



Andrea Müller

# Cruises... in a different way! Compact Travel Guide Canary Islands 2019/2020

Teneriffa, Fuerteventura, Gran  
Canaria, Lanzarote, La Palma,  
La Gomera



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# **1 Hint Cruises in a different way Compact**

By Andrea Müller

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Map material [mapz.com](http://mapz.com) - Map Data OpenStreetMap ODbL

Number of pages Print variant: 72 pages

Number of images: 0 images 11 maps

### 3 History of the Canary Islands



The archipelago consists of 8 islands: La Graciosa, Lanzarote, Fuerteventura, Gran Canaria, Tenerife, La Palma, La Gomera and El Hierro. They belong politically to Spain and geographically to Africa.

They are located 1200 km from the Spanish mainland and between 100 and 500 km west of Morocco. All islands are of volcanic origin, their age declines from east to west.

Millions of years ago enormous masses of magma pushed up through fracture lines of the earth's crust, exploded in violent volcanic eruptions and formed the islands with their basalt lava flows. In several eruption bursts of varying duration and intensity, they formed today's island profiles.

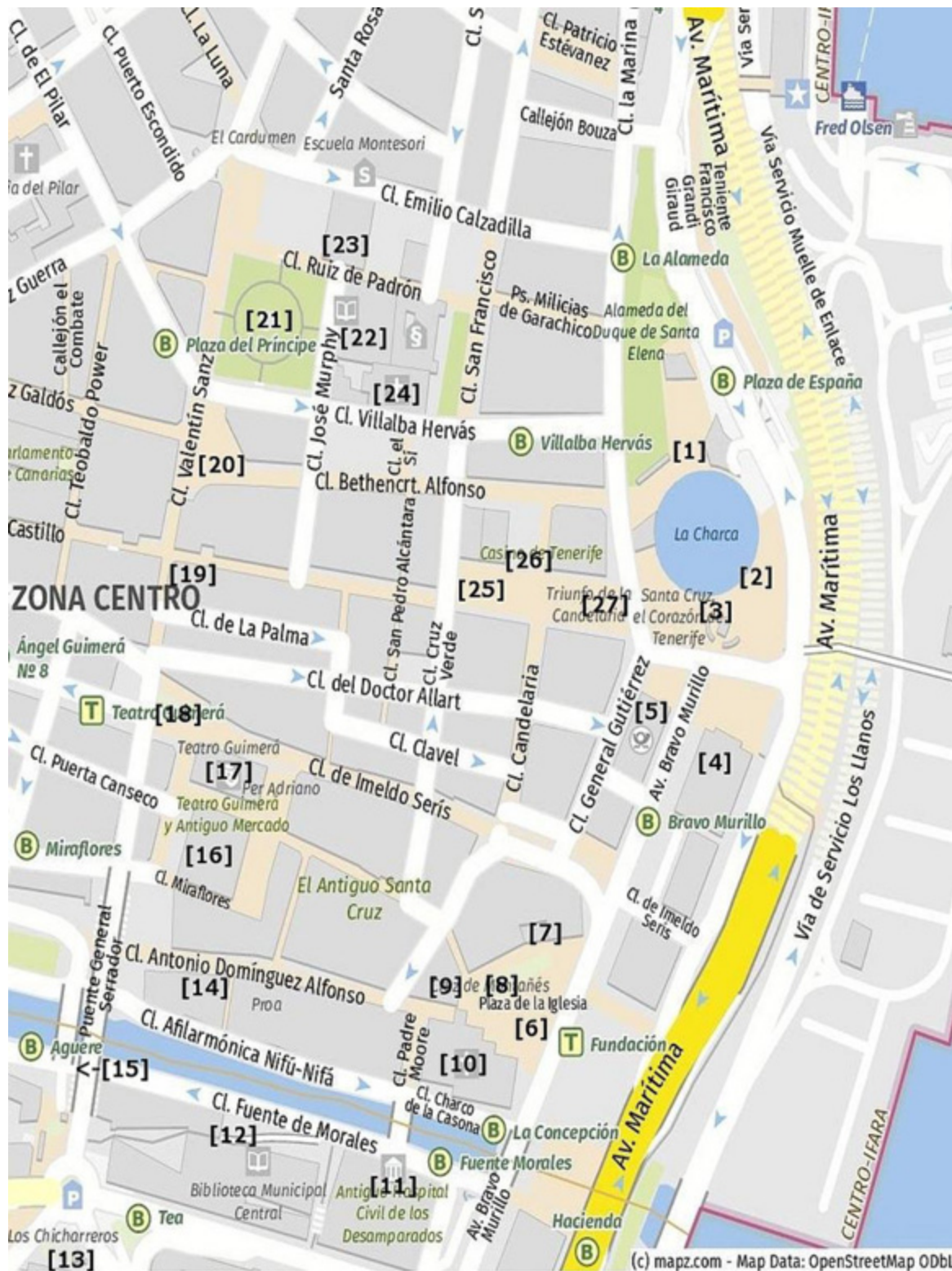
Fuerteventura with about 22 million years, Lanzarote and La Graciosa with 15.5 million years are the oldest islands of the archipelago. Gran Canaria was founded 14.5 million years ago, Tenerife 12 million years ago and La Gomera 11 million years ago. La Palma and El Hierro are the youngest Canary Islands with 2 and 1.2 million years respectively.

