

Cofinanciado por la  
Unión Europea

# Artistic, Natural & Industrial Heritage from Spain

Jes. Huelin



# Alhambra

Fatima El Yahyaoui Mohamed





The Alhambra is a palace and fortress located in Granada, Spain. It was built during the Muslim era of Spain, in the 13th century, and is one of the most important examples of Islamic architecture in Europe.

The Alhambra consists of several buildings and courtyards, including the Palace of the Lions, the Palace of Carlos V and the Generalife gardens.





# THE PALACE OF THE LIONS

The Palace of the Lions is one of the most outstanding buildings in the Alhambra and has an impressive central patio surrounded by carved columns and decorated with a lion-shaped marble fountain.



# THE GENERALIFE

The Generalife is a set of gardens and patios built for the kings of Granada. The gardens are a cool, green oasis that provides a counterpoint to the heavier architecture of the Alhambra.





The Alhambra is one of the most popular tourist sites in Spain and is known for its beauty and for being a leading example of Islamic architecture. If you plan to visit the Alhambra, it is advisable to buy your tickets in advance, as tickets tend to sell out quite quickly.





# Alcazaba of Malaga

KESIABEL GARCÍA CANO





# The Alcazaba of Malaga

The Alcazaba of Malaga is a fortress and palace of the Muslim period that is located in the city of Malaga, in the autonomous community of Andalusia, in the south of Spain. It was built in the 11th century during the Muslim rule of the Al-Andalus region.

The Alcazaba of Malaga is one of the main tourist attractions of the city and is considered one of the best preserved Arab fortifications in Spain.

The Alcazaba of Malaga is an example of Muslim military architecture, with its mixture of Arabic, Roman and Renaissance architectural styles. The design of the fortress includes defensive elements such as towers, moats and gates, as well as decorative elements such as courtyards with fountains and gardens.





# Where is it?



The Alcazaba is located on a hill in the center of the city and extends over an area of about 15,000 square meters.

## Some parts

It consists of two fortified enclosures, one inside and one outside, which are connected by a series of towers and corridors.

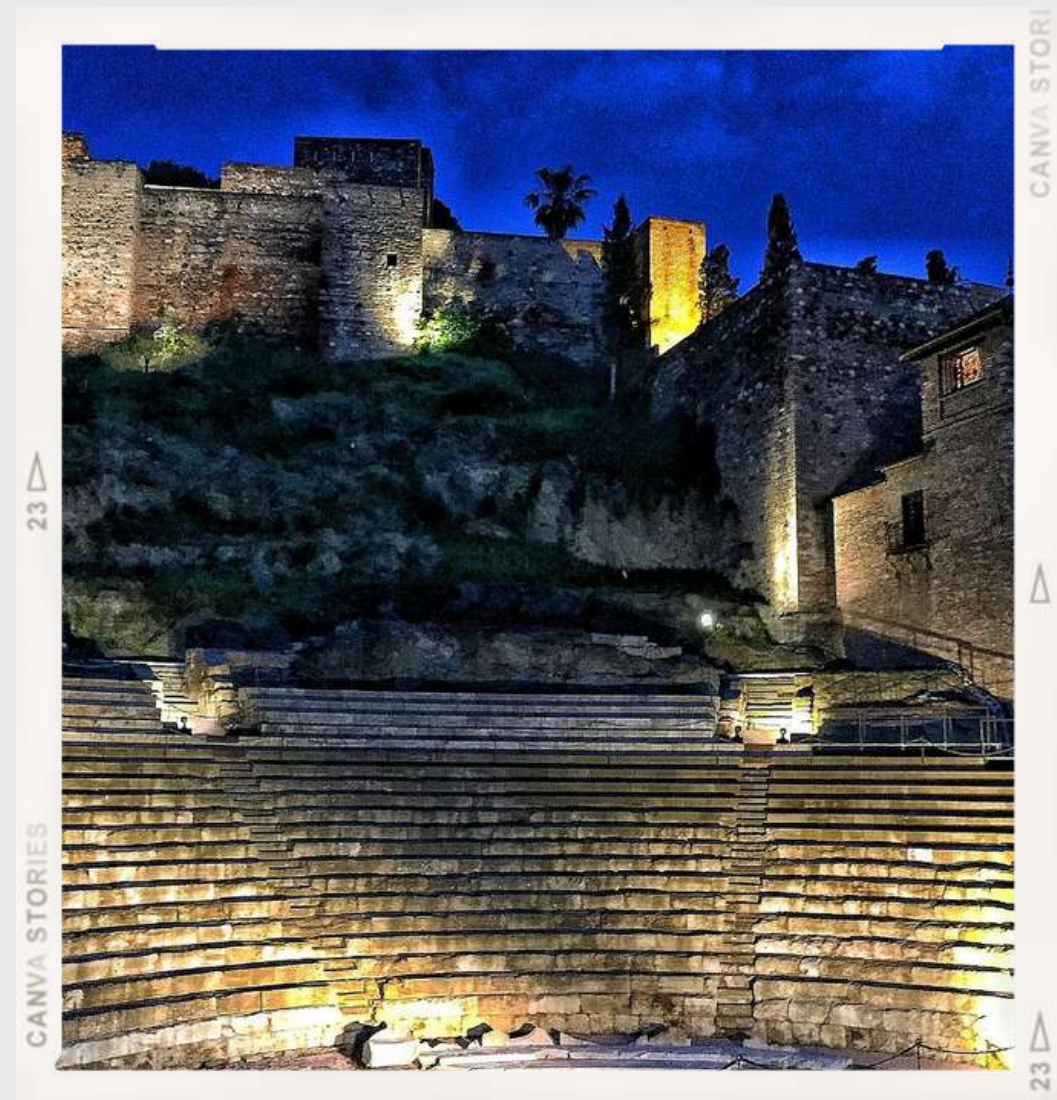
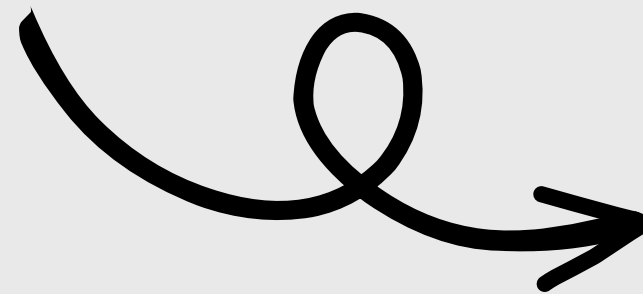
Inside, the Alcazaba has courtyards, gardens, fountains and various rooms and dependencies, many of which have been restored and converted into museums.





