.



- ROUTE
- Stage platform
 - Gallery

FIRST FLOOR

A virtual theatre shows visitors different kinds of performances that may have been staged in a city of the Roman Empire.

The theatre, as a cultural fact, is analysed through drama genres, playwrights and actors, as well as through the participation of the general public and the social and political life of the time.

The visit continues with the historical evolution of the site since the activity of the theater ceased to the present day. Scenes of different domestic settings from Muslim, Jewish and Christian epochs are presented to visitors giving a good idea of the aspects that these cultures had in common and those which differentiated them.

THE CAESARAUGUSTA ROUTE

Several public buildings from Roman Zaragoza have been discovered, the most important of which is the Theatre, due to its state of conservation.

For more than two hundred years it was a meeting place, a relevant point for social life for both the city and its surrounding area, playing a significant role in transmitting the cultural, political and religious values of the Roman Empire.

Its location, at the highest point of the city meant that it commanded an urban axis of monuments from the Ebro river to the Coso of which important archaeological remains are on display in different municipal museums: the Forum as the city's nerve centre, the River Port, a channel of trade and commerce, the Public Baths, a place for personal hygiene and leisure.

The museums devoted to each of these buildings, together with the Roman walls, form the Caesaraugusta Route, an itinerary which has been carefully designed as an essential instrument for learning more about our Roman past.



4 CAESARAUGUSTA THEATRE MUSEUM

San Jorge, 12 • 50001 Zaragoza
Tel. 976 205 088
museoteatro@ayto-zaragoza.es
Web: www.ayto-zaragoza.es/museoteatro

FACILITIES

Assembly Hall
Didactical Room
Café and museum shop

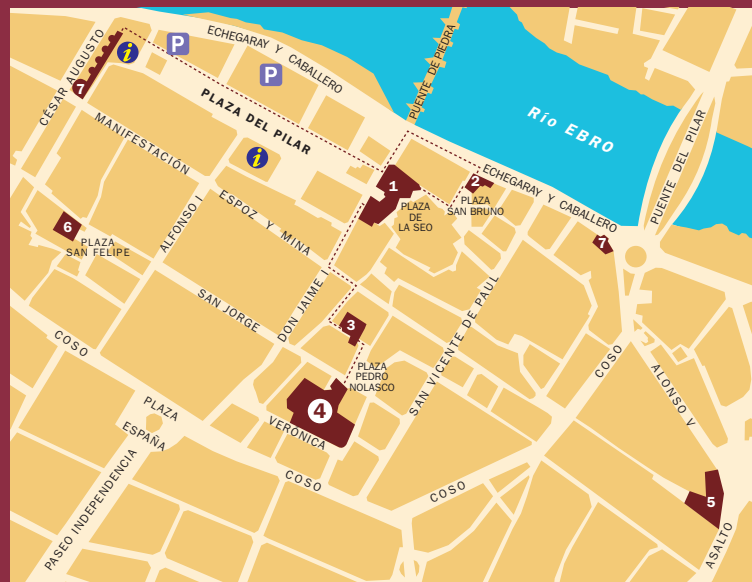
Opening hours:

Tuesday to Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Sunday and bank holidays, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.
Monday: closed

Information on Zaragoza Municipal Museums

www.ayto-zaragoza.es
museosmunicipales@ayto-zaragoza.es
Helpdesk: 010

- 1 Caesaraugusta Forum Museum.
- 2 Caesaraugusta River Port Museum.
- 3 Caesaraugusta Public Baths Museum.
- 4 Caesaraugusta Theatre Museum.
- 5 Zaragoza History Centre.
- 6 Pablo Gargallo Museum.
- 7 Roman Walls. Caesaraugusta Route.



HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

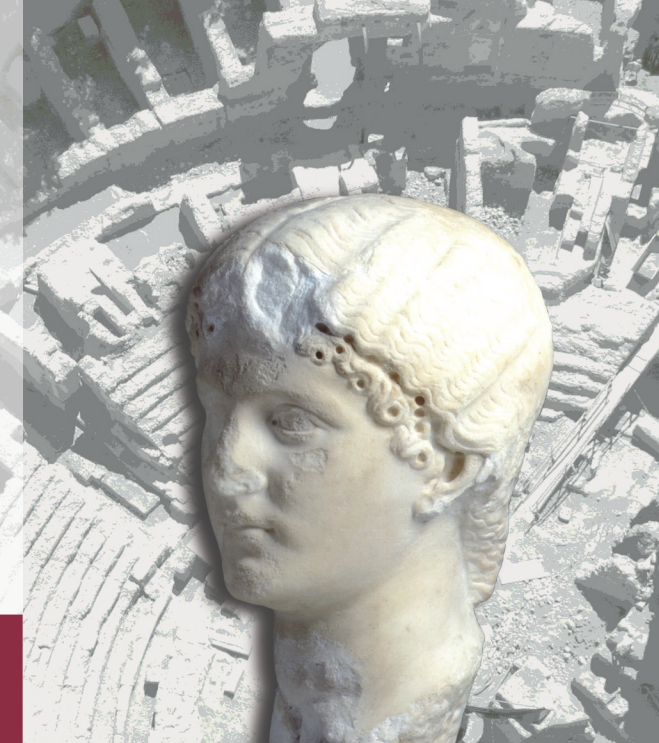
The Roman Theatre was discovered by chance in 1972 when the construction of a new building in Verónica street began.

The theatre, built in the 1st century, within the town fabric, stood out from the rest of the buildings as a point of reference in an essentially flat landscape. As time passed, the theatrical activity declined and during the second half of the 3rd century the building was looted for its materials which were then used to build the nearby city wall during a period of political instability.

The best-preserved archaeological remains from the subsequent stages are those which date from the Muslim epoch when, after several centuries of being used for different purposes, the growth of the medina brought with it the systematic occupation of this site by numerous dwellings interconnected by a labyrinth of streets and alleys.

During the 13th century, in the Christian epoch, the site on which the theatre had once stood was divided by a wall between the dwellings, separating the Jewish quarter from the rest of the city. It remained until 1492 when, after the expulsion of the Jews, squares were broadened and accesses to the quarter were gradually opened up.

In the 16th century the site witnessed the economic and social splendour of the Renaissance in Zaragoza. Churches sprang up in the surrounding area and many important families had residences built in this district, amongst which was the house of Gabriel Zaporta and that of Juan del Pueyo, the latter underwent considerable rehabilitation works in 1868 when it belonged to the Guillén family, acquiring the nineteenth century appearance which, with some alterations in the 20th century, we can observe in the façade of this Museum.



municipal museums

caesaraugusta
theatre museum