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SKUPINOVÁ MOBILITA: IES “Elena García Armada“, Jerez de la Frontera, Cádiz, Španělsko

TERMÍN: 14. 10. 2023 – 21. 10. 2023

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 – TOWN OF JEREZ

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Jerez de la Frontera is located in the **Andalusia region of Spain in the province of Cádiz** and known for producing sherry, Andalusian horses and flamenco. The city has a diverse history, influenced by various civilizations including the **Phoenicians, Romans, Visigoths, Moors and Castilians**. It has 215,000 inhabitants.

Jerez de la Frontera has a **subtropical–Mediterranean climate**. It lies inland so the Atlantic Ocean influences are small. Jerez is characterized by **mild, short winters** with occasional cool nights and **hot, long summers** with occasional very hot temperatures. Most of the rain falls from October to January, while **the summers are very dry but not rainless**. The average annual temperature is 24.4 °C during the day and 11.9 °C at night.



We spent in Jerez de la Frontera the week from **14 October – 21 October 2023**. We visited many sights.

The Cathedral of Jerez is a beautiful building from the 17th century which combines Gothic, Baroque and Neoclassical styles and stands above the earlier **Great Mosque of Jerez** and the old **Church of El Salvador**. On the Saturday 14th October, we saw a **coronation of the Virgen de la Estrella and the procession**. There were many people in the streets, music and bands.



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The main square is called **Plaza del Arenal**. The fountain and statues and the man on the horse serve as a memorial to Jerez native Miguel Primo de Rivera. We played the **gymkhana** in the city centre to learn about the monuments in the city – we were in groups of six and had to find various places and complete various tasks.



We also visited **the Alcazar**, a fortress built by the Moors in the 11th century, when Jerez was part of the taifa of Arcos de la Frontera. In the 12th century, a new structure was erected to be used as both residence and fortress by the Almohad rulers of southern Spain. Later, after the Reconquista of Andalusia, it was the seat of the first Christian mayors. We saw the rests of **the mosque, olive oil press, water underground tank, Arab bath** – hammam and the gardens. We spent there about an hour and half visiting all the parts.



On Wednesday we visited the **Jerez town hall**. We were invited by the representative responsible for schools, we saw the representative rooms and historical rooms. There was an article about our visit in the local newspaper.

Every afternoon and evening we went to the city centre with our host students, so we saw many more places.