In addition to its historical and architectural value, the Alcazaba offers spectacular views of the city of Malaga and the port. Entrance to the Alcazaba is charged, although discounts are available for students and seniors. Guided tours are also offered for those who want to learn more about the history and architecture of the fortress.

the roman theater is located at  
the foot of the Alcazaba





The background features a vibrant, abstract design with various elements: a yellow shape in the top left, a teal shape in the top right with purple dots, a pink starburst in the top right, a purple shape in the bottom left with a purple star and pink dots, and a purple shape in the bottom right with yellow brushstrokes and a pink arc. The text is centered in a bold, purple, rounded font.

“The  
mezquita of  
Córdoba.”

celia paloma glez hdez



# Mezquita of Córdoba.



was built in a very short period of time may be due to the reuse of Roman and Visigothic pieces, especially columns and capitals.

The architect is unknown, although Roman, Visigothic and Umayyad influences have been noted in the design of the building.

The builders probably included local craftsmen and others of Syrian origin. According to tradition and some written sources, Abderramán personally commissioned the project, although the extent to which he influenced the design has been debated.





some places that you  
can find in there.



## THE HYPOSTYLE ROOM

Originally, the entire interior of the building was a large hypostyle room, used as a prayer room, with the sole exception of the rooms in the double wall of the qibla. Apart from its religious use, which included the five daily prayers and the Friday special, the room was also used as an educational and sharia center during the government of Abderramán I and his successors.



## THE COURTYARD OF THE ORANGE TREES

The Patio de los Naranjos is located in the northern part of the temple. It has its origins in the ablutions courtyard of the Abderramán I mosque, although it was also used to teach and hold trials. It was later expanded and reformed during the following construction stages.



# Where is it?

You can find the mezquita of Córdoba in the street cardenal herrero,1 in Córdoba a city of Andalusia, Spain.







Today the entire complex, constitutes the most important monument in Córdoba, and also of all Andalusian architecture, along with the Alhambra, .

Declared an Asset of Cultural Interest<sup>3</sup> and Cultural Heritage of Humanity as part of the historic center of the city, it was included by the public among the 12 Treasures of Spain in 2007 .

In 2019 it exceeded two million visitors, making it one of the most visited monuments in Spain.







