

WELCOME!

Málaga Guidebook

May 2022
Andalucía, Spain



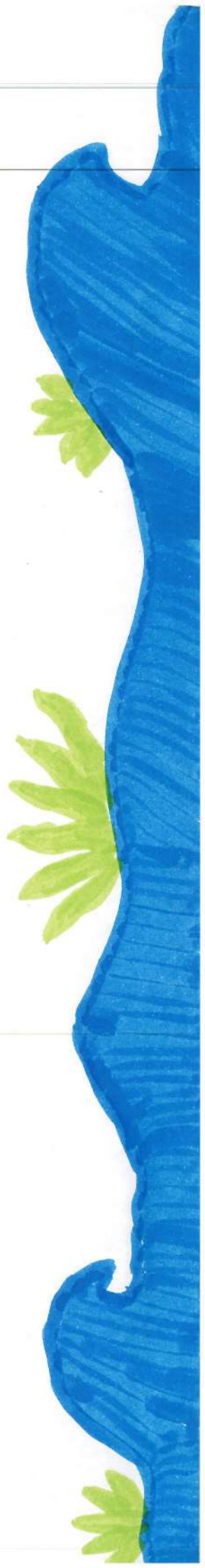
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CEIP Rectora Adelaida de la Calle

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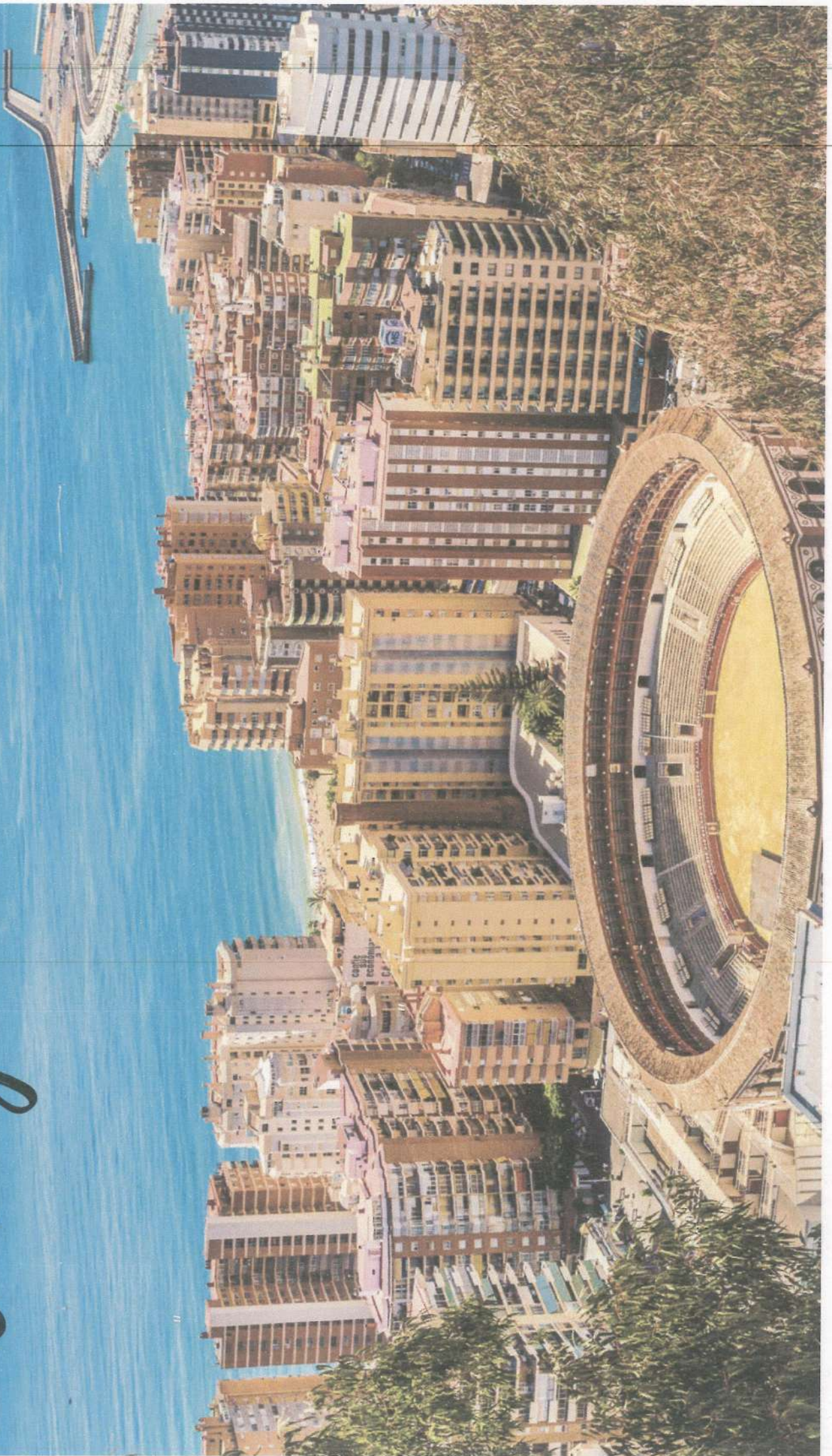




WELCOME!

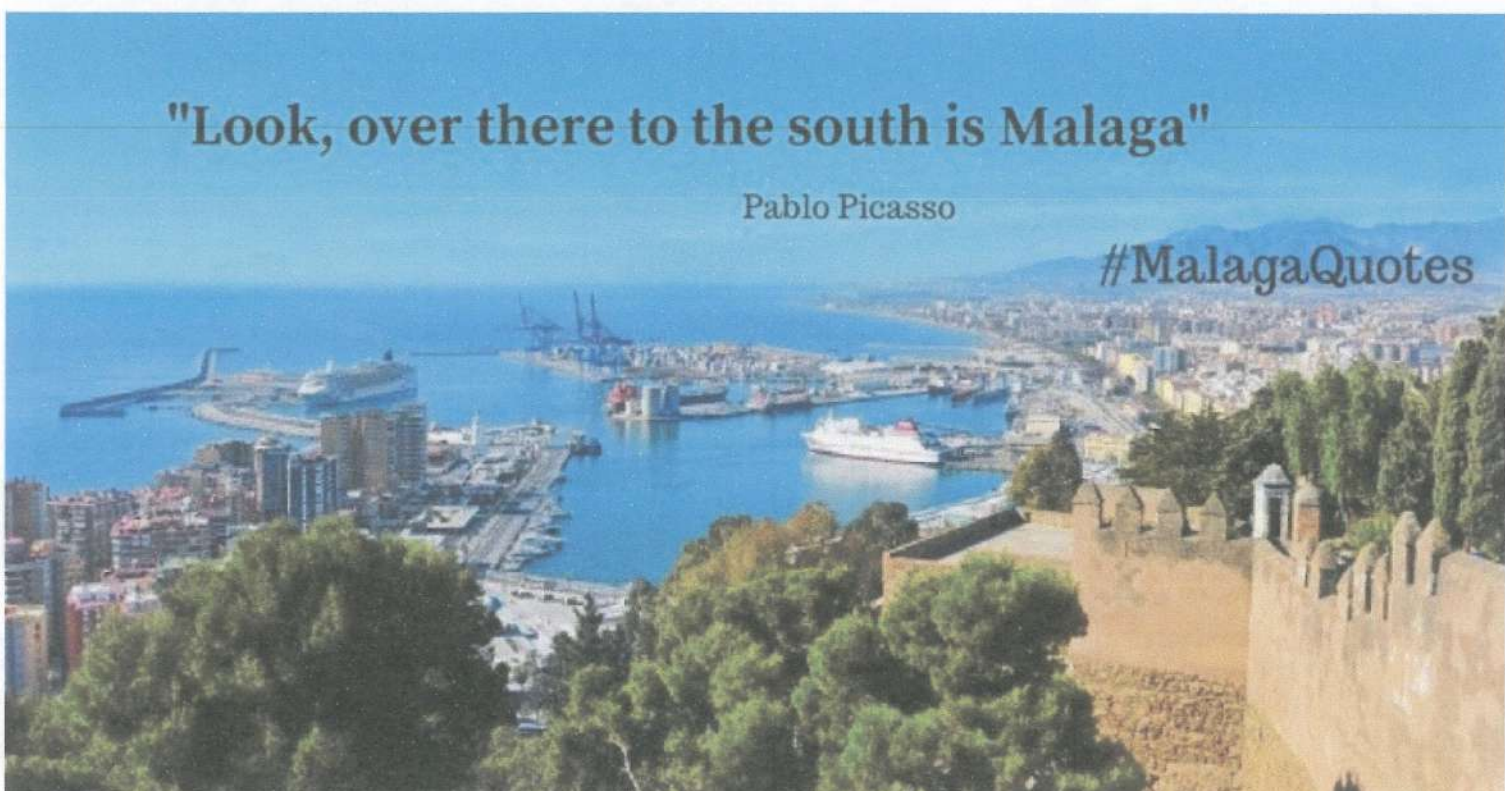


Malaga



Malaga City

- Malaga has approximately 569,005 inhabitants
- Geographical location of Malaga: **36° 43' 0" N , 4° 25' 0" W**
- Malaga is the capital city of Malaga province
- It is located between two river valleys - Guadalhorce and Guadalmina



