

THE WALL OF *GRANADA*



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ZIRÍ WALL.



- The “Alcazaba Cadima” of Granada is located in the highest area of the current “Albaicín” district, where the Ibero-Roman city (Eliberri) was built. There the Muslims built powerful walls over the old ones of the Romans. The first reconstructions date back to the Caliphate period, but the truly powerful ones are from the Zirid period.



ZIRÍ WALL.



- Strong walls with powerful towers make them up, equipped with doors that can become grandiose like the “Elvira” one.
- The extensive canvas of walls extended between the gates of “Monaita” and “Las Pesas” is one of the few remains left today of the old “Alcazaba Qadima” from the “Albayzín”.



NAZARÍ WALL.



- With the expansion of the “Albaicín”, during the long Nazari era, the citadel was fortified with a whole new defensive ring. This Nasrid wall has a section called “Muralla Alberzana”, which starts from the “Cuesta de San Antonio”, runs parallel to the “Carretera de Murcia” and reaches “Fajaluza”.

THE ALBERZANA WALL



- Its name comes from its proximity to the alley of the same name, which in turn derives from a house in which there was an orange garden.
- Until a few years ago this piece of wall and the piece of the “Cuesta de San Antonio” that runs next to it remained practically forgotten by the society of Granada.

PUERTA ELVIRA.



- It dates back to the 11th century and is the most important in the city. It communicates with the “Alcazaba” and the “Medina”, which at the time of the the Muslims was the area of the city known as Iliberis (Elvira).
- It is the door that Mohamed ben-Nazar passed through in 1218 to enter Granada and occupy the Palace of the Rooster of the Wind.

PUERTA NUEVA OR PUERTA DE LAS PESAS.

- It dates back to the 11th century and was walled up in the Muslim era.
- Joins “Plaza Larga” with “Placeta de las Minas”.



PUERTA DE FAJALAUZA.

- One of the six entrances to the wall of the “Albaicín” or near Don Gonzálo.
- Built in the mid-14th century by Hayib Ridwan to defend the suburb of the “Halconeros” or Albaicín.
- It is the access to the highest part of the Nasrid and Christian “Albaicín”, located outside the walls between this door and the convent of “San Antonio” and “San Diego”, which has now disappeared



PUERTA DE FAJALAUZA.



- In this place, since 1517, there were active ceramics workshops, one of which has remained active to this day.
- It has great historical importance because it took place historical events of great significance.



LA PUERTA DE MONAITA.

- Is located on the “Cuesta de la Lona”. It was built in the 11th century, on the canvas of the Zirid wall and was part of the defensive system of the “Alcazaba Cadima”.
- Is made of stone ashlars at the base, from Roman elements, and sandstone slabs carried from the Malahá, at the top. It conserves all its exterior layout, but not the interior, which would be arranged in the form of a bend.



STAGES OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF GRANADA.

- ***Zirí era:*** the zone that was initially occupied, intensively, is the one located in the center of the current neighborhood of “Albaicín”, known as “Alcazaba Cadima”.
- By the end of the 11th century, most of the hill was already urbanized.



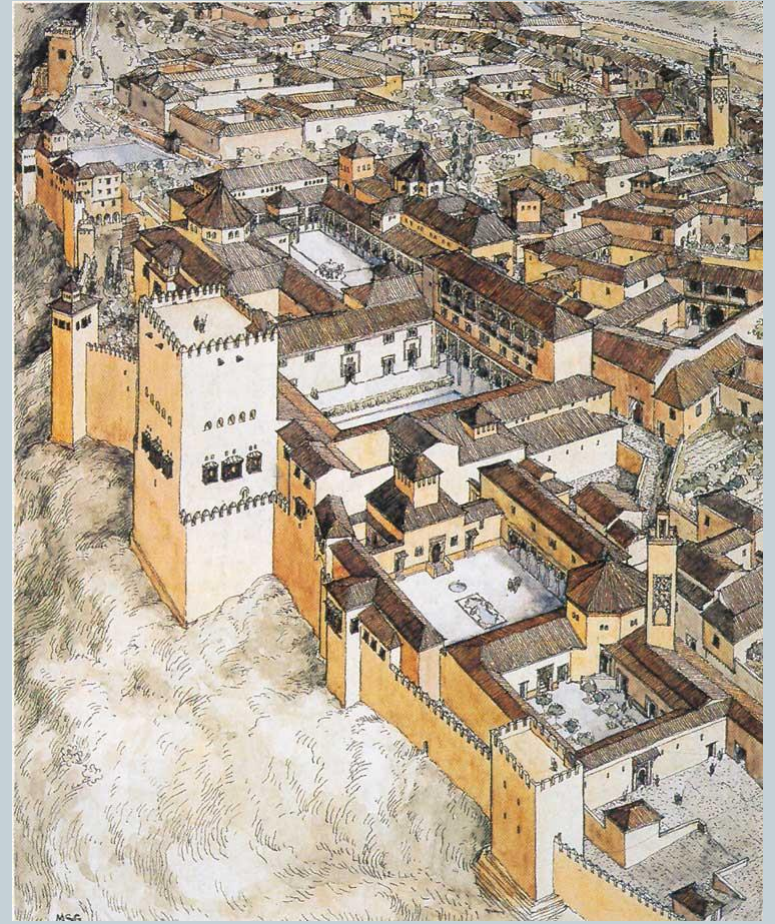
STAGES OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF GRANADA.

