



Córdoba, Spain

Córdoba (/kɔːrdbə/ *KOR-də-bə*; Spanish: ['korðoβa]), or sometimes **Cordova** (/kɔːrdəvə/ *KOR-də-və*),^[6] is a city in Andalusia, Spain, and the capital of the province of Córdoba. It is the third most populated municipality in Andalusia.

The city primarily lies on the right bank of the Guadalquivir in the south of the Iberian Peninsula. Once a Roman colonia, it was taken over by the Visigothic Kingdom followed by the Muslim conquest in the eighth century. Córdoba became the capital of the Caliphate of Córdoba, from which the Umayyad dynasty ruled all of al-Andalus until 1031. Under Umayyad rule, Córdoba was transformed into a centre of education and learning.^{[7][8]} and by the 10th century it had grown to be the second-largest city in Europe.^{[9][10]}

Al-Andalus experienced a manyfold political crisis in the early 11th century that brought about state collapse. Following the Christian conquest in 1236, it became part of the Crown of Castile as the head of the Kingdom of Córdoba.

Córdoba is home to notable examples of Moorish architecture such as the Mezquita-Catedral, which was named as a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1984 and is now a cathedral. The site has since been expanded to encompass the whole historic centre of Córdoba. Madinat al-Zahra near the city is also a World Heritage Site while the Festival de los Patios has been recognized as UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage.

Córdoba has the highest summer temperatures in Spain and Europe, with average high temperatures around 37 °C (99 °F) in July and August.^[11] Summers are very dry whereas the mild winters have frequent rainfall.

Etymology

The name Córdoba has attracted fanciful explanations. One theory, suggested in 1799 by José Antonio Conde, is that the name comes from Punic *qart tūbah* "good town" as Córdoba was founded during Carthaginian Iberia. After the Roman conquest, the town's name was Latinised as Corduba.^[12] During the era of Muslim rule the city was known in Arabic as Qurṭubah (Arabic: قُرْطُبَة).^[13]

History

Prehistory, antiquity and Roman foundation of the city



Reconstruction of the Roman temple of Córdoba

The first traces of human presence in the area are remains of a Neanderthal dating to c. 42,000 to 35,000 BC.^[14] Pre-urban settlements around the mouth of the Guadalquivir are known to have existed from the 8th century BC. The population gradually learned copper and silver metallurgy. The first historical mention of a settlement dates to the Carthaginian expansion across the Guadalquivir. Córdoba was conquered by the Romans in 206 BC.

In 169 BC, Roman consul Marcus Claudius Marcellus, the grandson of Marcus Claudius Marcellus, who had governed both Hispania Ulterior and Hispania Citerior, respectively, founded a newer settlement alongside the pre-existing one.^[15] The date is contested; it could have been founded in 152 BC. Between 143 and 141 BC the town was besieged by Viriatus. A forum is known to have existed in the city in 113 BC.^[16] The famous Cordoba Treasure, with mixed local and Roman artistic traditions, was buried in the city at this time; it is now in the British Museum.^[17]

Córdoba
Cordova

Municipality



View centred on the city's historic center in relation to the Guadalquivir, with Sierra Morena in the background (November 2020)



Mosque-Cathedral



Calleja de las Flores



Flag



Seal

Nicknames: *La Ciudad Califal*, *Córdoba la Llana*



Location in Spain.



Córdoba (Andalusia)

Coordinates: 37°53'24"N 4°46'48"W

Country

Spain

Corduba became a colonia with the name *Colonia Patricia*^[18] between 46 and 45 BC. It was sacked by Julius Caesar in 45 because of its fealty to Pompey and resettled with veteran soldiers by Augustus. It became the capital of Baetica, with a forum and numerous temples, and was the main center of Roman intellectual life in *Hispania Ulterior*.^{[19][15]} The Roman philosopher Seneca the Younger, his father, the orator Seneca the Elder, and his nephew, the poet Lucan came from Roman Córdoba.^[20]

In the late Roman period, Hosius of Corduba or "Bishop Ossius" was the dominant figure of the Latin Church throughout the earlier 4th century.^[15] Later, Corduba occupied an important place in the Provincia Hispaniae of the Byzantine Empire (552–572); the Visigoths conquered it in the late 6th century.^{[21][22]}

Umayyad rule

Córdoba was captured by the Muslims in 711 or 712.^[23] Unlike other Iberian towns, no capitulation was signed and the position was taken by storm. Córdoba was in turn governed by direct Arab rule. The new Umayyad commanders established themselves within the city and in 716 it became the provincial capital,^[23] subordinate to the Caliphate of Damascus, replacing Seville. In Arabic it was known as قرطبة (Qurṭuba).

The centre of the Roman and Visigothic cities became the walled medina. Over time, as many as 21 suburbs (أرباض, pl. arbāḍ) developed around the city.^[24]

In 747, a battle in the surroundings of Córdoba, the Battle of Saqunda, took place, pitting Arab Yemenites against northerner Qays.^{[25]:8}

Following the Abbasid ousting of the Umayyad Caliphate after 750, the surviving Umayyad Abd ar-Rahman crossed to the Iberian Peninsula in 756. He proclaimed himself Emir Abd ar-Rahman I and established his dynasty in Córdoba once the rump *wāli* Yusuf ibn Abd al-Rahman al-Fihri was defeated at a battle outside the city in May 756.^{[26][27]} In 785–786 (169 AH) he ordered construction of the Great Mosque of Córdoba, which was completed the next year and underwent later expansions under his successors.^{[28][29]}

Historians' estimations of Córdoba's population during the 9th century range from 75,000 to 160,000.^{[30][31]} The ruthless repression of the 818 revolt in the southern suburb of Córdoba led to the destruction of the place.^[32] In the 10th and 11th centuries Córdoba was one of the most advanced cities in the world, and a great cultural, political, financial and economic centre.^{[33][34][35]}

Córdoba had a prosperous economy, with manufactured goods including leather, metal work, glazed tiles and textiles, and agricultural produce including a range of fruits, vegetables, herbs and spices, and materials such as cotton, flax and silk.^[36] It was also famous as a centre of learning, home to over 80 libraries and institutions of learning,^{[33][37]} with knowledge of medicine, mathematics, astronomy, botany far exceeding the rest of Europe at the time.^[36] Later, the vizier al-Mansur – the *de facto* ruler of Al-Andalus from 976 to 1002 – burned most of the books on philosophy from the library of Caliph al-Hakam II to appease Maliki jurists (*ulama*); most of the others were sold off or perished in the civil strife not long after.^{[38][39]}

After a period of weak central rule, Abd ar-Rahman III came to power as emir in 912 and campaigned lengthily and systematically to re-establish the authority of Córdoba across Al-Andalus. In 929, after years of military and diplomatic efforts, he felt confident enough to declare himself "caliph", a title challenging the Abbasid caliphs in Baghdad and the Fatimid caliphs in North Africa. This inaugurated the height of Córdoba's power and influence in the 10th century.^{[40][41]} This century saw the construction of two palatine cities in the surroundings of Córdoba: Madīnat al-Zahrā to the west, built by Abd ar-Rahman III, and another one built later by al-Mansur (Medina Azahara) to the east.^[42] The economic historian J. Bradford DeLong estimates the city's population at 400,000 around 1000 AD,^[10] while estimates from other historians range from 100,000 to 1,000,000 during the same era.^[43] Whatever Córdoba's population was, the city's apogee came to an abrupt halt after the 1009 crisis.^[44]

On 15 February 1009, with Hisham II as caliph and Abd al-Rahman Sanchuelo as hajib (and *de facto* ruler), a revolution broke out in Córdoba, which led to the proclamation of an alternative caliph.^[45] This marked the beginning of a long period of civil war and conflict in Al-Andalus known as the Fitna. Berbers entered and sacked Córdoba in May 1013.^[46] Hisham III was routed from Córdoba on 30 November 1031 and an oligarchic republic replaced the caliphate.^{[47][48]}

High and Late Middle Ages

Autonomous community	Andalusia
Province	Córdoba
Government	
• Type	Ayuntamiento
• Body	Ayuntamiento de Córdoba
• Mayor	José María Bellido ^[1] (PP)
Area^[2]	
• Total	1,253 km ² (484 sq mi)
Elevation^[2]	106 m (348 ft)
Population (2018) ^[3]	
• Total	325,708
• Density	260/km ² (670/sq mi)
Demonyms	Cordoban, ^[4] (Spanish: <i>cordobés/sa, cordobense, cortubí, patriciente</i>)
GDP^[5]	
• Metro	€13.070 billion (2020)
Time zone	UTC+1 (CET)
• Summer (DST)	UTC+2 (CEST)
Postal code	14001–14014
Website	www.cordoba.es (https://www.cordoba.es)

UNESCO World Heritage Site

Official name	Historic Centre of Córdoba
Criteria	Cultural: i, ii, iii, iv
Reference	313 (https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/313)
Inscription	1984 (8th Session)



Mihrab of the Great Mosque



Dirham emitted by Abd al-Rahman III, coined in Medina Azahara (10th century)

Under rule of the Banu Yahwar, Cordobese power did not extend far from the city, as other independent polities emerged in the rest of the former caliphate.^{[44][49]} An estimation of 65,000 inhabitants has been proposed for 11th-century Córdoba.^[50]

In 1070, forces from the Abbadid Taifa of Seville entered Córdoba to help in the defence of the city, which had been besieged by al-Mamun of Toledo, ruler of Toledo, yet they took control and expelled the last ruler of the taifa of Córdoba, Abd-Al Malik, forcing him to exile.^[51] Al-Mamun did not cease in his efforts to take the city, and making use of a Sevillian renegade who murdered the Abbadid governor, he triumphantly entered the city on 15 February 1075, only to die there barely five months later, apparently poisoned.^{[52]:40} Córdoba was seized by force in March 1091 by the Almoravids.^[53] In 1121, the population revolted against the abuses of the Almoravid governor.^[54]

Sworn enemies of the Almoravid dynasty, the "Wolf King" Abū 'Abd Allāh Muḥammad ibn Sa'īd ibn Mardanīsh and his stepfather ibn Hamušk allied with Alfonso VIII of Castile and laid siege to Córdoba by 1158–1160, ravaging the surroundings but failing to take the city.^[55]

Almohad caliph Abdallah al-Adil appointed Al-Bayyasi (brother of Zayd Abu Zayd) as governor of Córdoba in 1224, only to see the latter became independent from Caliphal rule.^[56] Al-Bayyasi asked Ferdinand III of Castile for help and Córdoba revolted against him.^[57] Years later, in 1229, the city submitted to the authority of Ibn Hud,^[58] disavowing him in 1233, joining instead the territories under Muhammad Ibn al-Aḥmar,^[59] ruler of Arjona and soon-to-be emir of Granada.

Ferdinand III entered the city on 29 June 1236, following a siege of several months. According to Arab sources, Córdoba fell on 23 Shawwal 633 (that is, on 30 June 1236, a day later than Christian tradition).^[60] Upon the city's conquest the mosque was converted into a Catholic cathedral dedicated to the Virgin Mary (Santa María).^{[61][62]} This was also followed by the return to Santiago de Compostela of the church bells that had been looted by Almanzor and moved to Córdoba by Christian war prisoners in the late 10th century.^[63] Ferdinand III granted the city a fuerzo in 1241,^[64] it was based on the Liber Iudiciorum and in the customs of Toledo, yet formulated in an original way.^[65] Unlike the case of other kingdoms of the Crown of Castile, the wider Kingdom of Córdoba distinctly lacked realengo (royal demesne) council towns other than the capital city itself.^[66] In addition, the military orders had a comparatively lesser presence across the realm.^[67] The city was divided into 14 colaciones, and numerous new church buildings were added.