**In this guidebook you can find
information about:**

Food

History and places to visit

Traditions and famous figures

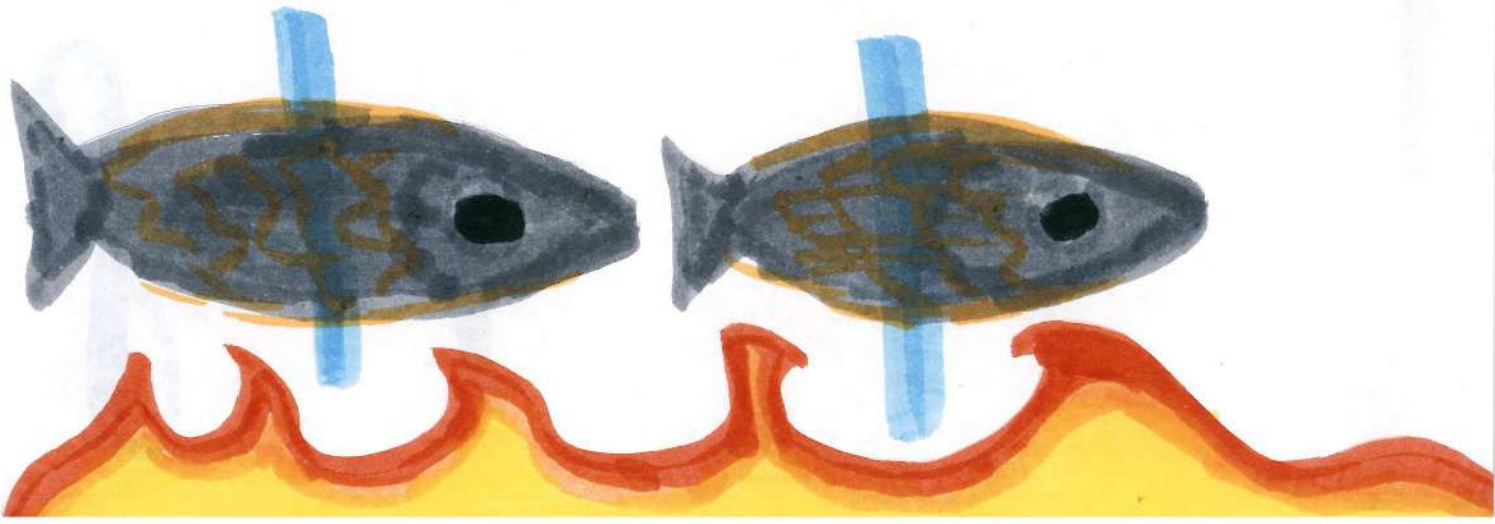
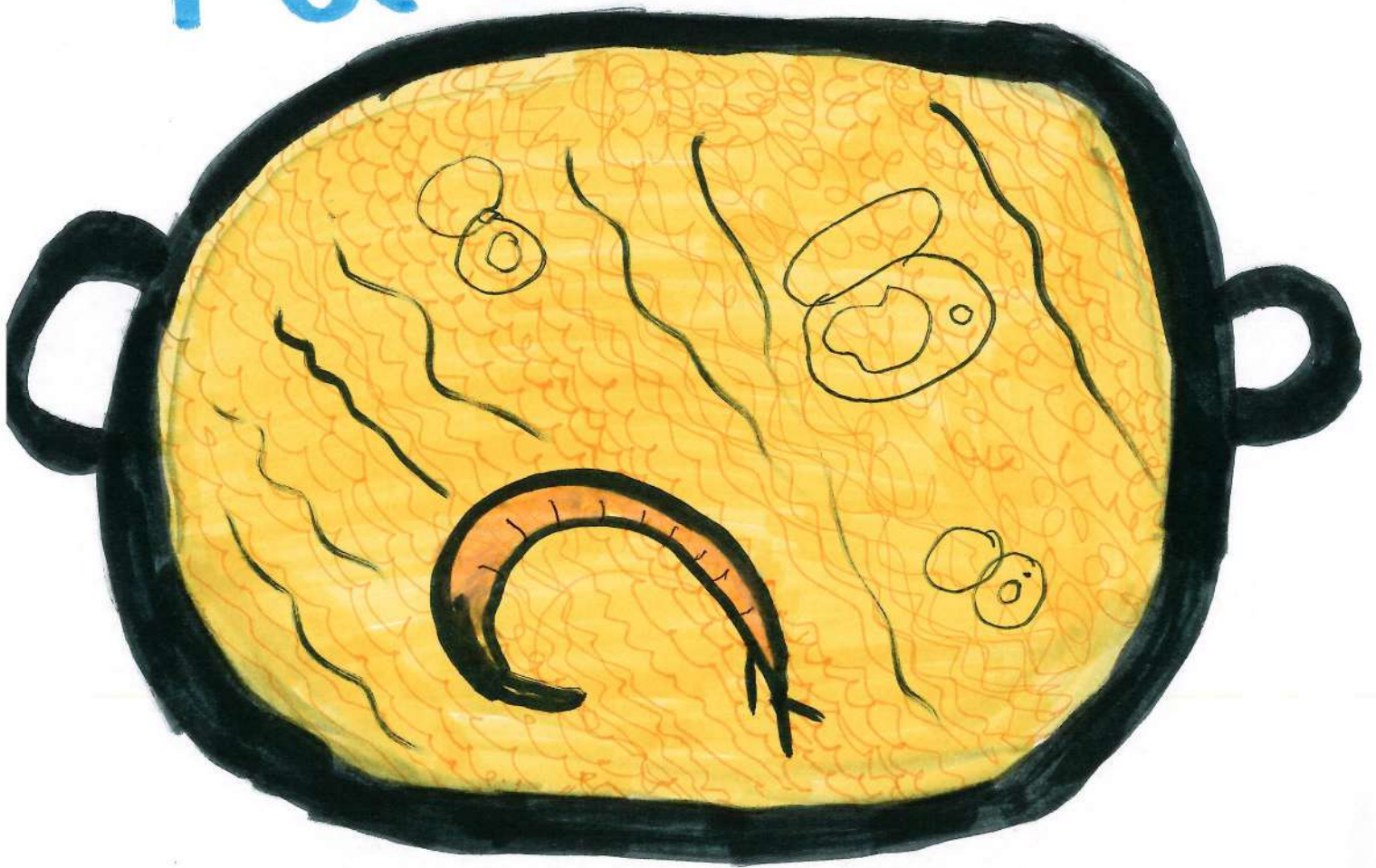
Phrases to know

Activities to do in Málaga



Food

Paella



Winklaaga coffee

Black



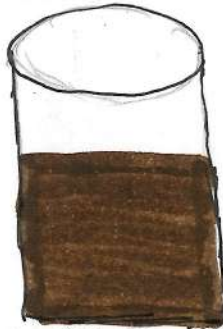
(Solo)

Extra
Strong



(Largo) short

Strong



(semi
Largo) shadow

Expresso



(Solo
Corto)

Half & Half



cloud (mitad)

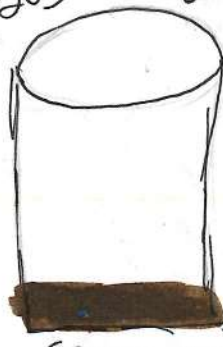
semi
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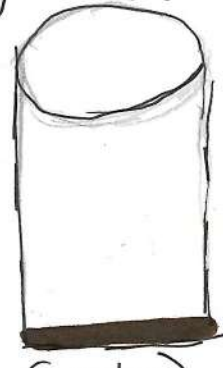
(Entre
corto)



(Corto)



(Sombra)



(Nube)

Gastronomy



In Malaga it is very typical fish such as prawns, espetos etc....

1 - ESPETOS

Espetos is a fish that is usually sold on the beaches.



2 - PRAWNS

Prawns are a seafood that is usually eaten on the beach and in beach bars, a medium sized fish that is usually eaten fried.

3 - PAELLA

Paella is rice accompanied by seafood or meat and vegetables.

4 - MUSSELS

The mussels are a seafood that is often sold on the beaches.

5 - ANCHOVIES

Anchovies are a small fish.

6 - SARDINAS

Sardines are a fish similar to anchovies but larger.

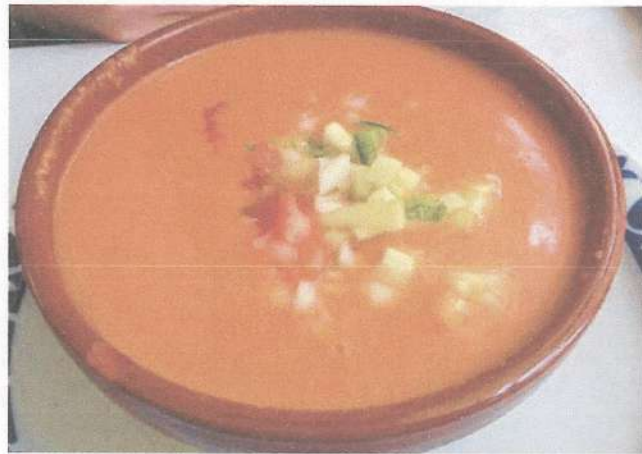
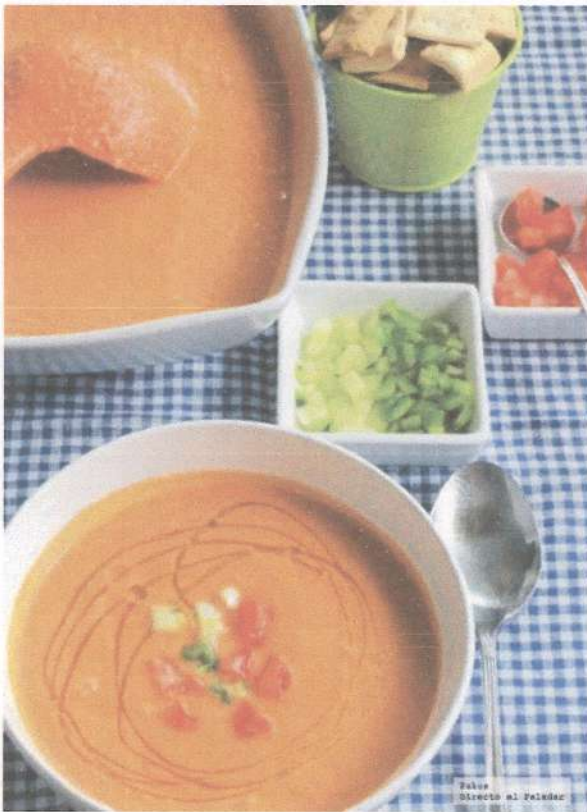
7 - ROSADA

The rosada is a medium-sized fish that is usually eaten fried.