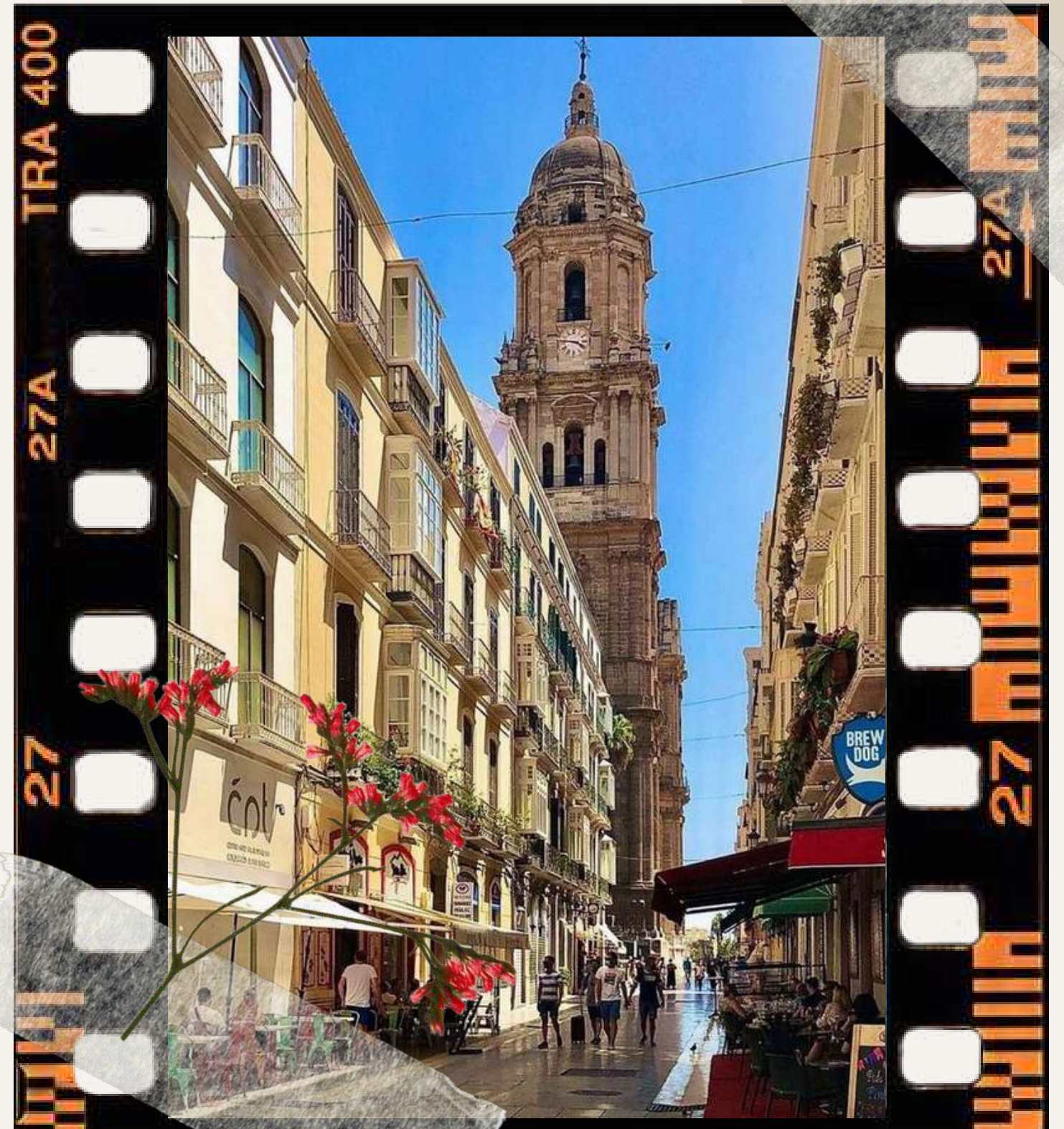
Museum  
Carmen Thyssen  
Malaga

By Rafa Gomez Sierra



# Where is located?

The Museo Carmen Thyssen Málaga is an art museum located in the city of Málaga, Spain.





# What the museum have?



The museum houses a permanent collection of more than 230 works of art, spanning from the 19th century to the mid-20th century, with a special focus on 19th-century Spanish art.



The museum's permanent collection includes works by some of the most important Spanish artists of the 19th century, such as Francisco de Goya, Joaquín Sorolla, Pablo Picasso and Julio Romero de Torres. There are also works by international artists, such as Edgar Degas, Camille Pissarro and Auguste Rodin.





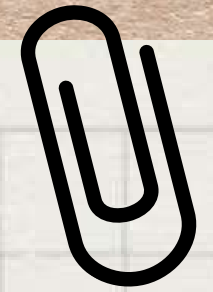
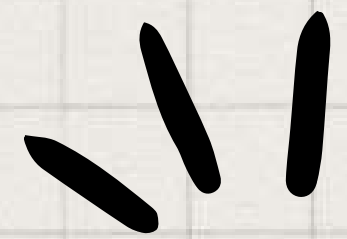
# Paintings



The painting "Patio de la Casa Sorolla" is the work of the Spanish master Joaquín Sorolla. The painting depicts a courtyard of a Mediterranean house, which conveys a sense of peace and tranquility to the viewer. The patio is full of light and color, thanks to the presence of various plants and flora, which dot the scene.

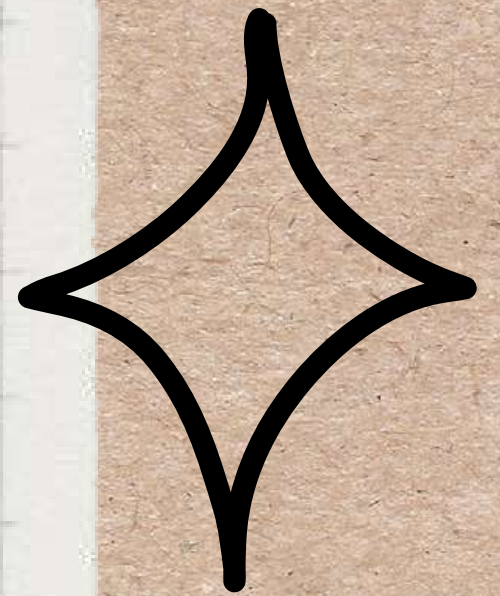
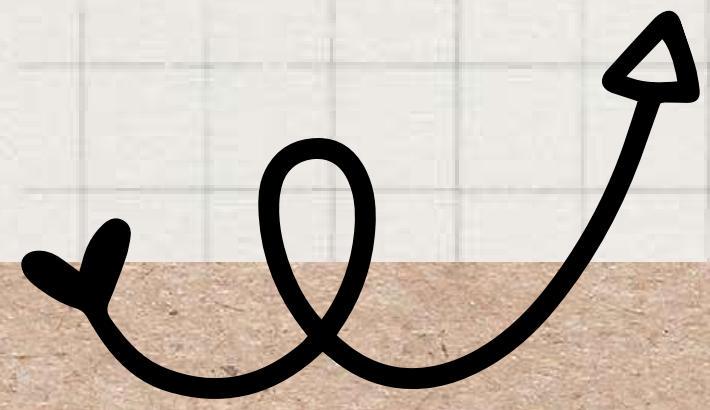