By the end of the 13th century, the land belonging to the council of Córdoba peaked at about 12,000 km².^[68] It progressively reduced upon creation of new lordships, amounting to about 9,000 km² by the end of the middle ages.^[68]

The city's surrounding countryside was raided during the 1277–78 Marinid expedition in the Guadalquivir valley.^[69] In 1282, in the context of the problematic succession of Alfonso X of Castile, an army formed by the latter's supporters as well as Marinid forces laid siege to the city (where prince Sancho was) for 21 days.^{[70][71][72]} The city council had indeed joined a newly created brotherhood in 1282 together with other councils of the Upper Guadalquivir defending Sancho's dynastic rights against Alfonso's regal authoritarianism.^[73]

Many decades after during the Third Siege of Gibraltar in 1333, a diversionary Granadian army raided the countryside of Cordoba and encamped on the far side of the Roman Bridge of Cordoba. However the diversionary army had to return to Gibraltar to help their Marinid counterparts so no further action was taken.^[74] In 1368, during the Castilian Civil War, the city, loyal to the Trastámaro side, was attacked by forces supporting of Peter I, with Granadan backing.^[75]

Modern history



Panoramic of Córdoba as drawn by Anton van den Wyngaerde in 1567

In the context of the Early Modern Period, the city experienced a golden age between 1530 and 1580, profiting from an economic activity based on the trade of agricultural products and the preparation of clothes originally from Los Pedroches, peaking at a population of about 50,000 by 1571.^[76] A period of stagnation and ensuing decline followed.^[76]

It was reduced to 20,000 inhabitants in the 18th century.^[77] The population and economy started to increase again only in the early 20th century. The second half of the 19th century saw the arrival of railway transport via the opening of the Seville–Córdoba line on 2 June 1859.^[78]

Córdoba was connected by railway to Jerez and Cádiz in 1861 and, in 1866, following the link with Manzanares, with Madrid.^[79] The city was eventually connected to Málaga and Belmez.^[80]

On 18 July 1936, the military governor of the province, Colonel Ciriaco Cascajo, launched the Nationalist coup in the city, bombing the civil government and arresting the civil governor, Rodríguez de León;^[81] these actions ignited the Spanish Civil War. Following the orders of the putschist General Queipo de Llano, he declared a state of war. The putschists were met by the resistance of the political and social representatives who had gathered in the civil government headquarters,^[82] and remained there until the Nationalist rifle fire and the presence of artillery broke their morale. When its defenders began fleeing the building, Rodríguez de León finally decided to surrender and was arrested.^[83]

In the following weeks, Queipo de Llano and Major Bruno Ibañez carried out a bloody repression in which 2,000 persons were executed.^{[84][85][86]} The ensuing Francoist repression in wartime and in the immediate post-war period (1936–1951) is estimated to have led to around 9,579 killings in the province.^[87]

The Mosque-Cathedral was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1984, and in 1994 this status was extended to the entire historic centre of Córdoba.^[88] The city has a number of modern areas, including the district of Zoco and the area surrounding the railway station.

The regional government (the Junta de Andalucía) has for some time been studying the creation of a Córdoba Metropolitan Area that would comprise, in addition to the capital itself, the towns of Villafranca de Córdoba, Obejo, La Carlota, Villaharta, Villaviciosa, Almodóvar del Río and Guadalcázar. The combined population of such an area would be around 351,000.



People in front of an inn in Córdoba (1910)

Geography

Location

Córdoba is located in the south of the Iberian Peninsula, in the Guadalquivir depression formed by the Guadalquivir river, that cuts across the city in an east-north east to west-south west direction. The wider municipality extends across an area of 1,254.25 km²,^[89] making it the largest municipality in Andalusia and the fourth largest in Spain.^[90]



View of Córdoba from the *Sierra* foothills

The city of Córdoba lies in the middle course of the river.

Three major landscape units in the municipality include the Sierra (as in the southern reaches of Sierra Morena), the Valley proper and the Campiña.^[91]

The differences in elevation in the Valley are very small, ranging from 100 and 170 metres above sea level,^[91] with the city proper located at an average altitude of roughly 125 metres above sea level.^[92] The landscape of the valley is further subdivided in the piedmont connecting with the Sierra, the fluvial terraces and the most immediate vicinity of the river course.^[91]

The Miocene Campiña, located in the southern bank of the Guadalquivir, features a hilly landscape gently increasing in height up to about 200 m.^[92] In the Sierra, to the north of the city, the altitude increases relatively abruptly up to 500 meters.^[92] Both the Sierra and the Campiña display viewpoints over the valley.^[91]

Climate

Córdoba has a hot Mediterranean climate (Köppen climate classification Csa).^[93] It has the highest summer average daily temperatures in Spain and Europe (with highs averaging 36.9 °C (98 °F) in July) and days with temperatures over 40 °C (104 °F) are common in the summer months. August's 24-hour average of 28.0 °C (82 °F) is also one of the highest in Europe, despite relatively cool nightly temperatures.^[94] On average, Córdoba has 16 days with maximum temperatures over 40 °C (104 °F) and 68 days with maximum temperatures over 35 °C (95 °F).^[95] These scorching summers occur due to its location in the Guadalquivir Valley, which is considered to be the region with the hottest summer in Europe and even one of the hottest summers in the world that is not located in a semi-arid or arid region.^{[96][97]}



Green fields in Córdoba after December rains

Winters are mild, yet cooler than other low lying cities in southern Spain due to its interior location, wedged between the Sierra Morena and the Penibetic System. Precipitation is concentrated in the coldest months; this is due to the dry summer climate pattern featured in large parts of the Iberian Peninsula. Precipitation is generated by storms from the west that occur most frequently from December to February. This Atlantic characteristic then gives way to a hot summer with significant drought more typical of Mediterranean climates. Annual rain surpasses 600 mm (24 in), although it is recognized to vary from year to year.

In July 2022, there were 19 days with highs over 40 °C (104 °F) and 30 days with highs over 35 °C (95 °F), with the average high of 40.4 °C (104.7 °F) for that month, which is the highest ever recorded in the country and in Europe among all cities with a population over 100,000.^{[98][99]} The registered maximum temperature at the Córdoba Airport, located at 6 km (4 mi) from the city, was 46.9 °C (116.4 °F) on 13 July 2017 and 14 August 2021.^[100] The lowest registered temperature was −8.2 °C (17.2 °F), on 28 January 2005.^[101]

Climate data for Córdoba Airport (1991-2020) (Provisional Normals), extremes (1949-present)													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Record high °C (°F)	23.5 (74.3)	27.8 (82.0)	33.0 (91.4)	38.8 (101.8)	41.2 (106.2)	45.0 (113.0)	46.9 (116.4)	46.9 (116.4)	45.4 (113.7)	37.6 (99.7)	29.7 (85.5)	23.8 (74.8)	46.9 (116.4)
Mean daily maximum °C (°F)	15.2 (59.4)	17.4 (63.3)	21.1 (70.0)	23.6 (74.5)	28.1 (82.6)	33.4 (92.1)	37.1 (98.8)	37.0 (98.6)	31.8 (89.2)	25.8 (78.4)	19.1 (66.4)	15.8 (60.4)	25.5 (77.8)
Daily mean °C (°F)	9.4 (48.9)	11.1 (52.0)	14.2 (57.6)	16.6 (61.9)	20.5 (68.9)	25.1 (77.2)	28.2 (82.8)	28.3 (82.9)	24.4 (75.9)	19.4 (66.9)	13.5 (56.3)	10.5 (50.9)	18.4 (65.2)
Mean daily minimum °C (°F)	3.7 (38.7)	4.7 (40.5)	7.3 (45.1)	9.7 (49.5)	12.9 (55.2)	16.8 (62.2)	19.1 (66.4)	19.6 (67.3)	17.0 (62.6)	13.1 (55.6)	7.9 (46.2)	5.1 (41.2)	11.4 (52.5)
Record low °C (°F)	-8.2 (17.2)	-5.0 (23.0)	-4.2 (24.4)	0.2 (32.4)	2.4 (36.3)	7.0 (44.6)	11.0 (51.8)	11.0 (51.8)	6.0 (42.8)	1.0 (33.8)	-3.6 (25.5)	-7.8 (18.0)	-8.2 (17.2)
Average precipitation mm (inches)	57.6 (2.27)	52.7 (2.07)	62.5 (2.46)	54.3 (2.14)	42.4 (1.67)	11.0 (0.43)	0.5 (0.02)	6.7 (0.26)	36.6 (1.44)	78.7 (3.10)	79.2 (3.12)	90.7 (3.57)	572.9 (22.55)
Average precipitation days (≥ 1 mm)	6.9	5.9	6.2	6.4	4.9	1.2	0.2	0.6	3.0	6.5	6.5	6.8	55.1
Average relative humidity (%)	75.0	68.6	62.4	58.3	50.2	41.8	36.3	37.3	48.6	61.9	72.6	76.8	57.5
Mean monthly sunshine hours	195.6	207.3	246.1	270.1	319.1	356.8	395.1	368.7	277.2	242.1	199.7	180.6	3,258.4

Source 1: Agencia Estatal de Meteorología (AEMET OpenData) for temperatures and precipitation^[102]

Source 2: NOAA for precipitation days, humidity and sunshine^[103]

Climate data for Córdoba Airport (altitude 90m, 1981–2010 normals)													
Month	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Year
Mean daily maximum °C (°F)	14.9 (58.8)	17.4 (63.3)	21.3 (70.3)	22.8 (73.0)	27.4 (81.3)	32.8 (91.0)	36.9 (98.4)	36.5 (97.7)	31.6 (88.9)	25.1 (77.2)	19.1 (66.4)	15.3 (59.5)	25.1 (77.2)
Daily mean °C (°F)	9.3 (48.7)	11.1 (52.0)	14.4 (57.9)	16.0 (60.8)	20.0 (68.0)	24.7 (76.5)	28.0 (82.4)	28.0 (82.4)	24.2 (75.6)	19.1 (66.4)	13.5 (56.3)	10.4 (50.7)	18.2 (64.8)
Mean daily minimum °C (°F)	3.6 (38.5)	4.9 (40.8)	7.4 (45.3)	9.3 (48.7)	12.6 (54.7)	16.5 (61.7)	19.0 (66.2)	19.4 (66.9)	16.9 (62.4)	13.0 (55.4)	7.8 (46.0)	5.5 (41.9)	11.3 (52.4)
Average precipitation mm (inches)	66 (2.6)	55 (2.2)	49 (1.9)	55 (2.2)	40 (1.6)	13 (0.5)	2 (0.1)	5 (0.2)	35 (1.4)	86 (3.4)	80 (3.1)	111 (4.4)	597 (23.6)
Average precipitation days (≥ 1 mm)	7	6	5	7	5	1	0	1	3	7	6	8	57
Average relative humidity (%)	76	71	64	60	55	48	41	43	52	66	73	79	60
Mean monthly sunshine hours	174	186	218	235	289	323	363	336	248	205	180	148	2,905

Source: Agencia Estatal de Meteorología^{[101][100]}

Landmarks

The historic centre of Córdoba has been a UNESCO World Heritage Site since 1994.^{[a][88]}

Roman

The Roman Bridge, over the Guadalquivir River, links the area of Campo de la Verdad with Barrio de la Catedral. It was the only bridge of the city for twenty centuries, until the construction of the San Rafael Bridge in the mid-20th century. It was initially built in the early 1st century BC during the reign of emperor Augustus but significantly rebuilt in the 8th century under Umayyad rule. It has a length of about 250 m and has 16 arches.^[104]



View of the historic centre of Córdoba from the Guadalquivir River

Other Roman remains include the Roman Temple, the Theatre, Mausoleum, the Colonial Forum, the Forum Adiectum, an amphitheater and the remains of the Palace of Emperor Maximian in the archaeological site of Cercadilla.^[105]

Islamic

Great Mosque of Córdoba

From 784–786 AD, Abd al-Rahman I built the Great Mosque of Córdoba, one of the most famous monuments of Western Islamic (Moorish) architecture.^{[106][107][108]} It integrated aspects of Islamic architecture with some indigenous elements of Roman and Visigothic architecture.^[62] Later Umayyad rulers expanded the mosque, adding a minaret and extending the prayer hall. A major 10th-century expansion resulted in the elaborate mihrab and other ornate embellishments seen today.^[62] After the Christian conquest of the city the mosque was converted to a cathedral. It underwent significant modifications in the 16th century but much of the original structure remains.^[62] The building was listed as a World Heritage Site in 1984.^[88]



Roman Mausoleum in the Paseo de la Victoria

Minaret of San Juan

Built in 930 AD, the mosque that this minaret adorned has been replaced by a church and the minaret repurposed as a tower. It retains characteristics of Islamic architecture in the region, including a double horseshoe-arch windows.^{[107][109]}



Interior of the Mosque-Cathedral of Córdoba

Mills of the Guadalquivir

Along the banks of the Guadalquivir are the Mills of the Guadalquivir, an array of watermills from different periods that used the power of the water current to grind flour. They include the Albolafia, Alegria watermill, Carbonell, Casillas, Enmedio, Lope García, Martos, Pápolo, San Antonio, San Lorenzo and San Rafael mills.^[110]



The Tower of Calahorra to one side of the Roman Bridge

Calahorra Tower

The Calahorra is a fortified tower standing at the southern end of the city's Roman Bridge. Its original construction is attributed to the Almohad period.^{[111][112]} It now houses the Al-Andalus Living Museum (Museo Vivo de Al-Andalus), a museum on the cultural achievements of Al-Andalus.^{[113][114]}

Caliphal Baths

Near the Alcázar de los Reyes Cristianos, on the site of the former Islamic-era Alcázar, are the Caliphal Baths, a partly-reconstructed hammam (baths) complex created in the 10th century and subsequently expanded. The archeological site has been open as a museum since 2006.^{[115][116]}



Calleja de las Flores, with the Great Cathedral in the background

Medina Azahara

On the outskirts of the city lies the archaeological site of Madinat al-Zahra, the 10th-century palace-city. It is another major example of Islamic architecture in Spain and has been undergoing excavation and reconstruction since 1911.^[117]

Jewish Quarter

Near the cathedral is the old Jewish quarter, which consists of many irregular streets that preserve some of the city's medieval aspect.^[109] It contains a museum, the Sepharad House,^{[118][119]} and the Synagogue, built in 1315.^[120]

Christian

Surrounding the large Old town are the Roman walls: gates include the Puerta de Almodóvar, the Puerta de Sevilla and Puerta del Puente, which are the only three gates remaining from the original thirteen. Towers and fortresses include the Malmuerta Tower, Torre de Belén and the Puerta del Rincón's Tower.

