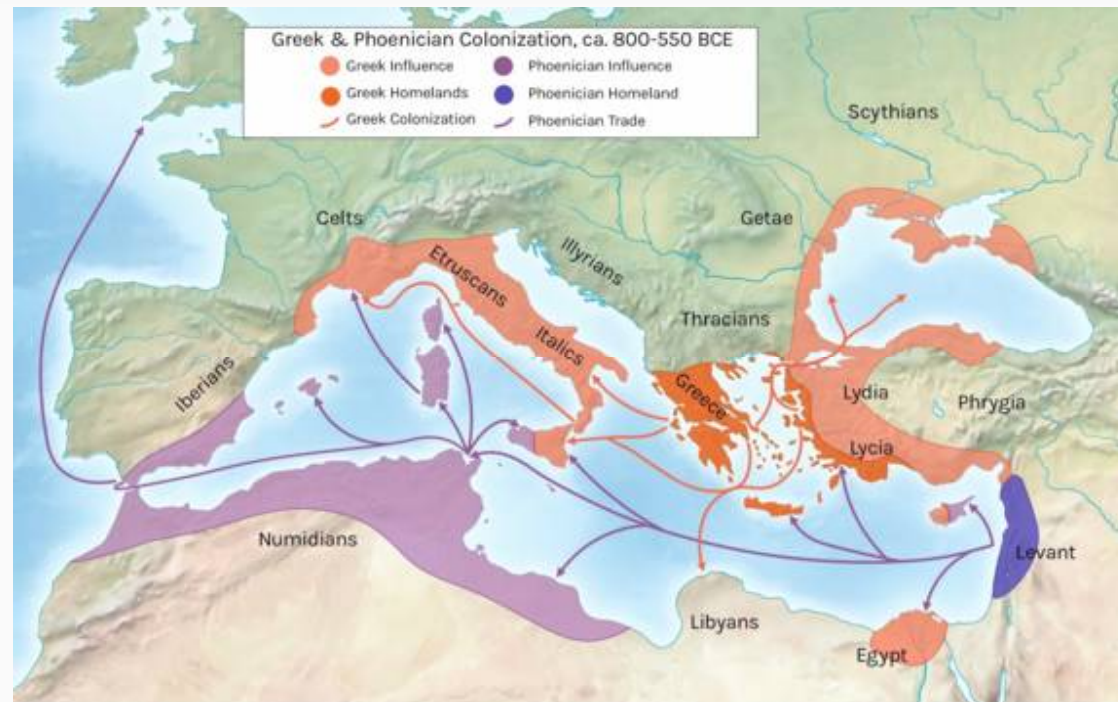


Malaga

History and Attractions

History

How Malaga came to be?





Malaga was first colonized by PHOENICIANS in 1000 B.C.

P. came from the east of the mediterranean sea, todays Syria, Lebanon and Israel. When they reached Spain they settled along the coast, near GUADALHORCE river and Gibralfaro hill. The city slowly became important commercial centre, because the land was rich in salt, silver and copper. Around 550 BC Carthaginians atatched and took over Malaga, however they were driven out by Romans in 218 BC. Under the Romans, Malaga witnessed a cultural and economic revolution as the Roman theatre and the port of Malaga was constructed.

After the fall of The Roman Empire, Malaga was attacked by the Visigoth tribes. They didn't dominate Malaga for long though, because in 711 from north of the Africa came Moors, and they conquered almost the entire country in just 11 yrs. Moors ruled Spain (Al-Andalus) for a long time, because of that they left behind many historical structures and greatly infuenced the culture. In 722 Christians started what's called "La Reconquista". They managed to reconquer Spain in 800 yrs. It ended in 1492, the same year Columbus discovered America.

Atarazanas Market





ATARAZANAS MARKET

Ten budynek jest głównym rynkiem miasta i nazywa się targiem Atarazanas. Jak widać, struktura jest trochę wyjątkowa i nie wygląda na normalny rynek, prawda? Musicie wiedzieć, że wcześniej była to muzułmańska stocznia. Główna brama jest oryginalną z okresu muzułmańskiego, gdzie można zobaczyć również tarcze królestwa Nazari, które można znaleźć również w Granadzie; później w XIX wieku, kiedy miasto zaczęło się zmieniać, dodali tu te dwie struktury, które przypominają dworce kolejowe z tamtego okresu. Z tyłu znajduje się również witraż z XIX wieku, który przedstawia niektóre zabytki miasta.

Ale dlaczego dawna stocznia znajduje się kilka kilometrów od portu?

Ten budynek rzeczywiście kiedyś stał nad brzegiem morza, lecz ok. 120 lat temu władze miasta postanowiły przesunąć linię brzegową o 2 km. Powodem tego był niski poziom morza, więc ciężko było doprowadzać statki do stoczni. Można więc powiedzieć, że 35% Malagi jest sztuczne!

