



Andalusia



/01. Art and History

The ancient history of this land, which has been inhabited since Prehistoric times, has left a vast artistic legacy throughout the entire region of Andalusia. Important archaeological sites, outstanding Islamic architecture, Renaissance palaces and Baroque churches, castles and alcázares, stately homes and huge works of industrial architecture make up a heritage of enormous significance, with more than 30,000 protected assets, including those declared World Heritage Sites and their magnificent Historical Ensembles.

The wealth of **archaeological sites** in Andalusia testifies to the importance held by this Southern European region from the most ancient times, being a land sought after by different cultures lured by its fishing, mineral and trade resources, as well as its favourable climate. Andalusia's tourist caves are particularly interesting due to both their archaeological richness and geological beauty, with highlights including the valuable **rock paintings** found at the **Cueva de Nerja** (Málaga), the **Tajo de las Figuras** (Benalpuñal-Cádiz) and the **Cueva de los Letreros** in Almería (a World Heritage Site). Magnificent examples of megalithic phenomena in Andalusia include the **Dolmens of Antequera** in Málaga, the **Dolmens of Valencia de la Concepción** (Sevilla) and **Gorafe Megalithic Park** in Granada.

The mythical kingdom of **Tartessos** lived on in the **Iberian cultures**, which left a unique archaeological heritage in the province of **Jáen**, with impressive fortified cities such as **Cástulo** (Linares), necropolises, such as the one at the Cerrillo Blanco site in Porcuna; and the remains of battles that changed the course of history. With the Roman presence, the territory known as **Baetica** would form part of the great civilised world for seven centuries, and provide the Empire with products such as wines, metals, oils and garum, as well as relevant figures such as **Seneca**, a philosopher from Córdoba, and the first two emperors to be born outside of the Italian Peninsula: **Trajan** and **Hadrian**. The greatest remnants of the Empire have been preserved in the provinces of **Córdoba**, **Sevilla** and **Cádiz**, which were located along the route of the ancient *Via Augusta*, including the cities of **Itálica** (Santiponce-Sevilla) and **Baelo Claudia**, a stone's throw away from Bolonia beach in Tarifa (Cádiz).

The **Islamic presence**, which spanned from the 8th century until the end of the 15th, left a profound mark on Andalusia, which is still visible across its towns and cities and in constructions which have been worthy of consideration as World Heritage sites due to their tremendous beauty and emblematic value. These include the **Córdoba Mosque** and the **Alhambra** and **El Generalife**, both in Granada. The legacy of Al-Andalus is also captured in monuments such as the stunning **Giralda tower** in Sevilla, the **Alcázar** in Jerez

de la Frontera (Cádiz), the walled enclosure at Niebla (Huelva), the **Arabic Baths** in Baza (Granada) and Ronda (Málaga) and the lavish palatial city of **Madinat al-Zahra**, built in the foothills of the Sierra Morena mountain range in the province of Córdoba. Tussles for land between the Moors and the Christians gave rise to **castles**, towers and **Alcazabas** (Moorish palatial fortifications), such as those in Guadix, Loja, Almería and Málaga) both on the coast and inland. Standing head and shoulders above the rest owing to its superb state of preservation is **Almódrab del Río Castle** (Córdoba), a landmark tourist attraction thanks to its themed offering for visitors. The province of Jaén holds particular importance due to its **network of fortresses, unparalleled in Europe**, with impressive castles such as those found in Baños de la Encina and Alcaudete.

In the same year that the Christians conquered Granada (1492), **Christopher Columbus** set sail from an Andalusian port – Palos de la Frontera, in Huelva – to discover the Americas. The world's centre of economic and political gravity changed, thus initiating the Golden Age in Andalusia. **Sevilla** became the **Gateway to the Indies** and the seat of the Spanish Empire, contributing important buildings of the era, such as the **Archive of the Indies** (World Heritage Site), formerly the Merchants' Exchange for Sevilla's traders. Cádiz would come to replace Sevilla as the link with the Americas, giving it an economic power that is reflected in the building of monuments such as the **Carthusian Monastery in Jerez**, not to mention the numerous **palaces** and **stately homes** that were erected in Cádiz, Sanlúcar de Barrameda and Puerto de Santa María.

