



Bourbon Madrid: It takes place in the axis that runs from the Alcala door to the Royal Palace. With the advent of the dynasty of the Bourbons to Spain, Felipe V brought a major urban renewal in the city of Madrid that began in the eighteenth century, trying to reshape the capital inspired by the luxurious model of the court of Versailles and the influence classicist currents and the Enlightenment. The interest of the monarchy by promoting the arts and culture add various development projects to improve, according to their refined taste, appearance of the city. Some clear examples of this are the Alcala door, one of the emblems of Madrid, San Vicente door and Toledo door.

The best example of these projects is in the Paseo del Prado, designed by Carlos III as a great tree-lined promenade, full of gardens and fountains. Currently we contemplate the walk sources emblematic Cibeles and Apollo, also known as the Four Seasons and the Neptune Fountain.

Alcalá de Henares distance: 35 km

ITINERARY

Alcala door: As part of the reforms of city promoted by Carlos III, was built by Sabatini in 1778, with neoclassical style is an example of proportion, harmony and elegance. The door stood at the entrance of the city near El Retiro, near the road leading to Alcalá de Henares, hence you get that name. It consists of five arches, three half-point and two others stationed at the ends, architrave. The ornaments that decorate the door are creations of Robert Michel, among them the cornucopia reliefs in friezes of the openings of the ends and the heads of lions of the three central spans. Finally, the Royal coat of arms appears supported by a Fama and a Genius, which are the work of Francisco Gutiérrez.

Royal Palace: Summarizes the history of the Bourbons in decorating their rooms. Its construction began in 1738 by Philip V, the first king of this dynasty to occupy the Spanish throne. The works they were made by Filippo Juvarra and Giovanni Battista Sacchetti. The baroque palace area has had several extensions that reflect the influence of different styles. From the outside, highlight the gardens of Campo del Moro and Sabatini French design. Inside, the rooms of the Throne Room, the Saleta Porcelain, Royal Chapel and the Royal Armouries.

San Fernando Royal Academy and Fine Arts: It is a baroque building from the early eighteenth century, as an institution founded in 1752 with the sponsorship of Fernando VI, was a promoter of values of classicism and Diego de Villanueva was commissioned in 1774 to adapt the facade this artistic style. Among the jewels of his art gallery highlights some of the works of Goya in the stage of court painter.

OPTIONALS

Advance booking can visit the Basilica of San Francisco, or the National Archaeological Museum.

* Specialized visits shall be made as the creation of groups of 10 / pax minimum