Gazpacho

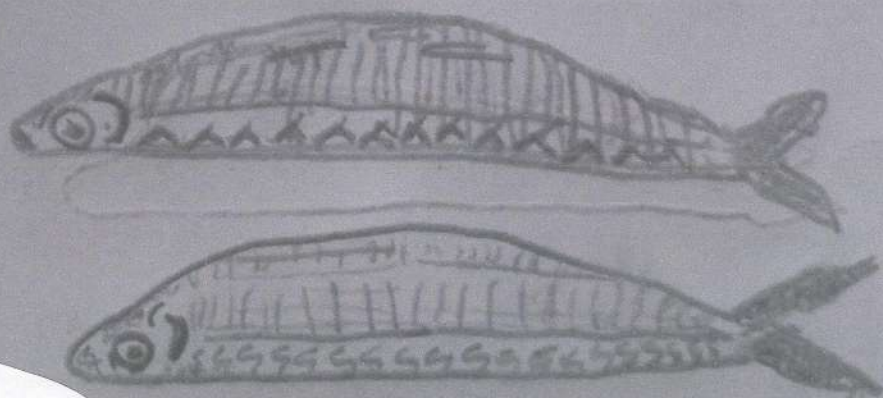
Gazpacho is a typical cold soup from Málaga. It is made with various ingredients such as olive oil, vinegar, water, raw vegetables, generally tomatoes, cucumbers, peppers, onions and garlic. It's great to enjoy this dish on a warm summer day!



Gazpachuelo



Gazpachuelo is a typical dish from Málaga. It has its origin among the fishermen of the region. There are many variants but the base is fish broth, potato and mayonnaise. I like the one my grandmother makes, which has prawns, eggs, and rice.



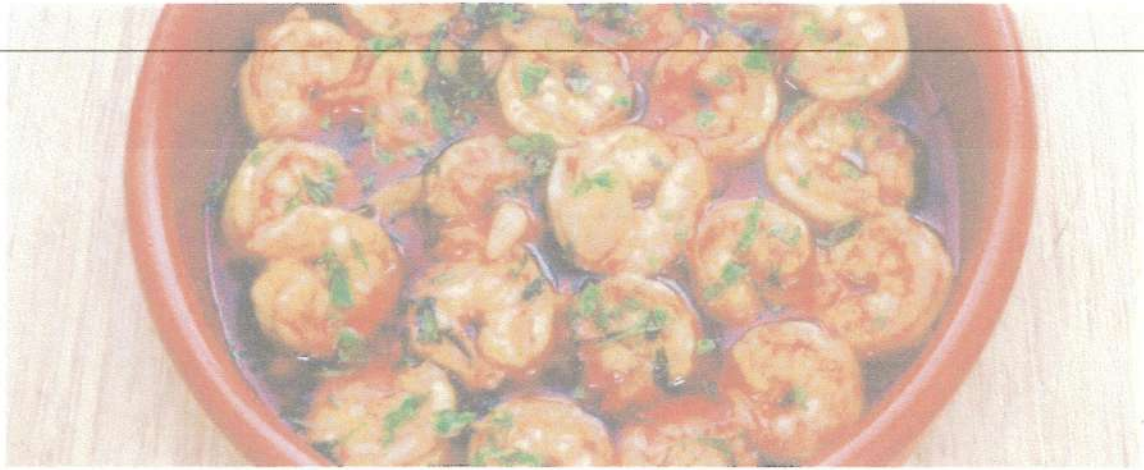
Anchovies

Anchovies are a typical fish from Málaga. They are small, with silver scales.

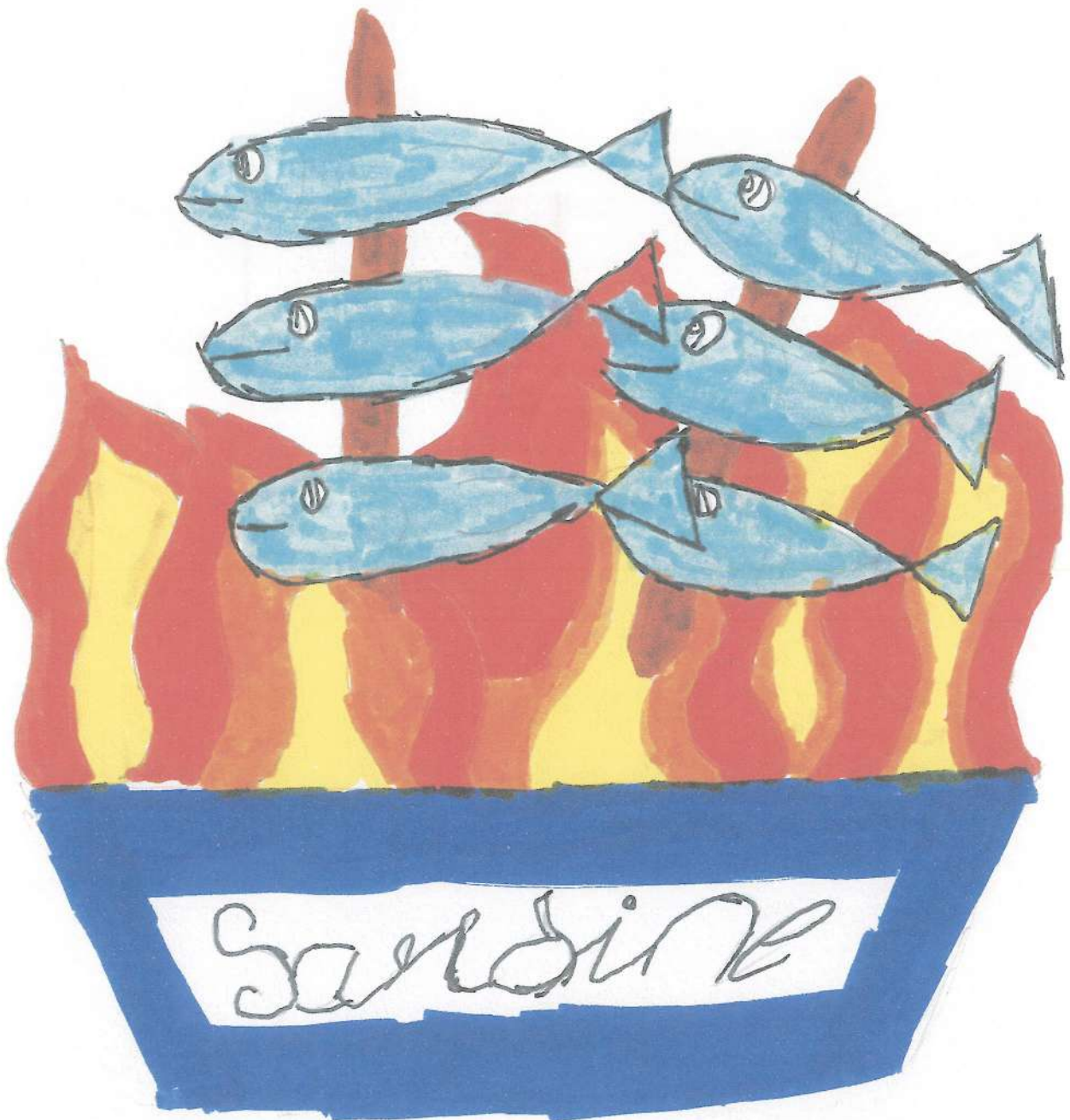
They are usually eaten fried and are delicious. The best known and most rich tasting anchovy is the so-called "Vitoriano". You can eat the entire fish in one bite, even with the spine.

Those born in Malaga are usually called anchovies as a nickname.

PIL PIL SHRIMP



This meal has shrimp, garlic, oil, salt, parsley and cayenne. It is
Samuel Camacho



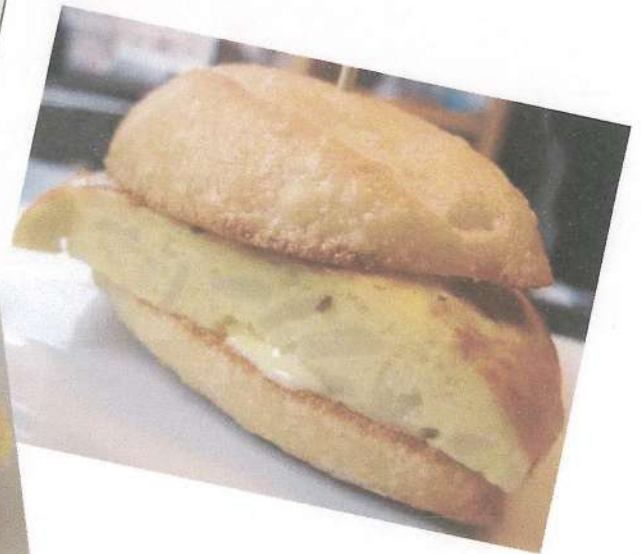
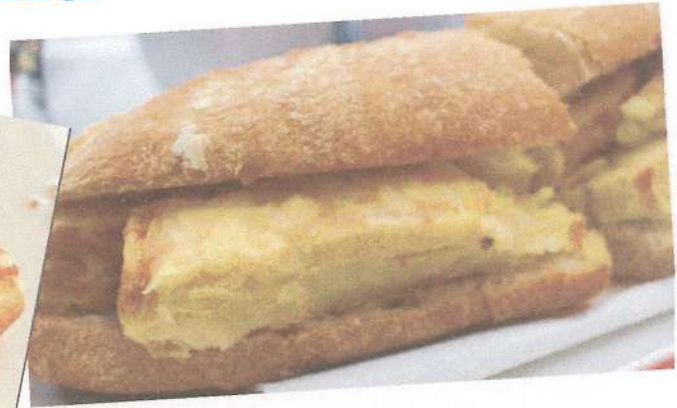
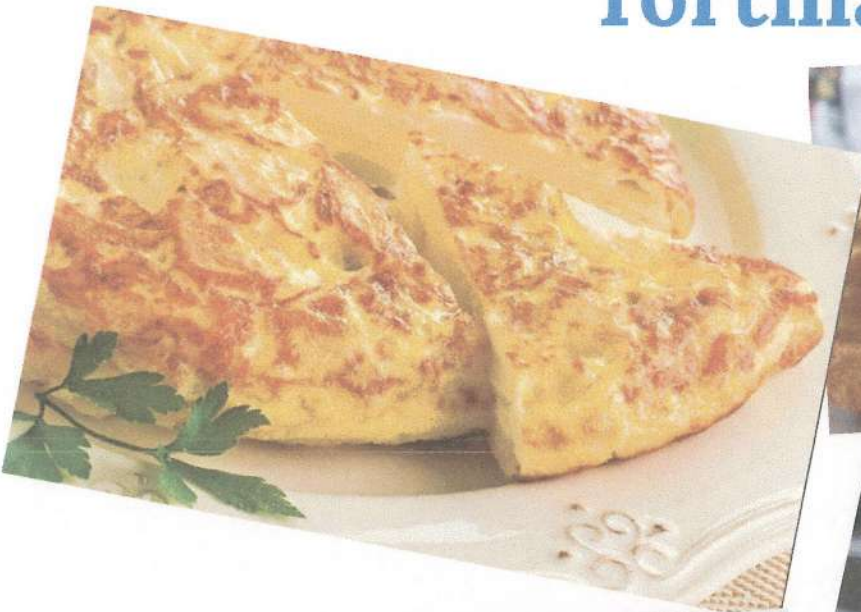
Locas

“Locas,” in English, are called “Crazy Cakes.” They are a typical sweet from Málaga. In the 1950s Eduardo Rubio was the first to bake a Loca. Since then they have been made by the majority of bakeries in Málaga. You must try this delicious pastry!