The Christians also brought with them the **Gothic style**, the hallmark of their churches and impressive **cathedrals** such as the **Cathedral of Seville** (World Heritage Site), which is the third largest Gothic place of worship in Europe behind St Peter's Basilica in Rome and St Paul's Cathedral in London. The Gothic style came to coexist alongside the emerging Renaissance and **Mudejar** styles, the latter seen in magnificent works such as the Synagogue of Córdoba, the **House of Pilate** (Sevilla) and the **Royal Alcázar of Seville**, with its Hall of the Ambassadors.



Renaissance architecture, a classic model imported from Italy, did not begin to triumph in the Peninsula until the arrival of **Charles V**, who plunged the country into the modern world. And Andalusia was no exception. One of the key works of the Andalusian Renaissance is, without doubt, Granada's **Palace of Charles V**. Also worthy of mentioned are two pioneering Spanish buildings: stunning castles later converted into beautiful Renaissance palaces: the **Castle-Palace of the Marquis of Vélez** (Vélez Blanco) and the **Castle-Palace of La Calahorra** (Granada). Nevertheless the peak of the Renaissance style is reached, without a doubt in the cities of **Baeza** and **Úbeda**, whose monumental ensembles have been declared **World Heritage sites**.

The force with which **Baroque style** entered Andalusia cannot be compared to any other Spanish region. The sheer number of churches and palaces built or redecorated during the 17th and 18th centuries is astounding. The **Santa María de la Defensión Carthusian Monastery in Jerez de la Frontera** is a must-see. Another monastery – this time in Granada's capital – boasts one of the style's national masterpieces: the **Monastery of La Cartuja**. Stunning examples of the Baroque style in the Seville province can be found in Carmona, Marchena, Écija, Osuna and Fuentes de Andalucía, with the latter being home to the Fuentes de Andalucía Baroque Interpretation Centre. Lastly, the **Subbética region in Córdoba**, which includes various towns that display considerably important examples of Córdoba's Baroque style, should be highlighted. In fact, the town of **Priego de Córdoba** is considered the capital of this artistic representation.

Andalusia's more recent history is linked to a period of upheaval in the 19th century, which began with the Peninsular War and the approval of the **first Spanish Constitution** in the Courts of Cádiz in 1812. It was also the century of **Romanticism**, European travellers, the myth of Carmen (the work of Prosper Mérimée) whose inspiration came from a cigar case from Seville's Royal Tobacco Factory), generous bandits and brave bullfighters. During this century large foreign – mainly British – companies began to exploit Andalusia's mineral deposits on an industrial scale, giving rise to an **industrial heritage** of great value in communities such as Cerro Muriano in Córdoba, the province of Jaén and its former **Mining District** and the **Rio Tinto** area of Huelva. Mining towns, manganese, iron, copper and other mineral mines, railway lines and river quays are today resources of **great tourist and cultural interest**.

During the first third of the 20th century, Andalusia saw the development of **Regionalism**, an architectural style reflected in the sheer perfection of the buildings constructed for the **1929 Ibero-American Exhibition of Sevilla**, from its pavilions to Aníbal González's colossal **Plaza de España**, considered to be the crowning work of this architectural movement. In **1992** Sevilla hosted its **Universal Exposition**, an international event attended by more than 20 million people (41.8 million visits).

/02. World Heritage Sites

Andalusia occupies an important position on UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites, which is the best proof of the area's cultural value. World Heritage Sites in the region include the **Alhambra, El Generalife** and the neighbourhood of **El Albaycín** in Granada; the **Mosque and Historic Centre of Córdoba**; the **Cathedral, Alcázar and Archive of the Indies** in Sevilla; **Doñana National Park**; and the **Renaissance Monumental Ensembles of Úbeda and Baeza**. Like other Spanish autonomous communities, Andalusia also boasts rock art which has had World Heritage status since 1998, forming part of the **Rock Art of the Mediterranean Basin on the Iberian Peninsula** cultural asset.

The wheels are also in motion for **other Andalusian sites** to join those already declared as World Heritage sites. World Heritage status **hopefuls** include the Cathedral of Jaén and the Dolmens of Antequera Archaeological Ensemble.

