



Chronology

Now: A Leading Academic Institution

As such, the institution that we know today as the University of Granada is the result of the adoption of the University Autonomy Act of 1983. The UGR is currently ranked among the world's leading higher education institutions, classified by the Shanghai Academic Ranking of World Universities as the 326th best university in the world.



The UGR wants to remain a university open to all, regardless of culture, creed or personal beliefs, and is fully committed to pioneering research, innovation, and delivering world-class education.

The rectors in this period

NAME	DATE OF APPOINTMENT
Dr. D. David Aguilar Peña	31/10/2000
Dr. D. David Aguilar Peña	16/12/2003
Dr. D. Francisco González Lodeiro	04/01/2008
Dr. D. Francisco González Lodeiro	17/06/2011
Dra. Dña. Pilar Aranda Ramírez	29/06/2015

1970s-1990s: Decentralization and Mass Enrolments

During the final decades of the 20th century the University of Granada underwent some important changes. Following Franco's death and the subsequent decentralization that ensued throughout the country, the Junta de Andalucía (the Regional Andalusian Government) began to govern and fund the UGR. The Andalusian government's policy of opening up higher level education to all, allowed the University to expand significantly, and broke with the elitism and exclusivity which had previously characterized the University.

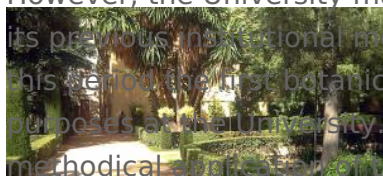


The rectors in this period

NAME	DATE OF APPOINTMENT
Dr. D. Federico Mayor Zaragoza	14/07/1968
Dr. D. Juan de Dios López González	04/09/1972
Dr. D. Antonio Gallego Morell	15/09/1976
Dr. D. José Vida Soria	25/04/1984
Dr. D. José Vida Soria	24/05/1988
Dr. D. Pascual Rivas Carrera	14/04/1989
Dr. D. Lorenzo Morillas Cueva	24/04/1992
Dr. D. Lorenzo Morillas Cueva	01/06/1996

1857-1970s: Revival, the Empirical Sciences, and State Intervention

However, the University managed to overcome the decadence of this era, restoring its previous institutional model, a move which allowed it to regain prestige. During this period the first botanic garden (still present) was established for medicinal purposes at the University. The creation of these gardens would later herald the methodical application of the empirical sciences to a wide range of academic disciplines. During this epoch, the study and teaching of scientific disciplines such as chemistry, physics, and medicine took off at the UGR.



The Moyano Law of 1857 led to a general reform of academics in Spanish universities, and was characterized by considerable state intervention in university affairs. These centralized state policies affected the University of Granada right up until the demise of Franco's dictatorship in the late 1970s.

In this period the rectors were:

The rectors in this period

<http://www.ugr.es/en>

NAME	DATE OF APPOINTMENT
Dr. D. Juan Nepomuceno Torres [de Yáñez]	21/04/1854
Dr. D. Pablo González Huebra	30/01/1861
Dr. D. Diego Miguel Vahamonde y Jaime	15/02/1865
Dr. D. Juan Bautista Enriquez y García	21/05/1865
Dr. D. Francisco de Paula Montells y Nadal	29/10/1868
Dr. D. Eduardo García Duarte	27/06/1872
Dr. D. Nicolás de Paso y Delgado	19/02/1875
Dr. D. Santiago López Argüeta	03/11/1876
Dr. D. Eduardo García Solá	14/06/1891
Dr. D. Federico Gutiérrez Jiménez	22/11/1909
Dr. D. José Pareja Garrido	30/01/1920
Dr. D. Eloy Señán y Alonso	10/10/1922
Dr. D. Fermín Garrido Quintana	01/02/1924
Dr. D. Francisco Mesa Moles	29/03/1930
Dr. D. José Pareja Yébenes	20/05/1931
Dr. D. Alejandro Otero Fernández	21/11/1932
Dr. D. Antonio Marín Ocete	18/12/1933
Dr. D. Salvador Vila Hernández	20/04/1936
Dr. D. Antonio Marín Ocete	23/07/1936
Dr. D. Luís Sánchez Agesta	03/10/1951

