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Sevilla 2023





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Plan miasta





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Basilica La Macarena



Basilica La Macarena - this temple was built in 1418 and is one of the most beautiful buildings in the city. It houses the famous 17th century sculpture of Our Lady of Hope - the patron saint of bullfighters, called La Macarena. Next to the basilica there is a museum known throughout Andalusia, which displays the robes of the Virgin Mary, as well as the clothes used during Holy Week.



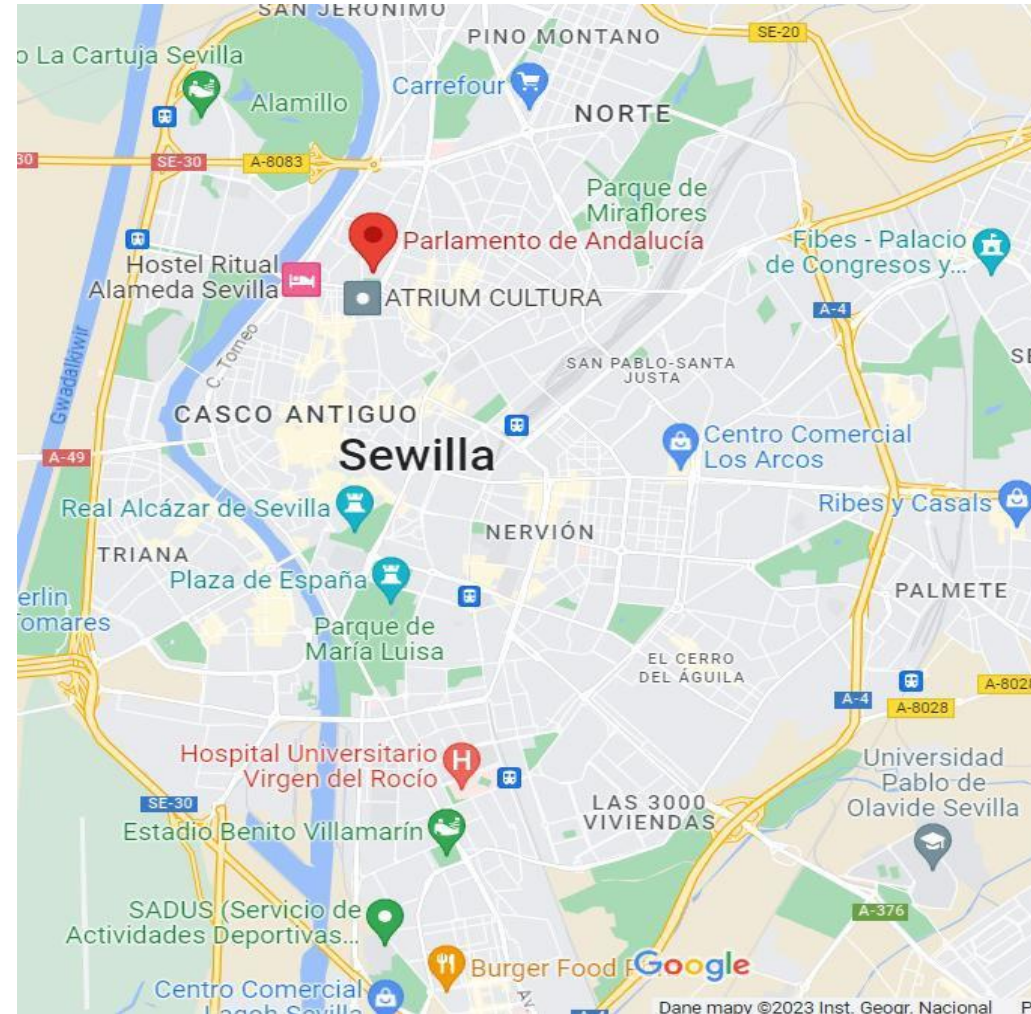


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Parlament i fabryka cygar



The parliament in Andalusia was established on January 11, 1982. It is the second largest community in Spain and the most numerous populated. Located in Seville. Andalusia is the home of flamenco dance. It is a beautiful building.

