



HALL

1

Diversity of Landscapes

This room serves both as an introduction area to the museum and a thematic exhibition. It features general aspects of the history of Andalusia and is also devoted to the origins of Andalusian soil and its setting as a natural environment transformed by humans over the centuries.



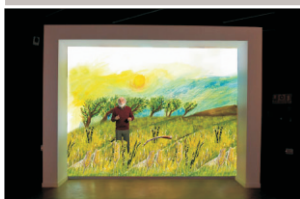
ATLAS

Audiovisual atlas of Andalusia: Select a historical or geographical approach.
Discover Andalusia: Find your town.
Virtual Flight: See Andalusia from the sky.



TIMELINE

It features the landscapes and physical backdrop of Andalusians' culture and history.



WINDOWS OF HISTORY

- Ancient and recent prehistory
- Protohistory and the Iberians
- Roman Andalusia
- Late Empire and Visigoths
- Islamic Conquest
- Christian Conquest and the Nasrid Kingdom
- Andalusia in the 16th-17th century
- Andalusia in the 18th century
- Andalusia in the 19th century
- Andalusia in the 19th-20th century



FIGURES OF HISTORY

PEASANT

- Peasant from Los Millares, Almería (ca. 3000 BCE)
- Tenant farmer of a vila near Celti, Peñaflor (2nd century)
- Peasant of a *alquería* near Niebla, Huelva (11th century)
- Peasant of Castile, Seville (13th century)
- Juan de Vizarrón Araníbar, a harvester from El Puerto de Santa María (1735)
- Labourer, Lebrija (1885)
- Smallholder of a cooperative, Los Pedroches (2009)

PERSON OF RELIGION

- Shaman of the La Pileta Cave, Málaga (15000 BCE)
- Priestess from Abdera, Adra (95)
- Ibn Qasi, Muladi from Silves (1145)
- Priest from a border town, Jaén (14th century)
- Dominican friar, Seville (17th century)
- Parish priest of a village in Las Alpujarras (1871)
- Salesian teacher, Seville (2009)

FOREIGNER

- Homo Sapiens Sapiens hunter, Sierra de las Nieves (ca. 30000 BCE)
- Phoenician trader, Málaga (7th century BCE)
- Ibn Hawqal, traveller from the East (10th century)
- Genoese cloth merchant, Seville (15th century)
- Genoese banker, Seville (17th century)
- Richard Ford, English traveller (1833)
- Latin American immigrant, Huelva (2009)

RULER

- Member of the Argaric aristocratic elite, Almería (ca. 2000 BCE)
- Hadrian, Roman Emperor, Italica (122)
- Al-Mutamid, king of the Taifa of Seville (1079)
- Rodrigo Ponce de León, Duke of Cadiz, third Count of Arcos (1490)
- Pablo de Olavide, Intendent of Seville (1802)
- Juan de Dios Álvarez Mendizábal, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Chiclana de la Frontera (1850)
- The Andalusian people (2009)



SHOWCASES

- Working the land
- Livestock control
- Ceramics for animals
- Hunting without guns



LAYERS OF MEMORY

The Andalusian territory owes its great diversity to its long geological history and the fact that it straddles two seas, two continents and two climate zones. The geological and biological diversity of Andalusia's natural environment are illustrated in the large model table, always interwoven with human action in all its forms: economic exploitation, environmental regulation and protection as well as contaminating or destructive actions.

Our landscape cannot be understood without taking into account man's long-standing impact on the environment. In order to harness the earth's resources, man has caused changes to the environment, resulting in man-made landscapes both in the interior and on the coast.

The major aspects of the Andalusian physical-environmental system illustrated are geographical relief, water, soil and biodiversity. The contents are reflected on a symbolic map of Andalusia marked by the three relief units that give it its characteristic shape.

SIERRA MORENA

This mountain range stretches along the north of Andalusia, or the northernmost half of the provinces of Huelva, Seville, Córdoba and Jaén. The features of the Sierra Morena are more worn and its contours are less rugged than the other Andalusian mountain ranges. This is due both to its greater geological antiquity and its geological make-up. Pasture land is the most distinctive feature of the Sierra Morena landscape, and the forms of exploitation best adapted to take advantage of this mountain terrain are agriculture and cattle farming.

THE GUADALQUIVIR BASIN

It was formed 65 million years ago by a process whereby sediments built up in an inland sea, a process which is still active in the marshes. Its landscape is sculpted with a gentle relief of mountains and hills. Human uses in this area can be summarised as large irrigated fields and rice paddies in the marshes, expanding olive plantations in the south and in the interior, rainfed fields and landscapes dotted with farmsteads and traditional vineyard enclaves.