Andalusia also features heavily on the list of elements declared as **Intangible Cultural Heritage**. As such, Andalusia thrills with **Flamenco** (2010), demonstrates its skills in Falconry (2010) and in the Revitalization of the traditional craftsmanship of lime-making in Morón de la Frontera, enjoys the **Courtyards Festival in Córdoba** (2012) and benefits from the healthy **Mediterranean Diet** (2013).



/03. Culture

As the birthplace of great artists, the region boasts some of the best museums in Spain, covering everything from archaeology and fine arts to traditions and collectibles. It also plays host to world-renowned, prestigious cultural events that take place all year round.

Art is exhibited in all its forms in Andalusia's museums. Equipped with the latest technologies, these are amazing places where you can travel through culture and take a close look at the region and its heritage. They also have the added benefit of being housed in buildings of high architectural value such as the **Alhambra in Granada**, which is home to two museums: the **Alhambra Museum** and the **Museum of Fine Arts**. In terms of the types of museums, the most abundant are general history and archaeology museums and museums of fine arts, such as the **Sevilla Museum of Fine Arts**, considered to be the second most important art gallery in the country. However, there are also science museums, such as the **Parque de las Ciencias in Granada**; museums which focus on one artist such as those featuring the works of Andalusian greats like **Rafael Alberti**, **García Lorca**, **Pablo Picasso** and **Juan Ramón Jiménez**; centres dedicated to **contemporary art** such as the **José Guerrero Centre in Granada**; and institutes focusing on regional traditions, such as **flamenco**, **bullfighting** and the **equine world**.

With the aim of making art and culture more accessible to the public, the museums participate in initiatives such as all-night opening, known as **Nuits Blanches**, and **free entry** at least one day a week and for special events such as International Museum Day, among others. What's more, Andalusian museums have long been innovators in terms of their **focus on children and young people**. Proof of that are the numerous specific programmes, activities and workshops they organise throughout the year. Highlights include the **Centre Pompidou**, the **Carmen Thyssen** and **Picasso Málaga**, all in Málaga, as well as the Sevilla Museum of Fine Arts and the Alhambra Museum.

If the range of museums on offer in Andalusia is nothing short of broad, its **cultural calendar** is no less so, with events covering the entire artistic spectrum, from music and cinema to theatre, poetry, dance, flamenco and photography. Among those with **worldwide renown** are the **International Festival of Music and Dance in Granada**, the **Córdoba Guitar Festival**, the **Cueva de Nerja International Music and Dance Festival** (Málaga), the **Ibero-American Theatre Festival in Cádiz**, the **Palma del Río Theatre Festival (Córdoba)**, and the **Biennial Flamenco Festival and the Itálica International Dance Festival** both in Sevilla.

For film lovers, Andalusia serves up various events for all tastes, such as the **Málaga Spanish Film Festival**, with its celebrity-packed red carpet; the International Film Music Festival (Córdoba province); the **Alcances Documentary Atlantic Film Festival** (Cádiz); the **Huelva Ibero-American Film Festival**; and the **Festival of European Film in Sevilla**. Andalusia has always been highly valued by film directors and the long list of productions shot there serves as proof. The high-profile series, *Game of Thrones*, was shot in Sevilla and Osuna, and full-length feature films, such as *Marshall* (winner of 10 Goya prizes in 2015), have chosen the region as their natural backdrop.

For more
information on
Andalusia's
museums



/04. Tradition

There are three things that symbolise the Andalusian identity and that have crossed all kinds of borders and barriers: flamenco, bullfighting and horses. Craftsmanship is another hallmark of Andalusian regional identity, where old trades and new products coexist in harmony.

Many of the most gifted figures from the world of flamenco were born in Jerez, Sevilla and Cádiz, including **Camarón de la Isla**, **Paco de Lucía**, Manolo Sanlúcar and Enrique Morente. Considered to be the most authentic artistic expression of Andalusian folklore, flamenco was declared **Intangible Cultural Heritage** in 2010. The numerous flamenco festivals – such as the **Potaje Gitano in Útrera**, Spain's oldest flamenco festival – organised in the region offer fans of flamenco singing from around the world the opportunity to enjoy magnificent spectacles. And that's not forgetting the Andalusian **flamenco clubs and venues** which are bursting at the seams with this art form. If you only have a few short days in which to get a taste of this great cultural treasure, then there is no better option than following what are known as the **"Flamenco Routes"**.