During the period of its greatest development, the factory employed thousands of women making cigars from tobacco leaves. The complex consisted of many halls, granaries, on the terraces of which tobacco leaves were laid out before being dried in special ovens.



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Główne archiwum Indii



Created in 1785 by the will of the King of Spain, Charles III, in order to gather in one place documents about the Spanish colonies, so far scattered in three cities: Simancas, Cadiz and Seville. The Seville Stock Exchange was chosen as the seat of the archive, built in the years 1584-1598 during the reign of Philip II by Juan de Mijares, according to the plans of Juan de Herrera. The archive still exists today. There were two arguments in favor of creating a new archive. First, the overflow of the Central Archives in Simancas, the central archives of the Crown. On the other hand, in line with the spirit of the Enlightenment, there is a need to describe the history of the conquest and Spanish colonization, which would be a response to non-Spanish attempts to tackle this topic.

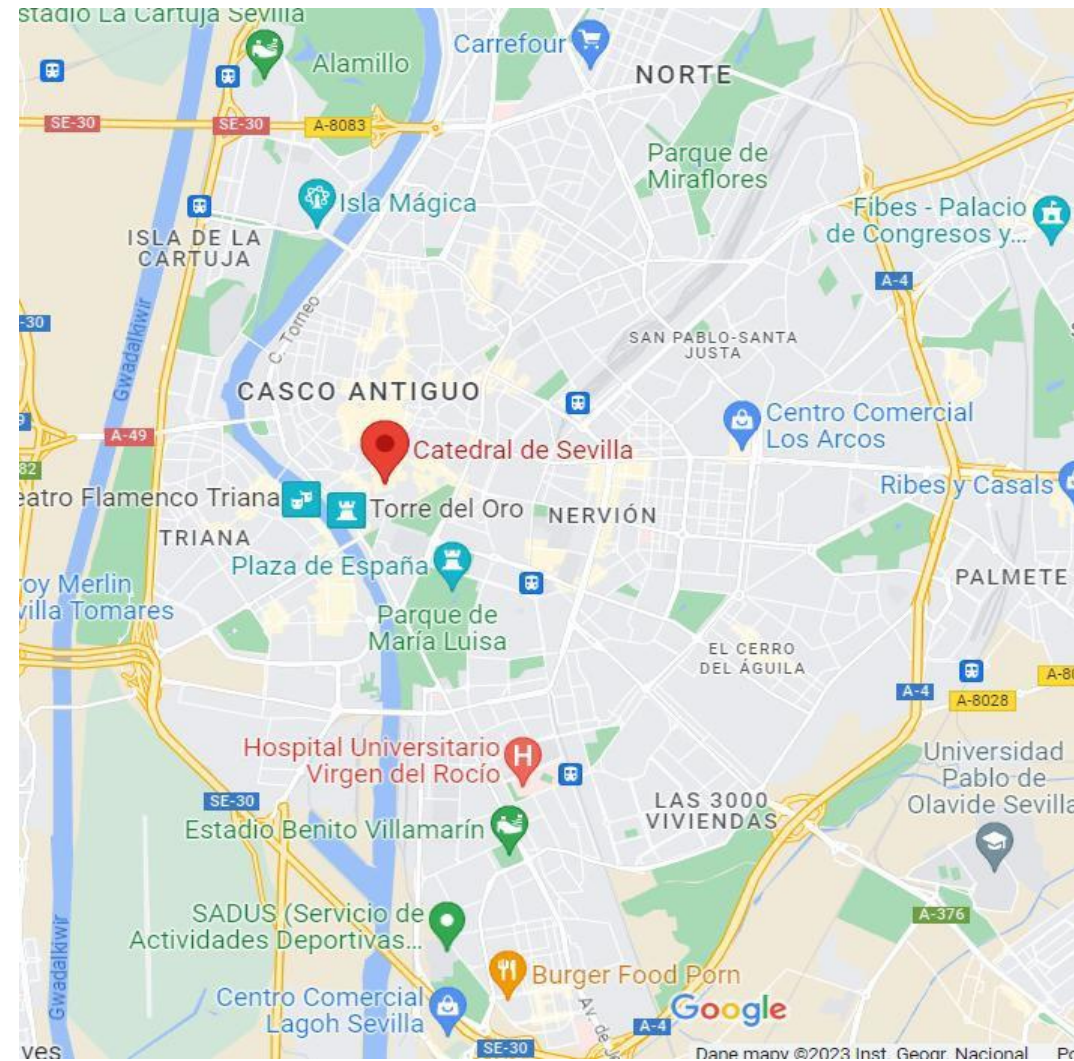


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Katedra NMP



The Cathedral Saint Mary of the See (Catedral de Santa María de la Sede de Sevilla) is the largest Gothic cathedral in the world. It was built in the twelfth century. This building was initially a mosque. In the thirteenth century, king Fernando III El Santo changed it into a church. There are buried Christopher Columbus and Diego Colon. Architects who designed this building are Juan Gil de Hontañón and Juan de Castillo. The interior is very richly decorated, three tons of gold were used for this.

