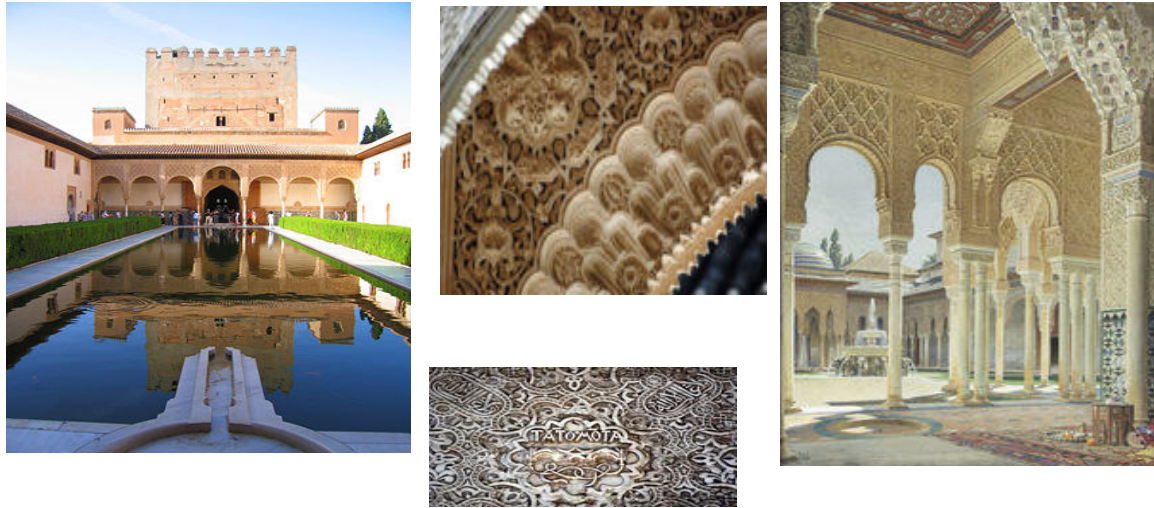


# Alhambra

**Alhambra is located on the southwest part of Spain, in Andalusia, in the town of Granada.**



**The Alhambra is a palace and fortress complex of the Moorish monarchs of Granada in southern Spain.**

## History

**Completed towards the end of Muslim rule in Spain by Yusuf I (1333-1353) and Mohammed V (1353-1391), the Alhambra is a reflection of the cultural intensity of the last days of the Nasrid kingdom. A place where artists and intellectuals had taken refuge as Christian Spain won victory after victory over Al Andalus. The Alhambra mixes natural elements with man-made ones, and is a testament the skill of Muslim craftsmen of that time.**

## Art of Alhambra

**The decorations within the palaces typified the remains of Moorish dominion within Spain and ushered in the last great period of Andalusian art in Granada. With little influence from the Islamic mainland, artists endlessly reproduced the same forms and trends, creating a new style that developed over the course of the Nasrid Dynasty. The Nasrids used freely all the display of stylistical resorts that had been created and developed during eight centuries of Muslim rule in the Peninsula as the Calliphal horse-shoe arch, the Almohad sebka or the Almoravid palm, and unused combinations of them, beside novelties as the stilted arches and the capitals of muqarnas, among others. The isolation with the rest of the Islam, and the commercial and political relationship with the Christian kingdoms also influenced in the space concepts. Columns, muqarnas and stalactite-like ceiling decorations, appear in several chambers, and the interiors of numerous palaces are decorated with arabesques and calligraphy. The arabesques of the interior are ascribed, among other kings, to Yusef I, Mohammed V, and Ismail I.**

**Alhambra is very important because it involves three different civilizations, the Roman the Arabic and the Christian culture.**