BAETIC MOUNTAIN RANGES

Of Alpine origin, they emerged 30 million years ago, therefore not that long ago, really. Given the relatively shorter erosion time, its topography is more abrupt, with a predominance of interior depressions. This geographic feature occupies the greatest land mass in Andalusia. Worth highlighting also is its huge expansion and its tremendously complex soils, vegetation, agricultural landscapes, settlements, and so on. All this makes this area an incomparable mosaic which enriches the attractive diversity of Andalusia.



LANDSCAPES OF MEMORY

The visual images on the large audiovisual panel in this hall aim to convey the richness and natural diversity of Andalusia. It follows the flow of the four seasons, creating landscapes that weave together nature, textures, colours and human activities.

HALL 2

Land and Cities



As focal points of economic and social interchange, cities act as the lens through which these aspects of our history are explored.



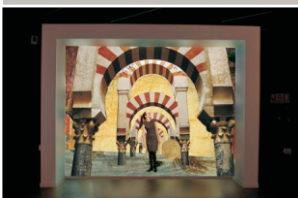
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TIMELINE

This room's timeline highlights the main population centres, events related with population movements and migrations, social structure, social conflicts, trade contacts and routes, the introduction of currency, crafts and industry, banking, etc.



WINDOWS OF HISTORY

- First Andalusian societies
- First footprints of urbanism in Andalusia
- The influence of the East: History Begins
- Roman agriculture and mining in Andalusia
- Al-Andalus, an urban and commercial society
- The economics of war and repopulation
- The American impact
- New ideas for old problems
- Economic liberalism and peasant movements
- A land of emigrants becomes a host country



FIGURES OF HISTORY

PEASANT

- Peasant from Los Millares, Almería (ca. 3000 BCE)
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- The Andalusian people (2009)

ARTISAN-LABOURER

- Salutrean carver of La Motilla Cave, Jerez (ca. 18000 BCE)
- Apprentice to a Tartessian goldsmith, Lora del Río (7th century BCE)
- Nasrid glazier, Málaga (14th century)
- Artisan weaver of wollen rags, Seville (14th century)
- Silk weaver, Granada (1574)
- Miner from Riotinto, Huelva (1914)
- Worker at Intelhorce, Málaga (1986)

SAILOR

- Boatman from *Lacus Ligustinus*, Lebrija (ca. 3000 BCE)
- Iberian mercenary (238 BCE)
- Ibn Rumahis, Caliph Fleet Admiral, Almería (985)
- Alfonso Jofré Tenorio, Admiral of Castile, Seville (1340)
- Vicente Yáñez Pinzón, discoverer, Palos de la Frontera (1501)
- Antonio López y López, founder of Cía. Transatlántica, Puerto Real (1878)
- Fisherman, Barbate (1960)



SHOWCASES

- Neighbourhood trade
- Money
- Communication
- Medicine



LAYERS OF MEMORY

The illustrative table in this hall focuses on urban landscape, which in Andalusia has been greatly influenced by its agricultural component: Andalusia, “land of cities”. The content of the large model progresses chronologically, from Prehistory to modern times.

The models are split into two groups: complete cities depicted on a regional scale and details of some of those cities on a smaller scale covering a neighbourhood, street or emblematic building.

PREHISTORY

Los Millares (Santa Fe de Mondújar, Almería), 2800-2600 BCE; Wall, dwellings and tholos tomb.

Castellón Alto (Galera, Granada) 1900-1600 BCE.

Phoenician settlement of Doña Blanca (Cádiz), 8th century BCE; Dwellings.

ANCIENT HISTORY

Puente Tablas, Jaén, 4th century BCE

Córdoba, 1st century; Temple of Claudius Marcellus.

Italica (Santiponce, Seville), 2nd century; House of the Birds.

MEDIAEVAL ISLAMIC HISTORY

Caliphal Córdoba, 10th century; Throne Hall, Madinat al-Zahra.

The Taifa of Almería, 11th century.

Granada, 15th century; Elvira Gate and Albaicín quarter.

MEDIAEVAL CHRISTIAN HISTORY

Niebla (Huelva), 15th century.

Seville, 15th century; House of the Moorish King.

Santa Fe, 15th century.

MODERN HISTORY

Úbeda, 16th century.

Seville, 17th century; House of Trade (present-day Archive of the Indies)

Cádiz, 17th century; Admiral House.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY

Antequera (Málaga), 19th century.

Málaga, 19th century; Working-class houses in the Trinidad quarter.