The aborigines descended from North African Berbers and developed different cultures on the individual islands, independently of each other. On Lanzarote they were called Majos, on Fuerteventura Majoreros, on Gran Canaria Canarios, on Tenerife Guanchen, on La Palma Benahoaritas, on La Gomera Gomereros and on El Hierro Bimbaches.

They lived at Stone Age level in caves and fed on collected plants, cultivated cereals and legumes, animal products, especially goats, and fish and shellfish near the coast.

The conquest and thus the subjugation of the Canary Islands took place between the years 1403 and 1496 by the Spanish crown.

## **4 General Map Santa Cruz de Tenerife**



## 5 Welcome to the capital Santa Cruz de Tenerife!

You have now anchored in the port on the largest island with 2034 sq km. Tenerife has a total population of 920,000, of whom 203,000 live in the capital.

From the terminal of the jetty you directly meet the main road **Avenida Marítima**. From here the Hop-On- Hop-Off buses of City View start, which you can take at the current price of € 22,00 for adults, € 11,00 for children. An attractive offer to explore the city also with a train and as the name says it to get in and out as often as you like. A guided tour of the city from the Plaza de España, the central starting point of the city, is included in the ticket price and takes place at 12.00 noon.

① [www.tenerifecityview.com](http://www.tenerifecityview.com)

Would you like to take a refreshing swim in the sea immediately?

The most beautiful beach on the island, **Playa de las Teresitas**, can be reached by public bus in only 15 minutes from the bus stop in front of the pier. The 1.3 km long bright sandy beach is protected by breakwaters and makes bathing a pure pleasure. In 1973, 100,000 cubic metres of Saharan sand were brought to the island to build the new city beach. Chargeable loungers and beach stalls round off the offer. 🚏 Bus line 910, every 20 min. from 05.10 am at 30, 50 and 10 each, ① [www.titsa.com](http://www.titsa.com)

The Plaza de España can be reached from the jetty to the left in 10 minutes on foot. From here you can get on the Hop- On Hop- Off buses, take a taxi or start your city walk on your own.

The **Plaza de España [1]** is the central starting point for the city tour. In the middle of the square there is a circular



lake where a water fountain shoots up every half hour. In the course of reconstruction works in July 2006, parts of the foundations of the demolished Castillo de San Cristóbal were rediscovered, so that under the square the **Centro de Interpretación Castillo de San Cristóbal [2]** was built, where the remains can be viewed. Access is from the side of the lake in the direction of the sea. The Castillo was built in 1577, had a size of 50 x 53 meters, 4 corner towers and 8.3 m high defensive walls inland. Equipped with cannons and a permanent crew of 30-40 artillerymen, it played an important role in the defence of the port during the English attacks of the 17th and 18th centuries by Blake, Jennings and Nelson. Legend has it that a 16 caliber cannon called El Tigre was fired near the Castillo at the dawn of 25.07.1797, with which the right forearm of Admiral Nelson was shot down. The original cannon, which since then has stood as a symbol of the victory over the mighty English Armada, was built and exhibited on a replica carriage. 🕒 Mon-Sat 10:00-18:00, Sun closed, 🆓 free admission.

The course of the foundation walls of the Castillo at that time is marked with a black mark in the lake towards the town.

On the side is the **Monumento a los Caídos [3]** from 1947, dedicated to the victims of the civil war in Santa Cruz. It consists of a 25m high cruciform tower with a platform that is no longer accessible. Above the stroke "Tenerife en honor a todos los que dieron su vida por España" - Tenerife, in honour of all those who gave their lives for Spain - the sculpture holding a fallen man in its arms is a symbol for the fatherland. Among them, the winged woman embodies victory. The relief depictions on the sides depict struggle and peace. In front of the monument there are 2 oversized soldiers leaning on their swords. They symbolize civic and military values.

On the left, behind the monument, there is the **Cabildo de Tenerife [4]**, the building of the island administration,