Andalusia is one of the world leaders in the equestrian world, particularly in **Jerez de la Frontera** (Cádiz), which is considered to be the **birthplace of the Carthusian horse**. These horses take centre stage in the sublime "How the Andalusian Horses Dance" show, an equestrian ballet that takes place at the Royal Andalusian School of Equestrian Art in Jerez. Herds of **Retuerta horses** live in the wild in the **Doñana** area of Huelva and feature in the spectacular **Saca de Yeguas**, an age-old tradition in which the mares and foals are gathered together and driven through nearby towns and villages. Many of Andalusia's festivals cannot take place without the presence of this noble animal which, on occasions, plays a leading role, such as in the **Jerez de la Frontera Horse Fair** (Cádiz) or the **Sanlúcar Horse Races**, both declared events of International Tourist Interest.

Bulfighting is deeply rooted in Andalusia, the birthplace of bullfighters such as Joselito el Gallo, Manolete and Juan Belmonte, as well as being home to some of the most prestigious **fighting bull ranches** in the whole of Spain. The origins of the bullfight are closely linked to two cities, **Ronda** and **Sevilla**, where two of Spain's most beautiful bullfighting rings can be found: Ronda's stone arena and Sevilla's **Royal Cavalry Armoury** (Real Maestranza) bullring. Other notable examples in the region include Córdoba's **Caliphs' Bulring**, the **Malageta** and the Bullring of **Antequera**, both of which are in Málaga province. These are all magnificent examples of regional architecture.

Tradition and innovation go hand-in-hand, throughout Andalusia's artisanal map. It is a land of **potters**, **ceramicists**, renowned **luthiers**, such as the guitar makers of Granada; marble artisans (Macaet-Almería) and leather artisans, such as the creators of Córdoba **cordovan** (soft leather) or **Valverde boots** (Huelva). Highlights include **Urbique** (Cádiz) which contains the largest concentration of artisanal leather workshops in Europe, and the city of **Córdoba**, a veritable jewellery emporium.

/05. Festivals

The festival calendar, packed full of internationally-recognised events, provides the best proof of the Andalusian people's extrovert and joyful nature, who are always keen to welcome visitors.

Celebrations in Andalusia are as varied as the region is itself. There's the **Cádiz Carnival** with its Music Group Competition at the Falla Theatre, declared an event of International Tourist Interest, which is swiftly followed by **Holy Week**, one of the traditions that provokes wholehearted enthusiasm in the locals. It has been declared an event of Tourist Interest throughout Andalusia. The drums and the fragrance of burning incense are soon replaced by the music, fiery dresses and lanterns of the fairs, such as the one in **Málaga** or **Sevilla's** world-famous **Fair of April**. The **May Crosses** festival, **Moors and Christians** festival, pilgrimages to honour patron saints, festivals to celebrate harvests, such as the wine harvest... these are all part of the entertainment on offer in the region. The **Courtyards Festival** in **Córdoba**, declared **UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage**, deserves a special mention, as do the popular pilgrimages of the **Virgen de la Cabeza** in **Andújar (Jaén)** and **El Rocío** in **Almonte (Huelva)**.

For more
information on
Andalusia's
festivals



Culture in



Grottos and caves

There is a whole underground world to be explored, shaped by stone and the passage of time.

Gruta de las Maravillas (Arcena, Huelva), Cueva del Tajo de las Figuras (Benalup-Casas Viejas, Cádiz), Cueva de la Pileta (Benaolán, Málaga), Ardales (Ardales, Málaga), Cueva del Tesoro (Rincón de la Victoria, Málaga), Cueva de Nerja (Nerja, Málaga), Cueva del Agua (Iznalloz, Granada), Cueva de las Ventanas (Piñar, Granada), Cuevas de Sorbas (Sorbas, Almería), Cueva de los Letreros (Vélez Blanco, Almería), Cueva de Ambrosio (Vélez Blanco y María, Almería), Cueva del Agua (Quesada, Jaén), Cueva de los Murciélagos (Zuheros, Córdoba) and Cueva del Yeso (Baena).

