

English

*What you can't miss...*



# GRANADA



# Alhambra

Situated atop the Sabika Hill, this walled palatial citadel symbolizes the Nasrid Kingdom of Granada (1238–1492), the last Muslim state in the Iberian Peninsula. Within its walls, political, religious, and military power was exercised over the kingdom, and the city and its fertile plain were carefully monitored.

Declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1984, the Alhambra has two main areas: the Alcazaba, a military zone used as the royal guard's barracks, and the Medina or the palatial city that includes the famous Nasrid Palaces. Emperor Charles V added his Renaissance palace to the complex after being captivated by the Alhambra's beauty. The Generalife, located outside the walls, served as a leisure estate with palatial gardens for the sultan to retreat from court life.





## What to Visit in the Alhambra and Surroundings

### **Monumental Complex of the Alhambra and Generalife:**

Advance booking is recommended, especially on weekends, bank holidays, school vacations, and in April, May, August, September, and October.

### **Inside the Walled Area (no Alhambra ticket needed):**

Charles V Palace (Alhambra Museum on the ground floor, Fine Arts Museum on the upper floor), Church of Santa María de la Alhambra, Ángel Barrios Museum, Mosque Bath House, Parador Nacional de San Francisco, Wine Gate.

### **Alhambra Forest:**

Gate of the Pomegranates, Bib-Rambla Gate, Charles V Fountain, Gate of Justice.

### **Nearby Sites:**

Rodríguez Acosta Foundation, Torres Bermejas, Carmen de los Mártires, San José Cemetery, Silla del Moro.

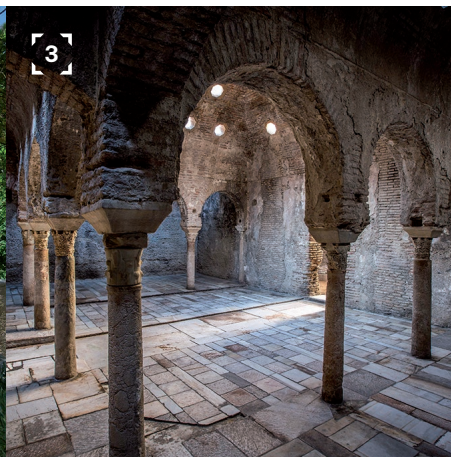


## Albaicín

This hill is the birthplace of Granada, hosting its first urban settlement during the Iberian period (7<sup>th</sup> century BC). The Romans transformed it into a key city in the region. Its current layout began with the Zirid Taifa of Granada (1013–1090) and culminated during the Nasrid era (1238–1492). Muslim heritage is evident in every street with its labyrinthine design, whitewashed walls, and lush vegetation peeking through iron grilles. Its steep terrain is perfect for the proliferation of viewpoints offering stunning vistas of the Alhambra, Sierra Nevada, or Granada's fertile plain. Wandering aimlessly is the best way to explore the Albaicín and discover its plazas, convents, churches, palatial or Moorish houses, *cármenes*, cisterns, and city walls. Declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1994.

**Points of Interest:** Viewpoints: San Nicolás (1), San Cristóbal, Carvajales, San Miguel Alto / Placeta Álamo del Marqués, Plaza de San Miguel Bajo, Plaza Larga–Puerta de las Pesas, Plaza Aliatar, Plaza Nueva / Square: Calderería, Carrera del Darro, Paseo de los Tristes, Puerta del Elvira, Cuesta de la Alhacaba, Fajalauza Gate–Nasrid Wall Walk.

**Monuments to Visit:** Carmen del Aljibe del Rey (2), Bañuelo (3), Casa de los Pisas, Carmen de Max Moreau, Carmen de la Victoria, Casa del Chapiz, Casa del Horno de Oro, Casa de Zafra, Maristán, Monastery of the Conception, Archaeological Museum (Casa de Castril), Palace of the Córdoba, Dar al-Horra Palace, Monastery of Santa Isabel la Real, New Mosque, Church of San Nicolás.