# The Malaga's Cathedral

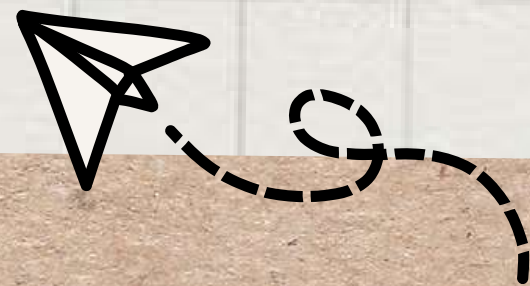
*By ALexia Ortiz*





# WHAT IS THE CATHEDRAL???

The Cathedral of Malaga, also known as the Cathedral of the Incarnation, is a Catholic church located in the historic center of Malaga, a city on the south coast of España. The Malaga Cathedral is one of the most important tourist attractions in the city and one of the most impressive cathedrals in Andalusia.





# SOME PARTS OF THE CATHEDRAL



Main nave:

**It is the central and largest space of the Cathedral, where the choir, the main altar and the altarpiece are located.**

Main Chapel

**It is the chapel located in the front of the nave, where the main altar and the main altarpiece are located.**

South Tower

**It is one of the two towers that are located on both sides of the main façade of the Cathedral. The south tower is the tallest and has a terrace overlooking the city.**



# HISTORY



The construction of the Cathedral began in the sixteenth century on the remains of an ancient mosque and lasted more than two centuries. The mixture of architectural styles, from Renaissance to Baroque, is one of the most outstanding features of the Cathedral. Another of the most outstanding features of the Cathedral of Malaga is its impressive dome, which is located above the main chapel and is considered one of the largest in Spain. It is also possible to visit the Cathedral Museum, which houses an important collection of works of religious art and liturgical objects.







# THE GIRALDA

*Lucía Candalaria López Cano*



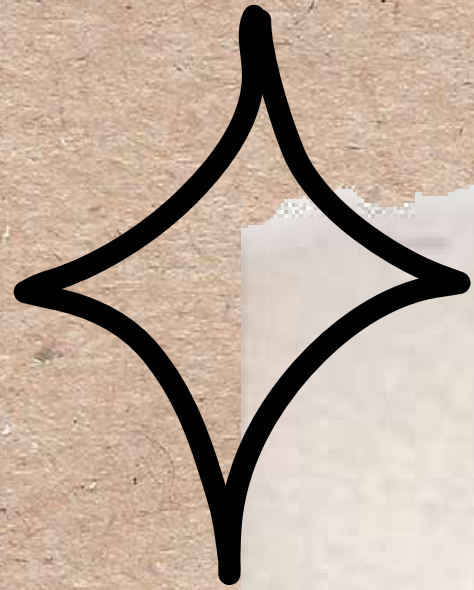


# WHO BUILT IT? WHAT WAS IT BUILT WITH?



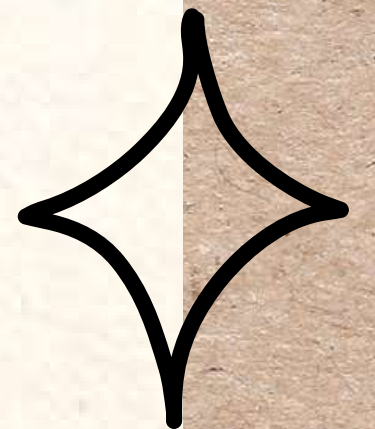
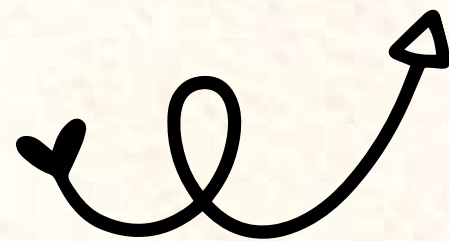
*The architects Ibn Basso and Ali de Gomara were the architects of this construction. Its construction began in stone, as can be seen at its base, taking advantage of the remains of some buildings and Roman constructions. The death of Abu Yacub Yusuf, brought a change in the work, when it was taken over by Ali de Gomara, who continued the construction with bricks.*





## what is it? when was it built?

*The Giralda is the bell tower of the Cathedral of Santa María de la Sede. It was built around 1184 (12th century) and belongs to the Almohad artistic period of Hispano-Muslim style. The giralda was built as a minaret for the Greater Mosque of Seville in al-Andalus, Moorish Spain, during the reign of the Almohad dynasty.*

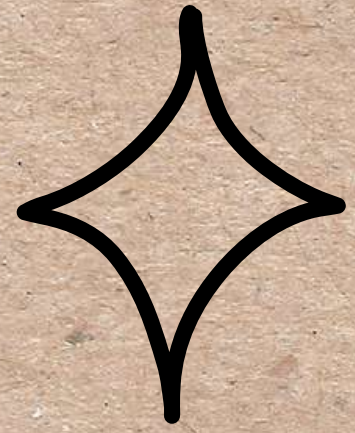




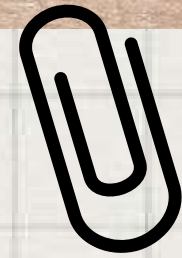
# ITS DECORATION AND MEANING

The bronze statue that crowns the tower is the Giraldillo, for which it bears the name of the Giralda. The Giraldillo represents the triumph of the Christian faith and is represented as a woman in a tunic, with a palm in one hand and a shield in the other. In the body of the well there is an inscription that runs along the four faces of the tower: "TURRIS FORTISSIMA NOMEN DNI PROVERB. 18" Which means "the strongest tower is the name of the Lord".





