

Vestige Capital

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History

Évora has a history dating back to the 1st century BC. It was founded by the Romans as a military camp and later became a Roman city. The city was destroyed by the Visigoths in the 5th century and later by the Moors in the 8th century. The city was reconquered by the Christians in the 12th century and became the capital of the Kingdom of Évora.

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It was known as Ebora by the Romans, a Celtic word meaning "wealth of the sun" and a derivative of the Latin word "Ebor" (ivory).

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Recent History

In 1976, Évora was the site of the first election for the Portuguese Republic. The city was the center of a large demonstration against the authoritarian regime of the Estado Novo.

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Praça do Giraldo

The Praça do Giraldo is a large square in the center of Évora. It is named after Gualdim Pais, a knight of the Order of Christ, who was the first Mayor of Évora. The square is surrounded by historic buildings and is a popular place for people to walk and relax.

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INTRODUCTION:

Évora is located in Alentejo, in southern Portugal. The district capital is the city of Évora . The population in 2011 was 56,596, in an area of 1307.08 km². It is the seat of the Évora District and capital of the Alentejo region. The present Mayor is Carlos Pinto de Sá . The municipal holiday is 29 June.

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Monks' Hall

Evangelical



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History :

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It was known as Ebora by the Celts, a tribal confederacy, south of the Lusitanians (and of Tagus river), who made the town their regional capital.

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History

During his travels through Gaul and Lusitania, Pliny the Elder also visited this town and mentioned it in his book *Naturalis Historia* as *Ebora Cerealis*, because of its many surrounding wheat fields. In those days, Évora became a flourishing city. Its high rank among municipalities in Roman Hispania is clearly shown by many inscriptions and coins. The monumental Corinthian temple in the centre of the town dates from the first century and was probably erected in honour of emperor Augustus. In the fourth century, the town had already a bishop, named Quintianus.

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Moorish Rule :

Moorish Rule

In 715, the city was conquered by the Moors under Tariq ibn-Ziyad who called it Yaburah . During the Moorish rule (715–1165), the town, part of the Taifa of Badajoz, slowly began to prosper again and developed into an agricultural center with a fortress and a mosque. The present character of the city is evidence of the Moorish influence.

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Reconquest :

Évora was wrested from the Moors through a surprise attack by Gerald the Fearless (Geraldo Sem Pavor) in September 1165. The town came under the rule of the Portuguese king Afonso I in 1166. It then flourished as one of the most dynamic cities in the Kingdom of Portugal during the Middle Ages, especially in the 15th century. The court of the first and second dynasties resided here for long periods, constructing palaces, monuments and religious buildings. Évora became the scene for many royal weddings and a site where many important decisions were made.

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Recent History

In 1834, Évora was the site of the surrender of the forces of King Miguel I, which marked the end of the Liberal Wars. The many monuments erected by major artists of each period now testify to Évora's lively cultural and rich artistic and historical heritage. The variety of architectural styles (Romanesque, Gothic, Manueline, Renaissance, Baroque), the palaces and the picturesque labyrinth of squares and narrow streets of the city centre are all part of the rich heritage of this museum-city.

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Praça do Giraldo

The city of Évora is marked by the historic square in the Praça do Giraldo, where King Duarte constructed the Estaus Palace. The square is marked by the Henriquina fountain, dating to 1570, that includes eight jets symbolizing the eight streets that lead to the square. At the northern end of the square is the Church of Saint Andrew (Portuguese: Igreja de Santo Antão) built by Manuel Pires, in the 16th century. A rather large church three-nave church, includes a valuable altar antependium from the 13th century in bas relief. In 1483, Fernando II, the Duke of Braganza was executed in the square, in the presence of his brother-in-law king John II. This square also witnessed thousands of autos-da-fé during the Inquisition; there were 22000 condemnations, during the course of 200 years

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