Plaza del Obispo
and
Málaga Cathedral

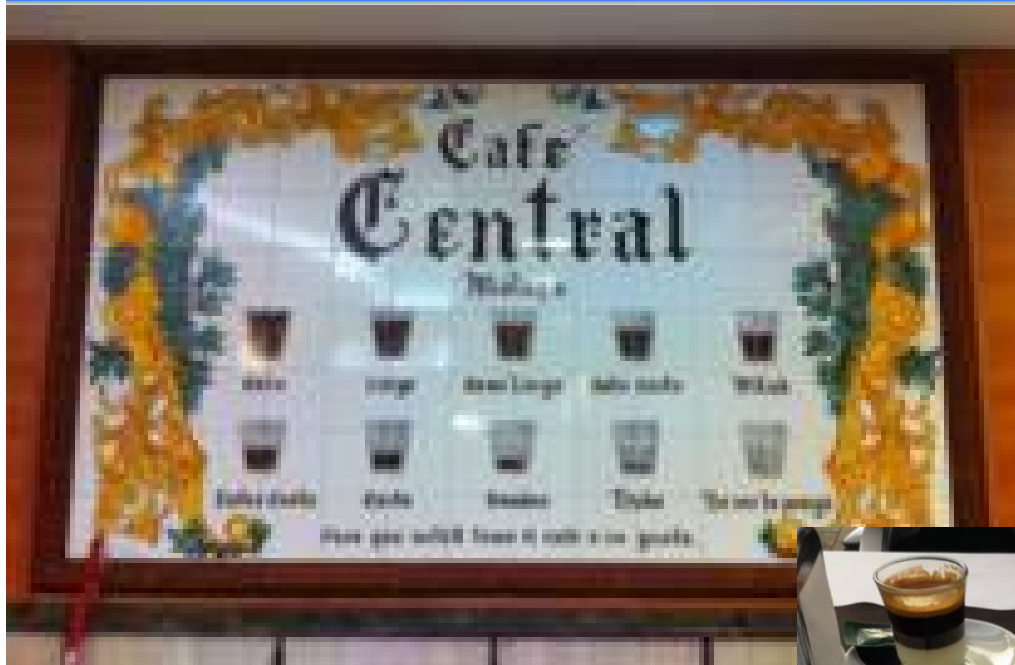




This place is called Plaza del Obispo which means Bishop Square. That's because the bishop of Malaga lives in this palace here on the 3rd floor, meanwhile at the 1st floor there's a museum. And since the bishop is here, the main cathedral of Malaga is right next to it.

This cathedral before was a mosque. When Christians arrived here they decided they will change all the mosques into churches. The full name of this cathedral is "Santa Iglesia Catedral Basílica de la Encarnación", but nobody calls it that. If you were to ask anyone in Malaga about it's name, they'll say it's called "La Manquita" which means one-armed lady. If you look here you can see a beautiful tower, that is the second tallest here in Andalusia, after the Giralda in Sevilla. But there isn't one on the other side. But why didn't they finish the cathedral? Part of the money went to make roads from here to Antequera and Ronda. The other part went to help USA during the Independence War with UK. That's because Bernardo De Galves, viceroy of Spanish Louisiana, and a close friend of George Washington was born in Malaga. For this reason Washington asked him for the money. As thanks for the money, the US gave the city a present - a plaque at the bottom of the tower with "thanks for the help with the independence war" written in English and Spanish.

Café Central



Malaga to jedyne miasto w Hiszpanii, gdzie kawę można zamówić aż na 9 sposobów. A to wszystko za sprawą jednej z najpopularniejszych i najstarszych kawiarni znajdującej się na Plaza de la Constitucion - Cafe Central. Wszystko zaczęło się w 1954r, kiedy to trzy kawiarnie Swiss Cafe, Cafe Central i Cafe Munich połączyły się tworząc Cafe Central, jaką znamy dziś, a jej właściciel D. Jose Prado stworzył oryginalny sposób podawania kawy, oparty na systemie miar. Za miarę stanowił palec, bowiem mieszkańcy bardzo często zamawiając kawę posługiwali się andaluzyjskim wyrażeniem "un dedo de café", co werbalizowało ilość kawy na wysokość jednego palca. Powodowało to nie lada zamieszanie, co zainspirowało D. Jose Prado do ujednoczenia systemu opartego na gustach swoich klientów i stworzenia unikatowej możliwości zamawiania kawy. Dzięki temu do dziś, zgodnie z wywieszonym instruktorem, możemy napić się kawy w niespotykany gdziekolwiek indziej sposób.

A tak należy rozumieć te nazwy:

Solo: kawa czarna bez dodatku mleka

Largo: szklanka kawy z kilkoma kroplami mleka - super mocna

Semi Largo: czarna kawa plus 1/4 szklanki mleka - mocna

Solo Corto: espresso

Mitad: połowa szklanki kawy, połowa mleka

Entrecorto: 1/4 szklanki kawy plus mleko

Corto: prawie połowa szklanki kawy

Sombra: 20% kawy plus mleko

Nube: o szklanka gorącego mleka i 10% kawy

Alcazaba Fortress





This is one of the most characteristic points of Malaga built on the site of Roman fortifications, whose name comes from the Arabic "al.-qasbah", which means citadel.

Towering over the Teatro Romano, Alcazaba, it is the best preserved Moorish fortress in Spain. Its current appearance is the result of a long historical process from Arab times, to the renovations that started in 1933 and which continue to this day. Unfortunately, its current area of 15,000 square meters does not reach even half of what it had in its heyday, as evidenced by the historical plans found.

This Moorish fortress was built in 756-780, during the reign of Abd-al-Rahman the First, to defend the city from pirates due to its ideal location. Then, in the years 1057-1063, the Sultan of Granada Badis Al-Ziri took over the renovations, while defensive walls that connect the Alcazaba with Gibralfaro Castle were built by the ruler Nasrid Yusuf the First in 14th century. When Malaga became the capital of an independent kingdom in 16th century, the fortress was expanded with double defensive walls, reinforced with a hundreds of towers.

Thanks to numerous reconstructions, this palace was home to many Moorish rulers, and after the Christian conquest, the residence was also used by the Catholic Kings.

Alcazaba hides in its interiors numerous fields, patios and gardens along with with an irrigation system, as well as Torre del Cristo (Tower of Christ), which for years served as a chapel, or Plaza de Armas (Square of Arms) constituting a vantage point to the coast. In the palace chambers you can also find an archaeological museum, with ceramics found in the Alcazaba as well as Arabic, Roman and Phoenician products.