The Potato Omelette

“Tortilla”



The potato omelet is made of eggs, potatoes and with onion or without onion. It can be eaten hot or cold. Normally people enjoy it in a sandwich, or with bread and crackers as a midday or afternoon meal.

History

and

Places to Visit

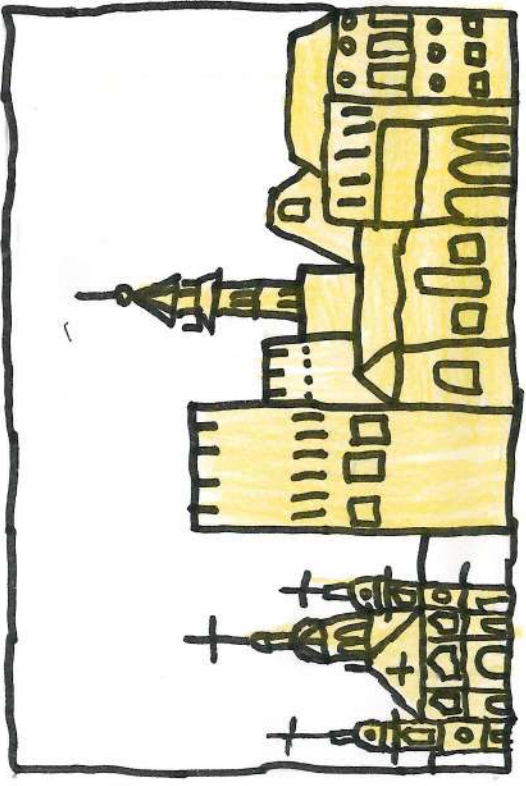
History of Malaga

Malaga in history. Malaga was founded by the Phoenicians, who built a town near the hill where the Alcazaba stands today. After the Roman conquest, wine, oil and the famous garum, a sauce made with salted and fermented fish, were exported through its port.

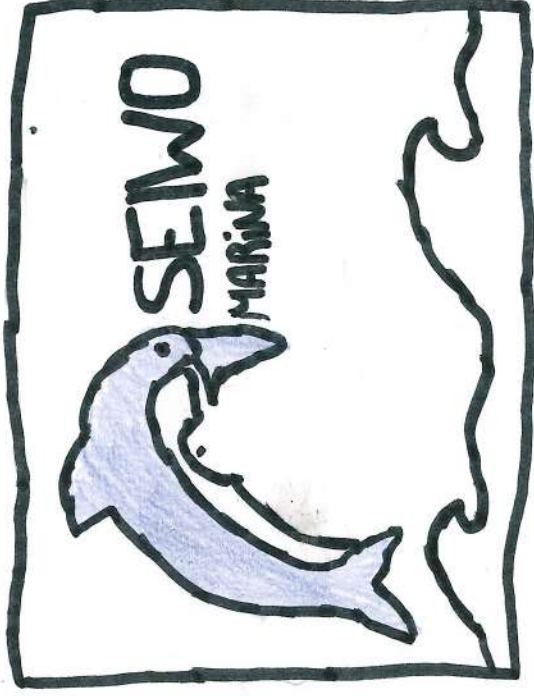


Century XIX-XX

KASBA H
ALCAZABA



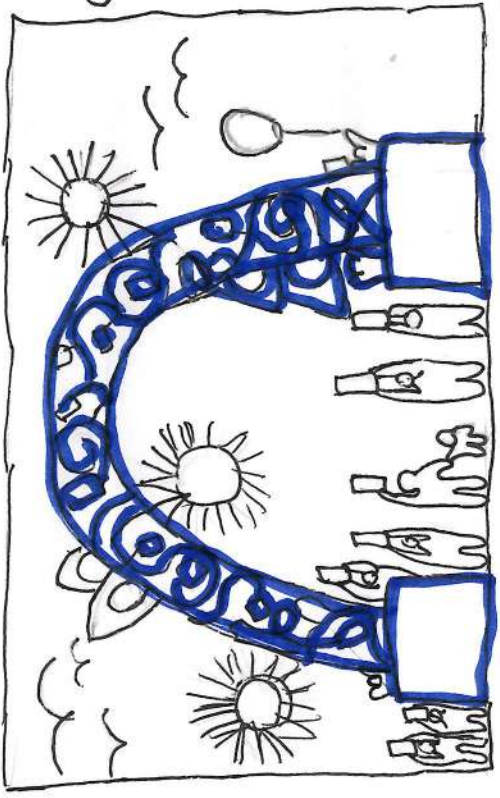
Seiwo
Marina
Seiwo
Marine



TEATRO
ROMANO
ROMAN
THEATRE



CENTRO
NAVIDAD



Places of interest

of

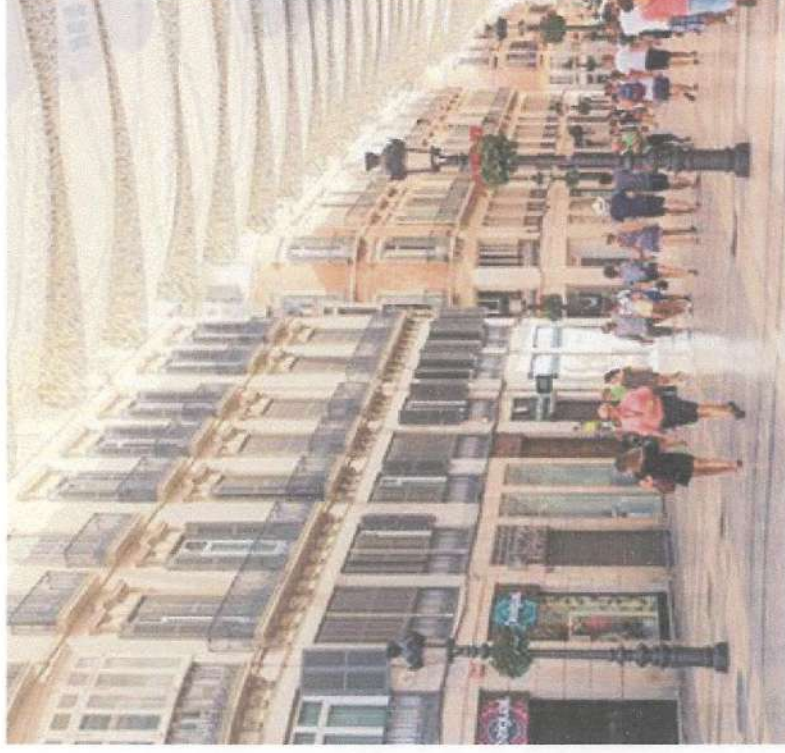
Malaga

1 - CALLE LARIOS

Calle Larios is one of the most famous streets in Malaga, this street is full of shops and at Christmas time they put up lights and Christmas music.

2 - VIALIA

The Vialia is a shopping mall full of great shops and bars, if you like shopping you should go there.



6 - TEATINOS

Teatinos is a neighbourhood full of bars and shops.

7 - CINEMA PARK

The cinema park is a park with zip lines, trampolines, etc...



3 - THE ALCAZABA

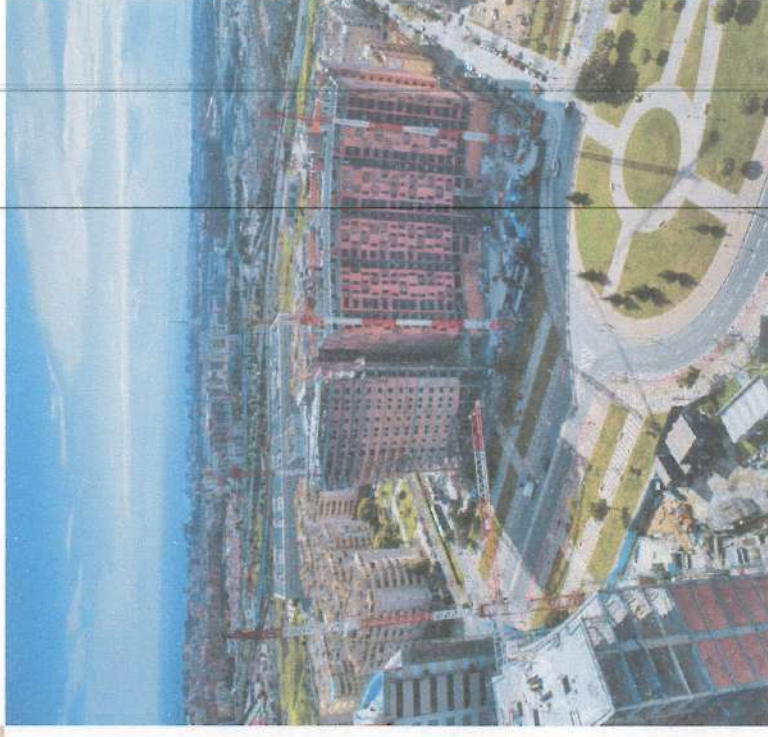
The Alcazaba is a castle built between 1057 and 1063 by the Arabs.

4 - LA MALAGUETA

La Malagueta is a beach. Here it is very common to find chiringuitos, bars and stalls with espetas.

5 - EL PALO

El palo is a beach where people go in summer to eat espetos and swim.