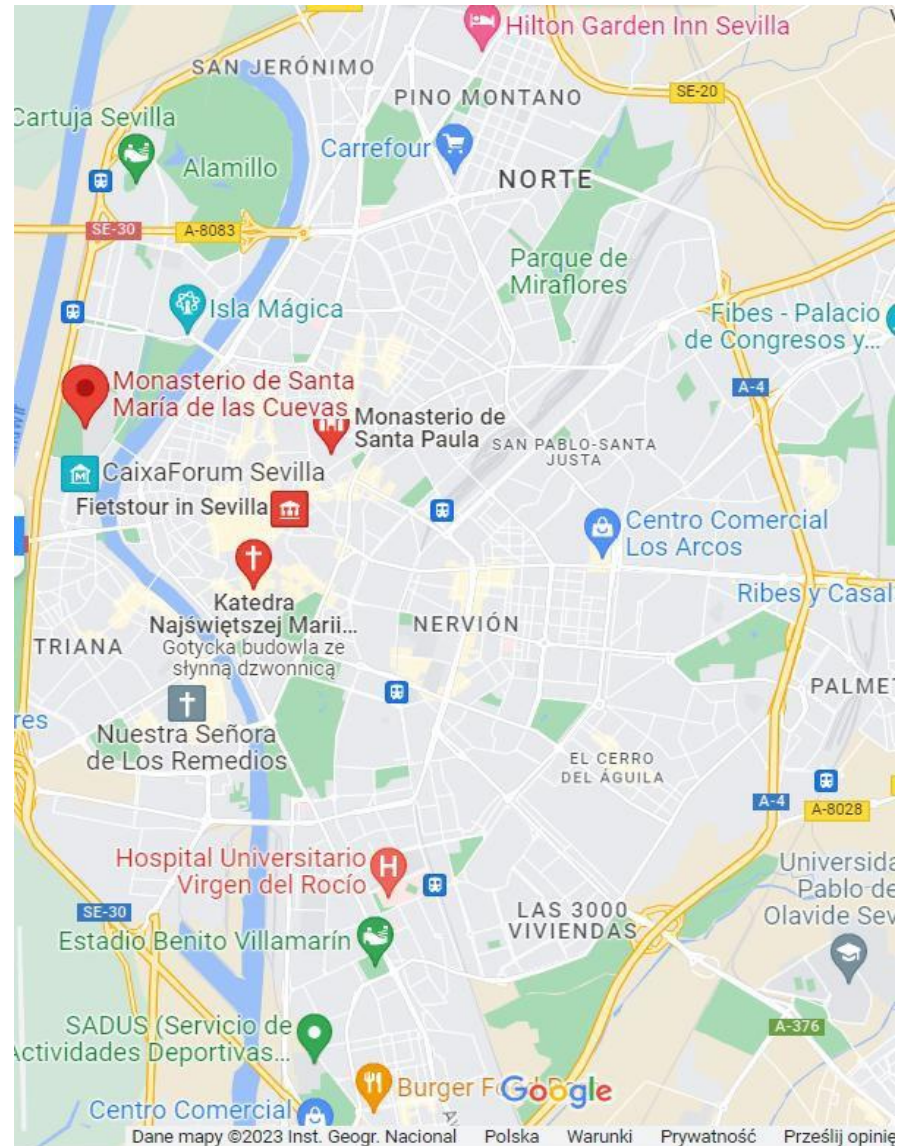


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Klasztor Kartuzów

The legendary origins of the historic monastery date back to the 13th century, and a Franciscan order was founded here in the 15th century. A few centuries later, the site was used as a pottery factory. Today, the monastery is home to the Andalusian Center for Contemporary Art with permanent collections and temporary exhibitions





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Setas de Sevilla

Setas de Sevilla is the world's largest wooden structure, offering great views of the city, the cathedral and the old quarter

