



UNIVERSIDAD DE GRANADA

Universidad de Granada

A university city

A University City



Granada is, first and foremost, a university city. It has a population of 240,000 people, 80,000 of which are students, lecturers, researchers and administrative and service staff directly linked to the UGR, meaning that a staggering 1 in every 3 inhabitants is directly linked to the University. As a result, a lively student atmosphere has flourished here, giving rise to the development of a

modern, multicultural and vibrant study destination that welcomes people from all backgrounds.

The UGR's 5 campuses and its other educational centres are spread out across the city, giving it an unmistakable university feel. The remaining two campuses are found in the northern African cities of Ceuta and Melilla.

As the University is at the heart of the city, Granada provides incoming students with excellent services and facilities along with a wide range of cultural activities. It is also one of the least expensive cities in Spain, while it is commonly regarded as offering the highest quality of life.

Campus Maps

Comprehensive map indicating location of UGR Faculties, Service & Facilities, Information Offices, Canteens & Coffee Shops, Research Institutes, as well as local police stations, hospitals, tourist attractions, and other important services.

UGR Campus Maps en Google

A Rich Cultural, Historical and Architectural Legacy



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



As well as working constantly to enrich the city culturally, the UGR is fully committed to its policy of recovering, restoring and conserving buildings of historical worth in the city. The Madrasah (1349), the Hospital Real (one of the UGR's main administrative centres) and the Faculties of Law, Medicine, and Translation and Interpreting are all housed in spectacular buildings of considerable historical worth.

Once the capital of the Nasrid Dynasty, Granada was the last Muslim stronghold in Western Europe right up until it fell to the Catholic Monarchs in 1492. Jews, Muslims and Christians once lived together in relative harmony in the city and the architecture has been strongly influenced by each of these communities.

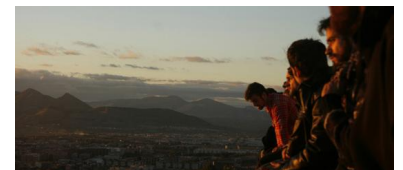
With the conquest of Granada in 1492, the Catholic Monarchs gained control of the entire Iberian Peninsula. This would, in turn, enable them to invade the "New World" and would pave the way for the expansion of the Spanish Empire.

During their reign, the Nasrids bequeathed the city with spectacular Moorish architecture, much of which remains intact today. The world-renowned Alhambra and Generalife palaces are widely regarded as the most outstanding examples of Arabic architecture to date. In 1984 these palaces, along with the labyrinth-like historical quarter known as the Albaicín, were declared UNESCO world heritage sites, further adding to Granada's reputation as one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

The Cathedral and the Royal Chapel, where the Catholic Monarchs repose, also stand as a testament to the cities' renaissance past. The city has been home to Iberian, Roman, Jewish, Muslim and Christian communities, all of which have left their own distinctive stamp on the city.

An Unbeatable Location

The city's location is arguably unsurpassed in southern Europe. The highest mountain in the Iberian Peninsula, Mulhacén (3482 m), is located just 35km from the city, while the subtropical coast is just 65km away and can be reached by car in under an hour. This means you can enjoy mountain sports like skiing and snowboarding and bathe in the Mediterranean Sea all in the same day. The towns and villages dotting this coast, such as Motril, Salobreña and Almuñécar, offer scenic beaches and exceptional weather throughout the year.



The surrounding towns and villages, such as those found in the mountainous Alpujarra region to the south, also offer cultural diversity and stunning scenery.

Granada and these surrounding towns offer a wide range of sporting and leisure activities, such as skiing, mountaineering, hiking, rock-climbing and water sports such as kayaking, water-skiing and windsurfing.

Neighbouring locations:

- Córdoba 2 ½ hrs
- Seville 3 hrs
- The Tabernas Desert 1 ½ hours
- Cabo de Gata Nature Reserve 2 hrs
- Doñana Natural Park 2 hrs
- Úbeda and Baeza 2 hrs
- Cádiz 4 hrs
- Tarifa 3 hrs
- Valencia 5 hrs
- Gibraltar 3 hrs
- Portugal 4 hrs
- Madrid 4 ½ hrs
- Barcelona 1 hr by plane
- The Canary Islands 2 hrs by plane
- Balearic Islands 45 mins by plane

A Cultural Hub

Moreover, thanks to its rich historical and cultural legacy, and to the presence of a pro-active university community at the UGR, Granada has firmly established itself as a vibrant cultural hub. It currently boasts a wide variety of festivals which take place throughout the year, such as:



- A vast array of Flamenco Music and Dance Festivals
- The International Jazz Festival
- The Hocus Pocus Magic Festival
- The International Music and Dance Festival
- The International Theatre Festival
- The International Tango Festival
- The International Film Festival “Cines del Sur”
- The Granada Sound Music Festival
- The Zaidín Rock Music Festival
- Retroback International Classic Film Festival
- The International Poetry Festival
- The International Young Directors Festival

To view the UGR’s cultural events guide, [click here](#).