



# Grenada

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## **Granada - a city in Andalusia, southern Spain.**

In the late Middle Ages, the center of the last Muslim state on the Iberian Peninsula, currently the capital of the province. It is also an important university center. The city was built at the foot of the Sierra Nevada Mountains. On hot summer days, it's hard to imagine that there is a ski resort nearby. The place is famous for the Alhambra palace built by the Moors.

# History

Granada was originally an Ibero-Celtic settlement, with later influences from the Phoenicians, Carthaginians and Greeks who founded it in the 5th century BC. Ilibyrga colony. During the times of the Romans, the name evolved to Illiberis. The Visigoths appreciated the importance of the city, maintaining an administrative center and stronghold here. After the conquest of the peninsula by the Moors (Al-Andalus period), the city played a different, usually important role in their administrative structures. Social unrest led to the destruction of the stronghold at the beginning of the 11th century. After reconstruction, the city expanded to include one of the suburbs - Gárnata, which is where its modern name comes from.

# Alhambra

It is a beautiful palace and garden complex. The avenues surrounded by lush trees provide pleasant shade and coolness, intensified by the abundance of water flowing in the garden streams. It was the largest political and aristocratic center in the Muslim West. In addition to the Nasrid buildings, which served as housing for the kings and their servants, the palace area includes a number of captivatingly beautiful rectangular courtyards and numerous fountains. The oldest of the buildings is the Alkazaba. One of the most important structures is the Torre de la Vela (Tower of the Vigil), which offers one of the greatest views of the Alhambra. Patio de los Leones, whose name refers to the lions forming the fountain, is one of the most beautiful courtyards of the palace complex.

# Alhambra



# Albaicín

This is the former Arab quarter, located opposite the Alhambra in Granada. Its glory years fall on the 13th and 16th centuries, when this part of the city was inhabited by the vast majority of the Arab community (about 50,000 people). At that time, there were over 20 mosques here!

# Albaicín



# Monuments

The most important monuments of Granada include:

- Palace of Charles V,
- Cathedral of Santa María de la Encarnación,
- Carthusian monastery with a church (classified as a masterpiece of Baroque architecture),
- Tenement houses from the 16th century: Corral de Carbon, Casa de los Tiros, Casa del Castri



# What's worth eating?

It is known that man does not live by sightseeing alone! Granada also has fantastic cuisine that many tourists fall in love with. The very atmosphere of local restaurants, which are often located in buildings with a typical Andalusian style, encourages eating: patios decorated with ceramic tiles, flowers and copper pots. In such places, eating regional tapas, delicacies and, above all, tasting wine tastes fantastic!



# Thank you for your attention!

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