- ***Berber era:*** the urban structure of the city was modified scarcely in the long period of the Almoravids and the Almohads (1090-1269). The walled enclosure was extended, opening the “Arco de las Pesas”, both still standing; the castle of “Torres Bermejas” the Alcazar Genil, and walled the suburbs of the east, where today is the “Realejo” district.



STAGES OF THE CONSTRUCTION OF GRANADA.

- ***Nasrid era:*** The creation of the Kingdom of Granada boosted the growth and wealth of the city, enclosing the suburbs of the “Albaicín” and raising the palatine city of the “Alhambra”.
- The Nazari city was organized into six walled districts, communicated with each other by doors that closed during the night, and each of them divided into neighborhoods of different sizes and character.



CERCA DE DON GONZALO.



- This right part is what we know since the seventeenth century with the name of “Cerca Don Gonzalo” near, to refer the tradition that the Bishop of Jaén D. Gonzalo de Zúñiga.



TORRES BERMEJAS



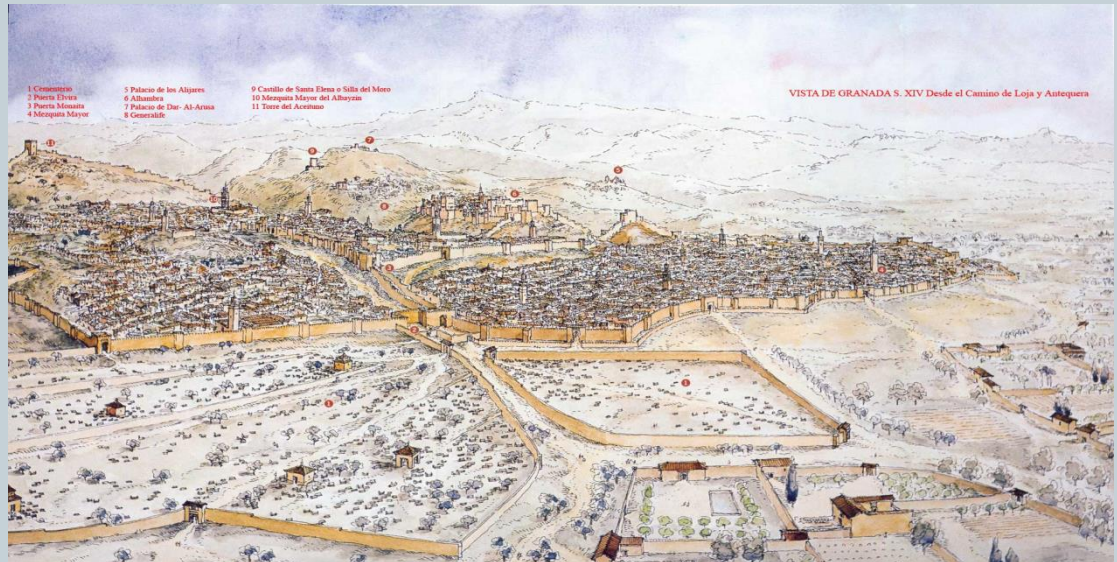
- Is a strength located in the hill of the Mauror, in front of the “Alhambra”, that was part of the wall of the Muslim Granada.
- Currently there are three towers of mortar, with an open door between two of them.
- The three towers are of different sizes, the largest being the center, with three floors.
- Originally, they were part of a castle (Hizn Mauror).

GENERAL ORGANIZATION OF THE CITY.

- The city was spatially organized, following the plan of Seco de Lucena, in 6 walled districts, with their neighborhoods, and two suburbs outside the walls.
- There were six large walled districts, and each of them was organized into neighborhoods.

- *This districts were:*

- -"Al Casba Cadima"
- -"La ciudad nueva"
- -"Albaicín"
- -"Medina Alhamra"
- -"Los barrios del sureste"
- -"Arrabales exteriores: Arrabal de la Rambla & Arrabal de la Loma"



THE END



THANK YOU FOR
YOUR ATTENTION!