In the south of the Old town and east of the great cathedral, in the Plaza del Potro, is the Posada del Potro, a row of inns mentioned in literary works including *Don Quixote* and *La Feria de los Discretos*, and which remained active until 1972. Both the plaza and the inn get their name from the fountain in the centre of the plaza, which represents a foal (*potro*). Not far from this plaza is the Arco del Portillo (a 14th-century arch). In the extreme southwest of the Old Town is the Alcázar de los Reyes Cristianos, a former royal property and the seat of the Inquisition; adjacent to it are the Royal Stables, where Andalusian horses are bred. Palace buildings in the Old Town include the Palacio de Viana (14th century) and the Palacio de la Merced among others. Other sights include the Cuesta del Bailío (a staircase connecting the upper and lower part of the city).

Fernandine churches

The city is home to 12 Christian churches that were built (many as transformations of mosques) by Ferdinand III of Castile after the reconquest of the city in the 13th century. They were to act both as churches and as the administrative centres in the neighborhoods into which the city was divided in medieval times. Some of those that remain are:

- [San Nicolás de la Villa](#).
- [San Miguel](#).
- [San Juan y Todos los Santos](#) (also known as Iglesia de la Trinidad).
- [Santa Marina de Aguas Santas](#).
- [San Agustín](#). Begun in 1328, it has now an 18th-century appearance. The façade bell tower, with four bells, dates to the 16th century.
- [San Andrés](#), largely renovated in the 14th and 15th centuries. It has a Renaissance portal (1489) and a bell tower from the same period, while the high altar is a Baroque work by Pedro Duque Cornejo.
- [San Lorenzo](#).
- Church of [Santiago](#).
- [San Pedro](#).
- [Santa María Magdalena](#). Like the others, it combines Romanesque, Mudéjar and Gothic elements.
- [San Pablo](#). In the church's garden in the 1990s the ruins of an ancient Roman circus were discovered.^[121]



[Puerta del Puente](#)



[Iglesia de Santa Marina de Aguas Santas](#), built in the 13th century



Main façade of the Iglesia de San Hipólito

Other religious structures

- Iglesia de San Hipólito. It houses the tombs of [Ferdinand IV](#) and [Alfonso XI of Castile](#), kings of Castile and León.
- Iglesia de San Francisco
- Iglesia de San Salvador y Santo Domingo de Silos
- Santuario de Nuestra Señora de Linares
- Torre de Santo Domingo de Silos
- Santuario de Nuestra Señora de la Fuensanta
- Chapel of San Bartolomé
- [Convent of Santa Clara](#)
- [Convent of Santa Cruz](#)
- [Convent of Santa Marta](#)

Sculptures and memorials

Scattered throughout the city are ten statues of the [Archangel Raphael](#), protector and custodian of the city. These are called the Triumphs of Saint Raphael, and are located in landmarks such as the Roman Bridge, the Puerta del Puente and the Plaza del Potro.

In the western part of the Historic Centre are the statue of Seneca (near the [Puerta de Almodóvar](#), a gate from the time of Islamic rule, (the Statue of [Averroes](#) (next to the [Puerta de la Luna](#)), and [Maimonides](#) (in the plaza de Tiberiades). Further south, near the Puerta de Sevilla, are the sculpture to the poet [Ibn Zaydún](#) and the sculpture of the writer and poet [Ibn Hazm](#) and, inside the [Alcázar de los Reyes Cristianos](#), the monument to the [Catholic Monarchs](#) and Christopher Columbus.

There are also several sculptures in plazas of the Old Town. In the central Plaza de las Tendillas is the equestrian statue of [Gonzalo Fernández de Córdoba](#), in the Plaza de Capuchinos is the Cristo de los Faroles, in Plaza de la Trinidad is the statue of [Luis de Góngora](#), in the Plaza del Cardenal Salazar is the bust of Ahmad ibn Muhammad abu Yafar al-Gafiqi, in the Plaza de Capuchinas is the statue to the bishop Osio, in Plaza del Conde de Priego is the monument to [Manolete](#) and the Campo Santo de los Mártires is a statue to [Al-Hakam II](#) and the monument to the lovers.

In the Jardines de la Agricultura is the monument to the painter [Julio Romero de Torres](#), a bust by sculptor [Mateo Inurria](#), a bust of the poet [Julio Aumente](#) and the sculpture dedicated to the gardener Aniceto García Roldán, who was killed in the park. Further south, in the Gardens of the Duke of Rivas, is a statue of writer and poet [Ángel de Saavedra](#), 3rd Duke of Rivas by sculptor [Mariano Benlliure](#).

In the Guadalquivir river, near the San Rafael Bridge is the Island of the sculptures, an artificial island with a dozen stone sculptures executed during the International Sculpture Symposium. Up the river, near the Miraflores bridge, is the "Hombre Río", a sculpture of a swimmer looking to the sky and whose orientation varies depending on the current.

Bridges

- San Rafael Bridge, consisting of eight arches of 25 m span and a length of 217 m. The width is between parapets, divided into 12 m of cobblestone for four circulations and two tiled concrete sidewalks. It was inaugurated on 29 April 1953 joining the Avenue Corregidor with Plaza de Andalucía. In January 2004 the plaques reading "His Excellency the Head of State and Generalissimo of all the Armies, Francisco Franco Bahamonde, opened this bridge of the Guadalquivir on 29 April 1953", which were on both sides of each of the entrances of the bridge, were removed.
- Andalusia Bridge, a suspension bridge.
- [Puente de Miraflores](#), known as "the rusty bridge". This bridge links the Street San Fernando and Ronda de Isasa with the Miraflores peninsula. It was designed by Herrero, Suárez and Casado and inaugurated on 2 May 2003. At first, in 1989, a

proposal by architect-engineer Santiago Calatrava was considered^[122] that would look like the Lusitania Bridge of Mérida, but this was eventually discarded because its height would obscure the view of the Great Mosque.

- Autovía del Sur Bridge.
- Abbas Ibn Firnas Bridge, Inaugurated in January 2011 It is part of the variant west of Córdoba.
- Puente del Arenal, connecting Avenue Campo de la Verdad with the Recinto Ferial (fairground) of Córdoba.

Gardens, parks and natural environments

- Jardines de la Victoria. Within the gardens there are two newly renovated facilities, the old Caseta del Círculo de la Amistad, today Caseta Victoria, and the Kiosko de la música, as well as a small Modernist fountain from the early 20th century. The northern section, called Jardines of Duque de Rivas, features a pergola of neoclassical style, designed by the architect Carlos Sáenz de Santamaría; it is used as an exhibition hall and a café bar.
- Jardines de la Agricultura, located between the Jardines de la Victoria and the Paseo de Córdoba: it includes numerous trails that radially converge to a round square which has a fountain or pond. This is known as the duck pond, and, in the centre, has an island with a small building in which these animals live. Scattered throughout the garden are numerous sculptures such as the sculpture in memory of Julio Romero de Torres, the sculpture to the composer Julio Aumente and the bust of Mateo Inurria. In the north is a rose garden in form of a labyrinth.
- Parque de Miraflores, located on the south bank of the river Guadalquivir. It was designed by the architect Juan Cuenca Montilla as a series of terraces. Among other points of interest as the Salam and Miraflores Bridge and a sculpture by Agustín Ibarrola.
- Parque Cruz Conde, located southwest of the city, is an open park and barrier-free park in English gardens style.^[123]
- Paseo de Córdoba. Located on the underground train tracks, it is a long tour of several km in length with more than 434,000 m². The tour has numerous fountains, including six formed by a portico of falling water which form a waterfall to a pond with four levels. Integrated into the tour is a pond of water from the Roman era, and the building of the old train station of RENFE, now converted into offices of Canal Sur.
- Jardines Juan Carlos I, in the Ciudad Jardín neighborhood. It is a fortress which occupies an area of about 12,500 square metres.
- Jardines del Conde de Vallellano, located on both sides of the avenue of the same name. It includes a large L-shaped pond with a capacity of 3,000 m³ (105,944.00 cu ft) and archaeological remains embedded in the gardens, among which is a Roman cistern from the second half of the 1st century BC.
- Parque de la Asomadilla, with a surface of 27 hectares, is the second largest park in Andalusia.^[124] The park recreates a Mediterranean forest vegetation, such as hawthorn, pomegranate, hackberry, oak, olive, tamarisk, cypress, elms, pines, oaks and carob trees among others.
- Balcón del Guadalquivir.
- Jardines de Colón.
- Sotos de la Albolafia. Declared Natural monument by the Andalusian Autonomous Government, it is located in a stretch of the Guadalquivir river from the Roman Bridge and the San Rafael Bridge, with an area of 21.36 hectares.^[125] Host a large variety of birds and is an important point of migration for many birds.
- Parque periurbano Los Villares.

Museums

The Archaeological and Ethnological Museum of Córdoba is a provincial museum located near the Guadalquivir River.^[126] The museum was officially opened in 1867 and shared space with the Museum of Fine Arts until 1920. In 1960, the museum was relocated to the Renaissance Palace of Páez de Castillo where it remains to present day. The Archaeological and Ethnological Museum has eight halls which contain pieces from the middle to late Bronze Age, to Roman culture, Visigothic art, and Islamic culture.^[127]

The Julio Romero de Torres Museum is located next to the Guadalquivir and was opened in November 1931.^[128] The home of Julio Romero de Torres, has undergone many renovations and been turned into a museum and it has also been home to several other historical institutions such as the Archaeological Museum (1868-1917) and the Museum of Fine Arts. Many of the works include paintings and motifs done by Julio Romero de Torres himself.^[129]



Magdalena by Julio Romero de Torres

The Fine Arts Museum of Córdoba is located next to the Julio Romero de Torres Museum which it shares a courtyard with.^[130] The building originally was for the old Hospital for Charity but after that the building went under many renovations and renewals to become the renaissance style building it is today.^{[131][132]} The Museum of Fine Arts contains many works from the baroque period, medieval renaissance art, work from the 18th, 19th and 20th centuries, drawings, mannerist art and other unique works.^[133]

The Diocesan Museum is located in the Córdoba's Episcopal Palace which was built upon the former Umayyad *alcázar*. The collection within houses many paintings, sculptures and furniture.^[134]

Another museum within Córdoba are the [Caliphal Baths](#).

Festivals

Tourism is especially intense in Córdoba during May as this month hosts three of the most important annual festivals in the city:^[135]

- *Las Cruces de Mayo* (The May Crosses of Córdoba).^[136] This festival takes place at the beginning of the month. During three or four days, crosses of around 3m height are placed in many squares and streets and decorated with flowers and a contest is held to choose the most beautiful one. Usually there is regional food and music near the crosses.
- *Los Patios de Córdoba* (The Courtyards Festival of Córdoba - World Heritage).^[137] This festival is celebrated during the second and third week of the month. Many houses of the historic center open their private patios to the public and compete in a contest. Both the architectonic value and the floral decorations are taken into consideration to choose the winners. It is usually very difficult and expensive to find accommodation in the city during the festival.
- *La Feria de Córdoba* (The Fair of Córdoba).^[138] This festival takes place at the end of the month and is similar to the better known [Seville Fair](#) with some differences, mainly that the Sevilla Fair has majority private *casetas* (tents run by local businesses), while the Córdoba Fair has majority public ones.



