

WALLS AND GATES OF GRANADA

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INDEX

☐ Ziri wall

☐ Nazari wall

☐ “Puerta de Monaita”

☐ “Puerta de Elvira”

☐ “Puerta de las Pesas”

☐ “Puerta de las Orejas”

☐ “Puerta de Fajalauza”

☐ “Puerta de la Justicia”

ZIRI WALL

The Albaicin is the oldest neighbourhood in Granada, and gave rise to the city. The Ziri Wall was the first one which protected an old citadel from the Iberian period of the first century b.C., called Iliberri. In the middle of the 8th century, the Arabs settled and built the first fortress there, the Alcazaba Cadima. A century later, due to the fight among Arabs, Mozarabs and Muladi, the walls were destroyed, and during the Ziri dynasty they were rebuilt. Part of them were settled using the old Iberian wall.



NAZARI WALL

During the second half of the 13th century the city of Granada grew, so the new kingdom was forced to expand the defensive fences.

By then, the city was already formed, with a typical Islamic structure. Both, the Medina and the suburbs, were organized in neighbourhoods of diverse size and population. Each one had a *cadi* in charge of keeping order. They also guarded the city during the night.



“PUERTA DE MONAITA”

It is also known as “Puerta de la Alhacaba”, it was one of the oldest entrances to Granada and the main one to the Alcazaba Cadima in the Albaicin neighborhood. It was the first walled site of the Islamic city of Granada.

In 1931 the gate was declared a Historical Artistic Monument and it was restored in 1998-1999.



“PUERTA DE ELVIRA”

It was the main access to Granada during the Islamic domination. It is one of the oldest doors of the city. The gate was built during the 11th century by the Zirid sultans.

During the 20th century, it had different restoration and consolidation works.

It was declared a Historical Artistic Monument in 1896.



“PUERTA DE FAJALAUZA”

It was the access to the highest part of the Albaicin in Granada. It was built in “Cerca de Don Gonzalo”, the wall that enclosed the neighbourhood during the reign of Yusuf I. The gate had many transformations throughout its history. It is formed by a tower approximately nine meters high, which opens a passageway covered with a brick vault. Historically it was the place where Boabdil entered in 1486, after being freed by the Catholic Monarchs, to recover the throne that his uncle the Zagal had usurped.



“PUERTA DE LAS PESAS”

It was one of the accesses which was part of the wall that encircled the Alcazaba Cadima. This place got its name, because of it was where illegally weights taken from butchers and many other public shops set in “Plaza Larga” were displayed. The gate was built to ease communication in the slum district of the “Ensanche”, which was known from the 13th century as the Albaicin. Located on the side of an old tower is one of the first registered doors from the defensive Hispanic-Muslim architecture.



“PUERTA DE LAS OREJAS”

It was a city gate of Granada. Built in the 11th or 12th century, it stood at the corner of “Plaza Bib-Rambla” and Salamanca street. During the 19th century, the gate became the reason of a lot of controversies, and in 1884 it was demolished.

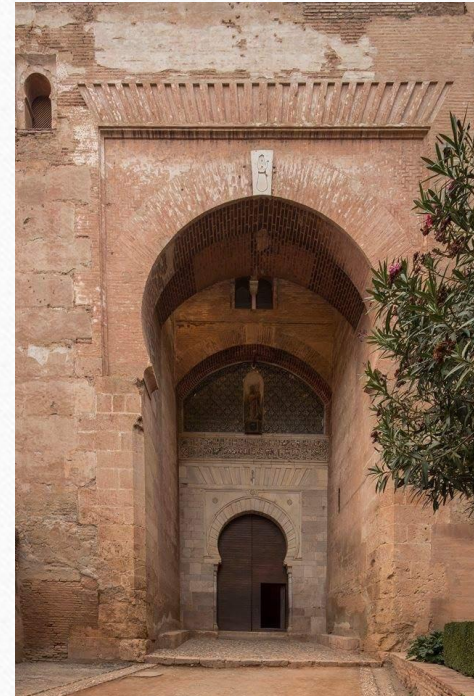
In 1935, Torres Balbás used the remains of the gate to create an arch in the park of the Alhambra.



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“PUERTA DE LA JUSTICIA”

It is also known as “Puerta de la Explanada”. It has become one of the symbols of the Alhambra. In fact, apart from its structural function, this gate has one of the most outstanding symbolic values of the Alhambra.





The end

THANK YOU FOR YOUR ATTENTION