## Sacromonte

This neighborhood dates back to the early 16<sup>th</sup> century when Muslim residents were joined by Romani people who arrived with the armies of the Catholic Monarchs after the city's conquest. They settled in cave homes carved into the hills outside the city walls, along one of Granada's main access routes. The name *Sacromonte* emerged a century later following the discovery of the alleged relics of San Cecilio, a disciple of the apostle James. Beyond its scenic charm, Sacromonte is celebrated as one of the birthplaces of flamenco. The *zambra*, a unique flamenco style rooted in Morisco wedding traditions, originated in these caves.

**Points of Interest:** Statue of Chorrojumo, Camino del Sacromonte, Vereja de Enmedio (5), Barranco de los Negros, Fuente de la Amapola.

**Monuments to Visit:** Sacromonte Caves Museum, María la Canastera Cave, La Chumbera, Museum of Romani Women, Sacromonte Abbey (4).







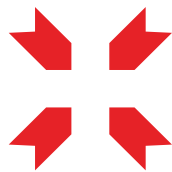
## City Center

The heart of the city, featuring its Renaissance and Baroque heritage, was developed around the religious, administrative, and commercial hubs of the Nasrid capital. The Cathedral complex was built on the site of the former Great Mosque, and the City Hall was initially located at the Madraza building (the Islamic university). Bib-Rambla Square was expanded to become the city's Main Square. Where bustling markets and bazaars once thrived, you can now find local shops, chain stores, lively tapas bars, and restaurants. In the 19<sup>th</sup> Century, the covering of the Darro River to create Reyes Católicos Street and Acera del Casino allowed the city center to extend to the river's left bank. It is the most accessible for people with reduced mobility, as it's the flattest area of Granada.

**Points of Interest:** Plaza del Carmen, Plaza Bib-Rambla, Alcaicería, Calle Zacatín, Plaza de las Pasiegas, Calle Oficios, Plaza de la Trinidad, Puerta Real, Carrera de la Virgen, Plaza de la Romanilla, San Agustín Market, Plaza de la Universidad, Calle San Jerónimo, Calle Reyes Católicos, Monument to Isabella I and Christopher Columbus.

**Monuments to Visit:** Cathedral (1), Royal Chapel (2), Mariana Pineda House, Federico García Lorca Center, José Guerrero Center, Corral del Carbón (3), Basilica of San Juan de Dios (4), Monastery of San Jerónimo, Botanical Garden, Madraza Palace, Bibataubín Palace, Basilica of Las Angustias.





## Realejo

During Nasrid times, this neighborhood was known as *Garnata al-Yahud*, as it was home to the city's Jewish quarter. Today, its streets are dotted with Spanish-Muslim vestiges, Mudéjar and Renaissance churches, and stately homes from the 16<sup>th</sup> to 20<sup>th</sup> centuries. Modern architecture and artistic graffiti by the renowned *El Niño de las Pinturas* are also here featured prominently, making Realejo the most cosmopolitan and eclectic part of Granada's historic center.

**Points of Interest:** Plaza de Santo Domingo, Plaza del Padre Suárez, Cuesta del Realejo, Public Washing Place at Placeta Puerta del Sol (5), Campo del Príncipe, Hotel Palace.

**Monuments to Visit:** Camarín de la Virgen del Rosario (Church of Santo Domingo), Corrala de Santiago, Cuarto Real de Santo Domingo (4), Cloister of the Convent of Santa Cruz la Real (now a college), Museum Casa de los Tiros, Convent Museum of the Discalced Carmelites, Casa de los Girones, Casa-Museum of Manuel de Falla.

## Other Areas

**Points of Interest:** García Lorca Park, Triunfo Gardens, Paseo del Salón promenade and Paseo del Violón promenade.

**Monuments to Visit:** Alcázar Genil and its pond, Sanctuary of Fray Leopoldo, Hospital Real, Huerta de San Vicente House-Museum, Monastery of La Cartuja, Caja Granada Museum, Science Park Museum.





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## **Casa del Chapiz**

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