Interior patio during the Courtyards Festival of Córdoba - World Heritage

Politics and government

Local administration

As of 2019 [José María Bellido Roche](#) (PP) is the mayor of Córdoba.

The City Council of Córdoba is divided into different areas: the Presidency; Human Resources, Management, Tax and Public Administration; City Planning, Infrastructure, and Environment; Social; and Development.^[139] The Council holds regular plenary sessions once a month, but can hold extraordinary plenary session to discuss issues and problems affecting the city.^[140]

The Governing Board, chaired by the mayor, consists of four [IU](#) councillors, three of PSOE, and three non-elected members.^{[141][142]} The municipal council consists of 29 members: 11 of PP, 7 of PSOE, 4 of IU, 4 of [Ganemos Córdoba](#), 2 of [Ciudadanos](#) and 1 of [Unión Cordobesa](#).

List of mayors since the democratic elections of 1979

Legislature	Name	Party
1979–1983	Julio Anguita	PCE
1983–1987	Julio Anguita (until 1 February 1986)	PCE
	Herminio Trigo	IU
1987–1991	Herminio Trigo	IU
1991–1995	Herminio Trigo	IU
	Manuel Pérez Pérez	IU
1995–1999	Rafael Merino	PP
1999–2003	Rosa Aguilar	IU
2003–2007	Rosa Aguilar	IU
2007–2011	Rosa Aguilar (until 23 April 2009)	IU
	Andrés Ocaña	IU
2011–2015	José Antonio Nieto	PP
2015–2019	Isabel Ambrosio	PSOE
2019–	José María Bellido	PP

Administrative divisions

As of July 2008, the city is divided into 10 administrative districts, coordinated by the Municipal district boards, which in turn are subdivided into neighbourhoods:

District	District	Location
Centro	Poniente-Sur	
Levante	Sur	
Noroeste	Sureste	
Norte-Sierra	Periurbano Este-Campiña	
Poniente-Norte	Periurbano Oeste-Sierra	

Notable people

- Ahmad ibn Muhammad ibn Musa al-Razi, historian
- Ibn as-Saffar, astronomer
- Ibn al-Samh, astronomer and mathematician
- Abd Allah al-Qaysi – Islamic jurist
- Abu al-Qasim Zahrawi – Islamic surgeon and physician
- Vicente Amigo – Flamenco artist
- Averroes – Islamic philosopher
- Joaquín Cortés – Flamenco artist
- Gabi Delgado-López – musician
- Fosforito – Flamenco artist
- Rocío Gálvez – footballer for Spain
- Luis de Góngora – Renaissance-era poet
- Ibn Hazm – Islamic theologian and jurist
- Ibn Maḍā' – Islamic linguist
- India Martinez – flamenco and pop singer
- Lucan – Roman poet
- Maimonides – Jewish philosopher and rabbi
- Manolete – matador
- Martin of Soure – Portuguese captive canon
- Juan de Mena – Medieval poet
- Mundhir bin Sa'īd al-Ballūṭī – Islamic jurist
- Paco Peña – Flamenco artist
- al-Qurtubi – jurist of the Maliki school
- Blanca del Rey – flamenco dancer and choreographer
- Julio Romero de Torres – painter
- Seneca, Stoic philosopher
- Juan Serrano – Flamenco artist
- Fernando Tejero – actor
- Hisae Yanase – artist^[143]

Sports

Córdoba's main sports team is its association football team, Córdoba CF, which plays in the Spanish LaLiga HyperMotion following a brief one-season tenure in La Liga during the 2014–15 season. Home matches are played at the Estadio Nuevo Arcángel, which has 20,989 seats.

Córdoba also has a professional futsal team, Córdoba Patrimonio de la Humanidad, which plays in the Primera División de Futsal.^[144] The local youth basketball club, CD Cordobasket, had a professional team which played in the Liga EBA for three seasons before going on hiatus in August 2019.^[145] The futsal team plays the majority of its home games at the 3,500 seat Palacio Municipal de Deportes Vista Alegre.



Segunda División match between Córdoba C.F. and C.D. Leganés at Estadio Nuevo Arcángel, January 2016

Transport

Rail

Córdoba railway station is connected by high speed trains to the following Spanish cities: Madrid, Barcelona, Seville, Málaga and Zaragoza. More than 20 trains per day connect the downtown area, in 54 minutes, with Málaga María Zambrano station, which provides interchange capability to destinations along the Costa del Sol, including Málaga Airport.

Airports

Córdoba has an airport, although there are no airlines operating commercial flights on it. The closest airports to the city are Seville Airport (110 km as the crow flies), Granada Airport (118 km) and Málaga Airport (136 km).^{[146][147]}

Road

The city is also well connected by highways with the rest of the country and Portugal. The A-45 and A-4 motorways serve the city.

Intercity buses

The main bus station is located next to the train station. Several bus companies operate intercity bus services to and from Córdoba.^[146]

Gallery



Hospital de San
Sebastián



(Christian) Capilla de San Bartolomé
(c. 1410)^[148]



Córdoba Synagogue



Gardens of the Alcázar de
los Reyes Cristianos



Mosque-Cathedral



Street scene in
Santa María,
Córdoba



Roman bridge of Córdoba



Riverfront viewed from Puente
Romano, Córdoba



Roman temple of Córdoba



Church of San Nicolás de la
Villa



Statue of Seneca the Younger by
the Puerta de Almodóvar

Twin towns – sister cities

Córdoba is twinned with:^[149]

-  Kairouan, Tunisia (1968)
-  Lahore, Pakistan (1968)
-  Córdoba, Argentina (1969)
-  Córdoba, Mexico (1980)
-  Bukhara, Uzbekistan (1983)
-  Smara, Western Sahara (1987)
-  Fez, Morocco (1990)
-  Old Havana, Cuba (2000)
-  Damascus, Syria (2002)
-  Santiago de Compostela, Spain (2004)
-  Nuremberg, Germany (2010)
-  Nîmes, France (2013)

See also

- Muhammad Iqbal
- *Diario de Córdoba*

Notes

- The Mosque-Cathedral was listed as a World Heritage Site first in 1984 and this designation was extended to the rest of the historic centre in 1994.

References

Citations

- "El mapa de las nuevas alcaldías 2019-2023" (<https://www.elmundo.es/espana/2019/06/15/5d04372dfc6c8332068b4585.html>). *El Mundo*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190615162225/https://www.elmundo.es/espana/2019/06/15/5d04372dfc6c8332068b4585.html>) from the original on 15 June 2019. Retrieved 15 June 2019.
- "Extensión superficial, altitud y población de hecho de las provincias, capitales y municipios de más de 20.000 habitantes. Península, Islas Baleares y Canarias" (<http://www.ine.es/inebaseweb/pdfDispacher.do;jsessionid=CFB3D1D685F6DC619350CEA3234B44A3.inebaseweb03?td=145938>). *Anuario 1996*. 1996. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180110175322/http://www.ine.es/inebaseweb/pdfDispacher.do;jsessionid=CFB3D1D685F6DC619350CEA3234B44A3.inebaseweb03?td=145938>) from the original on 10 January 2018. Retrieved 16 May 2017.
- Municipal Register of Spain 2018*. National Statistics Institute.
- "Cordoban" (<https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/cordoban>). Merriam-Webster. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200621072931/https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/cordoban>) from the original on 21 June 2020. Retrieved 18 June 2020.
- "Gross domestic product (GDP) at current market prices by metropolitan regions" (https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/met_10r_3gdp/default/table?lang=en). ec.europa.eu. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20230215185052/https://ec.europa.eu/eurostat/databrowser/view/met_10r_3gdp/default/table?lang=en) from the original on 15 February 2023.
- Encyclopædia Britannica*, Córdoba (conventional Cordova) (<https://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/137374/Cordoba>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150428135540/http://www.britannica.com/EBchecked/topic/137374/Cordoba>) 28 April 2015 at the Wayback Machine
- Barton, Simon (30 June 2009). *A History of Spain* (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200726002002/https://books.google.com/books?id=AeAcBQAAQBAJ&pg=PA44#v=onepage&q=&f=false>). Macmillan International Higher Education. pp. 44–5. ISBN 978-1-137-01347-7. Archived from the original (<https://books.google.com/books?id=AeAcBQAAQBAJ&pg=PA44>) on 26 July 2020.
- Francis Preston Venable (1894). *A Short History of Chemistry* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=fN9YAAAAYAAJ&pg=PA21>). Heath. p. 21.
- Hareir, Idris El; Mbaye, Ravane (10 April 2011). *The Spread of Islam Throughout the World* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=qVYT4Kraym0C&q=cordoba+surpassed+and+constantinople&pg=PA448>). UNESCO. ISBN 9789231041532.
- J. Bradford De Long and Andrei Shleifer (October 1993), "Princes and Merchants: European City Growth before the Industrial Revolution" (https://web.archive.org/web/20180729053941/http://www.j-bradford-delong.net/pdf_files/Princes.pdf) (PDF), *The Journal of Law and Economics*, 36 (2): 671–702 [678], CiteSeerX 10.1.1.164.4092 (<https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/summary?doi=10.1.1.164.4092>), doi:10.1086/467294 (<https://doi.org/10.1086%2F467294>), S2CID 13961320 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:13961320>), archived from the original (http://www.j-bradford-delong.net/pdf_files/Princes.pdf) (PDF) on 29 July 2018, retrieved 27 October 2017
- "Standard climate values for Córdoba" (<http://www.aemet.es/en/serviciosclimaticos/datosclimatologicos/valoresclimatologicos?I=5402&k=and>). Agencia Estatal de Meteorología. Retrieved 11 April 2015.
- Seybold, C.F. & Ocaña Jiménez, M. (1986). "Kurtuba" (<https://referenceworks.brill.com/search?q=%E1%B8%B2ur%E1%B9%A Duba&source=%2Fdb%2Feio>). In Bosworth, C. E.; van Donzel, E.; Lewis, B. & Pellat, Ch. (eds.). *The Encyclopaedia of Islam, Second Edition*. Volume V: Khe-Mahi. Leiden: E. J. Brill. pp. 509–512. ISBN 978-90-04-07819-2.
- Hillenbrand, Robert (1992). "The Ornament of the World": Medieval Córdoba as a Cultural Centre" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=cbfORLWv1HkC&dq=cordoba+city+arabic+qurtuba&pg=PA112>). In Jayyusi, Salma Khadra; Marín, Manuela (eds.). *The Legacy of Muslim Spain*. Brill. p. 112. ISBN 978-90-04-09599-1. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230408085751/https://books.google.com/books?id=cbfORLWv1HkC&dq=cordoba+city+arabic+qurtuba&pg=PA112>) from the original on 8 April 2023. Retrieved 29 January 2023.
- "Neanderthals Died Out Earlier Than Thought" (<http://www.livescience.com/26831-neanderthals-died-earlier.html>). Live Science. 4 February 2013. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130702233946/http://www.livescience.com/26831-neanderthals-died-earlier.html>) from the original on 2 July 2013. Retrieved 9 June 2013.