Almería's metropolitan area, 21st century.



LANDSCAPES OF MEMORY

The storyline of this audiovisual is a journey through the history of Andalusian towns and villages, from the prehistoric settlements to the great modern-day cities. This tour highlights the inhabitants, their faces and hands, the people who work amid a landscape that feeds them and from which they derive their sources of wealth.

HALL 3

Lifestyles



The overall theme of this hall is "time for living". Here we witness the story of everyday life in Andalusia.



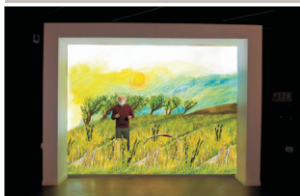
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TIMELINE

The timeline of this hall features news items about beliefs and religion, food and drink, fabrics and clothing styles, education, hygiene, holidays, leisure and entertainment.



WINDOWS OF HISTORY

- The everyday life of nomadic and sedentary societies
- Life and death in recent Prehistory
- The Eastern Tartessian footprint and Iberian society
- The Romanisation of Andalusia
- Life in Al-Andalus
- Life on the border
- Andalusia in America and America in Andalusia
- Baroque celebrations and religion
- Everyday life in contemporary Andalusia
- Everyday life in the last 50 years



FIGURES OF HISTORY

PERSON OF RELIGION

- Shaman of the La Pileta Cave, Málaga (15000 BCE)
- Priestess from Abdera, Adra (95)
- Ibn Qasi, Muladi from Silves (1145)
- Priest from a border town, Jaén (14th century)
- Dominican friar, Seville (17th century)
- Parish priest of a village in Las Alpujarras (1871)
- Salesian teacher, Seville (2009)

CHILD

- Adolescent from Los Millares, Almería (ca. 2500 BCE)
- Visigoth girl, Córdoba (6th century)
- Andalusian boy, Guadix (10th century)
- Christian shepherd boy, slave in the Nasrid Kingdom (14th century)
- Rinconete, rascal of Seville (17th century)
- Boy, Purchena (1950)
- Girl, Seville (2009)

ARTISAN-LABOURER

- Salutrean carver of La Motilla Cave, Jerez (ca. 18000 BCE)
- Apprentice to a Tartessian goldsmith, Lora del Río (7th century BCE)
- Nasrid glazier, Málaga (14th century)
- Artisan weaver of wollen rags, Seville (14th century)
- Silk weaver, Granada (1574)
- Miner from Riotinto, Huelva (1914)
- Worker at Intelhorce, Málaga (1986)

MOTHER

- Peasant from a Neolithic clan, Albuñol (ca. 4000 BCE)
- Iberian priestess, Jaén, (4th century BCE)
- Christian slave in Córdoba (9th century)
- Marriageable young woman, Jaén (15th century)
- Cigar maker, Seville (early 19th century)
- Olive picker, Jaén (1910)
- Housewife, Córdoba, (2009)



SHOWCASES

- Childhood and toys
- Topping things off
- Household objects
- Water, oil and fire



LAYERS OF MEMORY

This room is devoted to showcasing everyday life through its material traces from prehistory to the present. Contents are organised around the ground floor of a typical house in each era. You are surrounded by objects related to domestic life and to activities in the urban sphere.

PREHISTORY: TIME FOR GREAT PROCESSES

The hearth and fireplace is the focal point of the room where family life takes place. Elements representing the daily life of people who lived in Andalusia until the arrival of the Romans are showcased: urban land, agriculture, livestock, food, construction materials, household items, textiles, toys, tools, weapons and religion.

ANCIENT HISTORY: MORE ROMAN THAN THE ROMANS

Elements of Roman culture in everyday life are shown around the central courtyard of a Roman house: roads, public areas, construction materials, lighting systems, food, religion, fabrics, household items, leisure, sport, education and music.

MEDIAEVAL ISLAMIC HISTORY: A NEW RELIGION, A NEW WAY OF LIFE

Islamic houses were mostly shut off to the street. All rooms overlooked a central courtyard with a well to supply water for the family.

This new culture from the East had a great impact, especially on new agricultural products and religious customs.

MEDIAEVAL CHRISTIAN HISTORY: THE SAME URBAN SETTING, DIFFERENT CULTURES

The housing in this period retains many features from the Islamic house, although it begins to look outward and now the well is located at the entrance of the house. Changes in agriculture and food are noteworthy.

MODERN HISTORY: THE GATEWAY TO A NEW WORLD

The lower-class families live in rooms distributed around a large courtyard, which features the community well. New products and habits emerged following the discovery of America.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY: THE WELFARE STATE

Houses already have perfectly differentiated and more comfortable spaces. The inexorable progress of the last two centuries is reflected in household objects that make life much easier.