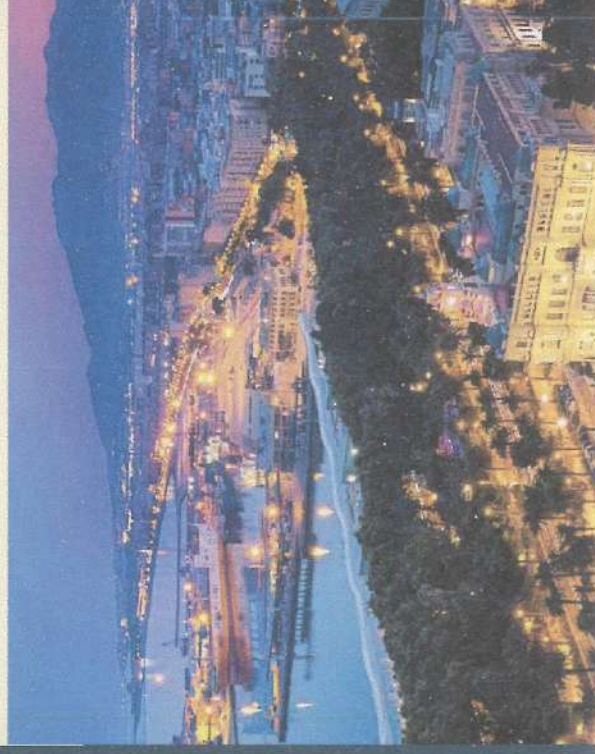


RESTAURANTS

- EL PIMPI
- TEJERINGOS
- 100 MONTADITOS
- CAFÉ CENTRAL
- CASA KIKI

PLACES YOU SHOULD VISIT

- THE MUELLE UNO
- THE CENTER OF MÁLAGA
- THE ALCAZABA
- THE CAMINITO DEL REY
- THE JARDÍN BOTANICO
- THE MUSEO PICASSO
- THE MUSEO CARMEN THYSEN
- THE POMPIDOU CENTER
- THE TEATRO ROMANO



MALAGA

Lets go to Malaga!

Typical Phrases

- illo = nick name
- nene = boy
- apañao = when someone is good at something
- Ma o menos = more or less
- ¿E o no? = yes or no?
- Novea = OMG
- No ni na = of course

History of Malaga

The Phoenicians discovered the city and called it Malaka. They built a village close to the hill where today is located the Alcazaba.

After a period dominated by the Carthaginians Malaka became Roman. In their port they exported wine, oil and the famous garum, a sauce made from salted and fermented fish.

Below the Arab conquest Malaka became "Mālaqa". Mālaqa was walled. Near Mālaqa were the neighborhoods of Genoese merchants.

The Arabs left Mālaqa in 1487.

During the XVII century Mālaqa lived a bad time due to epidemics. The walls were removed to prevent epidemics.

In the XX century, the population experienced a deep crisis in which they suffered from hunger and poverty.

During the Franco dictatorship, the city experienced a strong expansion caused by the arrival of foreign tourism to the Costa del Sol.

In 1936 the attacks and bombardments caused the Spanish Civil War to happen (from July 17 of 1936 to April 1 of 1939).

In 1960 the dictatorship arrived in the country and the city reopened to the world, also, arriving the first foreign tourists to the city.

Fun facts

- Did you know that there are rest of Phoenicians in some museums? For example the National Archaeological Museum in Madrid
- Did you know that Malaga releases a prisoner every Easter?
- In Malaga they have a very peculiar way of speaking. There are a lot of words and expressions that are only said in Malaga. Thieves are called "fangutas". Giving you a "cosqui" is to hurt your head. When you're groggy there is "alobao". To be "esmallao" is to be very hungry or "hacer una piruleta" is to skip a traffic rule, etc...
- Did you know that in Malaga there are a lot of types of coffees? You can ask for a nube or a solo.



EL MUELLE UNO - THE PIER

What is El Muelle Uno? The Muelle Uno is a very famous promenade in Malaga that has a lot of shops and restaurants. It was inaugurated in 2011. Here you can walk along the water, see cruise ships and boats coming and going out of the port of Malaga. You can also come here to eat and drink and take beautiful pictures!



PICASSO MUSEUM



The Picasso museum is a big museum with large showrooms. The Picasso museum is beautiful and it has many rooms, with many Picasso pictures.



TEATRO ROMANO - ROMAN THEATER

The Roman Theater of Malaga is the archaeological remains of the ancient Malacca theater and the main preserved vestige of the Roman presence in Malaga. It is located in the historic center of the city, at the foot of the Alcazaba hill. A work from the early years of the Empire, its design corresponds to a mixed construction that combines the use of the hillside for the stands—in the manner of Greek theaters—with an important construction where the rock is non-existent, creating the necessary space for the stands.

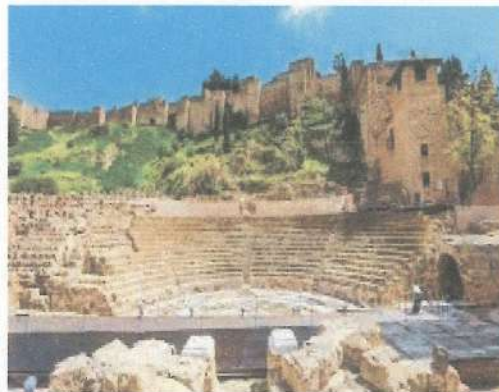
It is a medium-sized theater that preserves a large part of the cavea or stands, the orchestra richly decorated with large marble slabs, and the scaena, in which today its floor has been reproduced with a wooden floor like the one it would have had at its time of use. The scenic apparatus would close in the background with an ornamental facade decorated with openings, columns and sculptures, of which several copies have been recovered.

The Theater was discovered in 1951 in the course of some works for the realization of a landscaped space. At first, the remains that appeared were identified with one of the gates of the wall. Shortly after it was seen that it was actually the Aditus Maximus of a theater building from Roman times. This building continued below the modern Archives, Libraries and Museums building, known as the House of Culture.

After many years of investigations and debates, in the nineties of the 20th century, the decision was made to demolish the house of culture, excavate the entire site in extension and, later, restore and consolidate it for its enhancement.

At present, it is an archaeological site owned and managed by the Junta de Andalucía. **It is open to the public from Tuesday to Sunday**, and you enter through an interpretation center that is located next to the theater.

The Roman theater of Malaga is declared a Site of Cultural Interest (BIC) with the category of Artistic Monument, by Decree dated March 16, 1972. In the current urban planning it is cataloged with grade A, comprehensive protection, by the General Plan of Malaga Urban Planning.



MONUMENTS OF MÁLAGA

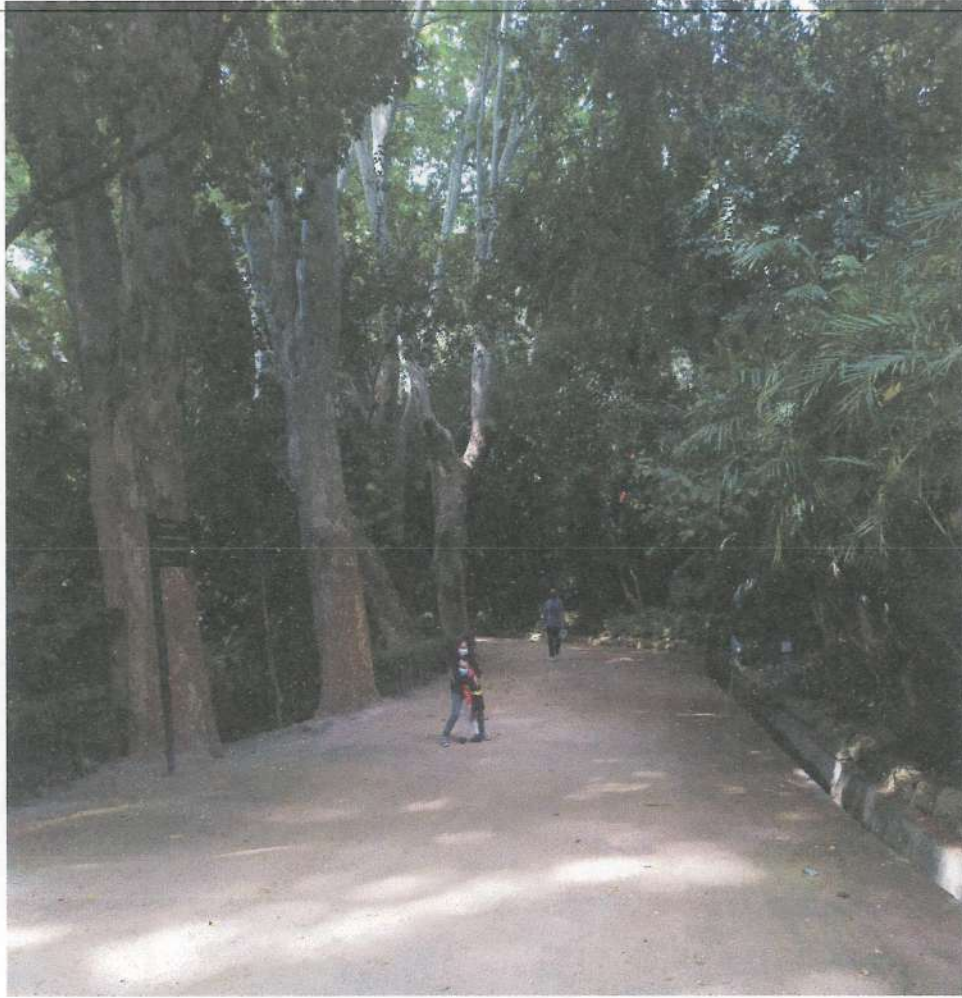
The **Cathedral** is possibly the most famous monument in Málaga. Its construction started in 1487, the same year the Arabs were expelled from the city. The south tower is still unfinished today which is the reason why it's socially called "La Manquita".

The **Alcazaba** was the first Arab castle in Málaga, built in the 11th century. It combines its defensive purpose with the characteristics of an Arab palace, full of beautiful gardens.

The second Arab fortress in Málaga is called **Castillo de Gibralfaro**, named after the lighthouse on its peak. It was built in a high place with views of the entire bay of Málaga. This place was used by both Phoenicians and Romans, but it was in 1340 when the Nazarite King, Yusuf I, turned it into a fortress.



The **Roman theater** of Málaga was built on the I b.C, under the government of Caesar Augustus. It has a modern interpretation center located next to it where you can learn about the life and customs of that time through new technologies. It's used to make shows once again. We didn't really know about its existence until 1951, because it was underneath the House of Culture.