15. Keay, Simon J. (29 March 2012). "Corduba" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=bVWcAQAAQBAJ&pg=PA374>). In Hornblower, Simon; Spawforth, Antony; Eidinow, Esther (eds.). *The Oxford Classical Dictionary*. OUP Oxford. p. 374. ISBN 978-0-19-954556-8. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240925032638/https://books.google.com/books?id=bVWcAQAAQBAJ&pg=PA374#v=onepage&q=&f=false>) from the original on 25 September 2024. Retrieved 3 December 2020.
16. Vaquerizo, D.; Murillo, J. (2016). "The suburbs of Cordoba, Spain" (<https://publicaciones.ucuenca.edu.ec/ojs/index.php/estoa/article/view/1021/889>). *Estoa*. 5 (9): 37–60, esp. p. 40. doi:10.18537/est.v005.n009.04 (<https://doi.org/10.18537%2Fest.v005.n009.04>). hdl:10396/15641 (<https://hdl.handle.net/10396/15641>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200804212145/https://publicaciones.ucuenca.edu.ec/ojs/index.php/estoa/article/view/1021/889>) from the original on 4 August 2020. Retrieved 17 December 2019.
17. "Cordoba Treasure" (http://culturalinstitute.britishmuseum.org/asset-viewer/cordoba-treasure/_QF0AsYh3vFr1Q?hl=en). *The British Museum*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240925032641/https://artsandculture.google.com/partner/the-british-museum>) from the original on 25 September 2024. Retrieved 20 August 2017.
18. Pollini, John (20 November 2012). *From Republic to Empire: Rhetoric, Religion, and Power in the Visual Culture of Ancient Rome* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=KJDV1USNxQ0C&pg=PA531>). University of Oklahoma Press. p. 531. ISBN 978-0-8061-8816-4. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240925032638/https://books.google.com/books?id=KJDV1USNxQ0C&pg=PA531#v=onepage&q=&f=false>) from the original on 25 September 2024. Retrieved 3 December 2020.
19. Isaksen, Leif (21 March 2008). "The application of network analysis to ancient transport geography: A case study of Roman Baetica" (<https://doi.org/10.16995%2Fdm.20>). *Digital Medievalist*. 4. doi:10.16995/dm.20 (<https://doi.org/10.16995%2Fdm.20>). ISSN 1715-0736 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1715-0736>).
20. Keay, Simon J. (29 March 2012). Hornblower, Simon; Spawforth, Antony; Eidinow, Esther (eds.). *The Oxford Classical Dictionary* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=bVWcAQAAQBAJ&pg=PA91>). OUP Oxford. pp. 91–92. ISBN 978-0-19-954556-8. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240925032638/https://books.google.com/books?id=bVWcAQAAQBAJ&pg=PA91#v=onepage&q=&f=false>) from the original on 25 September 2024. Retrieved 3 December 2020.
21. Roth, Norman (1994). *Jews, Visigoths, and Muslims in Medieval Spain: Cooperation and Conflict* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=bHh5pLYlhHEC&pg=PA7>). BRILL. p. 7. ISBN 90-04-09971-9. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240925032750/https://books.google.com/books?id=bHh5pLYlhHEC&pg=PA7#v=onepage&q=&f=false>) from the original on 25 September 2024. Retrieved 3 December 2020.
22. Doak, Robin S. (2009). *Empire of the Islamic World* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ptOrLFoRnM8C&pg=PA70>). Infobase Publishing. p. 70. ISBN 978-1-4381-0317-4. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240925032750/https://books.google.com/books?id=ptOrLFoRnM8C&pg=PA70#v=onepage&q=&f=false>) from the original on 25 September 2024. Retrieved 3 December 2020.
23. Collins, Roger (17 February 1995). *The Arab Conquest of Spain: 710 - 797* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=SPQcHwAACAAJ>). Wiley. pp. 42–43. ISBN 978-0-631-19405-7. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240925032639/https://books.google.com/books?id=SPQcHwAACAAJ>) from the original on 25 September 2024. Retrieved 3 December 2020.
24. Bennison 2016, p. 281.
25. Guichard, Pierre (2013). "Córdoba, de la conquista musulmana a la conquista cristiana" (<http://www.awraq.es/blob.aspx?idx=5&nld=87&hash=c0f21a00fedaa9892ddff3275ea63027c>). *Awraq* (7). Casa Árabe: 5–24. ISSN 0214-834X (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0214-834X>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210731075753/http://www.awraq.es/blob.aspx?idx=5&nld=87&hash=c0f21a00fedaa9892ddff3275ea63027c>) from the original on 31 July 2021. Retrieved 31 July 2021.
26. O'Callaghan, Joseph F. (1983) [1975]. *A History of Medieval Spain*. Cornell University Press. pp. 100–101. ISBN 978-0-8014-9264-8.
27. Guichard 2013, pp. 9–10.
28. Dodds, Jerrilynn D. (1992). "The Great Mosque of Córdoba". In Dodds, Jerrilynn D. (ed.). *Al-Andalus: The Art of Islamic Spain* (https://www.metmuseum.org/art/metpublications/Al_Andalus_The_Art_of_Islamic_Spain). New York: The Metropolitan Museum of Art. pp. 11–26. ISBN 0870996371. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20220531010719/https://www.metmuseum.org/art/metpublications/Al_Andalus_The_Art_of_Islamic_Spain) from the original on 31 May 2022. Retrieved 15 July 2022.
29. Barrucand, Marianne; Bednorz, Achim (1992). *Moorish architecture in Andalusia*. Taschen. pp. 40 and after. ISBN 3822896322.
30. Ian Morris (2014). *The Measure of Civilization: How Social Development Decides the Fate of Nations*. Princeton University Press. p. 150. ISBN 9780691160863.
31. John Block Friedman, Kristen Mossler Figg, ed. (2017). "Spain and Portugal: Trade and Commerce". *Routledge Revivals: Trade, Travel and Exploration in the Middle Ages* (2000). Taylor & Francis. p. 569. ISBN 9781351661324.
32. Guichard 2013, pp. 12–13.
33. Gilman, D. C.; Peck, H. T.; Colby, F. M., eds. (1905). "Cordova" (https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/The_New_International_Encyclopedia%C3%A6dia/Cordova). *New International Encyclopedia* (1st ed.). New York: Dodd, Mead.
34. "Spain from the 6th to 12th Century History" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20071018085730/http://fsmitha.com/h3/h08hispania.htm>). Archived from the original (<http://www.fsmitha.com/h3/h08hispania.htm>) on 18 October 2007.
35. Amir Hussain, "Muslims, Pluralism, and Interfaith Dialogue", in *Progressive Muslims: On Justice, Gender, and Pluralism*, Omid Safi (ed.), p. 257 (Oneworld Publications, 2003).
36. "Córdoba: Historical Overview" (https://web.archive.org/web/20131030021158/http://www.spainthenandnow.com/spanish-history/cordoba-historical-overview/default_41.aspx). Archived from the original (http://www.spainthenandnow.com/spanish-history/cordoba-historical-overview/default_41.aspx) on 30 October 2013. Retrieved 14 April 2014.
37. "Muslim Spain (711-1492)" (https://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/islam/history/spain_1.shtml). BBC. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20170227151217/http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/islam/history/spain_1.shtml) from the original on 27 February 2017. Retrieved 29 January 2017.
38. Gilliot, Claude (2018). "Libraries" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=P-pGDwAAQBAJ&dq=al-mansur+cordoba+books+burned&pg=PT72>). In Meri, Josef (ed.). *Routledge Revivals: Medieval Islamic Civilization (2006): An Encyclopedia - Volume II*. Routledge. p. 451. ISBN 978-1-351-66813-2. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240925032640/https://books.google.com/books?id=P-pGDwAAQBAJ&dq=al-mansur+cordoba+books+burned&pg=PT72#v=onepage&q=al-mansur%20cordoba%20books%20burned&f=false>) from the original on 25 September 2024. Retrieved 27 August 2022.

39. Safran, Janina M. (3 July 2014). "The politics of book burning in al-Andalus" (<https://doi.org/10.1080/17546559.2014.925134>). *Journal of Medieval Iberian Studies*. 6 (2): 148–168. doi:10.1080/17546559.2014.925134 (<https://doi.org/10.1080%2F17546559.2014.925134>). ISSN 1754-6559 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1754-6559>). S2CID 153574149 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:153574149>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240925033200/https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/abs/10.1080/17546559.2014.925134>) from the original on 25 September 2024. Retrieved 21 August 2022.
40. Kennedy, Hugh (1996). *Muslim Spain and Portugal: A Political History of al-Andalus*. Routledge. ISBN 9781317870418.
41. Catlos, Brian A. (2018). *Kingdoms of Faith: A New History of Islamic Spain* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=xKBfDwAAQBAJ&dq=kingdoms+of+faith&pg=PP1>). New York: Basic Books. ISBN 9780465055876. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/2023092224337/https://books.google.com/books?id=xKBfDwAAQBAJ&dq=kingdoms+of+faith&pg=PP1>) from the original on 22 September 2023. Retrieved 27 August 2022.
42. Guichard 2013, p. 17.
43. Guichard 2013, pp. 17–18.
44. Guichard 2013, p. 18.
45. Peinado Santaella 2012, p. 110.
46. Peinado Santaella, Rafael G. (2012). "El período andalusí (ss. VIII–XV)" (<https://books.google.com/books?id=m5KQtWX0TTcC&pg=PA110>). In Peña Díaz, Manuel (ed.). *Breve historia de Andalucía*. Centro de Estudios Andaluces. p. 110. ISBN 978-84-939926-1-3. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/2024092503144/https://books.google.com/books?id=m5KQtWX0TTcC&pg=PA110#v=onepage&q&f=false>) from the original on 25 September 2024. Retrieved 16 November 2021.
47. Peinado Santaella 2012, p. 111.
48. "10th C. Al-Andalus: Al-Mansur." (http://www.spainthenandnow.com/spanish-history/10th-c-al-andalus-al-mansur/default_144.aspx) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20161008085451/http://www.spainthenandnow.com/spanish-history/10th-c-al-andalus-al-mansur/default_144.aspx) 8 October 2016 at the Wayback Machine and Daniel Eisenberg, "Homosexuality" in *Medieval Iberia: An Encyclopedia*, ed. Michael Gerli (Routledge, 2003), 398. (http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/deisenbe/Enc_of_Medieval_Iberia/homosexuality.pdf) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20160328011756/http://users.ipfw.edu/jehle/deisenbe/Enc_of_Medieval_Iberia/homosexuality.pdf) 28 March 2016 at the Wayback Machine and J. B. Bury, *The Cambridge Medieval History vol 3 - Germany and the Western Empire* (CreateSpace Independent Publishing, 2011), 378–379.
49. Meri, Josef W. (31 October 2005). *Medieval Islamic Civilization: An Encyclopedia* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=H-k9oc9xsuAC&pg=PA176>). Psychology Press. p. 176. ISBN 978-0-415-96690-0. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/2024092503144/https://books.google.com/books?id=H-k9oc9xsuAC&pg=PA176#v=onepage&q&f=false>) from the original on 25 September 2024. Retrieved 1 December 2018.
50. Guichard 2013, pp. 19–20.
51. Frochoso Sánchez, Rafael (2014). "Las monedas de los Banū Ÿahwar de Córdoba - 422 - 462 h. / 1031-1070d.C." (<https://dialnet.unirioja.es/descarga/articulo/4764209.pdf>) (PDF). *OMNI, Numismatic Journal*. ISSN 2104-8363 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/2104-8363>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220322023901/https://dialnet.unirioja.es/descarga/articulo/4764209.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 22 March 2022. Retrieved 14 August 2020.
52. Porres Martín-Cleto, Julio (1999). "La Dinastía de los Banu Di L-Nun de Toledo" (<https://descargasarchivo.toledo.es/high.raw?id=0000022088&name=00000001.original.pdf&attachment=Tulaytula%3A+revista+de+la+Asociaci%C3%B3n+de+Amigos+del+Toledo+Isla%C3%A1mico.+1999%2C+n.%C2%BA+4..pdf>) (PDF). *Tulaytula. III* (4). Toledo: Asociación de Amigos del Toledo Islámico: 37–48. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200927100507/https://descargasarchivo.toledo.es/high.raw?id=0000022088&name=00000001.original.pdf&attachment=Tulaytula%20%3A%20revista%20de%20la%20Asociaci%C3%B3n+de+Amigos+del+Toledo%20Isla%C3%A1mico.+201999%2C%20n.%C2%BA%204..pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 27 September 2020. Retrieved 14 August 2020.
53. Coeña del Real, María Jesús (2011). "Los inicios de la hegemonía castellano-leonesa y la invasión almorávide" (https://archivos.csif.es/archivos/andalucia/ensenanza/revistas/csicsif/revista/pdf/Numero_41/MARIA_JESUS_COENA_DEL_REAL_02.pdf) (PDF). *Innovación y experiencias educativas* (41): 5. ISSN 1988-6047 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1988-6047>). Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20201129184905/https://archivos.csif.es/archivos/andalucia/ensenanza/revistas/csicsif/revista/pdf/Numero_41/MARIA_JESUS_COENA_DEL_REAL_02.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 29 November 2020. Retrieved 14 August 2020.
54. Mitre, Emilio (2008) [1979]. *La España medieval: sociedades, estados, culturas* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=RgU8jGG-y2gC&pg=PA190>). Tres Cantos: Ediciones Istmo. p. 190. ISBN 978-84-7090-094-5. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/2024092503145/https://books.google.com/books?id=RgU8jGG-y2gC&pg=PA190#v=onepage&q&f=false>) from the original on 25 September 2024. Retrieved 16 November 2021.
55. Cruz Aguilar, Emilio de la (1994). "El Reino Taifa de Segura" (<https://dialnet.unirioja.es/descarga/articulo/1200629.pdf>) (PDF). *Boletín del Instituto de Estudios Giennenses* (153): 388. ISSN 0561-3590 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0561-3590>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190918175120/https://dialnet.unirioja.es/descarga/articulo/1200629.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 18 September 2019. Retrieved 15 August 2020.
56. Molina López 1986, p. 41.
57. Molina López, Emilio (1986). "Por una cronología histórica sobre el Šarq Al-Andalus (s. XIII)" (https://rua.ua.es/dspace/bitstream/10045/18048/1/Shraq%20Al-Andalus_03_05.pdf) (PDF). *Sharq Al-Andalus* (3). Alicante: Universidad de Alicante. Área de Estudios Árabes e Islámicos: 41. doi:10.14198/ShAnd.1986.3.05 (<https://doi.org/10.14198%2FShAnd.1986.3.05>). ISSN 0213-3482 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0213-3482>). Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20210201022335/https://rua.ua.es/dspace/bitstream/10045/18048/1/Shraq%20Al-Andalus_03_05.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 1 February 2021. Retrieved 14 August 2020.
58. Molina López 1986, p. 43.
59. Molina López 1986, p. 45.
60. García Sanjuán, Alejandro (2016). "La conquista cristiana de Andalucía y el destino de la población musulmana (621-62 H/1224-64). La aportación de las fuentes árabes" (<https://www.researchgate.net/publication/312398201>). In González Jiménez, Manuel; Sánchez Saus, Rafael (eds.). *Arcos y el nacimiento de la frontera andaluza (1264-1330)*. Seville: Universidad de Sevilla; Universidad de Cádiz. p. 43.

