

CULTURAL PROGRAM FROM CULTURE DEPARTMENT OF THE REGIONAL GOVERNMENT OF ANDALUCIA

Culture Department of the Regional Government of Andalucía's program for World Congress for Middle Eastern Studies (WOCMES) celebration

From July 16th until July 22nd, 2018.

The cultural offer addressed to WOCMES 2018 attendees and participants have been enriched through other activities planned by Culture Department of the Regional Government of Andalucía in recent years. These dynamics coincide with WOCMES Seville dates of celebration.

The Culture Department has extended its activity calendar in order to achieve this alignment, so its cultural proposal is taking place from July 13th until July 27th in all the Andalusian territory.

Festival of Roman Theatres of Andalusia (Festival de Teatros Romanos de Andalucía)

It is celebrated in Itálica Roman theatre, Santiponce (Sevilla), in Málaga Roman theatre and in Baelo Claudia, Cádiz.

Equally than last edition, predictably Festival de Teatros Romanos de Anadlucía will be celebrated from June 27th until September 2nd.

Itálica
Sevilla-Santiponce



From July 18th until August 19th 2018

Málaga



From June 28th until August 5th 2018

Baelo Claudia
Tarifa-Cádiz



From August 1st until September 2nd 2018

These cultural programs will be developed around the dramatical pieces of performance in these Andalucía's Roman theatres in order to showcase our Roman legacy through performances by the best theatre companies which will allow the enjoyment of our patrimonial belongings.

SEVILLA

Seville Museum of Fine Arts (Museo de Bellas Artes de Sevilla)



Museo de Bellas Artes de Sevilla was founded in 1835 and it is located in the old Convento de la Merced Calzada, in the historic center of Seville.

It has its origin in the confiscation measures which were risen up from the laws promulgated in 1836. It presents a great selection made by the more important contents from different convents and other ecclesiastical properties in Sevilla. Over time, funds have experimented a prominent growth in terms of variety and numbers, due to the arrival of important works from twenty-centruty Sevillian academy artists.

It is the key museum to approach to Sevillian painting academy because it has Zurbarán and Valdés master pieces, and it is the best cultural space to admire the work of Murillo, the greatest Sevillian baroque exponent. This movement commemorates its IV centenary this year.

Timetable

From Tuesday until Saturday: 09:00 – 21:00 hours.

Sundays, holyday or Mondays preceding a holiday: 09:00 - 15:00 hours.

Mondays (not a public holiday): closed.

Address: 9, Plaza del Museo. 41001, Sevilla.

In April, the exhibition 'Murillo y los Capuchinos de Sevilla' was closed with 267.767 attendees, and it become the more visited showing in the history of the museum, and one of the more appreciated in Sevilla. Due to the great success of this exhibition, almost the whole collection continues being showed in this museum.

Andalusian Centre of Contemporary Art (Centro Andaluz de Arte Contemporáneo - CAAC)



Since 1997, it has been based in Monasterio de Santa María de las Cuevas, also known as La Cartuja, a recovered space for Sevilla 1992 Universal Exposition.

One of the main places in Andalucía which houses contemporary art, continuously and through several exhibitions, seminars, workshops, concerts, meetings, recitals, film series, conferences *et cetera*.

The center's cultural offer is completed with a visit to the monument that accommodates an important artistic and archaeological heritage, derivative of its long history.

In summer the POP CAAC is developed, a concert program that takes place at night during the summer period. Information about ticket is available on this web:

CÓRDOBA

Medina Azahara: general and nocturnal visit (Medina Azahara: visita general y nocturna)



Medina Azahara, Spanish candidate for UNESCO World Heritage in 2018, is an Islamic city of 112 ha. It was built under the reign of the first caliph of al-Andalus, Abd al-Rahman III in the year 936 or 940, as part of the political, economical and ideological program set in motion after the establishment of the caliphate. As a personal residence and seat of government, the palace area housed the houses of the most important dignitaries and all the administrative bodies of the state, which were transferred from Córdoba.

Medina Azahara is considered one of the peaks of Islamic art, both for its structure and its urban layout and for the diversity of its materials, the architectural solutions used and the extraordinary richness and quality of its decorative programs.

