Santa María la Blanca

It was a synagogue built in the 13th century. In ancient times there was an important Jewish community in the city center, so part of the neighborhood of Santa Cruz has been called "the Jewish Quarter." This temple was first a synagogue built in the 13th century and was gifted by Alfonso X to the Jews of Seville. In 1391, after the anti-Jewish revolt of that year, it was transformed into a Christian church, reconstructing itself in the middle of the 17th century, with funding from Justino de Neve.

The church presents to the exterior two facades of reduced dimensions.

The main facade, towards Santa María la Blanca street, takes the form of a tower-facade. It consists, of the lower part, a pointed arch flared. Its thread is decorated with diamond tips carved in stone. To the right of the main door is a tile flanked by lanterns that has the image of Nuestra Señora De las Nieves reproduced.

The church was decorated by brothers Pedro and Miguel de Borja in 1657. It featured several paintings by Murillo, of which only La Cena, made in 1650, is preserved.

The entire surface of the vaults, dome of the arches are filled with a profuse and volumetric decoration of plasterwork with geometric, vegetal and figurative motifs, which, together with the mural paintings, which follow the sequence of the plasterwork, give movement to an orthogonal plant without dynamism.

**Architectural style: Borrominesque.**

Quiz:

* In what century Santa Maria la Blanca was built?
* Where’s the image of Nuestra Señora De las Nieves reproduced?
* Who gave this temple to the Jews?

Town Hall

In the Middle Ages the Cabildo de Sevilla had its headquarters in some houses of the Corral de los Olmos, a place that today is the Plaza de la Virgen de los Reyes.

In the 15th century, with the discovery of America and the importance and wealth that the city is acquiring, it was decided to create a new headquarters of the Cabildo, wider and of greater quality. It was decided to place the City of Seville in the Plaza de San Francisco, which was central and commercial, in front of the convent that gave it its name and in front of the Audiencia.

In 1526, following the wedding in Seville of the emperor Carlos V, Holy Roman Emperor, with his cousin Isabella of Portugal, the need was felt to build a building for the city hall that would represent the power and importance of the city at the time. Until then the Council or Cabildo of Seville, like almost all of the civil and ecclesiastical ministries of the city, had its seat in houses of the Corral de los Olmos, today occupied by the Plaza de la Virgen de los Reyes, behind the cathedral.The new building was located on the Plaza de San Francisco, a central commercial square, in front of the Convent of San Francisco and the Real Audiencia de los Grados.

The work begin under architect Diego de Riaño, who directed the work between 1527 and his death in 1534. He was commissioned to construct a stone building, durable and with a façade to the Plaza Mayor in front of the convent of San Francisco. He executed what is now the southern section of the City Hall, including the arch that had communicated with the Franciscan monastery and two wings covered with Plateresque reliefs with representations of historical and mythical characters, heraldic symbols and emblems alluding to the founders of the city.

Consequences: Independence of the civil power against the religious, breaking a tradition by which until then the ecclesiastical and municipal councils had shared headquarters.

The building breaks the local tradition of brick, and to adapt to the classical language uses stone.

Quiz:

* In what year was the idea of doing this magnificent building?
* How does this idea of the building come out?
* Who was the person that design all the building?
* At what year does the building started to be built?

Sagrario Church

15th - 18th centuries. This church, located next to the Cathedral on Calle Santa María, was built between the 15th and 18th centuries and both its facade and interior altarpiece are impressive.  
   
The portal, a masterpiece in the Elizabethan Gothic style, was built around 1498. It depicts two images praying, one accompanied by an angel and the other by the apostle James. It is believed that they represent Cardinal Mendoza and the Bishop of Málaga from the time it was built, that is, Pedro Díaz de Toledo.  
   
The plateresque altarpiece, made in 1944 by Juan de Balmaseda, is very beautiful. It contains figures of the apostles, a Virgen Coronada, la Piedad, el Calvario and el Padre eterno (the Apostles, Our Lady Crowned, Piety, Calvary and the eternal Father) in different squares, all made of bright gold. The choir, which was built in 1749 by the master builder of the cathedral Antonio Ramos, is also noteworthy.

**Architectural style: Baroque**

Quiz:

* In what century was built this church?
* what was made in 1944 by Juan de Balmaseda?

San José Chapel

It was built by the guild of carpenters, which led to a well-known lawsuit with the architects, as a carpenter did not have authorization to make plans for a building. Made in two stages, between 1699 and 1766, its traces and its construction are due to the successive intervention of two great masters of the time: Pedro Romero, who raises the main nucleus of the ship, and Esteban Paredes, who deals of the main chapel and the cover of the feet.

On May 12, 1931, at 4 o'clock in the morning, the chapel was assaulted, sacked and burned, during the social revolts after the proclamation of the Second Republic.

Well of cultural interest, its architectural and artistic values ​​were soon recognized and officially valued, since its cataloging as a monument was published by La Gaceta de Madrid in 1912.1 Today it is in charge of the Franciscan Order. Enjoy the same graces as the Basilica of St. John Lateran in Rome.

It is a small and singular church with a rectangular floor plan, which is configured in plan by a single nave with a small transept.

**The main cover**

Its cover of the feet is very showy and spectacular. Narrow and of low height, it is made all of it in flattened brick and organized in two bodies; profusely decorated with tile elements and sculptures following the baroque canons of the moment, where the central niche made according to the 1716 design by Lucas Valdés stands out, and houses the image of its owner, San José.

**Inside**

Inside, the chapel of San José is covered in its nave with a barrel vault with lunettes, while the main chapel is done by means of an elliptical dome that is finished off by a blind lantern. Throughout its walls it presents interesting baroque altarpieces and mural paintings from the 18th century.

**Architectural style: Baroque**

Quiz

* Who designed the central niche on 1716?
* What happened on May 12, 1931, at 4 o'clock in the morning?
* In how much and what stages was made this built?

San Onofre Chapel

Chapel of San Onofre.

The San Onofre Chapel is located in Plaza Nueva, in the Arenal neighborhood, Seville, Andalusia, Spain. It was part of the Great House of San Francisco. From 1520 it was soothes of the Brotherhood of the Souls of San Onofre.

It was one of the chapels that was accessed from the atrium of the Franciscan convent Casa Grande de San Francisco. It is one of the only remains of the old convent, along with the arquillo of the town hall. The chapel dates back to the 16th century and is in the Baroque style.  
In 1520 a catholic brotherhood of souls was installed in her that was linked to the veneration to the saints San Onofre, San Francisco and San Roque. The brotherhoods of souls were destined to pray for the souls of the Purgatory and to the realization of other works of charity, such as the assistance to the sick and dying. Next to the chapel there was a hospital of this brotherhood, built in 1523 on an old cemetery that was in the atrium.  
The convent was exclaustrated and disentailed in 1835. It was demolished in the early 1840s.  
Since November 20, 2005 Perpetual Eucharistic Adoration has taken place in the chapel, in which some 600 volunteers dedicate an hour a week to accompany the Blessed Sacrament permanently, twenty-four hours a day.

Quiz:

* Where is the location of the Chapel of San Onofre?
* In what century was constructed?
* What is the style of the church?
* To which headquarters of brotherhood belonged to?
* What was the function of the catholic brotherhood on the church?