Megalithic Andalusia

These "large stones" allow us to go thousands of years back in time to the primitive populations of the Copper Age .

Gorafe Megalithic Park (Gorafe, Granada), Peña de los Gitanos (Montefrío, Granada), Dolmens of Sierra Martilla (Loja, Granada), Dolmens of Antequera (Antequera, Málaga), Dolmens of Tomillos (Alcalá del Valle, Cádiz), Dolmens of El Charcón (El Gaster, Cádiz), Alberte Dolmen (Villamartín, Cádiz), Dolmens of Valencina de la Concepción (Valencina de la Concepción, Sevilla), Dolmens of El Pozuelo (Zalamea la Real, Huelva) and the Soto Dolmen (Trigueros, Huelva).

Journey back to the Iberian Era

www.viajea tiempo delosiberos.com

The extraordinary archaeological heritage left behind by Iberian culture in the Jaén province is the only heritage of its kind in the world.

Jaén Iberian Museum, Oppidum of Puente Tablas (Jaén), Heroic Sanctuary of El Pajarillo (Huelma), Toya tomb chamber (Peal de Becerro), hypogean tomb in Hornos (Peal de Becerro), Cueva de la Lobera (Castellar), Cyclopean Wall (Ibros), City of Cástulo (Linares), Linares Archaeological Museum and Cerrillo Blanco (Porcuna). Other suggestions: Tíjuri (Gálera) and Basti (Baza), both in the Granada province; and Torreparedones (Baena and Castro del Río), in the province of Córdoba.

Roman Andalusia Route

www.beticaromana.org

Running through the most southerly province of Roman Hispania, the route spans the territories that the ancient Roman road, the Via Augusta, passed through.

Marchena (Sevilla), Osuna (Sevilla), Puente Genil (Córdoba), Almedinilla (Córdoba), Montoro (Córdoba), Córdoba, Almodóvar del Río (Córdoba), Écija (Sevilla), La Luisiana (Sevilla), Carmona (Sevilla), Santiponce (Sevilla), Jerez de la Frontera (Cádiz), Cádiz and Tarifa (Cádiz).

Jewish Quarters

www.redjuderias.org

A route comprising the main Jewish Quarters in Andalusia, providing a taste of the artistic and cultural legacy left by the Sephardic Jews. Sevilla, Córdoba, Lucena (Córdoba) and Jaén.

The Legacy of Al-Andalus

www.legadoandalusi.es

A journey along the trails that connected the Kingdom of Granada with the rest of Andalusia, Murcia and Portugal, and that were used by romantic travellers in times gone by.

CALIPHATE ROUTE: *Córdoba:* Córdoba, Espejo, Castro del Río, Baena, Zuheros, Luque, Fernán Núñez, Montemayor, Montilla, Aguilar de la Frontera, Lucena, Cabra, Priego de Córdoba, Carcabuey, Alcaudete, Castillo de Locubín, Alcalá la Real. *Granada:* Pinos Puente, Gúevéjar, Moclín, Colomera, Cogollos Vega, Alfácar, Viznar and Granada.

WASHINGTON IRVING ROUTE: *Sevilla:* Sevilla, Alcalá de Guadaira, Carmona, Marchena, Arahal, Écija, Osuna, Estepa and La Roda de Andalucía. *Málaga:* Fuente de Piedra, Humilladero, Mollina, Antequera and Archidona. *Granada:* Loja, Huétor-Tájar, Moraleda de Zafayona, Alhama de Granada, Montefrío, Illora, Fuente Vaqueros, Chauchina, Santa Fe and Granada.

NASRID ROUTE: *Jaén:* Navas de Tolosa, La Carolina, Baños de la Encina, Bailén, Mengibar, Andújar, Arjona, Porcuna, Torredonjimeno, Martos, Torredecampo, Linares, Baeza, Úbeda, Jódar, Jimena, Mancha Real, Jaén, La Guardia de Jaén, Cambil and Huelma. *Granada:* Guadhortuna, Piñar, Iznalloz, Delfontes, Albolote, Maracena and Granada.