La Concepción Historical-Botanical Garden is recognized not only in Malaga but in all Europe. This English style garden has got an impressive collection of tropical and subtropical plants. It also has multiple ponds, waterfalls and sculptures. The oldest part of La Concepción was created 150 years ago by the Loring family, and was soon declared a “garden of historical and artistic interest”.

Caja Blanca

The "White Box" (Caja Blanca) is a center of art and culture located on Torre Atalaya. It was built in 2009.

At Caja Blanca they host rock, jazz, hip-hop, classic music, flamenco, and pop concerts, and theater shows. You can also see exhibitions such as painting, comics, photography, video art, architecture and fashion.

It is divided into two floors;

On the ground floor is the auditorium, with capacity for 192 seats. And an exhibition hall, two rehearsal rooms for music groups and a coffee shop.

On the first floor are the spaces for training, creation and creative experimentation.

How to get there? You can take the bus - line 23 or line 8



THE IMAGINATION MUSEUM

(El Museo de la imaginación)

The Imagination Museum is a very fun and beautiful place. Everything at the museum looks realistic and is quite impressive. The museum was invented on April 28, 2018.







Airplane Museum (Museo de Avión)

Tickets are free. Parking is free exclusively for visitors.

The museum hours: Tuesday, 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
Wednesday to Saturday 10:00 to 14:00.

This museum was the old Malaga airport and is next to the new Malaga airport.

There were experiments like: the floating ball (a fan that makes the ball fly), and a lever that moves the wing of an airplane to descend or ascend a model plane.

There are planes on display like the Douglas – DC3. It is an all terrain model that began to be built 80 years ago, and some 400 are still in use today.



The Russian Museum



The Russian Museum Collection is a municipal cultural center that exhibits world-class Russian art. It is the first European subsidiary of the Russian institution and its inauguration took place on March 25, 2015. It has 2,300 square meters of exhibition space. The museum, although it does not have its own funds since its opening, shows permanent collections on an annual or semi-annual basis, due to Russian legislation, which prevents loans of works of art to other countries from exceeding one year's duration.

Where is it?

It's at La Tabacalera - located in the Carretera de Cádiz district, next to Misericordia beach

How do I get there?

METRO: "Parada" (metro stop) Princesa-Huelin

BUS: Stops 3, 7, 15 and 40

MUSIC MUSEUM - MUSEO DE LA MÚSICA

The Music Museum is an interactive exhibit where you can touch and play instruments. They offer flamenco shows, live music, and singing performances. The museum has instruments from all over the world and from many different time periods.



Picasso's Birthplace...



“Picasso’s Birthplace” was created by the Malaga city council in 1980, in the so-called country houses in Mercy Square. It was declared a historic artistic monument on March 25, 1983. The building has a total area of 6.000 square meters, of which 2.400 are used for exhibitions.

On February 20, 1981, the Ministry of Culture integrated the Picasso birthplace museum into the Spanish system of museums.

The Picasso birthplace museum has managed to gather more than 4000 pieces by some 200 different artists.



The first important addition was the folder of engravings *Dream and Lie of Franco*, donated by his granddaughter Marina Picasso in 1989, which was followed in 1992 by 10 books illustrated by the artist, by Christine Ruiz Picasso.



Since the late 1990s, the Picasso foundation has promoted a program of outdoor exhibitions, in collaboration with other institutions, to publicize the work of the most famous painter in the house where he was born.

The most famous painting in Picasso's birthplace is
"The Avignon Ladies"



The building dedicates its first floor to the museum, a space that exhibits personal memories of the Ruiz and Picasso families, a collection of works by 19th-century artists from Malaga and, of course, original works by the artist. A permanent collection with rooms that exhibit ceramics, engravings and illustrated books. In addition, the place usually hosts temporary exhibitions that attract the public to discover new works.

"The Citadel"

- The Citadel was built from 1057 to 1063 by the Muslims.
- The Citadel was "The Citadel"
- It is formed by a Nasrid place and another taifa, the housing district, the baths and the aljibe.
- It was initially built as a fortification and later converted into a palace.
- The governor lived here.
- It was invented by Badi's Ben Habu's



If you want to watch a football game in Malaga you can go to the **Rosaleda Stadium!**

It is located on Paseo de Martiricos and has been the home of soccer in Malaga since it opened in September of 1941. The inauguration took place during a match between CD Malaga and Sevilla FC. At this match, Little Lourdes Alonso, the daughter of the mayor, carried out the honorary kick-off.

Torrentegui, from Sevilla scored the first goal in the new stadium after beating the goalkeeper Malaguista Naves. Malaga won the game 3-2.



Paseo Moral Vela 5°C

El faro de Malaga - The lighthouse

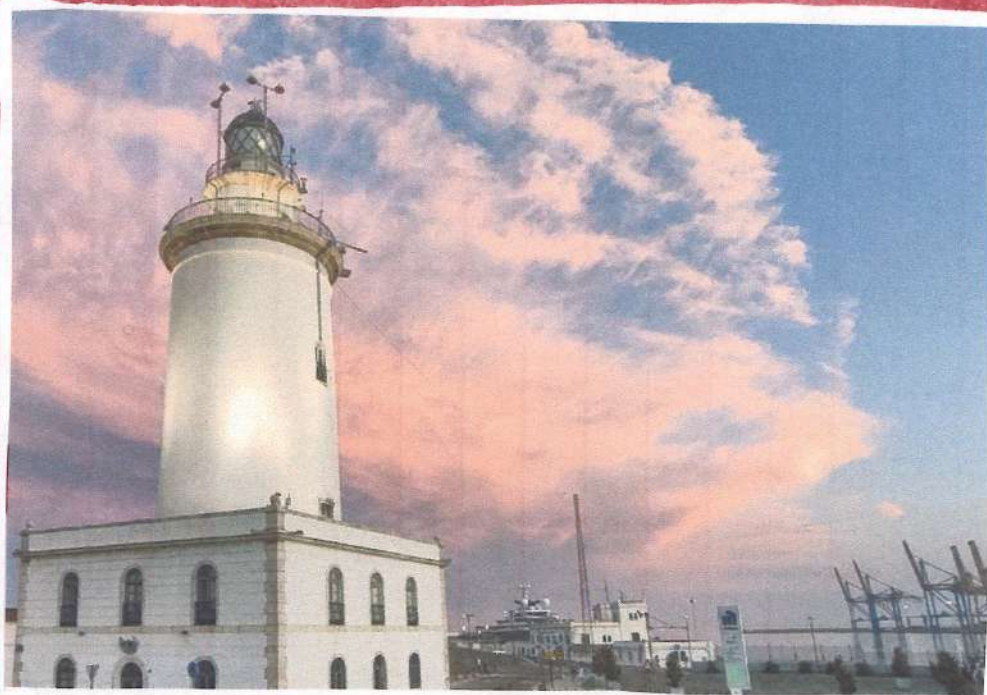
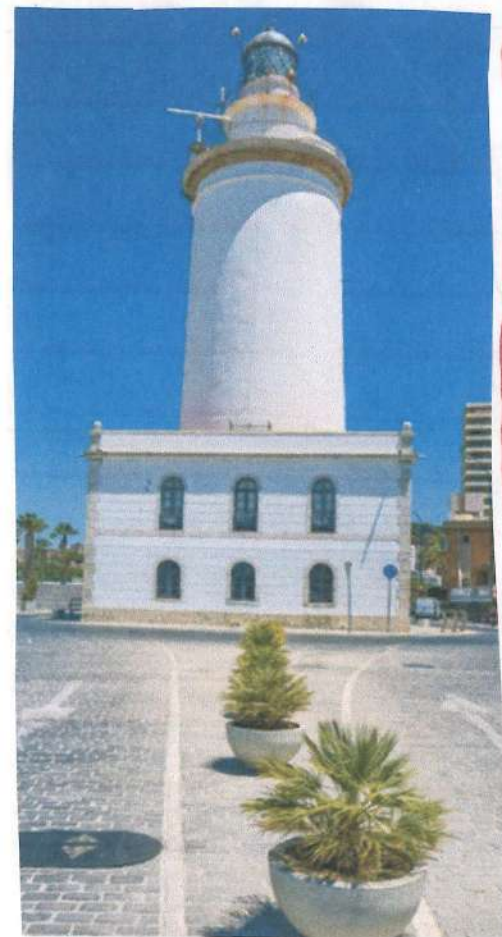
The lighthouse of Malaga, is popularly known as La farola.

It is located at the entrance to the port of Malaga

Malaga lighthouse was inaugurated in 1817.

It measures 33 meters high.

Its light has a range of 25 miles.



MÁLAGA CAR MUSEUM

Málaga has several museums, but the one I like the most is the car museum. It is situated in the old tobacco factory.

It has an exhibition of many old cars, from the first ones that were invented, to cars from the 70's.

You will like it a lot!



Chevrolet camaro

MALAGA PORT

LUCIA DIA
5°C

I speak a boat a Malaga port.
Is very turistic place of Malaga.
Peopole like walking of here, and see
the hugh ships at are stoped. There
are a lot of shops, restaurants on the
Ronpido museum is near of history
center of Malaga.

Hello my name is Raha, today I am at Gibralfaro
castle, it's a fortification. It is located in the city of
Malaga, is a construction from the year 1340,
built by Alhambra III and Yusuf I, they used
to build this castle Masonry of small stones, locked in
lime and sand mortar, it was a prison until 1925,
but now it is a tourist site. But its real purpose
was to protect the Alcazaba

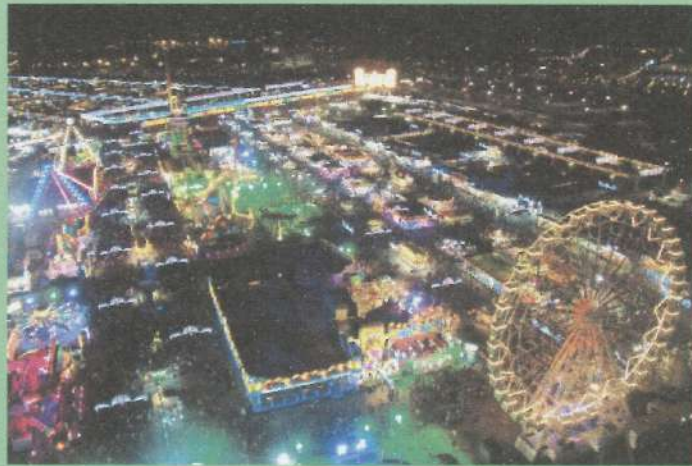
Traditions
and
Famous Figures

Tradiciones

MALAGA'S CARNIVAL:

The Malaga fair is a festive event in Malaga that is usually held in August or September.