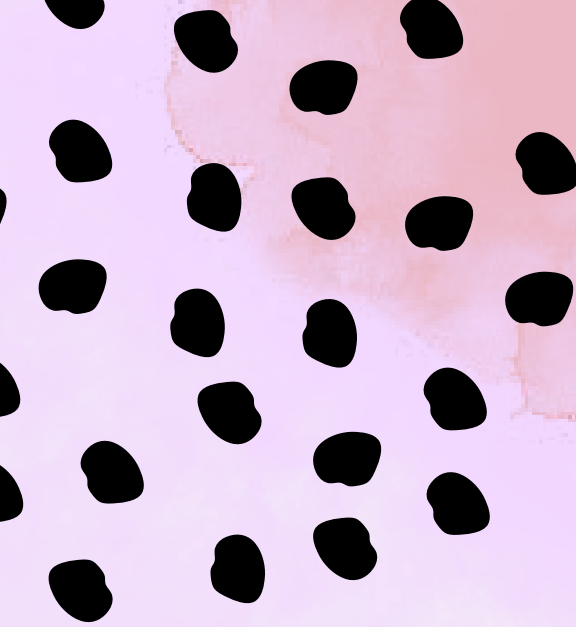
# CURIOUS FACT



People lived in these rooms of the Giralda, like the bell ringers. In fact, a mystical daughter of a Sevillian bell ringer was born in the last room, the nun Bárbara de Santo Domingo, who became famous for her visions. She was known as the daughter of the Giralda. It was decided to remodel the old minaret to transform it into the bell tower of the cathedral. The remodeling project was carried out by the architect Hernán Ruiz II, who undertook the task of building a body of bells in the upper part of the tower. Its function was to call the faithful to prayer.





