



The prehistory in Badajoz

We are going to explain you the prehistory here, in Badajoz.



Archaeological Museum of Badajoz



Abstract

- There is no reliable information, it can not be affirmed with scientific bases the existence of villages before the Visigoth stage, however, there are remains that are in the Archaeological Museum of Badajoz and that allows to affirm that already from the Middle Lower Palaeolithic million years, some human groups settled in areas very close to the current situation of Badajoz although knowledge of their way of life is very scarce.
- The first humans lived in caves and built with blocks of granite stone. Numerous cave paintings, dolmens, villages, material remains... demonstrate the passage of time and represent one of the most important heritage sites of this era.





Paleolithic and Neolithic

During the Lower Paleolithic, the existence of human groups in areas close to Badajoz is supported because of cave paintings found in caves in the Albuquerque mountain. There are also somethings that correspond to the Paleolithic



Chalcolithic



The beginning of this Age (3000 BC). There are isolated huts, forming villages. The population changed from being nomadic to sedentary. Also appear the first activities of prehistoric man in mining and metallurgical activities , which consisted to work metals such as copper. There are also remains of pottery There are very important sites such as the site of "El Lobo" (San Roque).

Bronze Age and Iron Age



The bronze age extends in the millennium before Christ. It is followed by the Iron Age, between the eighth and fifth centuries BC. The remains of the Bronze era, are individual burials composed of four slate slabs covered by another, weapons such as axes and swords, ceramics and tools of the type of everyday utensils. highlights the goldsmith, The most common pieces are bracelets, discs, spirals and the like.

Iberian or pre-Roman era

The Iberian era has been in the final Bronze and iron stage, between the seventh to fourth centuries (VII - IV) before Christ. There are groups such as the Tartesians and the Celtic and Iberian groups. Its settlements were areas of stable life that lasted until Roman times and, later in medieval, Arab and Christian times.

Remains have been found confirming these settlements near Badajoz, the remains are scarce, limited to metal and ceramic utensils. To the previous time, the Iberian.

On the Cerro de San Cristóbal, the oldest part of the city of Badajoz, there were defensive and fighting settlements against the Romans. The houses of this era were very similar to the traditional peasant hut, used very frequently until a few decades ago.





The Ancient History of Badajoz

This is the time line of the Ancient History of Badajoz

Roman Invasion in 218 B.C.

After the Roman invasion in the 2nd punic war Badajoz, like all Extremadura became belonging to Hispania Ulterior.



Roman Legion



ROMAN ZONES.

Lusitans Wars in 190 B.C.

The lusitans defeat near Badajoz in Lobón in the year 190 b.D to the Roman legion of the Pretor Paulo Emilio but the true rebellion of the Iberians against Romans was captured for the Lusitan Punic in the year 165 b.D



Lobón

Lusitans Wars in 155 B.C.

In the face of the strong resistance founded, the romans sended to Sergio Sulpicio Galba, that was also defeated, checking the invaders that the greatest hardness of the combat was found in the iberians located in the fertile lowlands of Guadiana.

Some authors assure, in ragged hypothesis, that this treaty was signed in the already existing city of Badajoz, which received the name of Civitas Pacis. Faced with these hypotheses, other authors place the peace treaty in Baccia or Batis, which would later be Badia and later Badajoz. There are also authors who believe that "the illustrious Viriato was from Extremadura, or rather La Paz." From these moments the romanization of the Iberian Peninsula is total. The history of Badajoz in this last stage of the pre-Roman era is practically unknown. In this period of time Badajoz, if it already existed, should be a modest village.



Guadiana river



BADAJOS IN THE MIDDLE AGE

BADAJOS IN THE MIDDLE AGE



1. THE MUSLIMS ARRIVE. It is known as the Muslim conquest of Hispania and is also known as the initial Muslim stage of the Iberian Peninsula, the complex political and military process that throughout the beginning of the 8th century explains the formation and consolidation of Al-Andalus, as well as the genesis of the main peninsular medieval Christian kingdoms. The conquest of the Visigothic kingdom by Muslim leaders of the Umayyad caliphate was a long process, which lasted fifteen years from 711 to 726 in which the Iberian Peninsula and southern part of present-day France were taken although what was the peninsular territory of the kingdom was already conquered in 720 after ten years of the beginning of the conquest. Shortly before finishing the conquest of the Visigothic kingdom in its northern eastern part the conquerors were thrown out of the coast and the mountains of the present-day Austria. Although the process in total occupied all that time the chronology is not exact in terms of years and dates but only approximate because the sources differ from each other.

Badajoz Foundation

In 875, Ibn Marwan founded Badajoz. For almost 400 years she was Muslim. In the year 262 Prince al-Mundir attacked Badajoz, Ibn Marwan was found evacuated by the enemy and fled to Albuquerque. Ibn Marwan did not return to Badajoz until the year 265. Prince al-Mundir took and burned Badajoz. In 275 the new Emir (Abd Allāh) restored peace with Marwan and he returned to Badajoz.



