Getsemani

Cartagena, Colombia

defend the historic district of Calamari, Francisco de Murga enclosed Getsemani with protective walls starting in 1631. This included the battery of Media

Cartagena (KAR-t?-HAY-n?), known since the colonial era as Cartagena de Indias (Spanish: [ka?ta?xena ðe ?indjas]), is a city and one of the major ports on the northern coast of Colombia in the Caribbean Coast Region, along the Caribbean Sea. Cartagena's past role as a link in the route to the West Indies provides it with important historical value for world exploration and preservation of heritage from the great commercial maritime routes. As a former Spanish colony, it was a key port for the export of Bolivian silver to Spain and for the import of enslaved Africans under the asiento system. It was defensible against pirate attacks in the Caribbean. The city's strategic location between the Magdalena and Sinú rivers also gave it easy access to the interior of New Granada and made it a main port for trade between Spain and its overseas empire, establishing its importance by the early 1540s.

Modern Cartagena is the capital of the Bolívar Department, and had a population of 876,885 according to the 2018 census, making it the second-largest city in the Caribbean region, after Barranquilla, and the fifth-largest city in Colombia. The metropolitan area of Cartagena is the sixth-largest urban area in the country, after metropolitan area of Bucaramanga. Economic activities include the maritime and petrochemical industries, as well as tourism.

The present city—named after Cartagena, Spain and by extension, the historic city of Cartagena—was founded on 1 June 1533, making it one of South America's oldest colonial cities; but settlement by various indigenous people in the region around Cartagena Bay dates from 4000 BC. During the Spanish colonial period Cartagena had a key role in administration and expansion of the Spanish Empire. It was a center of political, ecclesiastical, and economic activity. In 1984, Cartagena's colonial walled city and fortress were designated a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

It was also the site of the Battle of Cartagena de Indias in 1741 during the War of Jenkins' Ear between Spain and Britain.

Gethsemani

crucifixion Abbey of Our Lady of Gethsemani, Bardstown, Kentucky, U.S. Getsemaní, a district in the old town of Cartagena, Colombia; see Puerta del Reloj

Gethsemani may refer to:

Gethsemane, a garden in Jerusalem believed to be the place where Jesus and his disciples prayed the night before the crucifixion

Abbey of Our Lady of Gethsemani, Bardstown, Kentucky, U.S.

Getsemaní, a district in the old town of Cartagena, Colombia; see Puerta del Reloj, Cartagena

Gethsémani, a former name of La Romaine, Quebec, Canada

Colombian Professional Baseball League

it was announced that the expansion team would be placed in Cartagena. Getsemaní Leones de La Trinidad, founded in 1933 as an amateur team, had petitioned

The Colombian Professional Baseball League (Spanish: Liga Profesional de Béisbol or LPB), is a professional baseball league based in Colombia. It is a five-team winter league that plays during the Major League Baseball offseason. In the past, the league's champion has taken part in the Caribbean Series, and currently qualifies to the Serie de las Américas.

Puerta del Reloj

channel of San Anastasio, which linked the walled city to the legendary Getsemaní neighborhood. In addition the bridge served like defense of the city,

The Puerta del Reloj (pronounced [?pwe?ta ðel re?lox]), Torre del Reloj (pronounced [?tore ðel re?lox]) or Boca del Puente (pronounced [?boka ðel ?pwente]) is the main city gate of the historic center of Cartagena de Indias, in Colombia and the original entrance of the fortified city. It is located between the squares Plaza de Independencia and Plaza de los Coches. The name "Puerta del Reloj" responds to the clock with which it was crowned at the beginning of the 18th century. While the name of Boca del Puente is due to the fact that during the colonial period, a drawbridge was raised at the foot of the channel of San Anastasio, which linked the walled city to the legendary Getsemaní neighborhood. In addition the bridge served like defense of the city, since in case of enemy attack, this one was raised to prevent the access of buccaneers and pirates.

Also the gate was protected by the bastions of San Pedro Apóstol (now disappeared) and the one of San Juan Bautista.

It has a Postclassic style in its facade, precursory of those that advocated the treaties on fortification of second half of 18th century. The Puerta del Reloj is the work of the Spanish military engineer Juan de Herrera y Sotomayor, founder of the Cartagena Academy, and its style recalls the facade of the main church of the Monasterio de San Francisco in the Colonial City of Santo Domingo. In fact both gates present a half-point Roman arch, flanked by two pairs of Tuscan columns, and the same entablature with a frieze decorated with triglyphs.

For the connoisseurs, this gate is one of the most successful works of the Spanish-American Fortification School and possibly one of the best preserved in the New World, as it strictly complies with the opinions of the Vauban school.

Among the locals this gate is known as Boca del Puente, but for non-natives of Cartagena it is simply the Puerta del Reloj.