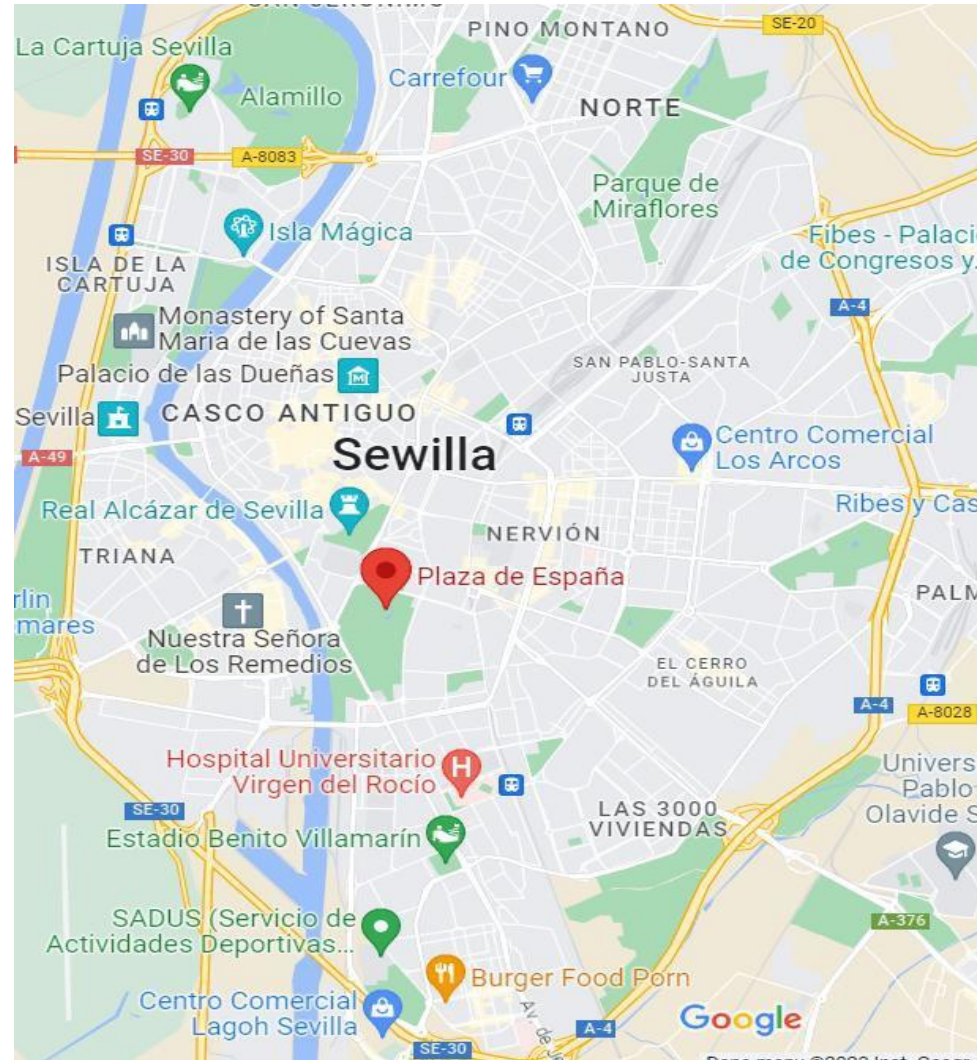


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Plac Hiszpański

The Spanish Square was taped in the first half of the 20th century (1928) and is part of the stunning Maria Luisa Park. The walls of the building are decorated with hand-painted tiles (azulejos). Which show the coats of arms and achievements of the 48 provinces. The heart of the square are the beautiful four bridges symbolizing the historic lands of Spain: Castile, Navarra, Aragon and Leon. A water canal flows under them, along which tourists sail by boats.

The author of the complex is the architect Aníbal Gonzalez.



