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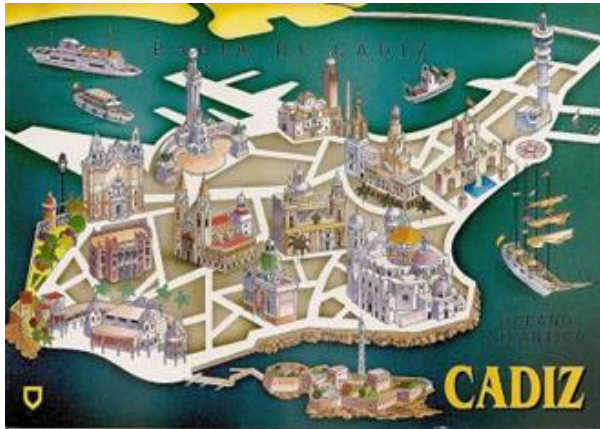
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PROJEKT: The EU as a Palette of Cultures - Getting to Know Each Other as a Path to Tolerance and Respect

JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA: GEOGRAPHY – CÁDIZ

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Cádiz is a city in Spain. It's located in south of the **Iberian Peninsula**. It's capital of the province of the same name, one of eight cities which make up the community of Andalusia. Cádiz is in most aspects a typical Andalusian town with many preserved monuments. The oldest part of Cádiz within the remains of the city walls is often called Old Town - Casco Antiguo in Spanish. The city of Cádiz lies on the **peninsula in the Atlantic Ocean**, so the weather there changes really

often. Cádiz has **113,066 inhabitants** and the area of Cádiz is 12,1 square kilometres.

Cádiz has a hot-summer mediterranean climate with very mild winters and warm to hot summers. Cádiz has one of the warmest winters among any European places. The time when sun shines are above 3,000 hours a year and that means, that Cádiz is one of the sunniest cities in Europe.

It's believed to be **the oldest city still existing in Europe**. The settlement was **founded by Phoenicians from Tyre**. The Phoenicians established a port in the 7th century BC. Cádiz has been home to many cultures and civilizations - Phaeacians, Greeks, Visigoths, Moorish, Spanish, etc. But the most monuments in Cádiz are from the times of Romans.

Romans in Cádiz

In 206 BC the city of Cádiz fell to Romans under Scipio Africanus. Under Roman republic and empire was the city of Cádiz doing good as a port base known as Gades. Few years after that people from Cádiz made an alliance with Rome and in 49 BC Jullius Caesar bestowed Roman citizenship on all its inhabitants.

The south of Spain is rich in **Roman's monuments and roads**. Roman roads were perfectly built and the longest of all in ancient Hispania, was **Via Augusta**, which extended over 1,500 kilometres from the Pyrenees, bordering the Mediterranean Sea and ends in Cádiz.



Via Augusta

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Cádiz was also the principal city of the Roman colony of Augusta Urbs Julia Gaditana and although it is not in fact the westerly city in Spain peninsula, for Romans Cádiz had that reputation. During the 5th Century, the Visigoths conquered the city and called it "Qadis". And that was the end of Roman era in Cádiz.



On Thursday 19 October 2023 we visited Cádiz with Spanish students and teachers by train and we saw some sights:

The Roman Theatre of Cádiz was ordered to be built by Lucio Cornelio Balbo, it was built in the first century before Christ. Its date of construction and its almost **120 meters in diameter** make it **the oldest and the second largest theatre on the Iberian Peninsula**. It is estimated to have a capacity of more than **10,000 spectators**. In the Roman theatre actors often played pantomime and comedies. The theatre was one of few Roman structures of ancient Hispania mentioned by classical authors, including Cicero and Strabo.

In **Museum of Cádiz** is a famous replica of city of Cádiz, which was made in 1779. It's made of expensive wood and the main monument, Cathedral in Cádiz, is made of marble. It's



the only one city in Spain, which has replica, it's because, in 18th century, there was king in Spain, who ordered to do a replica of every big city in Spain for military purposes. But the king died really early and the only one city that already had the replica finished was Cádiz. There is also a big painting of proclamation of the 1812

Constitution of Cádiz.

A large **Roman fish-salting factory** was found in 1995. Part of it has been entirely preserved in the basement of the new building. This factory was built on the side of one of the arms of the old Bay-Caleta channel and **was operating until the early 4th century AD**. Romans were making salted fish and some sausages, which were famous and exported them all over the Europe.

Fish, that was used to be salted, was **tuna**. But there weren't normally tuna in sea close to Spain, because it wasn't cold enough for them. They went there just **once a year** to have their young. So Romans waited every year for tuna to come and caught them. At that moment, they had tuna fish and salt, but where to preserve them? They took the tuna to the fish-salting factory. In the factory they had





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holes in the ground, where they put **one layer of tuna, one layer of salt and again a layer of tuna etc. until it was full**. Then they closed it and left it there for a long time. When they opened it again the salted fish was ready. Then they put them in amphorae. The container had a point, so they could stick it in the sand without spilling its contents and they were exported them all over Europe.

Fun fact about salt-fishing factory is, **that now the factory is in centre of city of Cádiz**, not close to the sea. Why? It's because there was a canal, which was separating the city of Cádiz, so peninsula of Cádiz was one peninsula and two islands. At the peninsula were things like theatre, churches and many other monuments. And at the second islands were factories. That's why Roman fish-salting factory is in the centre of city of Cádiz.

The bridge of “La Pepa“, nicknamed by Cádiz’s population, became the greatest monument of engineering in Spain and is by far **the largest bridge in Spain** and one of the largest in the world built in 1812. Its spectacular design in the cable-stayed section which turned into the new emblem of the **Bay of Cádiz**.



Other monuments in Cádiz are the **Castle of San Sebastián, Old Town hall, Cádiz Cathedral, San Francisco church, Falla Grand Theatre**



Castle of San Sebastian

Cádiz’s carnival is one of the best-known carnivals in Spain. Its main characteristic is humour - sarcasm, mockery and irony. The first references to the carnival of Cádiz that are known come from the sixteenth century. Next Cádiz’s carnival will be 8th - 18th February 2024.



Cádiz Town Hall



Coat of arms and a flag of Cádiz