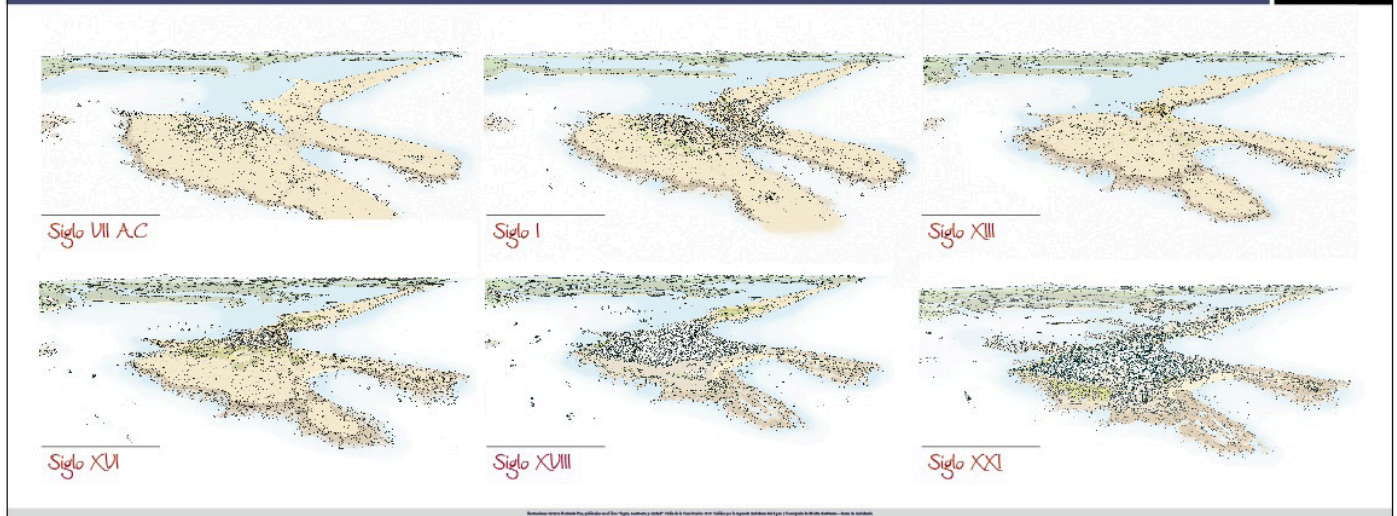




LA EVOLUCIÓN DE LA CIUDAD DE CÁDIZ DEL SIGLO VII A.C. A LA ACTUALIDAD



7th century b.C.

Phoenicians arrive in Cadiz from Tyr (Lebanon nowadays) entering by la Caleta beach, founding **GADIR**. Being great merchants and expert navigators they settled down in this town and made it flourish due to its exceptional location between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mediterranean Sea.

1st century

Romans built **GADES** on the Phoenician settlement. It was one of the most important and populated cities in the Iberian Peninsula during many centuries. Fishing and gastronomy were two of the industries that helped Gades to grow. Garum was a delicious sauce made from seasoned fish guts and it was truly coveted in Rome.

13th century

It is in 711 when **Muslims** arrive to Cadiz naming it **QADIS**, but they soon realize there is no wall to protect the city, and flee, leaving an almost uninhabited city. In addition to this, severe epidemics, as the pest, devastated the population, reducing Cádiz to a tiny **medieval village**, located in the prevailing Populo Quarter.

16th century

Thanks to America's Discovery by Christopher Columbus in 1492, Cadiz thrives significantly as a result of the **opening of new maritime commercial routes**. This improves the development of the city and as a consequence the population and economy grows very quickly.

18th century

In 1717, both, the West Indies Board and the Consulate of America were transferred from Seville to Cadiz. This fact awards the monopoly of all goods to the port of Cadiz making it the main commercial harbour in Europe. Cadiz lives its **golden century** thanks to all the trading activity, not only economic but also intellectual and social as a result of the constant cultural exchange.

21st century

This last image shows **Cadiz nowadays**. A city that grows beyond the old town, built over the original isthmus, joining the city to San Fernando town and to the rest of the Iberian Peninsula.