Badajoz becomes Kingdom

In 1086, Al-Mutawakkil, in a letter to the Emperor Almoravid, expresses the despair of the other Taifa kings and urges him to come to fight the Christians. The Almoravids arrived in Al-Andalus in June and faced Christian troops in Zalaca on October 23, very close to Badajoz.



The reconquest

In 1212 the Christian kingdoms of the peninsula, except that of León, formed a great army that defeated the Almohad army in the battle of Las Navas de Tolosa (Jaén).

From this, each Muslim city should defend itself against Christian attacks; and thus the city of Badajoz was occupied, with little resistance, by the Leonese king Alfonso IX, on March 19, 1230.

The Muslim population was located between the Watchtower tower and the shore of the Rvillas, this area is what we can properly consider as the Merda de Badajoz, which would include the current streets of Campillo, Costanilla, Jarilla, Perillillo, Castillo, Concepción and Limited with the Jewish quarter on its western edge, the streets Arjona, Locksmith and San Lorenzo.

With this conquest the Christian stage of Badajoz begins although other chronicles date the Christian takeover of Badajoz, on June 3, 1230, the feast of the Holy Spirit.

The city had been isolated in the middle of an extensive territory already dominated by the Christians, they agreed to deliver the city in a peaceful manner by means of a pact that included respect for the life of their inhabitants.



BADAJOS IN MODERN AGES (XV-XVIII)

This a little tour of the modern ages of Badajoz , do you come with us in the tour?



AT THE BEGINNING OF THE 16TH CENTURY, THE CITY URBANISM, CHANGES A LOT. NEW BUILDINGS ARE BUILT AS : "PUERTA PALMAS", THE BRIDGE, THE BRIDGE OF GÉVORA, AN EXTENSION OF THE "PLAZA ALTA", A MUDÉJAR CITY HALL, BIG CHURCHES AND HOSPITALS, HOUSES, AND AN UNION BETWEEN THE COURTS OF SPAIN AND PORTUGAL. THE CITY IS IMPREGATED BY NEW RENACENTIST IDEAS.



AT THE END OF THE XVI CENTURY, BADAJOZ IS THE HEADQUARTER OF THE ARMY AND THE COURT OF THE KING FELIPE II.



1661:
Don Juan of Austria takes command of the armies of Badajoz in Portugal.



The bastioned fortification of the city had eight bulwarks two semi-letters, each of them identified in a particular way.

Their names, starting from the zone of the Alcazaba are: Saint Pedro, de la Trinidad, Santa María, Saint Roque, Saint Juan (disappeared) Saint Santiago, Saint José and Saint Vicente.



1509:
A RELEVANT FIGURE COMES IN THE WORLD OF ART AND LETTERS, LIKE THE PAINTER: LUIS DE MORALES.



FROM 1640 TO 1668 IS REALISED "LA GUERRA DE LA RESTAURACIÓN" BETWEEN PORTUGAL AND SPAIN.

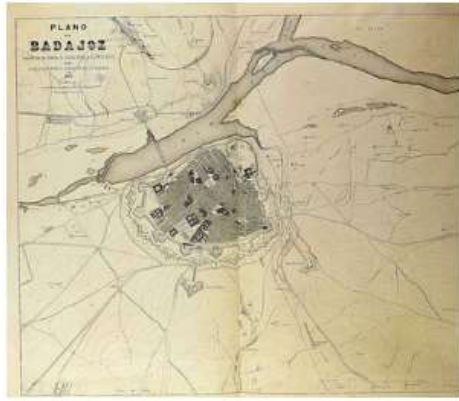


THE CONTINUOUS CONFRONTATIONS WILL RESULT IN A CONSTRUCTION OF A BULWARK IN THE XVII AND XVIII.



CONTEMPORARY AGE IN BADAJOZ

Independence War (1808 - 1814)



Map of Badajoz in 1812.



During the Independence War, Badajoz suffers three sieges. The first siege was caused by the french. The second siege was caused by the allied troops and its caused the Albuera's battle. Finally, in 1812, the English troops recovered Badajoz.

CIVIL WAR (1936-1939)



The battle of Badajoz was a military confrontation that took place in August 1936, during the Spanish Civil War. After the capture of Mérida, the rebel group won the battle in Badajoz. After the battle, one of the most controversial episodes of repression and murders of the entire war, the so-called Badajoz massacre, was unleashed. (1936)



The war had multiple facets, as it included class struggle, war of religion, confrontation of opposing nationalisms, struggle between military dictatorship and republican democracy, between revolution and counterrevolution, between fascism and communism.

PRESENT

After the war, the city will continue to grow, although, since 1960, it suffered major migrations to other Spanish regions and to other European countries. During the next decades, the predominant economic activity of the city would pass from the primary to the tertiary sector.