Daylight Saving Time (July 1 to September 15)

Tuesday to Saturday: Day visit from 9:00 to 15:00

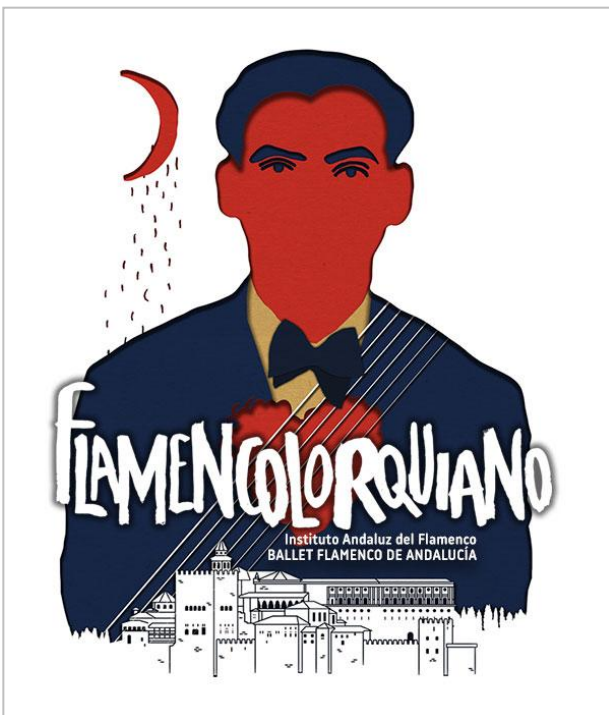
Night tour from 19.00 to 0.00

Sundays, public holidays and Monday on the eve of public holidays: from 9:00 to 15:00

Monday: closed

GRANADA

Lorca and Granada Program in the Generalife Gardens: 'Flamencolorquiano' show of the Flamenco Ballet of Andalucía



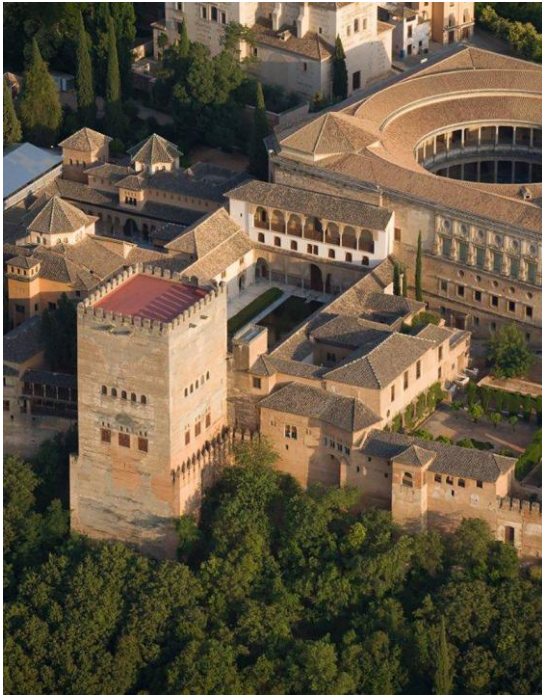
It is celebrated in the gardens of the Generalife de la 'Alhambra in Granada.

Dates: from July 19th to September 1st.

The Lorca and Granada program in the Generalife Gardens was born in 2002 with the aim of creating a great cultural show for the summer nights in Granada. The figure of Federico García Lorca and the universal knowledge of his work is a powerful attraction for all audiences, all that combine with the unbeatable scenery of the gardens of the Alhambra and the magic of Granada's nights. If we combine everything that evokes the world of flamenco we have the perfect formula to every year make Flamencolorquiano one of the most watched shows in Spain.

The show: 'Flamencolorquiano' of the Flamenco Ballet of Andalusia, the institutional company that has acted as Flamenco ambassador in scenaries around the world, will have two luxury guests: the Singer Arcángel and the singer María Terremoto. The artistic director of the Ballet, Rafael Estévez, has created a choreography in which he is reunited with the spirit of Lorca, based on a personal experience: the visit he made to Pilar López, sister of La Argentinita, to her house in Madrid, a house where part of the Generation of 27 met and where Federico García Lorca rehearsed his Spanish Popular Songs with La Argentinita.

The Alhambra and the Generalife



Declared a World Heritage Site by UNESCO, it is the most emblematic monument of the city of Granada and one of the most visited monuments in Spain.

Different types of visits: day and night visits, visit to the gardens, gold doubles, combined visit to Alhambra and Rodríguez-Acosta Foundation, Hispano-Muslim Monuments.