ALMORAVIDS AND ALMOHADS ROUTE: *Cádiz:* Cádiz, El Puerto de Santa María, Jerez de la Frontera, Arcos de la Frontera, Grazalema, Zahara de la Sierra, Algodonales, Olvera, Setenil de las Bodegas, Tarifa, Algeciras, Medina Sidonia, Alcalá de los Gazules, Castellar de la Frontera and Jimena de la Frontera. *Málaga:* Gaucín, Casares, Algatocín, Benalauría, Benadid, Atajate, Ronda, Teba, Campillos, Vélez-Málaga, Alcaucín. *Granada:* Zafarraya, Alhama de Granada, La Malahá, Las Gabias and Granada.

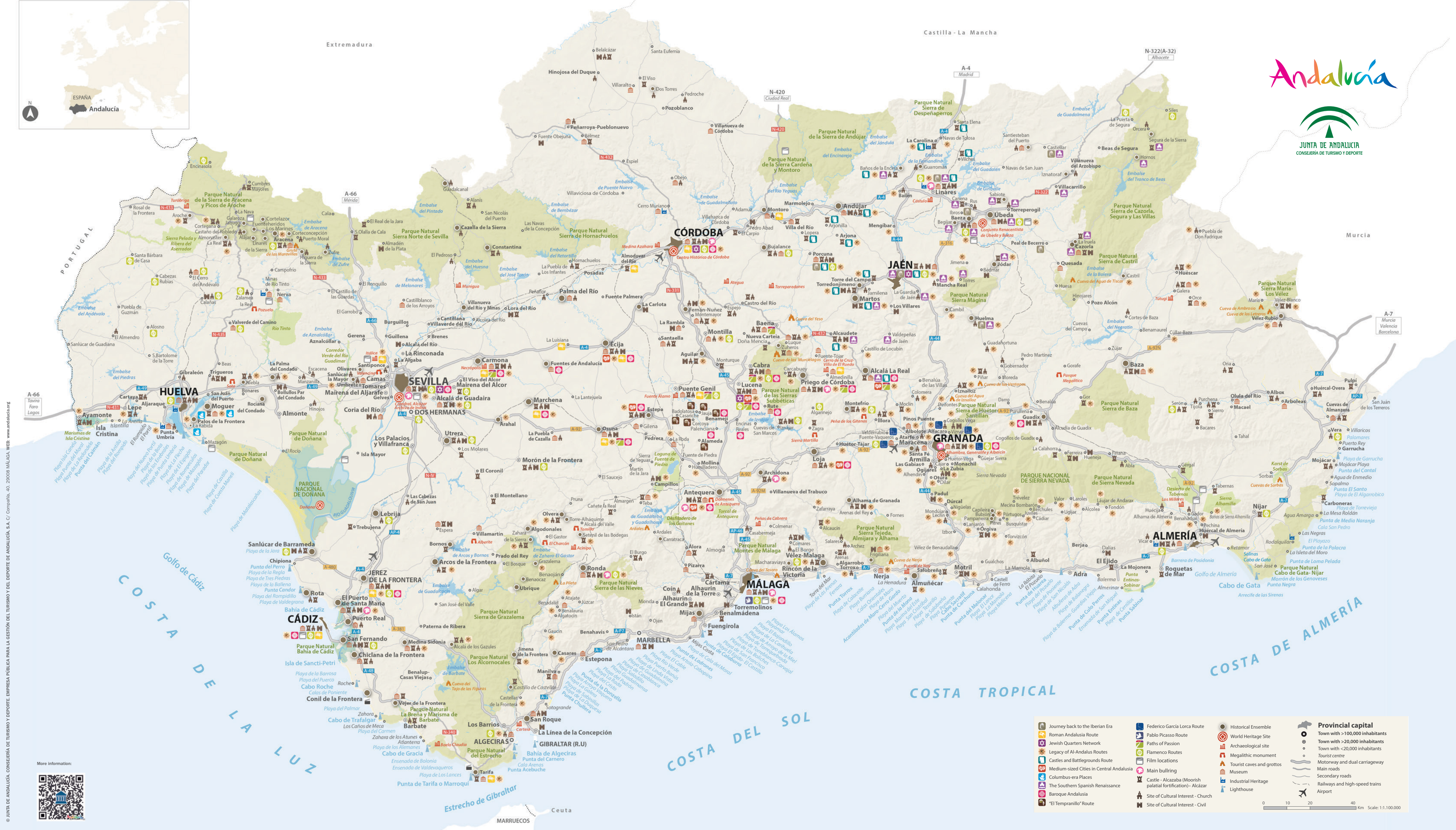
THE ALPUJARRAS ROUTE: *Granada:* Granada, Huétor-Vega, Cájlar, La Zubia, Gójar, Dílar, Otura, Dúrcal, Lanjarón, Órgiva, Torvizcón, Pampaneira, Capileira, Pitres, Pórtugos, Busquistar, Trevélez, Juviles, Bérchules, Cádiar, Mecina Bombarón, Válor, Ugijar, Laroles. *Almería:* Laujar de Andarax, Fondón, Alhama de Almería, Benahadux, Banos de Sierra Alhamilla, Pechina and Almería.