Diary of an Unexpected Journey

directorial debut) and written by Alvarez & Damp; Antonella Samaniego. It features Getsemaní Vela, Xabiani Ponce de León, Kevin Holt, Carlos Corona, Moisés Arizmendi

Diary of an Unexpected Journey (Spanish: Diario de un viaje inesperado) is a 2023 Mexican romantic comedy-drama road movie directed by Paco Alvarez (in his directorial debut) and written by Alvarez & Antonella Samaniego. It features Getsemaní Vela, Xabiani Ponce de León, Kevin Holt, Carlos Corona, Moisés Arizmendi, Martha Claudia Moreno and Barbie Casillas. It premiered on April 20, 2023, in Mexican theaters.

Javier Echevarría Rodríguez

Building a Christian Life in the 21st Century, Para servir a la Iglesia, Getsemaní, Eucaristía y vida cristiana. He also wrote his reminiscences of Josemaría

Javier Echevarría Rodríguez (14 June 1932 – 12 December 2016) was a Spanish Catholic bishop who served as the head of Opus Dei from 1994 until his death. He held doctorates in both civil and canon law.

Within the Roman Curia, the governing body of the Catholic Church, he was a member of the Congregation for the Causes of Saints and the Supreme Tribunal of the Apostolic Signatura. He wrote a number of books on spirituality: Paths to God: Building a Christian Life in the 21st Century, Para servir a la Iglesia, Getsemaní, Eucaristía y vida cristiana. He also wrote his reminiscences of Josemaría Escrivá: Memoria del beato Josemaría.

Pope Benedict XVI said on the fiftieth anniversary of Echevarria's ordination in 2005 that his pastoral work "provides effective help to the Church in her urgent evangelization of present-day society" and noted the prelate's concern for "culture and the sciences...the defense of life, the family and marriage, and the formation and pastoral care of young people." Pope Francis lauded his "constant service of love to the Church and souls", underlining his "fatherly testimony of priestly and episcopal life".

Isla brava (TV series)

Rubén Sanz as Damián Rocha Renata Ybarra as Josefina Romina Poza as Sofía Getsemani Vela as Valentina Marta Belmonte as Samantha Cruz Lorenza Weber as Guadalupe

Isla brava is a Mexican thriller streaming television series created by Esther Feldman, and is produced by Onza Américas. The series stars Fernanda Castillo, Erik Hayser, and Flavio Medina. It premiered on Vix on 18 May 2023. In June 2024, the series was renewed for a second season that premiered on 11 July 2025.

Old Boots

piece at the Cartagena Plaza in Coral Gables, Florida. Located in the Getsemaní neighborhood and overlooked by the Castillo San Felipe de Barajas, the

Old Boots (Spanish: Las Botas Viejas), also known as the Old Shoes Monument (Spanish: Monumento Los Zapatos Viejos) is a sculpture located in Cartagena, Colombia. The statue was created in honor of Colombian poet Luis Carlos López, who, in his poem A mi Ciudad Nativa, compared the city of Cartagena to a pair of old boots.

Giuseppe Siri

Italian). Bologna: Il Mulino. ISBN 88-15-11350-9. Siri, Giuseppe (1980). Getsemani: Riflessioni sul movimento teologico contemporaneo (in Italian). Rome:

Giuseppe Siri (20 May 1906 – 2 May 1989) was an Italian cardinal of the Catholic Church who served as Archbishop of Genoa from 1946 to 1987, and was elevated to the rank of cardinal in 1953. A protege of Pope Pius XII, he took part in the Second Vatican Council and was considered a papabile for 20 years, during the conclaves of 1958, 1963, August 1978 and October 1978.

Luis Garavito

Risaralda, where he immediately molested two children in the sector of Getsemani before leaving their photographs with his older sister. When he was publicly

Luis Alfredo Garavito Cubillos (25 January 1957 – 12 October 2023), also known as La Bestia ("The Beast") or Tribilín ("Goofy"), was a Colombian serial killer, sex offender, pedophile, and necrophile who sexually assaulted 200 victims before sexually assaulting and murdering 193 victims, mostly young men and boys from 1992 to 1999 in western Colombia.

Beginning a series of torture-rapes on minors aged 6 to 16 in the autumn of 1980, Garavito was estimated to have raped and tortured a minimum of 200 minors, before committing the rape, torture, mutilation, and murder of an additional 189 minors in Colombia from 4 October 1992 to 21 April 1999, and a further four murders in Ecuador during the summer of 1998.

Apprehended on 22 April 1999 for the attempted rape of 12-year-old John Iván Sabogal, Garavito was held under suspicion for several months until he confessed on 28 October 1999. The court ruled that Garavito should serve sentences totalling 1,853 years and 9 days in prison. Between his Colombian and Ecuadorian victims, Garavito is confirmed to have murdered at least 193 minors in total, making him the most prolific serial killer and child molester in modern history. If his 2003 confession is to be believed, his murders of 23 minors and 5 adults would raise his murder victim count to 221.

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