61. Ecker, Heather (2003). "The Great Mosque of Córdoba in the Twelfth and Thirteenth Centuries" (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/1523329>). *Muqarnas*. **20**: 113–141. doi:10.1163/22118993-90000041 (<https://doi.org/10.1163%2F22118993-90000041>). JSTOR 1523329 (<https://www.jstor.org/stable/1523329>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230407144513/https://www.jstor.org/stable/1523329>) from the original on 7 April 2023. Retrieved 21 August 2022 – via JSTOR.
62. Bloom, Jonathan M.; Blair, Sheila S. (2009). "Córdoba". *The Grove encyclopedia of Islamic art and architecture*. Oxford: Oxford University Press. ISBN 9780195309911.
63. González Jiménez, Manuel (2014). "Fernando III y la repoblación de Andalucía". *La Península Ibérica en tiempos de Las Navas de Tolosa* (<https://medievalistas.es/wp-content/uploads/attachments/00895.pdf>) (PDF). Madrid. p. 224. ISBN 978-84-941363-8-2. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201126214938/https://medievalistas.es/wp-content/uploads/attachments/00895.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 26 November 2020. Retrieved 14 August 2020.
64. Mellado Rodríguez, Joaquín (2000). "El fuero de Córdoba: edición crítica y traducción" (<http://arbor.revistas.csic.es/index.php/arbor/article/view/1011>). *Arbor*. **CLXVI** (654). Madrid: Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas: 192. doi:10.3989/arbor.2000.i654.1011 (<https://doi.org/10.3989%2Farbor.2000.i654.1011>). hdl:10396/7810 (<https://hdl.handle.net/10396%2F7810>). ISSN 0210-1963 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0210-1963>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210201014952/http://arbor.revistas.csic.es/index.php/arbor/article/view/1011>) from the original on 1 February 2021. Retrieved 14 August 2020.
65. González Jiménez, Manuel (2001). "Fernando III El Santo, legislador" (https://idus.us.es/bitstream/handle/11441/82928/art_8.pdf?sequence=1) (PDF). *Boletín de la Real Academia Sevillana de Buenas Letras: Minervae Baeticae* (29): 115–116. ISSN 0214-4395 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0214-4395>). Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20210203030722/https://idus.us.es/bitstream/handle/11441/82928/art_8.pdf?sequence=1) (PDF) from the original on 3 February 2021. Retrieved 14 August 2020.
66. Cabrera, Emilio (1995). "Notas sobre la conquista y la organización territorial del reino de Córdoba en el siglo XIII" (<https://medievalistas.es/wp-content/uploads/attachments/00204.pdf>) (PDF). *Medievo Hispano. Estudios in memoriam del prof. Derek W. Lomax*. Madrid: Sociedad Española de Estudios Medievales. p. 91. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231109144811/https://medievalistas.es/wp-content/uploads/attachments/00204.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 9 November 2023. Retrieved 25 October 2023.
67. Cabrera 1995, pp. 92–93.
68. Berrocal Barea, Martín Moreno & Montero Rascón 1992, p. 24.
69. Alcántara Valle 2015, pp. 31–32.
70. Alcántara Valle, José María (2015). "La guerra y la paz en la frontera de Granada durante el reinado de Alfonso X" (<https://idus.us.es/bitstream/handle/11441/36344/La%20guerra%20y%20paz%20en%20la%20frontera%20de%20Granada%20durante%20el%20reinado%20de%20Alfonso%20X.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>) (PDF). *Historia. Instituciones. Documentos*. **42** (42): 35–36. doi:10.12795/hid.2015.i42.01 (<https://doi.org/10.12795%2Fhid.2015.i42.01>). ISSN 0210-7716 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0210-7716>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231109144819/https://idus.us.es/bitstream/handle/11441/36344/La%20guerra%20y%20paz%20en%20la%20frontera%20de%20Granada%20durante%20el%20reinado%20de%20Alfonso%20X.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y>) (PDF) from the original on 9 November 2023. Retrieved 25 October 2023.
71. Ibn Abi Zar' (1972). *Rawd Al Qirtas* (in Arabic). Darul Mansur. pp. 321–327.
72. O'Callaghan, Joseph F. (2011). *The Gibraltar crusade : Castile and the battle for the Strait* (<https://www.worldcat.org/oclc/794925519>). Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. pp. 73–75. ISBN 978-0-8122-0463-6. OCLC 794925519 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/794925519>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240925033148/https://search.worldcat.org/title/794925519>) from the original on 25 September 2024. Retrieved 18 January 2023.
73. García Fernández, Manuel (2009). "Los orígenes medievales del regionalismo andaluz: La Hermandad General de Andalucía (1295-1325)" (<https://idus.us.es/bitstream/handle/11441/70483/AH25.pdf?sequence=1>) (PDF). *Andalucía en la Historia*. **25**: 41. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231109144818/https://idus.us.es/bitstream/handle/11441/70483/AH25.pdf?sequence=1>) (PDF) from the original on 9 November 2023. Retrieved 25 October 2023.
74. Vidal Castro, Francisco. "Muhammad IV" (<https://dbe.rah.es/biografias/6553/muhammad-iv>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230129153825/https://dbe.rah.es/biografias/6553/muhammad-iv>) from the original on 29 January 2023. Retrieved 18 January 2023.
75. Berrocal Barea, Francisco Javier; Martín Moreno, Juan José; Montero Rascón, Mª. Carmen (1992). "Notas Histórico-Jurídicas sobre la Edad Media en Córdoba" (https://helvia.uco.es/bitstream/handle/10396/7063/dyo_berrocal.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y) (PDF). *Derecho y Opinión*. Córdoba: Universidad de Córdoba, Servicio de Publicaciones: 29. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20240925033154/https://helvia.uco.es/bitstream/handle/10396/7063/dyo_berrocal.pdf?sequence=1&isAllowed=y) (PDF) from the original on 25 September 2024. Retrieved 25 October 2023.
76. Villar Movellán 1998, p. 102.
77. fgm847. "La población andaluza en el siglo XVIII" (<http://www2.ual.es/ideimand/la-poblacion-andaluza-en-el-siglo-xviii/>). *Identidad e Imagen de Andalucía en la Edad Moderna* (in Spanish). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240925033152/http://www2.ual.es/ideimand/la-poblacion-andaluza-en-el-siglo-xviii/>) from the original on 25 September 2024. Retrieved 20 February 2022.
78. López Serrano 2017, p. 587.
79. López Serrano 2017, p. 589.
80. López Serrano 2017, pp. 593–597.
81. Thomas, Hugh (2001). *The Spanish Civil War* (https://archive.org/details/spanishcivilwar00thom_0). London: Modern Library. pp. 1096 (https://archive.org/details/spanishcivilwar00thom_0/page/1096). ISBN 9780375755156.
82. Ponce Alberca & García Bonilla 2008, p. 11.
83. Ponce Alberca, Julio; García Bonilla, Jesús (2008). "Guerra y poder. Los gobernadores civiles en Andalucía (1936-1939)". *Guerra, Franquismo y Transición. Los gobernadores civiles en Andalucía (1936-1979)* (https://www.centrodeestudiosandaluces.es/datos/factoriaideas/ifo14_08.pdf) (PDF). Seville: Centro de Estudios Andaluces. p. 11. ISBN 978-84-691-6712-0. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20220216091325/https://www.centrodeestudiosandaluces.es/datos/factoriaideas/ifo14_08.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 16 February 2022. Retrieved 15 August 2020.
84. Thomas 2001, p. 252.

