

The background image shows a courtyard with two prominent arches at the top, each filled with intricate, golden-brown geometric and floral carvings. Below the arches, a large, dark green tree stands in the center. The walls are decorated with colorful mosaic tiles in geometric patterns. A person is visible in the distance, walking through the courtyard. The overall scene is bright and sunny, with shadows cast on the ground.

# INFLUENCES OF AL-ANDALUS IN PRESENT DAYS:

## Architecture

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# INTRODUCTION



The trace that al-Andalus left is, without a doubt, one of the most significant and appreciated within the enormous historical heritage that Spain has. Seven hundred years of Muslim domination today remain alive in its great architectural monuments. Mosques, palaces and fortresses are the best representatives of the Andalusian legacy, authentic Islamic architectural works that were born to stay and be part of the Hispanic culture.

# La Alhambra de Granada

The Nasrid Kingdom of Granada, the last Muslim state on the Iberian Peninsula, left one of the most important and best-preserved monuments in the Arab world: The Alhambra.







Few buildings can boast of such beauty as the set of Nasrid Palaces, especially the Court of the Myrtles and the Patio of the Lions.

Getting lost among the hidden corners of the Generalife gardens and relaxing with the sound of its fountains can achieve the status of a religious experience.

# La Giralda de Sevilla

The Giralda is one of the great Arab heritages of Seville. It is full of different architectural styles of the cultures that inhabited the city. It was for hundreds of years the tallest building in Spain and one of the closest to the sky in Europe.





# La Mezquita de Córdoba

The Mosque of Córdoba is the most important Islamic monument in the western world and one of the most important constructions of all Muslim architecture.

Due to the historical value and the artistic wealth that it possesses, it has been declared a World Heritage Site.





# Medina Azahara, Córdoba

Medina Azahara is a Muslim monument that dates from the heyday of Al-Andalus, the Caliphate of Córdoba, when this capital was the most advanced in Europe.

Today, this archaeological site is declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO.





## Palacio de la Aljafería de Zaragoza

The Aljafería of Zaragoza was built in the 11th century as a recreational palace for the Muslim kings who ruled the Sarakusta taifa.

Some centuries later the kings of the Crown of Aragon also resided there.



# Real Alcázar de Sevilla

The Real Alcázar of Seville is a walled palace complex built in different historical stages.

It is the residence of the members of the Spanish royal family when they visit Seville. This makes it the oldest royal palace in use in Europe.



## Baños árabes de Ronda, Málaga



The chronology of the Arab Baths of Ronda dates back to the 13th-14th centuries AD, being structured in three fundamental areas, following the Roman model: cold, warm and hot bath rooms, as well as the boiler room and the reception.



# Alcazaba de Almería

It was in the year 955 when the first Caliph of Al-Andalus, Abd al-Rahman III, had the Alcazaba built on the remains of a previous fortress.

This fortress has been the setting for more than thirty films, including *Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade*.





## Mezquita de Almonaster la Real

Although this monument is less striking than the previously mentioned buildings, it has a special value, as it is the only rural mosque in Spain that has survived almost intact to these days. The ravages of time have not conquered this unique monument, which stands out for its austerity.





We hope you liked it and see you soon!