IBN AL-KHATIB ROUTE: *Almería:* Vélez-Rubio, Vélez-Blanco and María. *Granada:* Puebla de Don Fadrique, Huéscar, Castilí, Orce, Gálera, Cúllar, Baza, Gor, Guadix, Purullena, Diezma, Huétor de Santillán and Granada.

AL-IDRISI ROUTE: *Málaga:* Málaga, Torrox, Frigiliana, Nerja. *Granada:* Almuñécar, Salobreña, Motril, Vélez de Benaudalla, Lecrín, Mondújar, Nigüelas, Padul, Alhendín and Granada.

AL-MUTAMID ROUTE: *Huelva:* Ayamonte, Lepe, Huelva, La Rábida, Palos de la Frontera, Moguer, Niebla, La Palma del Condado, Cortegana, Archoe, Almonaster la Real, Arcena. *Sevilla:* Sanlúcar la Mayor, Santiponce and Sevilla.

GRANADA WALKING ROUTES: *Granada.*



Castles and Battlegrounds Route

www.castillosybatalias.com

A unique experience in the area with the most castles and fortresses in Europe: Jaén.

Castro Ferral Castle (Santa Elena), Navas de Tolosa Castle (La Carolina), Castles of Gírbales and Vilches (Vilches), Castles of Santa Eufemia and Tobernuela (Linares), Baños de la Encina Castle, City Walls of Andújar, Trovador Maeías Castle (Argonilla), Arjona Castle, Lobora Castle, Tower and City Walls of Boadill (Porcuna), El Berrucoe Castle (Torredecampo), Santa Catalina Castle (Jaén), Torredonjimeno Castle, Castles of La Villa and La Peña (Martos), Alcaudete Castle and La Mota Fortress (Alcalá la Real). Other suggestions: Montefrío, Illora, Moclín and the Alhambra (Granada).

Columbus-era Places

This route takes in the towns in Huelva that played an important role in one of the most significant events in history: the Discovery of the Americas.

Huelva: La Rábida (Palos de la Frontera), Palos de la Frontera and Moguer.

Medium-sized Cities in Central Andalusia

www.tuistoria.org

A unique cultural tour of six cities located in the heart of Andalusia.

Alcalá la Real (Jaén), Antequera (Málaga), Écija (Sevilla), Estepa (Sevilla), Loja (Granada) and Lucena (Córdoba).

The Southern Spanish Renaissance

A route that allows visitors to admire authentic masterpieces from the Renaissance era in Andalusia by exploring UNESCO World Heritage towns.

Jaén: Úbeda, Sabote, Torreperogil, Cazorla, Iruela, Hornos, Segura de la Sierra, Villacarrillo, Castellar, Baeza, Canena, Linares, Baños de la Encina, La Guardia de Jaén, Huelma, Torres, Mancha Real, Jaén, Martos, Alcaudete, Valdepeñas de Jaén, Alcalá la Real.

Other suggestions: Palace of Charles V (Granada).

Baroque Andalusia

The artistic explosion of the 17th and 18th centuries manifested themselves in the stunning Baroque façades of temples, mansions and ancestral homes.