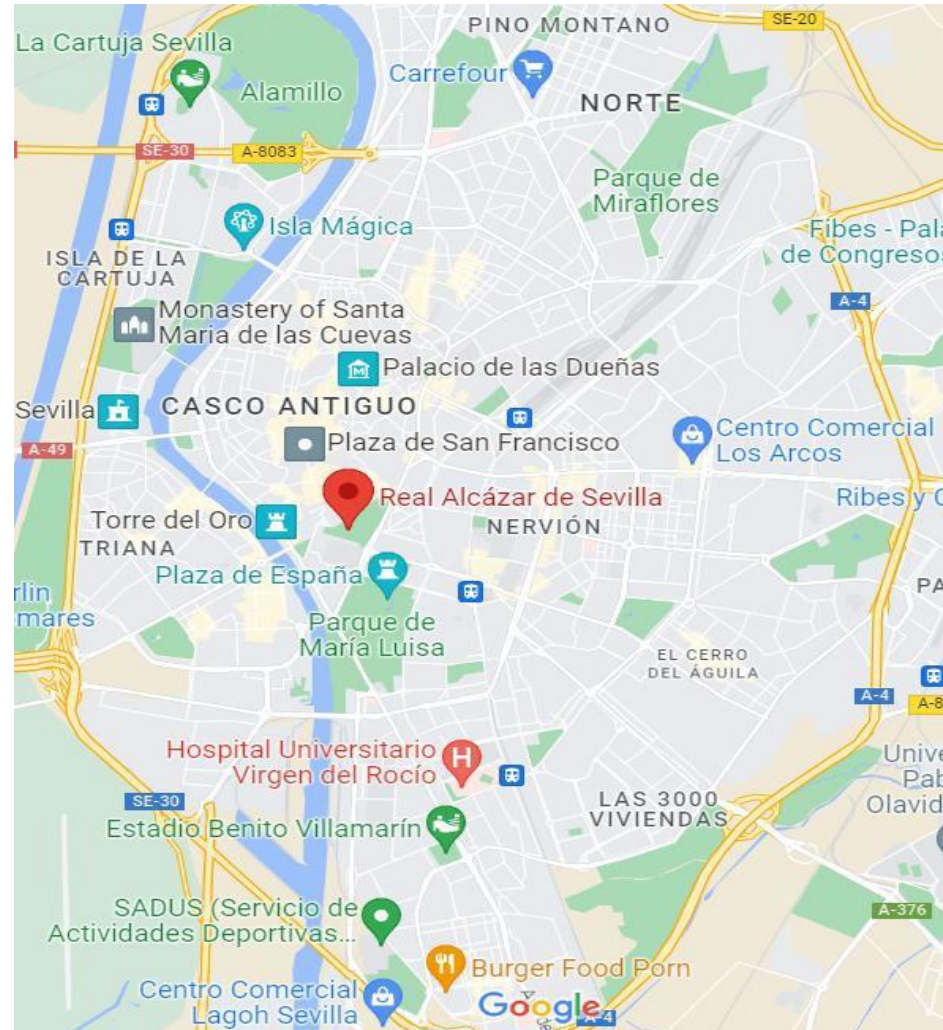


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Pałac Alcazar



the royal palace, which dates back to the 11th century, when representatives of the Cordoban Caliphate resided here. Expanded in the years 1350-1369 by Peter I the Cruel in the Mudéjar style. Later kings continued to expand, adapting the residence to their own needs. It was here that decisions were made to send an expedition, e.g. Ferdinand Magellan, here Christopher Columbus was received by Isabella of Castile and Ferdinand of Aragon after a trip to America. The building contains many halls, patios and palace gardens.