85. Thomas 2001, p. 253.
86. Thomas 2001, p. 254.
87. Cobo Romero, Francisco (2012). "Las cifras de la violencia institucional y las mecánicas represivas del franquismo en Andalucía". In Cobo Romero, Francisco (ed.). *La represión franquista en Andalucía: Balance historiográfico, perspectivas teóricas y análisis de resultados* (<http://w01.centrodeestudiosandaluces.es/actividades/sitios/archivos/1320864017462864577 CUADERNILLOTALLER.pdf>) (PDF). Centro de Estudios Andaluces. pp. 51–66. ISBN 9788493992606. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200927133123/http://w01.centrodeestudiosandaluces.es/actividades/sitios/archivos/1320864017462864577 CUADERNILLOTALLER.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 27 September 2020. Retrieved 15 August 2020.
88. "Historic Centre of Cordoba" (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/313/>). UNESCO World Heritage Centre. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230719134114/https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/313/>) from the original on 19 July 2023. Retrieved 12 October 2022.
89. "Datos del Registro de Entidades Locales" (<https://ssweb.seap.minhap.es/REL/frontend/inicio/municipios/1/13387>). Ministerio de Asuntos Económicos y Transformación Digital. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210203114934/https://ssweb.seap.minhap.es/REL/frontend/inicio/municipios/1/13387>) from the original on 3 February 2021. Retrieved 15 August 2020.
90. Burgueño & Guerrero Lladós 2014, p. 19.
91. Torres Márquez 2013, p. 138.
92. Domínguez Bascón 1995, p. 283.
93. M. Kottek; J. Grieser; C. Beck; B. Rudolf; F. Rubel (2006). "World Map of the Köppen-Geiger climate classification updated" (http://koeppen-geiger.vu-wien.ac.at/pics/kottek_et_al_2006.gif). *Meteorol. Z.* **15** (3): 259–263. Bibcode:2006MetZe..15..259K (<http://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2006MetZe..15..259K>). doi:10.1127/0941-2948/2006/0130 (<https://doi.org/10.1127%2F0941-2948%2F2006%2F0130>). Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20090325031217/http://koeppen-geiger.vu-wien.ac.at/pics/kottek_et_al_2006.gif) from the original on 25 March 2009. Retrieved 22 April 2009.
94. "Las ciudades donde hace más calor de España" (https://www.lasexta.com/viajestic/escapadas/ciudades-donde-hace-mas-calor-espana_2016071157ea513c0cf26658235dc177.html) (in Spanish). La Sexta. 14 July 2016. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20210728235157/https://www.lasexta.com/viajestic/escapadas/ciudades-donde-hace-mas-calor-espana_2016071157ea513c0cf26658235dc177.html) from the original on 28 July 2021. Retrieved 29 July 2021.
95. "AEMET OpenData" (<https://opendata.aemet.es/centrodedescargas/productosAEMET?>). Agencia Estatal de Meteorología. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240114162943/https://opendata.aemet.es/centrodedescargas/productosAEMET>) from the original on 14 January 2024. Retrieved 19 January 2024.
96. aemetblog (9 August 2018). "¿Por qué el valle del Guadalquivir es la «sartén» de España?" (<https://aemetblog.es/2018/08/09/por-que-el-valle-del-guadalquivir-es-la-sarten-de-espana/>). Aemetblog (in Spanish). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240114125820/https://aemetblog.es/2018/08/09/por-que-el-valle-del-guadalquivir-es-la-sarten-de-espana/>) from the original on 14 January 2024. Retrieved 13 March 2024.
97. "Why is the Guadalquivir valley one of the hottest inhabited places on the planet? (In spanish)" (https://www.eldiario.es/andalucia/el_tiempo/valle-guadalquivir-lugares-habitados-calurosos-planeta_1_8269175.html). elDiario.es. 4 September 2021. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20240109185226/https://www.eldiario.es/andalucia/el_tiempo/valle-guadalquivir-lugares-habitados-calurosos-planeta_1_8269175.html) from the original on 9 January 2024. Retrieved 13 March 2024.
98. Moya, Miguel (4 August 2022). "Julio a 40.4 °C: récord en la media mensual de las máximas de Córdoba Aeropuerto" (https://cordopolis.eldiario.es/el-tiempo/climatologia/julio-40-4-0c-record-media-mensual-maximas-cordoba-aeropuerto_1_9220032.html). Cordópolis (in Spanish). Retrieved 19 January 2024.
99. "Córdoba Aeropuerto - Valores Extremos" (https://www.aemet.es/es/serviciosclimaticos/datosclimatologicos/efemerides_extremos?w=0&k=and&l=5402&datos=det&x=5402&m=7&v=TMMA). Agencia Estatal de Meteorología. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20240119194840/https://www.aemet.es/es/serviciosclimaticos/datosclimatologicos/efemerides_extremos?w=0&k=and&l=5402&datos=det&x=5402&m=7&v=TMMA) from the original on 19 January 2024. Retrieved 19 January 2024.
100. "08410: Cordoba / Aeropuerto (Spain)" (<https://www.ogimet.com/cgi-bin/gsynres?ind=08410&ano=2021&mes=8&day=15&hora=0&min=0&ndays=30>). OGIMET. 14 August 2021. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210815011305/https://www.ogimet.com/cgi-bin/gsynres?ind=08410&ano=2021&mes=8&day=15&hora=0&min=0&ndays=30>) from the original on 15 August 2021. Retrieved 14 August 2021.
101. "Valores climatológicos extremos. Córdoba" (http://www.aemet.es/en/serviciosclimaticos/datosclimatologicos/efemerides_extremos?w=0&k=and&l=5402&datos=det&x=5402&m=13&v=todos) (in Spanish). Aemet.es. 30 November 2017. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20210227214843/http://www.aemet.es/en/serviciosclimaticos/datosclimatologicos/efemerides_extremos?w=0&k=and&l=5402&datos=det&x=5402&m=13&v=todos) from the original on 27 February 2021. Retrieved 8 December 2017.
102. "AEMET OpenData" (https://www.aemet.es/es/datos_abiertos/AEMET_OpenData). Agencia Estatal de Meteorología. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20240516100540/https://www.aemet.es/es/datos_abiertos/AEMET_OpenData) from the original on 16 May 2024. Retrieved 12 May 2024.
103. "Seville Climate normals (only precipitation days, sunshine and humidity)" (<https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/archive/arc0216/0253808/1.1/data/0-data/Region-6-WMO-Normals-9120/Spain/CSV/>) (CSV). NOAA. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/2023082712150/https://www.ncdc.noaa.gov/archive/arc0216/0253808/1.1/data/0-data/Region-6-WMO-Normals-9120/Spain/CSV/>) from the original on 27 August 2023.
104. McFetrich, David (2022). *An Encyclopaedia of World Bridges* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Y-VVEAAAQBAJ&dq=roman+bridge+cordoba&pg=PA205>). Pen and Sword Transport. p. 205. ISBN 978-1-5267-9449-9.
105. "Palacio de Maximiano Hercúleo" (<https://www.nomads-travel-guide.com/places/palacio-de-maximiano-herculeo/>). Nomads Travel Guide. 17 June 2020. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240131162231/https://www.nomads-travel-guide.com/places/palacio-de-maximiano-herculeo/>) from the original on 31 January 2024. Retrieved 31 January 2024.
106. Jayyusi, Salma Khadra (1994). *The legacy of Muslim Spain* (2nd ed.). Leiden: E.J. Brill. pp. 129–135. ISBN 978-9004099548.
107. Michell, George (2011) [1978]. *Architecture of the Islamic world its history and social meaning; with a complete survey of key monuments*. London: Thames & Hudson. p. 212. ISBN 9780500278475.
108. Bennison 2016, pp. 281–284.
109. Petersen, Andrew (2002). *Dictionary of Islamic Architecture* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=elaEAQBAJ&dq=minaret+san+juan+cordoba&pg=PA55>). Routledge. p. 55. ISBN 978-1-134-61366-3.

110. Reina, Carmen (11 November 2014). "Los eternos jornaleros del Guadalquivir" (http://www.eldiario.es/andalucia/pasaporte/molinos-acompanan-Guadalquivir-siglos_0_320918032.html). *El Diario* (in Spanish). Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20190703032953/https://www.eldiario.es/andalucia/pasaporte/molinos-acompanan-Guadalquivir-siglos_0_320918032.html) from the original on 3 July 2019. Retrieved 23 March 2019.
111. Bennison 2016, p. 326.
112. Barrucand, Marianne; Bednorz, Achim (1992). *Moorish architecture in Andalusia*. Taschen. p. 137. ISBN 3822896322.
113. "Torre de la Calahorra | Córdoba, Spain Attractions" (<https://www.lonelyplanet.com/spain/andalucia/cordoba/attractions/torre-de-la-calahorra/a/poi-sig/484250/360732>). *Lonely Planet*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220215020108/https://www.lonelyplanet.com/spain/andalucia/cordoba/attractions/torre-de-la-calahorra/a/poi-sig/484250/360732>) from the original on 15 February 2022. Retrieved 15 February 2022.
114. "Calahorra Tower - Córdoba" (<https://www.artencordoba.com/en/calahorra-tower-cordoba/>). 10 July 2020. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220215020110/https://www.artencordoba.com/en/calahorra-tower-cordoba/>) from the original on 15 February 2022. Retrieved 15 February 2022.
115. "Complex map - Baths of Caliphate Castle | Virtual Tour" (<https://banosdelalcazarcalifal.cordoba.es/index.php?id=2&lang=3>). *banosdelalcazarcalifal.cordoba.es*. Retrieved 15 February 2022.
116. "Arab Baths of the Caliphal Alcázar of Córdoba - "Caliphal Baths" " (<https://www.artencordoba.com/en/arab-baths-caliphal-alcazar-cordoba/>). 10 July 2020. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/2023092601334/https://www.artencordoba.com/en/arab-baths-caliphal-alcazar-cordoba/>) from the original on 26 September 2023. Retrieved 15 February 2022.
117. Arnold, Felix (2017). *Islamic Palace Architecture in the Western Mediterranean: A History* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=bXjXDQAAQBAJ&dq=Islamic+Palace+Architecture+in+the+Western+Mediterranean&pg=PP1>). Oxford University Press. p. 63. ISBN 9780190624552. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240925033832/https://books.google.com/books?id=bXjXDQAAQBAJ&dq=Islamic+Palace+Architecture+in+the+Western+Mediterranean&pg=PP1#v=onepage&q=Islamic%20Palace%20Architecture%20in%20the%20Western%20Mediterranean&f=false>) from the original on 25 September 2024. Retrieved 15 February 2022.
118. "House of Sefarad, House of Memory - Córdoba" (<https://www.artencordoba.com/en/house-sefarad-cordoba/>). 10 July 2020. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220215040439/https://www.artencordoba.com/en/house-sefarad-cordoba/>) from the original on 15 February 2022. Retrieved 15 February 2022.
119. "The House of Sepharad" (<https://www.turismodecordoba.org/the-house-of-sepharad>). *www.turismodecordoba.org* (in Spanish). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220215010722/https://www.turismodecordoba.org/the-house-of-sepharad>) from the original on 15 February 2022. Retrieved 15 February 2022.
120. Gharipour, Mohammad (2019). *Synagogues in the Islamic World: Architecture, Design and Identity* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=x6UxEAAAQBAJ&dq=synagogue+cordoba&pg=PR9>). Edinburgh University Press. p. 127. ISBN 978-1-4744-6843-5. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240925033726/https://books.google.com/books?id=x6UxEAAAQBAJ&dq=synagogue+cordoba&pg=PR9#v=onepage&q=synagogue%20cordoba&f=false>) from the original on 25 September 2024. Retrieved 15 February 2022.
121. "Discovery of a Roman Circus in Cordoba" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120830151806/http://www.artencordoba.co.uk/ROMAN-CORDOBA/Roman-Cordoba-Circus.html>). Artencordoba.co.uk. Archived from the original (<http://www.artencordoba.co.uk/ROMAN-CORDOBA/Roman-Cordoba-Circus.html>) on 30 August 2012. Retrieved 7 January 2011.
122. "Projects of Santiago Calatrava" (http://www.soloarquitectura.com/arquitectos/santiago_calatrava.html). Soloarquitectura.com. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20110106201510/http://soloarquitectura.com/arquitectos/santiago_calatrava.html) from the original on 6 January 2011. Retrieved 7 January 2011.
123. "Parque Cruz Conde" (https://web.archive.org/web/20090115202532/http://www.ayuncordoba.es/portal/web1/ver_textoconimagen.jsp?id3=23835&id2=21567&id=21565 (in Spanish). Archived from the original (http://www.ayuncordoba.es/portal/web1/ver_textoconimagen.jsp?id3=23835&id2=21567&id=21565) on 15 January 2009.
124. Niza, Juan M. (1 November 2005). "El parque de La Asomadilla se inicia con la apertura de pozos" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20100106222012/http://www.diariocordoba.com/noticias/noticia.asp?pkid=163760>). *Diario Córdoba* (in Spanish). Archived from the original (<http://www.diariocordoba.com/noticias/noticia.asp?pkid=163760>) on 6 January 2010.
125. *Los Sotos de la Albolafia* (http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/web/Bloques_Tematicos/Estado_Y_Calidad_De_Los_Recursos_Naturales/Ecosistemas/Humedales/PDFs/Cordoba/sotosdelaalbolafia.pdf) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20110615161718/http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/web/Bloques_Tematicos/Estado_Y_Calidad_De_Los_Recursos_Naturales/Ecosistemas/Humedales/PDFs/Cordoba/sotosdelaalbolafia.pdf) 15 June 2011 at the Wayback Machine, Inventario de Humedales de Andalucía.
126. TURESPAÑA (23 April 2007). "Museums in Spain: Cordoba Archaeological Museum in Córdoba, Spain | spain.info USA" (http://www.spain.info/en_US/que-quieres/arte/museos/cordoba/museo_arqueologico_y_etnologico_de_cordoba.html). *Spain.info*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20180303225318/http://www.spain.info/en_US/que-quieres/arte/museos/cordoba/museo_arqueologico_y_etnologico_de_cordoba.html) from the original on 3 March 2018. Retrieved 25 February 2018.
127. "Archaeological and Ethnological Museum of Córdoba" (<http://www.artencordoba.com/en/museums/archaeological-ethnological-museum-cordoba.html>). ArtenCórdoba Guided Tours. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180203223653/http://www.artencordoba.com/en/museums/archaeological-ethnological-museum-cordoba.html>) from the original on 3 February 2018. Retrieved 25 February 2018.
128. "Mapa del Museo - Museo de Julio Romero de Torres | Visita Virtual" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180303165404/http://www.museojulioromero.cordoba.es/?id=1>). *www.museojulioromero.cordoba.es* (in Spanish). Archived from the original (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180303165404/http://www.museojulioromero.cordoba.es/?id=1>) on 3 March 2018. Retrieved 27 February 2018.
129. "Museum of Julio Romero de Torres, Córdoba" (<http://www.artencordoba.com/en/museums/museum-julio-romero-torres-cordoba.html>). ArtenCórdoba Guided Tours. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180203223703/http://www.artencordoba.com/en/museums/museum-julio-romero-torres-cordoba.html>) from the original on 3 February 2018. Retrieved 27 February 2018.
130. Abdulhameed, Ahmed M (2013). *Discover Spain*. Lulu Press. ISBN 9781447876564.
131. "Fine Arts Museum" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180303225334/http://english.turismodecordoba.org/seccion/fine-arts-museum>). *english.turismodecordoba.org*. Archived from the original (<http://english.turismodecordoba.org/seccion/fine-arts-museum>) on 3 March 2018. Retrieved 27 February 2018.