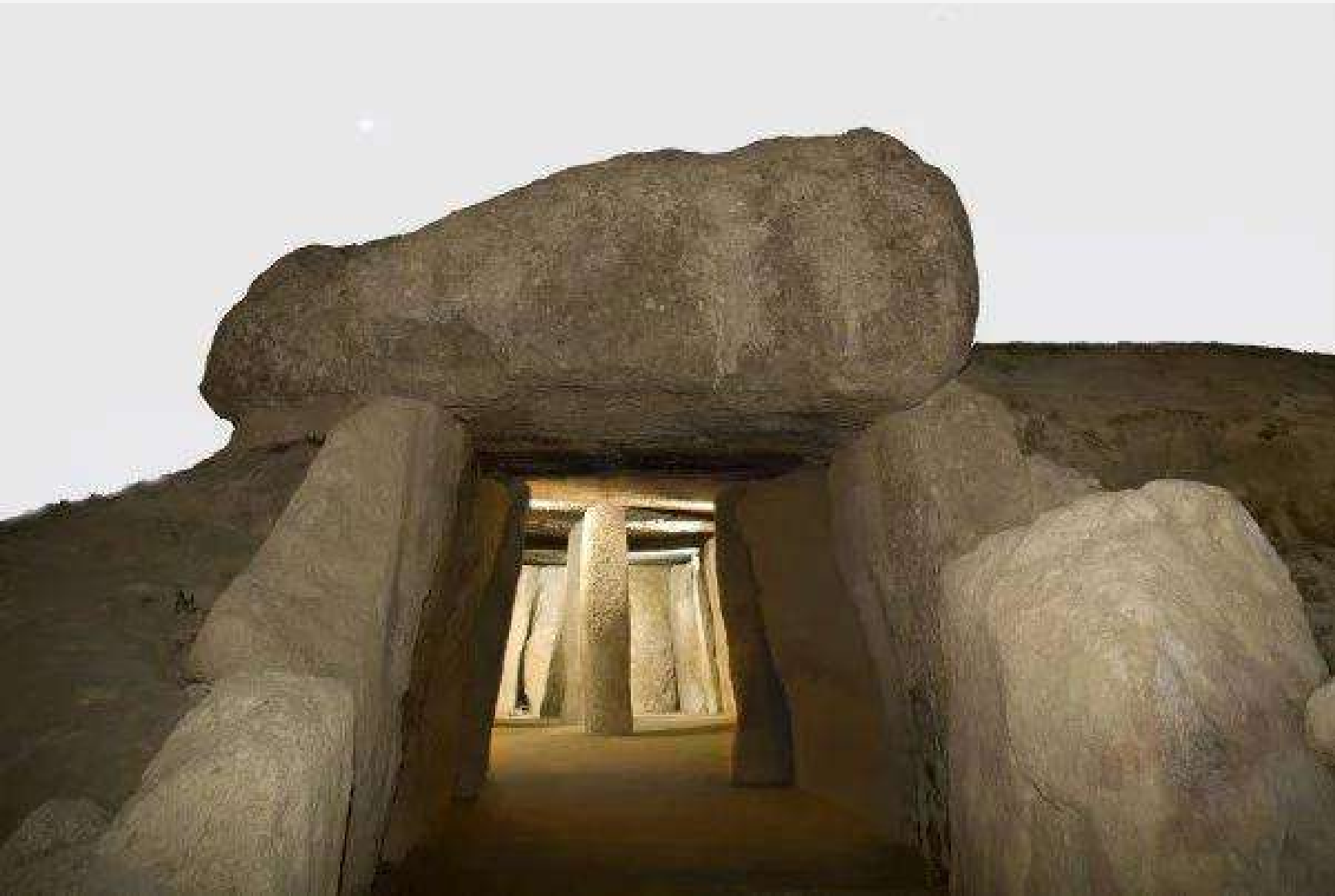


# The dolmens of Antequera

Julia Palomo Martín





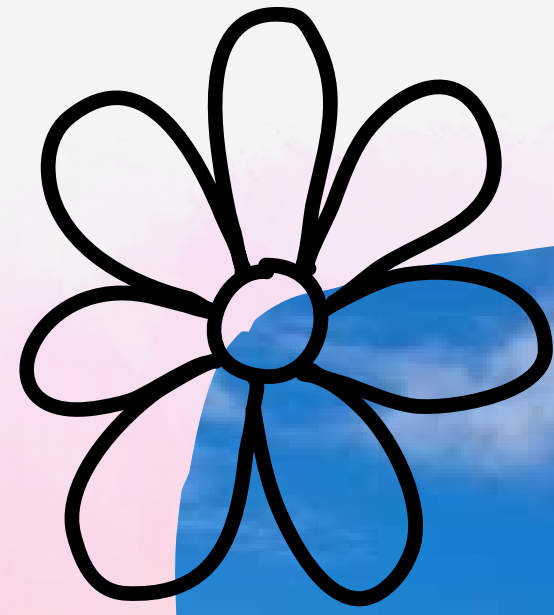


A dolmen is a collective sepulchre or tomb in which people were buried between the Neolithic and the Bronze age (6000 and 3000 year ago). They were used for rituals and funerals.

The Antequera Dolmens Site, which had entered the World Heritage Tentative List in 2012, is presented as a serial cultural asset made up of three cultural assets (the Menga and Viera dolmens and the El Romeral tholos) and two natural assets (La Peña de los Enamorados and El Torcal de Antequera).



It is one of the first conscious integrations of architecture and monumental landscape of European Prehistory, derived from some Neolithic settlers whose origin dates back to the beginning of the 6th millennium ANE. Built in the Neolithic period and in the Copper Age with large stone blocks that form chambers and spaces with a lintel roof (Menga and Viera) or false dome (El Romeral), the Antequera megaliths were used for ritual and funerary purposes and are recognized exponents of European Megalithism. The megalithic structures appear under the appearance of a natural landscape (buried under earth mounds), subordinating their orientation to two natural monuments: La Peña de los Enamorados and El Torcal. Both constitute two indisputable visual landmarks of the Site.











# Museo Del Prado



Teresa Valenzuela Lériða





El museo del Prado is in Madrid the capital of Spain. This museum is as important to Spain as the Louvre to France. This museum is one of the most prestigious in the world, has magnificent collections of Velázquez and Goya. At the entrance near the Jerónimos church there is a statue of the last painter. The museum originated because in the civil war the works of art kept there. Las Meninas are the works of art most important in the Prado





# The most important pictures

Las Meninas de  
Diego Velázquez



Jardín de las delicias de  
Bosco



Saturno devorando a  
su hijo de Francisco de  
Goya





The image features a minimalist design with abstract, wavy shapes in shades of pink and orange. On the left side, there are large, flowing shapes. In the center, there are four vertical bars of varying heights and colors (two orange, two pink). The text is centered on the right side of the page.

**Monica tower**

**La Torre Monica**

Olga Muñoz Machuca





# THE HISTORY

The story of Torre Mónica was that of a young man who, after an argument with his girlfriend, decided to give her a token of his love and for that he thought of climbing up a very tall old chimney in Malaga and painted his girlfriend's name in large letters (monica)



# LOCATION

Located on the promenade of La Misericordia, here in Malaga,



# ACTUALITY

they are married and live in Tenerife, the name was dropped but since then the locals call the fireplace "La torre de Mónica".