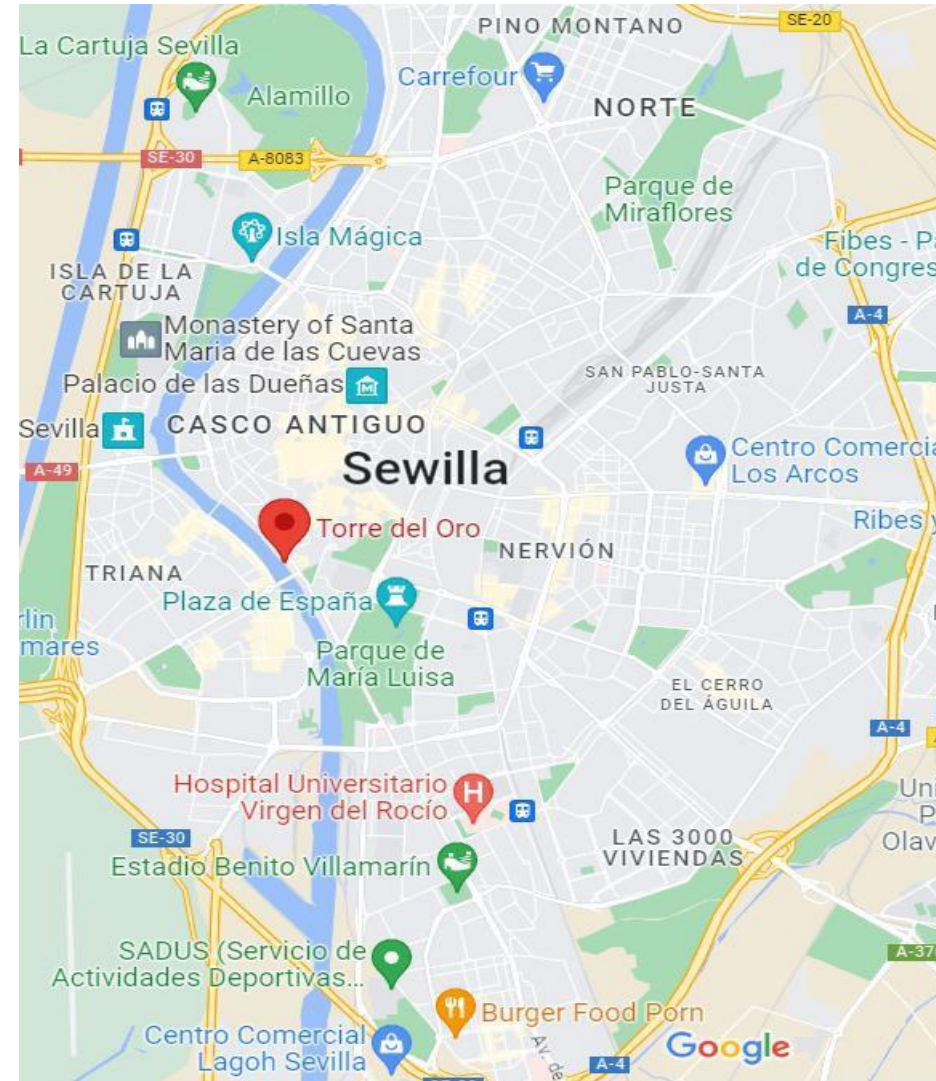


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Torro del oro- złota wieża

Tower of Gold is one of the 166 towers of the ramparts that lead to the Alcazar Palace. It was erected by the Almohad Caliphate in order to control access to Seville via the Guadalquivir River. Constructed in the 13th century, the tower served as a prison during the Middle Ages. Its name comes from the golden shine it projected on the river, due to its building materials (a mixture of mortar, lime and pressed hay).