132. "Cordoba: Museum of Fine Arts, Cordoba" (<https://www.tripadvisor.com/Travel-g187430-d243777/Cordoba:Spain:Museum.Of.Fine.Arts.Cordoba.html>). *tripadvisor.com*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20240925033718/https://www.tripadvisor.com/Travel-g187430-Cordoba_Province_of_Cordoba_Aandalucia-Vacations.html) from the original on 25 September 2024. Retrieved 27 February 2018.
133. "Museum of Fine Arts of Córdoba" (<http://www.artencordoba.com/en/museums/museum-fine-arts-cordoba.html>). *ArtenCórdoba Guided Tours*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180222081544/http://www.artencordoba.com/en/museums/museum-fine-arts-cordoba.html>) from the original on 22 February 2018. Retrieved 27 February 2018.
134. "Diocesan Museum (Episcopal Palace)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180303225336/http://english.turismodecordoba.org/seccion/diocesan-museum-episcopal-palace>). *english.turismodecordoba.org*. Archived from the original (<http://english.turismodecordoba.org/seccion/diocesan-museum-episcopal-palace>) on 3 March 2018. Retrieved 27 February 2018.
135. "Cordoban May" (<https://www.andalucia.org/en/cordoban-may>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200714185914/https://www.andalucia.org/en/cordoban-may>) from the original on 14 July 2020. Retrieved 14 July 2020.
136. "The May Crosses of Cordoba" (<https://www.turismodecordoba.org/8ingles-the-may-crosses>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200714184800/https://www.turismodecordoba.org/8ingles-the-may-crosses>) from the original on 14 July 2020. Retrieved 14 July 2020.
137. "The Courtyards Festival of Cordoba - World Heritage" (<https://www.turismodecordoba.org/-en-1-1>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200727192907/https://www.turismodecordoba.org/-en-1-1>) from the original on 27 July 2020. Retrieved 14 July 2020.
138. "The Fair of Cordoba" (<https://www.turismodecordoba.org/8ingles-the-fair-of-cordoba>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/200727190439/https://www.turismodecordoba.org/8ingles-the-fair-of-cordoba>) from the original on 27 July 2020. Retrieved 14 July 2020.
139. "Áreas de Gobierno" (<https://www.cordoba.es/corporacion-municipal/areas-de-gobierno>) [Areas of Governance]. *Ayuntamiento de Córdoba* (in Spanish). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180213135129/https://www.cordoba.es/corporacion-municipal/areas-de-gobierno>) from the original on 13 February 2018. Retrieved 13 February 2018.
140. "Reglamento Orgánico General del Ayuntamiento de Córdoba" (https://www.cordoba.es/images/stories/documentos/Ayuntamiento/Reglamentos_Organicos/reglamento_general_ayuntamiento_09.pdf) (PDF), *B.O.P* (in Spanish), no. 29, p. 1044, 2009, archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20201127001842/https://www.cordoba.es/images/stories/documentos/Ayuntamiento/Reglamentos_Organicos/reglamento_general_ayuntamiento_09.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 27 November 2020, retrieved 13 February 2018
141. "Junta de Gobierno Local" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120628192951/https://www.ayuncordoba.es/portal/web/verTextoHTML.jsp?id=43394>) [Local Government Board]. *Ayuntamiento de Córdoba [City Council of Córdoba]* (in Spanish). 28 June 2012. Archived from the original (<http://www.ayuncordoba.es/portal/web/verTextoHTML.jsp?id=43394>) on 28 June 2012.
142. Municipal Elections 2007 in Córdoba: Cargos en la Corporación Municipal (http://wikanda.cordobapedia.es/wiki/Elecciones_Municipales_2007_en_C%C3%B3rdoba) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20100211155206/https://wikanda.cordobapedia.es/wiki/Elecciones_Municipales_2007_en_C%C3%B3rdoba) 11 February 2010 at the Wayback Machine – Article of *Cordobapedia* published in Castilian, *GFDL* license.
143. Miranda, Luis (21 May 2019). "Muere Hisae Yanase, la artista japonesa que ancló su sonrisa en Córdoba" (https://sevilla.abc.es/andalucia/cordoba/sevi-muere-hisae-yanase-artista-japonesa-anclo-sonrisa-cordoba-201905211810_noticia.html). *sevilla* (in Spanish). Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20190527144207/https://sevilla.abc.es/andalucia/cordoba/sevi-muere-hisae-yanase-artista-japonesa-anclo-sonrisa-cordoba-201905211810_noticia.html) from the original on 27 May 2019. Retrieved 13 January 2020.
144. "El Córdoba Futsal será "Patrimonio de la Humanidad" en la nueva temporada" (<https://www.mundodeportivo.com/futbol/20190729/463754594227/el-cordoba-futsal-sera-patrimonio-de-la-humanidad-en-la-nueva-temporada.html>). *Mundo Deportivo*. 29 July 2019. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190729141059/https://www.mundodeportivo.com/futbol/20190729/463754594227/el-cordoba-futsal-sera-patrimonio-de-la-humanidad-en-la-nueva-temporada.html>) from the original on 29 July 2019. Retrieved 14 September 2019.
145. prensa (8 August 2019). "Hasta pronto" (<https://www.cordobasket.com/beta2/hasta-pronto/>). *Cordobasket* (in Spanish). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20191221224051/https://www.cordobasket.com/beta2/hasta-pronto/>) from the original on 21 December 2019. Retrieved 14 September 2019.
146. "Cordoba: Stations" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180710194838/https://www.travelinho.com/en/travel/cordoba>). *Travelinho*. Archived from the original (<https://www.travelinho.com/en/travel/cordoba>) on 10 July 2018. Retrieved 23 March 2019.
147. "Aeropuerto Córdoba" (<http://www.aena.es/es/aeropuerto-cordoba/index.html>). *Aena* (in Spanish). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190321010823/https://www.aena.es/es/aeropuerto-cordoba/index.html>) from the original on 21 March 2019. Retrieved 23 March 2019.
148. artencordoba.com (10 July 2020), *Mudejar Chapel of San Bartolomé* (<http://www.artencordoba.com/en/other-monuments/mudejar-chapel-san-bartolome-cordoba.html>), archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200416122042/https://www.artencordoba.com/en/other-monuments/mudejar-chapel-san-bartolome-cordoba.html>) from the original on 16 April 2020, retrieved 29 January 2022
149. "Las 12 hermanas de Córdoba" (https://www.diariocordoba.com/noticias/cordobalocal/12-ciudades-hermanadas-cordoba_1353134.html). *diariocordoba.com* (in Spanish). Diario Córdoba. 10 February 2020. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20201021164614/https://www.diariocordoba.com/noticias/cordobalocal/12-ciudades-hermanadas-cordoba_1353134.html) from the original on 21 October 2020. Retrieved 14 February 2020.

Bibliography

- Bennison, Amira K. (2016). *The Almoravid and Almohad Empires* (https://books.google.com/books?id=19JVDwAAQBAJ&pg=P_P1). Edinburgh University Press. ISBN 9780748646821.
- Burgueño, Jesús; Guerrero Lladós, Montse (2014). "El mapa municipal de España. Una caracterización geográfica" (<https://ba.ge.age-geografia.es/ojs/index.php/bage/article/view/1687/1604>). *Boletín de la Asociación de Geógrafos Españoles* (64). ISSN 0212-9426 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0212-9426>).

- Domínguez Bascón, Pedro (1995). "Inversiones de temperatura en el valle del Guadalquivir: un factor climático de gran influencia en el medio ambiente de la ciudad de Córdoba" (<https://revistas.ucm.es/index.php/AGUC/article/view/AGUC9595220281A/31545/>). *Anales de Geografía de la Universidad Complutense*. **15** (15): 281–288. ISSN 0211-9803 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0211-9803>).
- López Serrano, Miguel Jesús (2017). "Los inicios del ferrocarril en la provincia de Córdoba. Una visión a corto plazo" (<https://dialnet.unirioja.es/descarga/articulo/5876185.pdf>) (PDF). *Anuario Jurídico y Económico Escurialense* (50). San Lorenzo de El Escorial: Real Centro Universitario Escurial-María Cristina: 579–600. ISSN 1133-3677 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1133-3677>).
- Torres Márquez, Martín (2013). "Paisajes del Valle medio del Guadalquivir cordobés: Funcionalidad y cambios" (<http://www.revistaestudiosregionales.com/documentos/articulos/pdf1207.pdf>) (PDF). *Revista de Estudios Regionales* (96): 135–180. ISSN 0213-7585 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/0213-7585>).
- Villar Movellán, Alberto (1998). "Esquemas urbanos de la Córdoba renacentista" (<http://institucional.us.es/revistas/arte/11/06/20villar.pdf>) (PDF). *Laboratorio de Arte: Revista del Departamento de Historia del Arte* (11). Seville: Universidad de Sevilla: 101–120. ISSN 1130-5762 (<https://search.worldcat.org/issn/1130-5762>).

Further reading

Published in the 19th century

- Arthur de Capell Brooke (1831), "Cordova" (<https://archive.org/stream/sketchesinspainm02brok#page/250/mode/2up>), *Sketches in Spain and Morocco*, London: Henry Colburn and Richard Bentley, OCLC 13783280 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/13783280>)
- Ford, Richard (1855), "Cordova" (<https://archive.org/stream/ahandbookfortra03fordgoog#page/n227/mode/2up>), *A Handbook for Travellers in Spain* (3rd ed.), London: J. Murray, OCLC 2145740 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/2145740>)
- Lomas, John, ed. (1889), "Cordova" (<https://archive.org/stream/osheasguidetospa00osherich#page/110/mode/2up>), *O'Shea's Guide to Spain and Portugal* (8th ed.), Edinburgh: Adam & Charles Black

Published in the 20th century

- "Cordova" (<https://archive.org/stream/spainportugalhan00karlrich#page/368/mode/2up>). *Spain and Portugal* (3rd ed.). Leipzig: Karl Baedeker. 1908. OCLC 1581249 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/1581249>).
- Ring, Trudy, ed. (1996). "Cordoba". *Southern Europe*. International Dictionary of Historic Places. Vol. 3. Fitzroy Dearborn. OCLC 31045650 (<https://search.worldcat.org/oclc/31045650>).

Published in the 21st century

- C. Edmund Bosworth, ed. (2007). "Cordoba". *Historic Cities of the Islamic World*. Leiden: Koninklijke Brill.
- Barbara Messina, Geometrie in pietra. La moschea di Cordova. Giannini editore, Napoli 2004, ISBN 9788874312368

External links

- "Ayuntamiento de Córdoba" (<http://www.ayuncordoba.es/>) [Córdoba's City Council] (in Spanish).
- "Córdoba" (<http://www.cordobaturismo.es/en>). Tourism of Córdoba.
- "Córdoba24" (<http://www.cordoba24.info/english>). Córdoba travel information.
- "Natural Monument Sotos de la Albolafia" (http://www.juntadeandalucia.es/medioambiente/servtc5/ventana/mostrarFicha.do?id_Espacio=7340&lg=EN). Junta de Andalucía.
- "168. Cordoba – The City that Changed Thought" (<http://thetudungtraveller.com/2013/08/23/168-cordoba-the-city-that-changed-thought/>). *The Tudung Traveller*. 23 August 2013.
- "Tourism in Córdoba in Andalusia, Spain | spain.info USA" (https://web.archive.org/web/20130821184750/http://www.spain.info/en_US/que-quieres/ciudades-pueblos/grandes-ciudades/cordoba.html). Tourist Offices of Spain. 23 April 2007. Archived from the original (http://www.spain.info/en_US/que-quieres/ciudades-pueblos/grandes-ciudades/cordoba.html) on 21 August 2013. Retrieved 26 August 2013.
- "Córdoba | Archnet" (<https://archnet.org/authorities/3601>). archnet.org. MIT School of Architecture and Planning.
- Cordobapedia (<https://cordobapedia.wikanda.es/wiki/Portada>). Spanish language wiki founded in 2015, providing historical and current information about Córdoba.