Torre del Oro



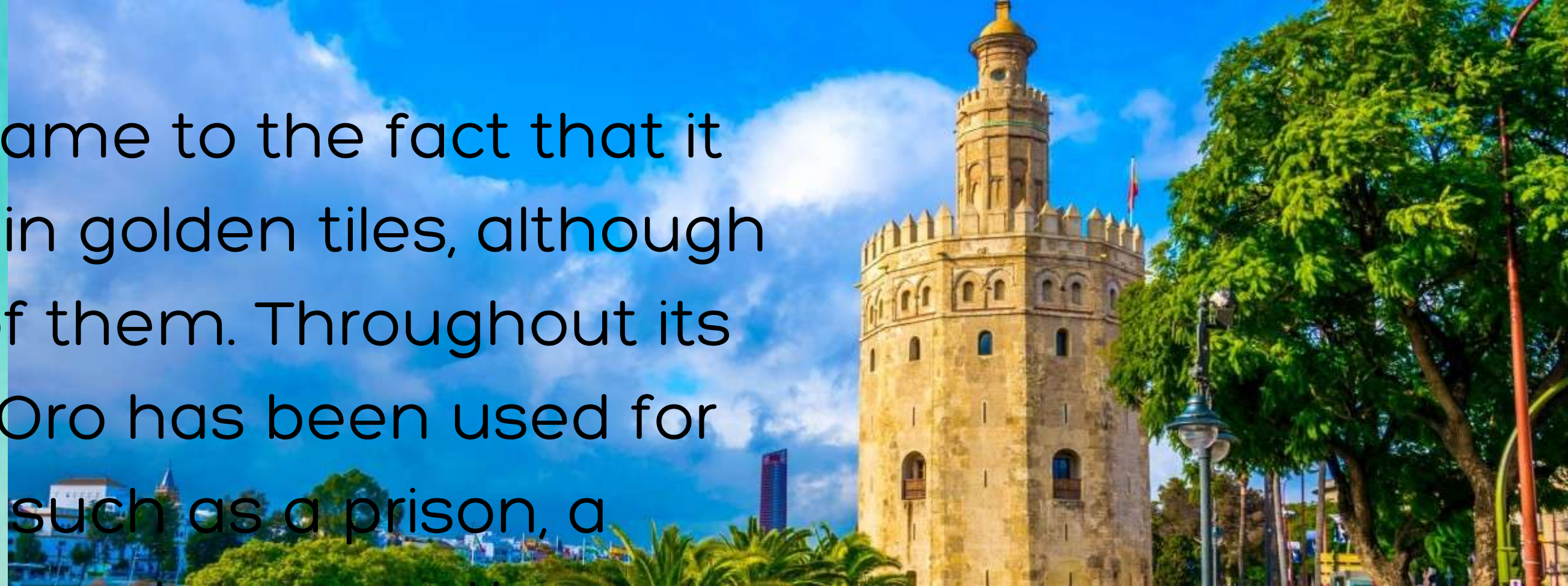
# Torre del Oro

The Torre del Oro is a military tower located in the Spanish city of Seville, built in the 13th century during the Almohad era. Originally it was used as a watchtower and defense tower, forming part of the defensive system of the city along with other towers and walls.





The tower owes its name to the fact that it was originally covered in golden tiles, although it was later stripped of them. Throughout its history, the Torre del Oro has been used for various purposes, such as a prison, a gunpowder store and even as the headquarters of the Royal Yacht Club of Seville.





Currently, the Torre del Oro houses the Naval Museum of Seville, where various collections related to the naval history of the city and of Spain in general are exhibited. In addition, the tower is one of the main tourist attractions in Seville and one of the most representative symbols of the city, along with the Giralda and the Cathedral.

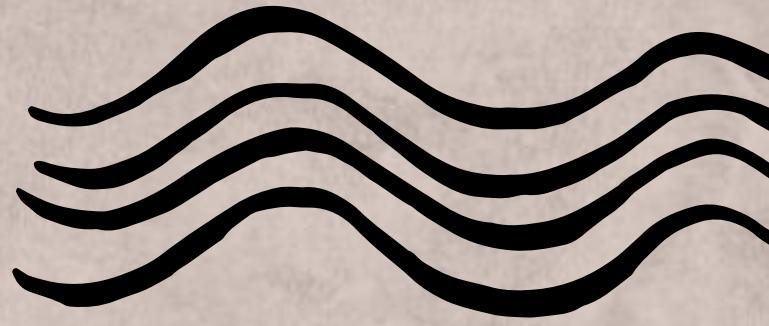
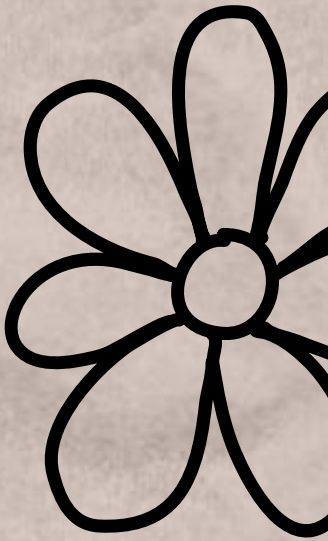
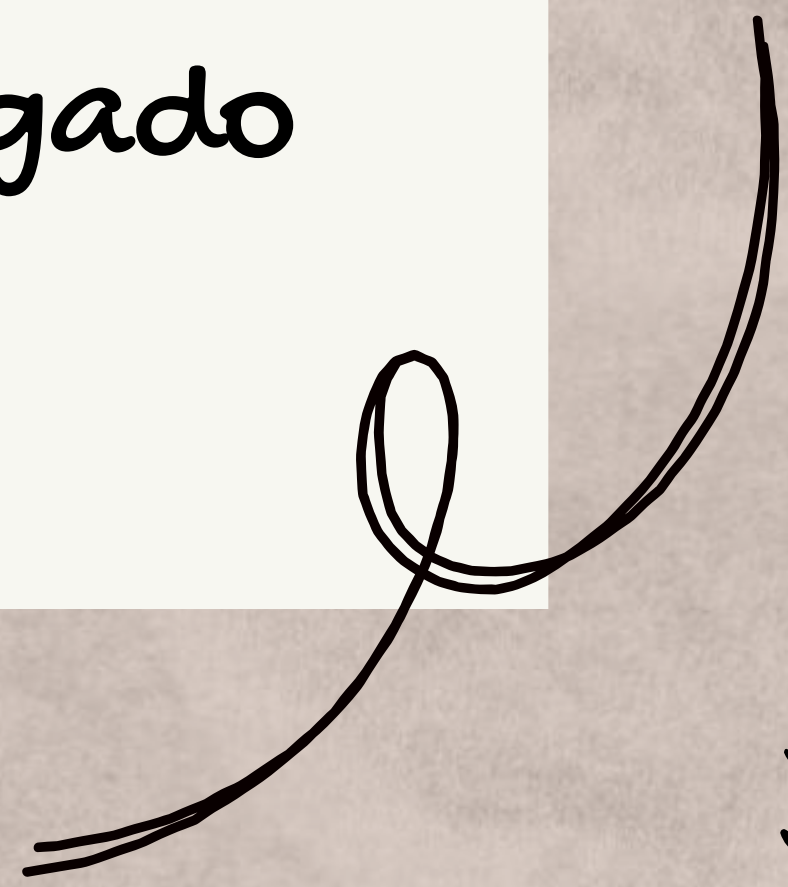