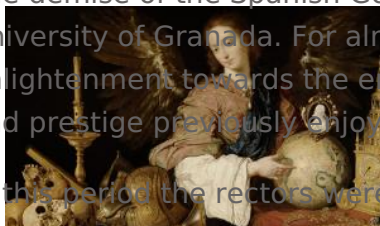
NAME	DATE OF APPOINTMENT
Dr. D. Emilio Muñoz Fernández	01/10/1960

Dr. D. Federico Mayor Zaragoza

14/07/1968

1600s-1800s: El siglo XVIII

The demise of the Spanish Golden Age also brought about the demise of the University of Granada. For almost two centuries, from the beginning of the Enlightenment towards the end of the 1600s, until the early 1800s, the splendour and prestige previously enjoyed by the University of Granada dwindled.

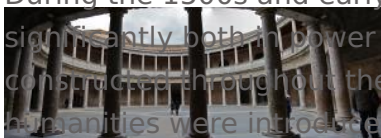


In this period the rectors were:

- Siglo XVII
- Siglo XVIII
- Siglo XIX

1500s-1600s: The Golden Age

During the 1500s and early 1600s the University of Granada thrived, growing significantly both in power and in prestige. Numerous university buildings were constructed throughout the city and knowledge areas such as the arts and humanities were introduced. The University became one of the most important learning centres in Europe, attracting scholars from countries around the globe.



The rectors in this period can be consulted in

<http://archivo.ugr.es/pages/trabajosdocumentos/rectoresxvi>

1526-1531: The Arrival of the Emperor Charles V

The arrival of Emperor Charles V to Granada in 1526 marks a significant point in the history of the University of Granada. During one of his visits to Granada in 1526, Charles became alarmed by the fact that the city had, in practical terms, been deprived of its main educational centre and its libraries. Consequently, he founded the Colegio Imperial de San Miguel and the Colegio Real de Santa Cruz de la Fe, which would become home to twelve students and a rector. Additionally, another building was also constructed to accommodate one hundred Moorish students, a measure designed to speed up the assimilation process of the Moors from the Kingdom of Granada into the new political and religious order. Initially, just four teachers were entrusted with the task of teaching the disciplines of logic, theology,



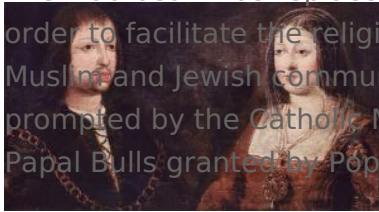
<http://www.ugr.es/en>

cannon law, and grammar.

The University of Granada was officially founded in 1531 by means of a Papal Bull issued by Pope Clement VII. It was thereby granted the same privileges, faculties and legal status as the universities of Bologna, Paris, Salamanca, and Alcalá.

1492-1531: San Cecilio and Assimilation

The Madrasah was replaced by an ecclesiastical college called San Cecilio, founded in order to facilitate the religious and political integration of Granada's predominantly Muslim and Jewish communities into the Catholic Monarchy. Its creation was prompted by the Catholic Monarchs and its legitimacy was promoted by means of Papal Bulls granted by Pope Innocent VIII.



1349-1499: The Madrasah

The University of Granada dates back as far as the Middle Ages with the founding of the Madrasah Yusufiyya in 1349 by Yusuf I, the Sultan of Granada. The Madrasah Yusufiyya was a type of Arabic University where subjects such as medicine, calculus, astronomy, geometry, and logic were taught. With the surrender of Granada in 1492, and its subsequent annexation into the Kingdom of Castile, the Madrasah, seen as a powerful symbol of the Nasrid Dynasty, was destroyed. Along with the Madrasah itself, most of the ancient manuscripts and texts contained in its library were burnt in a bonfire ordered by Cardinal Cisneros and held in Bib-Rambla square in the centre of Granada.