LANDSCAPES OF MEMORY

This audiovisual presentation takes visitors on a journey through the everyday history of Andalusians from all eras. We see images of people living together, eating, celebrating religious and secular festivities and their daily outlook on life and death throughout history.

4 HALL

Arts and culture



This hall presents the artistic and cultural richness that characterises Andalusia, through the artists, their major works, techniques and materials of the most characteristic arts in each historical period.



ATLAS

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TIMELINE

This timeline showcases the art mediums, the most outstanding artistic figures in each art form, and the most prominent examples of material culture.



WINDOWS OF HISTORY

- Art at the dawn of Andalusia
- Tartessos and the Eastern Mediterranean
- Iberian Art
- Roman art in Andalusia
- From Emirate art to Almohad art
- Nasrid and Christian art (Gothic and Mudéjar)
- The Renaissance in Andalusia
- Baroque inroads in Andalusia
- Romanticism and Costumbrismo in Andalusia
- Modernity



FIGURES OF HISTORY

ARCHITECT AND SCULPTOR

- Builder of the dolmen at Menga, Antequera (ca. 2300 BCE)
- Iberian sculptor, Baza (ca. 320 BCE)
- Alí of Gomara, Seville (1195)
- Pyeter Dancart, Seville (1482)
- Diego de Siloé, Granada (1560)
- Juan Martínez Montañés, Seville (1603)
- Mateo Inurria, Córdoba (1923)
- Aníbal González, Seville (1929)
- Guillermo Vázquez Consuegra, Seville (2009)

WRITER

- Shaman, Almería (ca. 4000 BCE)
- Seneca, Rome (65)
- Ibn al-Jatib, Fez (1375)
- Juan de Mena, Córdoba (1450)
- Luis de Góngora, Córdoba (1620)
- Federico García Lorca, Granada (1898-1936)
- Luis García Montero, Granada (2009)

PAINTER

- Painter of the Cave of La Pileta, Málaga (15000 BCE)
- Tartessian painter, Carmona (6th century BCE)
- Nasrid painter, Granada (15th century)
- Pedro de Córdoba, Córdoba (1475)
- Bartolomé Esteban Murillo, Seville (1675)
- Pablo Ruiz Picasso, Málaga (1881-1973)
- Luis Gordillo, Seville (2008)

MUSICIAN

- Shaman, Málaga (ca. 15000 BCE)
- Saint Isidore of Seville (630)
- Ziryab, Córdoba (830)
- Juan de la Encina, Málaga (1519)
- Cristóbal de Morales, Málaga (1551)
- Manuel de Falla, Cádiz (1876-1946)
- Camarón de la Isla, San Fernando (1950-1992)



SHOWCASES

- Saddlery
- Embroidery and the bullfighter's costume
- The luthier's art
- Tile making



LAYERS OF MEMORY

This area showcases the art and culture of Andalusia from Prehistory to modern times. Contents revolve around a typical material or technique from each period.

PREHISTORY: PREHISTORIC POTTERY

Technical processes for crafting decorated vessels, entombments, funerary offerings, cave paintings, cultural influences, idols, goldsmithery, technical advances and writing.

ANCIENT HISTORY: MARBLE, SYMBOL OF POWER

Quarries, marble extraction, transportation, buildings, mosaics, technical crafting processes in sculpture, painting, writing and literature.

MEDIAEVAL HISTORY: THE ART OF ANDALUSÍ DECORATION

Decorative patterns, epigraphy, geometry, technical crafting processes in plasterwork, literature, music, influences and cultural fusion.

MODERN HISTORY: WOOD AT THE SERVICE OF ART

Materials, craftsmen, technical crafting processes in polychrome wooden sculpture, artistic styles, coffered ceilings, iconography, universities, music and literature.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY: REPLICATING THE IMAGE

Influences, various engraving technical procedures, historical events, engraving at the Academy of Fine Arts, art styles, literature and modern-day engraving.

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY: PHOTOGRAPHY, THE LATEST INVENTION

Origin and evolution of the most significant photographic techniques, photojournalism, photo-editing, architecture, sculpture, paintings and art photography in modern Andalusia.



LANDSCAPES OF MEMORY

The images on the large-scale audiovisual panel in this hall convey the most significant artistic expressions and cultural values cultivated in Andalusia. The Layers of Memory are shaped and enveloped with a visual blend of flamenco, literature, music, painting, sculpture and architecture from all periods.