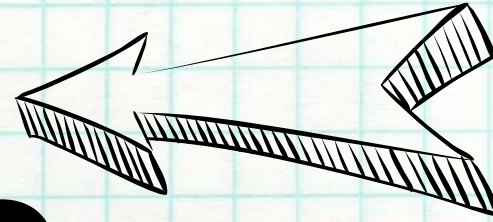
# GIBRALFARO

Sara Benítez Delgado

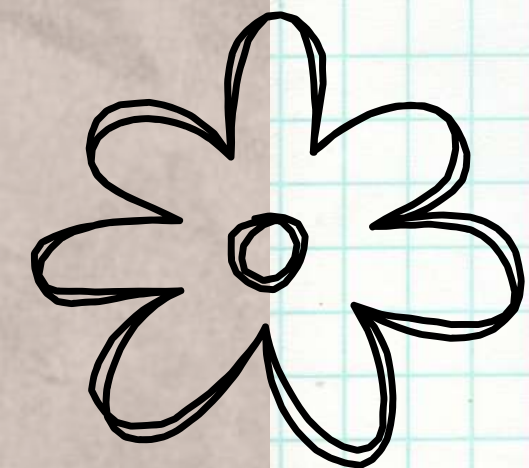




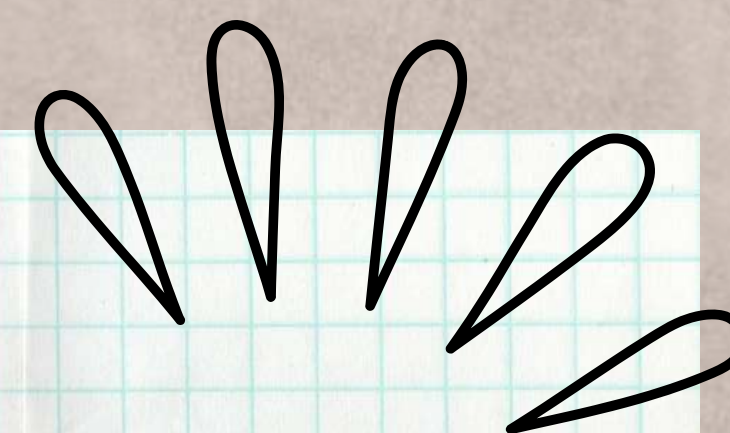
# WHAT IS GIBRALFARO?



.Gibralfaro Castle or Alcázar de Gibralfaro is a fortification located in the Spanish city of Malaga .It was built to house the troops and protect the Alcazaba during sieges, due to the widespread use of the top of the hill by artillery. It was one of the most invincible fortresses on the Iberian Peninsula


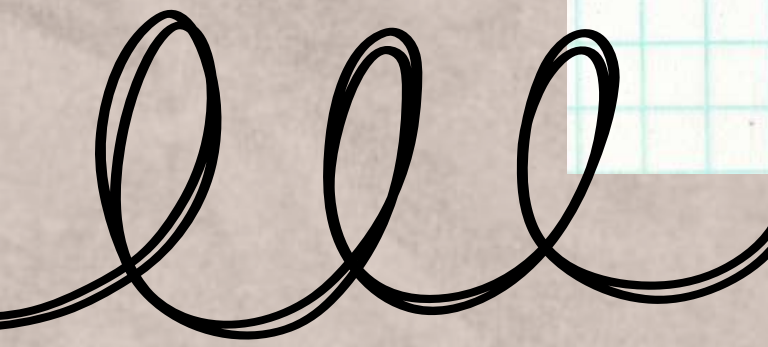






# Gibralfaro

The castle is divided into two parts. The upper part is called the main courtyard and the Interpretation Center is located there. In the same area is the Torre Mayor, 17 meters high, the Phoenician well and the baths. The Airón well is excavated in solid rock and has a depth of 40 meters







The lower part, or parade ground, were the barracks for the troops and the stables. The albarrana tower or white tower, facing northeast, is one of the most visible and inside it preserves a cistern, dependencies and warehousesm ipsum dolor sit amet, conse



# *Ronda*



## *What is it?*

Ronda is a Spanish municipality and city belonging to Andalusia, located in the northwest of the province of Malaga, the city sits on a plateau cut by a deep gorge carved by the Guadalevín river.

Esther Podadera Romero 2A



# *things to see in Ronda*

## Puente Nuevo

This bridge was built in the middle of the 18th century to link the two historic districts of the city. Its construction took more than 40 years. The bridge is 100 meters high over the river gorge.



## Plaza de toros

Ronda's bullring is the oldest in Spain and is considered to be the most beautiful. It was built in 1785 as a place of exercise for the knights.





# *gastronomy*



Traditional cuisine includes Ronda pumpkins, migas with chorizo, porridge, beans with tomato, garlic and ham, beans with black pudding and almond and artichoke soups, Ronda black pudding, goat cheese, gazpacho a la serrana, Ronda omelette and stew.