The fairs are usually held in the Torres farmhouse, on the Costa del Sol, in the Heredia pier, Teatinos, in the Fair and Congress Palace of Malaga.



HOLY WEEK:

Holy Week is a Christian holiday. Holy Week is celebrated from Sunday April 10 to Sunday April 17 and is celebrated for the death of God in honor of him.



VIRGIN OF CARMEN:

July 16 is the day of the Virgen del Carmen or also known as the patron saint of the sea of the navy. They left the Misericordia beach and stayed in the sea until the 3 waves passed, they took the newborn children to 'baptize them with the virgin'.



MALAGA CARNIVAL:

The Malaga carnival is celebrated in the Andalusian streets from February 26 to March 6. It is celebrated for the day of San Nicolás and the day of the innocents. A group of children also gather and sing with a choir.



LA NOCHE DE SAN JUAN

Fiesta de San Juan, also called the night of San Juan. It is a Christian festival where the birth of Saint John the Baptist is celebrated. It is celebrated from the night of June 23 to 24. In this party it is tradition to jump over a bonfire on the beach. The sacred texts say that the father of Juan Bautista ordered a fire to be lit to announce the birth of his son.



CHRISTMAS

Christmas is when we have a festival to celebrate the birth of Jesus. It is celebrated on December 25 and it is an Andalusian tradition to put a Bethlehem portal and a Christmas tree in your home during Christmas break.



Carnaval



The Carnival is of Christian origin.

It is a very fun tradition held on the second of March.

People dress up in hand made costumes. They eat, dance,

listen to music, and enjoy quality time together in the

streets and at parties.

Flamenco



Flamenco is a traditional dance of Andalusia and Malaga. Flamenco is a Spanish genre of music and dance that started in Andalusia in the 18th century. Flamenco is an art form.

MALAGA SOCCER KIT



- Malaga football-players wear the following equipment.
- The kit is blue and white.
- The equipment contains , t-shirt , short and socks.
- We can buy it in the official store of the Rosaleda.

SERGIO SOTO DOBLAS / 4ºC

VERDIALES



The "Verdiales" refers to a typical celebration of dance and song of Malaga.

They are very colorful festivals.

The instruments used for this music are: violin ,tambourine,two guitars ,two or more pairs of cymbals and several sticks.

Here you can see people participating in Verdiales song and dance in the heart of Malaga.



HOW TO CELEBRATE A BIRTHDAY, BAPTISM, OR WEDDING IN MALAGA

BIRTHDAY:

BIRTHDAYS ARE USUALLY CELEBRATED IN DIFFERENT PLACES DEPENDING ON THE BIRTHDAY BOY OR GIRL. APART FROM THE PLACE, IT IS ESSENTIAL TO HAVE A CAKE WITH CANDLES, AN OFFICIAL INVITATION, GIFTS, AND MOST IMPORTANTLY, FUN AND FRIENDS.

BAPTISM:

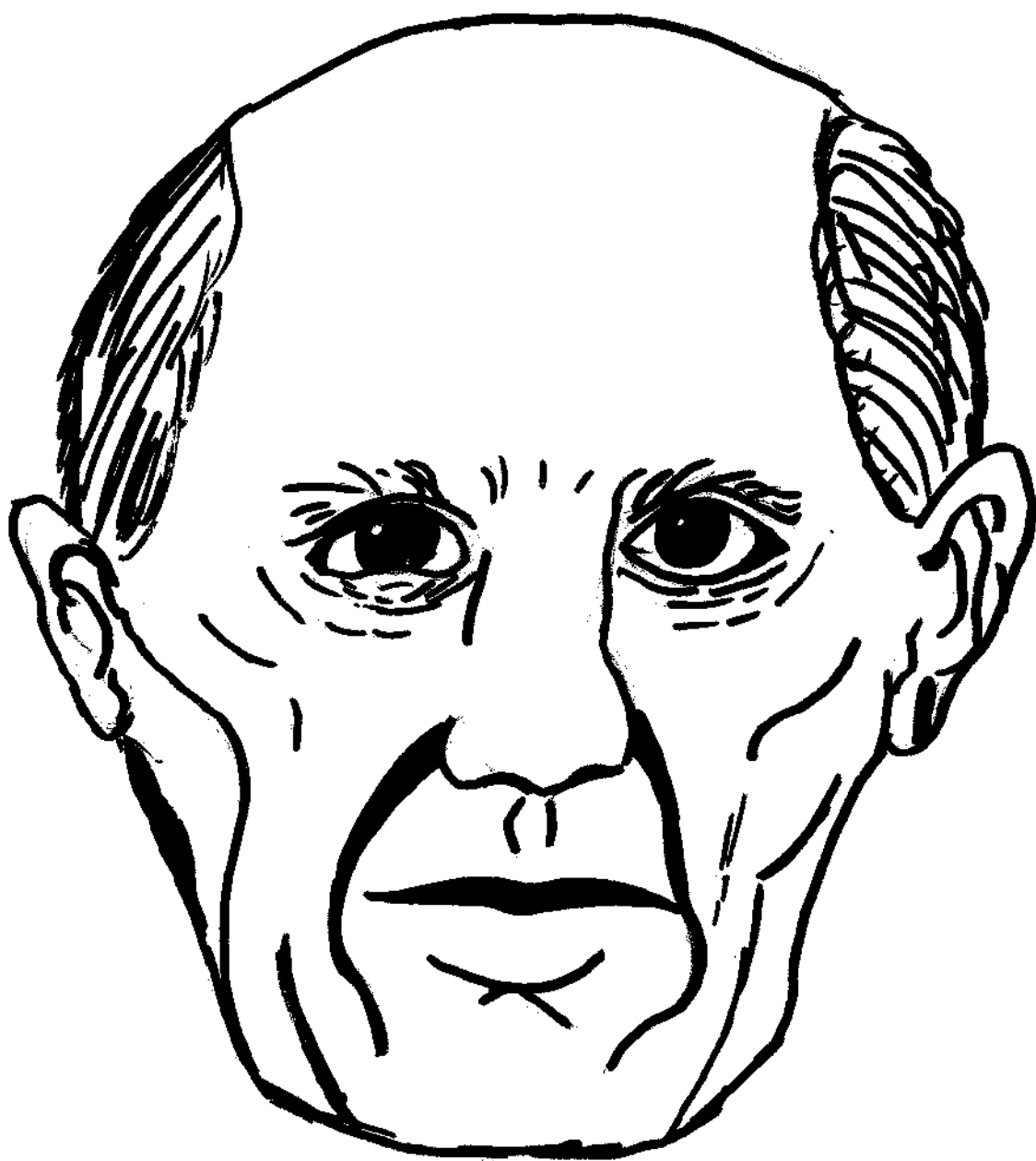
FOR A GOOD BAPTISM WE NEED A CHURCH WHERE THE GUESTS AND THE FAMILY CAN GATHER. LATER, THERE IS A PARTY AFTER THE BAPTISM WITH APPETIZERS AND DECORATIONS TO CELEBRATE THE CHILD WHO WAS BAPTIZED.

WEDDING:

FOR A GOOD WEDDING YOU NEED A PROPER INVITATION WITH A SET DATE, PLACE, AND TIME SENT TO ALL OF THE GUESTS, FRIENDS, AND FAMILY YOU WANT TO ATTEND. ANOTHER ESSENTIAL THING IS A SUIT FOR THE MAN AND A DRESS FOR THE WOMAN, FOLLOWED BY THE TRADITION THAT THE GROOM CANNOT SEE THE BRIDE BEFORE THE OFFICIAL CEREMONY. AFTER THE MARRIAGE CEREMONY THERE MUST BE A BANQUET, THEN A DANCE, AND FINALLY THE WEDDING WILL END.

CELEBRATION:

FOR THE CELEBRATION, A REASON IS FIRST NEEDED, SUCH AS: AN IMPORTANT DAY. TO CELEBRATE IT WE NEED BALLOONS, FOOD, A PLACE TO CELEBRATE IT AND GUESTS. IN MALAGA, YOU CAN HAVE A SPECIAL CELEBRATION IN THE SUN AT THE BEACH!

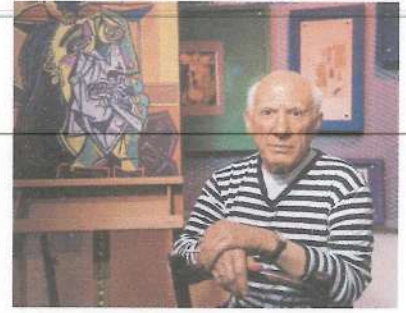


Pablo Picasso

Pablo Picasso

Pablo Ruiz Picasso was born in Malaga, Spain, on October 25th, 1881.

He died on April 8, 1973 in Mougins, France at the age of 91. Picasso was known as a Spanish painter, sculptor, and creator along with Georges Braque and Juan Gris of the cubist movement.



He spent his childhood in Malaga where his father taught him the art of pictorial expressions. At an early age Picasso showed his rapid learning capability with his first drawing, revealing great talent.

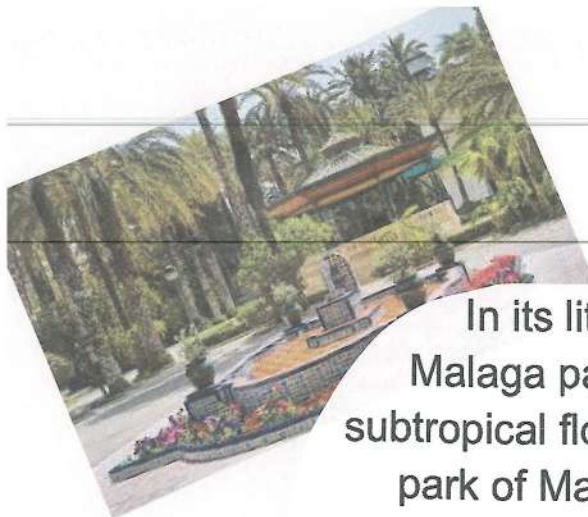
Antonio Banderas

José Antonio Domingo Banderas; Malaga, 1960. Banderas showed a clear inclination for dramatic art from a young age, a discipline he studied in his hometown. His parents were a teacher and a policeman.