Granada: Granada, Guadix, Loja, Sevilla, Carmona, Écija, Estepa, Fuentes de Andalucía, Marchena, Osuna, Sevilla, Málaga: Antequera, Málaga, Córdoba: Benamejí, Cabra, Córdoba, Encinas Reales, Lucena, Palenciana, Priego de Córdoba, Rute. *Cádiz:* Jerez, Cádiz, Jaén: Alcalá la Real.

Lands of José María “El Tempranillo”

www.rutadeltempranillo.es

Discover the places frequented by this famous bandit and his band of men. *Sevilla:* Badolatosa, Corcoya and Casariche. *Córdoba:* Benamejí and Jaúja (Lucena). *Málaga:* Alameda.

Andalusia, a film destination

www.andaluciafilm.com

The film world has been unable to resist the enormous potential that the Andalusian region offers as a cinematographic location and numerous films have been shot here.

Almería: The Home of Cinema (Almería), Oasys Theme Park and Fort Bravo/ Texas Hollywood (Tabernas) *Summer Zaim:* Málaga. *Captain Alatriste:* The Spanish Musketeer: Úbeda (Jaén), Baeza (Jaén), Tarifa and Conil de la Frontera (Cádiz), Sevilla and Santiponce (Sevilla). *The Heart of the Earth:* Sierra de Arcena and Río Tinto (Huelva). *Among Wolves:* Sierra Morena (Córdoba). *Marshland:* Sevilla: La Puebla del Río, Isla Mayor, the area around Veta la Palma and Baza de los Jerónimos.

Picassian Málaga

This route allows visitors to learn about the Málaga-born painter's family and artistic background during his early years, which were fundamental to the development of his work and character.

Málaga capital.

In the Footsteps of Lorca

The Author of The Gypsy Ballads and Poet in New York, it is easy to follow in the footsteps of Lorca on a tour that passes through the places that witnessed his birth and death in his hometown of Granada.

Federico García Lorca Birthplace Museum (Fuente Vaqueros), Federico García Lorca House Museum (Valderubio-Pinos Puente), Huerta de San Vicente House Museum (Granada), Federico García Lorca Park (Alfácar), Barranco de Vízjar.

Paths of Passion

www.caminosdepasion.com

A cultural route that takes in eight Andalusian towns of rich heritage and that all have one thing in common: Holy Week celebrations that have been declared an event of Tourist Interest of Andalusia.

Jaén: Alcalá la Real. *Córdoba:* Baena, Cabra, Lucena, Priego de Córdoba and Puente Genil. *Sevilla:* Carmona and Osuna.

Flamenco Territory

www.juntadeandalucia.es/cultura/iaf

To learn first-hand about the art of flamenco, there is nothing better than exploring the routes that trace back to its very beginnings. **SEVILLA, A RIVER OF FLAMENCO:** Sevilla capital.

BAJANÍ (FLAMENCO GUITAR) ROUTE: Cádiz: Algeciras, San Fernando, Jerez de la Frontera, Sanlúcar de Barrameda and Morón de la Frontera.

IN THE FOOTSTEPS OF ANTONIO CHACÓN: Málaga: Málaga and Vélez-Málaga. Granada: Granada, Fuente Vaqueros, Montefrío, Algarinejo and Iznájar.

CAYETANO ROUTE: Abandolao Song Forms. Córdoba: Bujalance, Puente Genil, Lucena, Cabra and Córdoba.

THE THREE-FOUR TIME ROUTE: The Basic Song Forms. Sevilla: Sevilla, Mairena del Alcor, Alcalá de Guadaira, Dos Hermanas, Utrera, Las Cabezas de San Juan, Lebrija. Cádiz: Jerez de la Frontera and Cádiz.

THE FANDANGO ROUTE: Huelva: Huelva, Alosno, Cabezas Rubias, Santa Bárbara, Encinasola, Almonaster La Real, El Cerro del Andévalo, Calañas, Valverde del Camino, Zalamea La Real, Arcena.

MINING ROUTE: Almería: Paterna del Río, Laujar de Andarax, Adra, Aguadulce, Almería, Níjar, Vera, Serón. Jaén: Siles, La Puerta de Segura, Úbeda, Baeza, Linares, Andújar, Jaén.