For reasons of conservation and quality of the Visit, the number of daily entries to the Alhambra is limited. Due to the great existing demand. It is recommended to acquire the tickets in advance through the different channels enabled for such an end.

MÁLAGA

Picasso Museum Malaga.

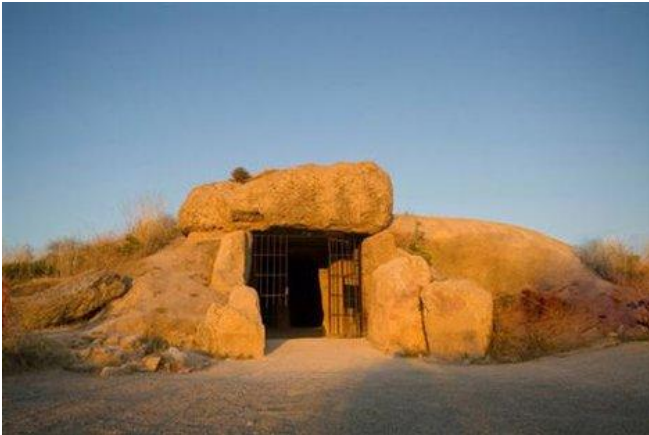
Exhibition ' Warhol. The mechanical art'

From May 31 to September 16, 2018



The exhibition 'Warhol. The mechanical art' proposes a journey through the creative development of the iconic artist from his beginnings in the city of New York in the fifties until his death in 1987. After passing through Barcelone and Madrid, the exhibition will arrive in Malaga enlarged with a total of almost four hundred works among sculpture, drawings, serigraphs, installations, artist's books, design and fashion objects, album covers, posters, magazines, films, television and sound material, and photographs.

Archaeological Complex Dolmens of Antequera



The Dolmen Site of Antequera, declared World Heritage by UNESCO, is composed of three cultural assets (the dolmens of Menga and Viera and the tholos of El Romeral) and two natural assets (La Peña de los Enamorados and El Torcal de Antequera) It is one of the first conscious integrations of architecture and landscape of European Prehistory.

The Dolmens of Antequera Archaeological Ensemble is divided into two enclosures separated for about 4 km. Dolmens of Menga and Viera are the first one and tholos of El Romeral in the second one. The set is one of the best and best known exponents of European megalithism. The megaliths are the first forms of monumental architecture of the Prehistory of Europe, they were developing, according to the data currently available, since the beginning of the 5th millennium before our era (Neolithic period), that is, about 6500 years ago.

Free entrance

Attention of visitors: 0034_952 71 22 06 / 07.

dolmenesdeantequera.ccul@juntadeandalucia.es

Opening hours to the public:

From July 1 to September 15:

Tuesday to Saturday from 9.00 to 15.00 and night visits from 20.00 to 22.00 hours.

Sundays, holidays and Monday eve of holidays from 9.00 to 15.00 hours.

Closed Monday. Closed every Monday of the year.

**Carretera de Málaga, 5
20200 Antequera (Malaga)**

CÁDIZ

Baelo Claudia: “Baelo Nights” (Noches de Baelo)



The city of Baelo Claudia was born in the 2nd century ba.C. in a highly strategic area such as the Strait of Gibraltar. Its origins and subsequent development are closely linked to the development of the salazoneras industries and trade with the North of Africa, being the link to the current Tangier. The Archaeological Ensemble of Baelo Claudia represents a clear reference for the knowledge of Roman urbanism and life in a city during the Roman Empire, since it contains all the representative elements that constitute the essence of a Roman city, that is to say: forum, the temples, the basilica, the administrative buildings such as the curia or the archive, the market, the theater, the thermal baths, the industrial district, aqueducts, the complete wall, etc.

In summer (from July 13 to September 2), depending on the activity, an alternative to the traditional visit is offered, opening several days at dusk or dawn for the celebration of specific activities: guided tours, concerts, presentations and the cycle of Roman Theaters of Andalusia.

ALMERÍA

Alcazaba Almería



The Alcazaba sits on an isolated hill overlooking the city and the bay of Almería and it is best known for its significant defensive capacity and its high visibility over the sea, which reaches up to 55 km on clear days. The fortress forms, next to the wall canvas of the hill of San Cristóbal, one of the most impressive medieval defensive monuments of Al-Andalus.

The scope and complexity of its defenses is a consequence of the functions it had as a residence and as a formal expression of the authority that ruled a city of great economic and strategic importance during the Middle Ages, and that became the capital of a Taifa kingdom.