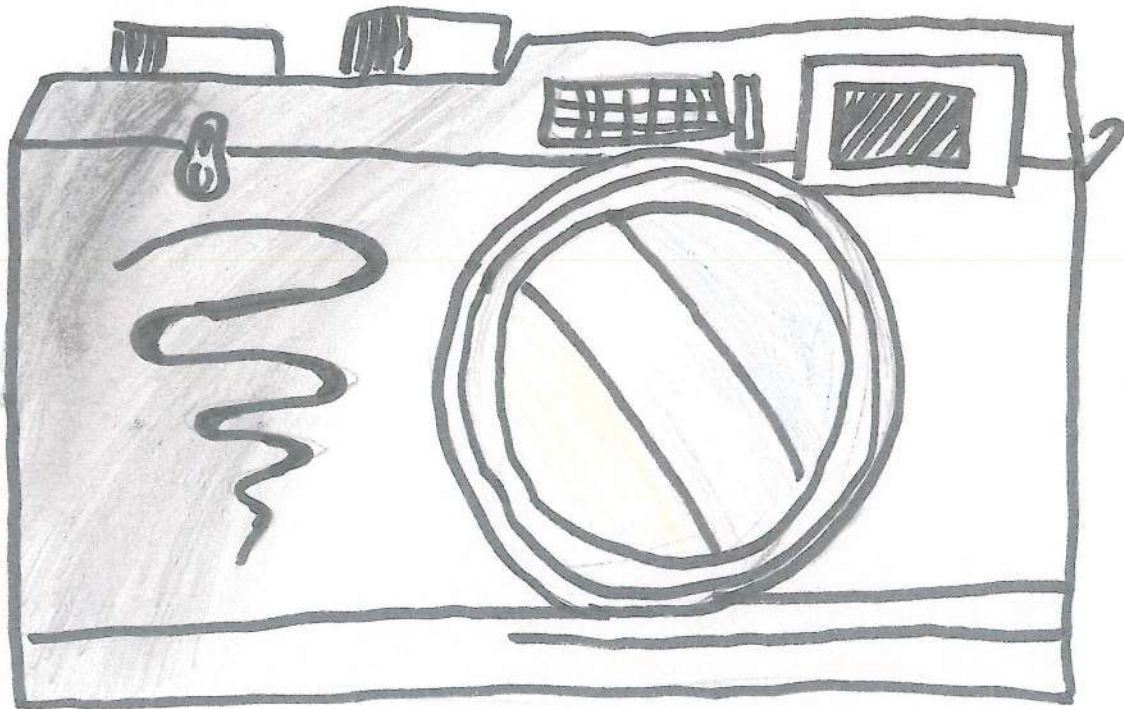
Antonio Banderas started in cinema with the guidance and help of Pedro Almodóvar, a director enrolled in the so-called “movida madrileña”, who offered him the role of Sadce in “Laberinto de Pasiones”.

Nature in Malaga

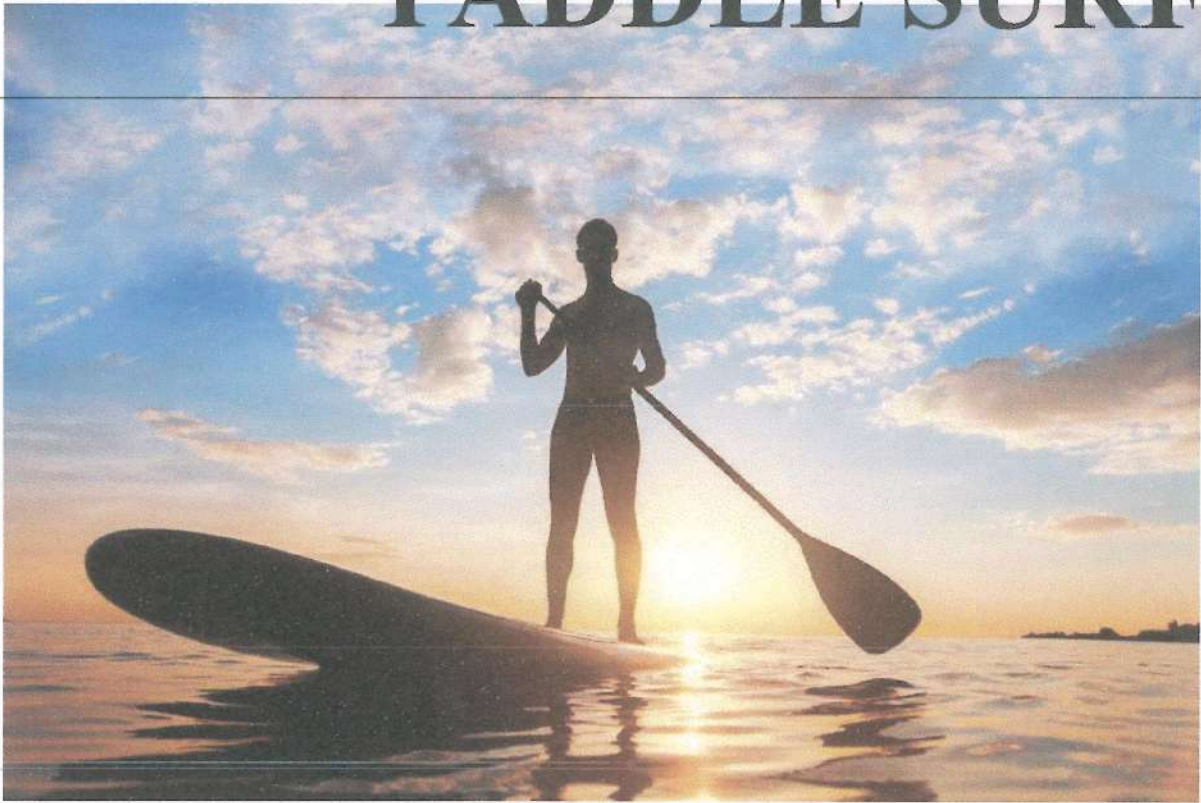


In its little more than three hectares of land, the main Malaga park has the greatest diversity of tropical and subtropical flora among public parks. The great wealth of the park of Malaga is in its plant species, located along the pathways, squares, roundabouts and spaces with fountains. Here you can see a great variety of plants from all over the world, including some botanical specimens that are more than a century old.

Activities to do in Malaga



PADDLE SURF



Paddle Surf is a water sport that requires a board similar to a surfboard but larger and inflatable. To move forward you must stand up, balance, and use a paddle. You can practice at any beach in Málaga. If you can't buy it, you can rent it in a shop. If you are lucky, maybe you will see dolphins!

Here are some places where you can rent a stand up paddle board (S.U.P.) here in Malaga:

- KAYAK AND BIKE
- COOLHOT KITESURF & PADDLE S.U.P.
- Sakana Paddle Surf
- Escuela de Surf La Térmica (Surf School)
- BOQUERON RENT PADDLE SURF / KAYAK



Sport Fishing



Sport fishing is a typical activity in Malaga. It is especially popular because in Malaga people eat. Here you can see a fishing pole, it is a rod that you throw into the water with a small bait fish attached to catch bigger fish, reel them in, and cook them to eat.



If you walk along the beaches, especially by the rocks, you will see people fishing both day and night.

Outdoor Activities in Malaga

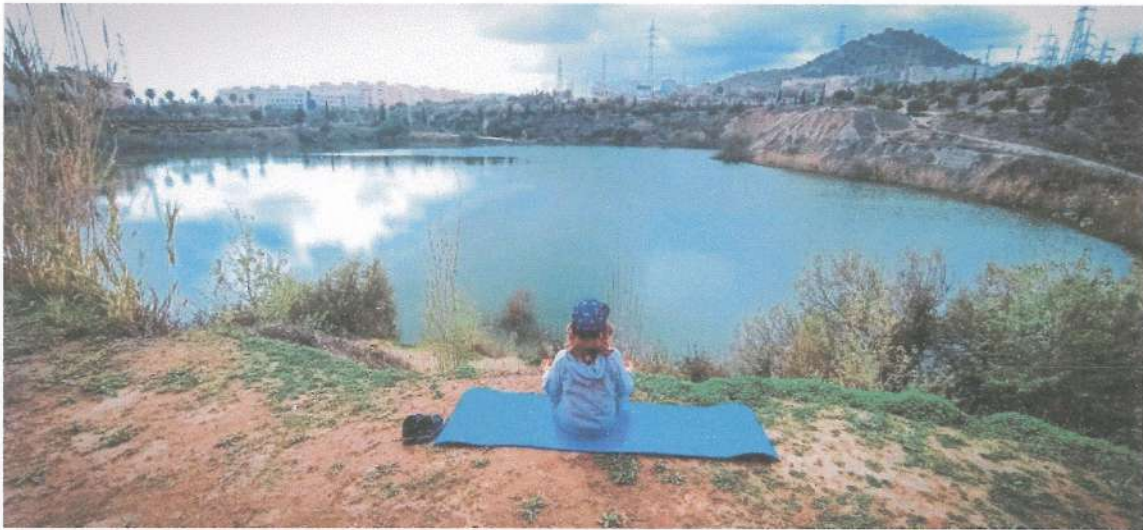
Paseo litoral: From the Peñón del cuervo there is a bike lane that runs along the beach that reaches Rincón de la Victoria. For families it is best to start on the Paseo de la Cala del Moral.



The stretch is a series of bright and refreshing passageways with outdoor intervals and beautiful views of the beach. The bike lane passes through the urban área of Rincon de la Victoria, green áreas, sport areas and places to stop for breakfast. And after 12 km it ends at Chilche`s beach. You can find bikes and scooters to rent and take a fun trip along the coast!



Yoga at the Lagoon



The lagoon is ideal for practicing yoga. It's a place that relaxes you and helps you feel harmony and peace

The lagoon, "la laguna," is located in the Parque de Laguna de la Barrera on Juan Frances Bosca, 37 29010