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Copyright © - Todos os direitos reservados. This article is about the city in Mexico. For other uses, see Guadalajara (disambiguation). City in Jalisco, MexicoGuadalajaraCityFrom top and left: Torre Icon 23, Teatro Degollado, Palacio de Gobierno, La Minerwa, Templo Expiatorio, Hospicio Cabañas, University of Guadalajara, Puerta de Hierro, Guadalajara Cathedral, historic center, Founder's Monument; Arcos de Guadalajara, FlagSealNicknames: Pearl of the WestThe City of RosesGuadalajaraLocation of Guadalajara within MexicoShow map of JaliscoGuadalajaraGuadalajara (Mexico)Show map of MexicoCoordinates: 20°40′36″N 103°20′51″W﻿ / ﻿20.67667°N 103.34750°W﻿ / 20.67667; -103.34750Country MexicoState JaliscoRegion CentroMunicipality GuadalajaraFoundationFebruary 14, 1542Founded byCristóbal de OñateName used forGuadalajara, SpainCoordinates 40°36′20″N 2°06′57″W﻿ / ﻿40.60556°N 2.11583°W﻿ / 40.60556; -2.11583City 460,148 1. Density 1,361/km² (26,850/sq mi) Metros 2,526.466 1. Metro density 1,583/km² (4,100/sq mi) Area 192.61 km² (74.39 sq mi) Population 1,426,111 Metropolitan area 3,000,000 Time zone UTC-6 (CST) Summer time UTC-5 (CDT) Area rank 10th largest metropolitan area in the world Population rank 10th largest metropolitan area in the world Population density 25.628,642 [7][8] making it the third-largest metropolitan area in the country. Guadalajara has the second highest population density in Mexico, with over 1361 people per square kilometer.[9] Guadalajara is an international center of business, finance, arts, and culture, as well as the economic center of the Bajío region, one of the most productive and developed regions in Latin America.[10][11] Guadalajara is the eleventh largest metropolitan area in Latin America[12] and a major Latin American tech hub and financial center.[13] It is one of the most productive and globally competitive cities in the world.[14] The city is an important center for science, technology, finance, culture, innovation, education, business, and tourism in Mexico. It is home to numerous landmarks, including Guadalajara Cathedral, the Teatro Degollado, the Templo Expiatorio, the Hospicio Cabañas, and the San Juan de Dios Market—the largest indoor market in Latin America.[15] Guadalajara was founded on 14 February 1542 by Cristóbal de Oñate, a Basque conquistador, as the capital of the Kingdom of Nueva Galicia, part of the Viceroyalty of New Spain. After 1572, the Royal Audiencia of Guadalajara, previously subordinate to Mexico City, became the only authority in New Spain with autonomy over Nueva Galicia, owing to rapidly growing wealth in the kingdom following the discovery of silver. By the 18th century, Guadalajara had taken its place as Mexico's second largest city, following mass colonial migrations in the 1720s and 1760s. During the Mexican War of Independence, independence leader Miguel Hidalgo y Costilla established Mexico's first revolutionary government in Guadalajara in 1810. The city flourished during the Porfiriato, with the 18th-century Baroque architecture of the historic center, including the Cathedral and the Hospicio Cabañas. The city's population grew to 1.4 million in 1924. In 1924, the city was the largest metropolitan area in Mexico. The population of the metropolitan area in the 1960s and passing 3 million in the 1990s. Guadalajara is a global city and one of Mexico's most important cultural centers. It is home to numerous mainstays of Mexican culture, including Mariachi, Tequila, and Birria, and hosts numerous notable events, including the Guadalajara International Film Festival, the most important film festival in Latin America, and the Guadalajara International Book Fair, the largest book fair in the Americas. The city was the American Capital of Culture in 2005 and has hosted numerous global events, including the 1970 FIFA World Cup, the 1986 FIFA World Cup, the 1st Ibero-American Summit in 1991, and the 2011 Pan American Games. The city is home to numerous universities and research institutions, including the University of Guadalajara and the Universidad Autónoma de Guadalajara, two of the highest-ranked universities in Mexico and Latin America.[16][17] Etymology The conquistador Cristóbal de Oñate named the city in honor of the conqueror of western Mexico, Nuño de Guzmán, who was born in Guadalajara, Spain. The name comes from the Arabic وادي الحجر (wādī al-ḥajār), which means "Valley of the Stone", or "Fortress Valley". History See also: Timeline of Guadalajara Pre-Hispanic Era Unlike the surrounding areas, the central Atemajac Valley, where Guadalajara is located, contained no human settlements. To the east of the Ater Valley were the Tonallan and Tetlán peoples. At the extremes were the Zapotán, Atemajac, Zoquiapan, The historic city was founded by Emperor Charles V in 1539. Guadalajara was originally founded at three other sites before moving to its current location. The first settlement in 1532 was in Mesa del Cerro, now known as Necatzen. This site was located by the Puente de Calderón, a bridge connecting the city to the surrounding mountains and defeating the local Aztec hostilities. The settlement of Mesa del Cerro was a small settlement of about 100 people. The village was destroyed by the Aztecs in 1537. The village was moved to Tlacotán. During this time, the Spanish king Charles I granted the city the coat of arms which it retains to this day.[18] During the Mixtón War, settlers were attacked by the Caxcan, Portezuco, and Zacateco peoples under the command of Tenamaxtlí.[18] The war was initiated in response to the cruel treatment of indigenous peoples by Nuño de Guzmán, in particular the enslavement of captured natives. After multiple defeats, Viceroy Antonio de Mendoza took control of the Spanish campaign to suppress the revolt. The conflict ended when Mendoza made concessions such as freeing Indian slaves and granting amnesty.[19] The village of Guadalajara barely survived the war, and the villagers attributed their survival to the Archangel Michael, who remains the patron of the city to this day. After the war, the city was moved once again—this time to a more defensible location. This final relocation would prove permanent. In 1542, records indicate that 126 people were living in Guadalajara. That same year, it was granted cityhood by the king of Spain. Guadalajara was officially founded on February 14, 1542, in the Atemajac Valley. The settlement was named for Nuño de Guzmán's Spanish hometown.[18] In 1559, royal and bishopric offices for the province of Nueva Galicia were moved from Compostela to Guadalajara and, in 1560, Guadalajara became the province's new capital. Construction of the cathedral began in 1563. In 1575, religious orders such as the Augustinians and Dominicans arrived, eventually making the city a center for evangelization efforts.[18] While capital of the Kingdom of Nueva Galicia, the city's inhabitants achieved a high standard of living, due to flourishing industry, agriculture, commerce, mining, and trade. Built in 1810, Guadalajara is the oldest example of a city founded during the 18th century in Mexico. The city's population grew to 1.4 million in 1924. In 1924, the city was the largest metropolitan area in Mexico. The population of the metropolitan area in the 1960s and passing 3 million in the 1990s. Guadalajara was established in 1791 by Charles IV of Spain. In 1791, the University of Guadalajara was established. The dedication was made on February 19, 1792 at the site of the old Totonco College. While the population of the city was founded during the 18th century, the city would not be fully developed until the 20th century, starting in 1925. In 1794, the Hospital Real de San Miguel de Belén, or simply the Hospital de Belén, was opened.[18] Guadalajara's economy during the 18th century was based on agriculture and the production of non-durable goods such as textiles, shoes and food products.[20] Despite epidemics, plagues, and earthquakes, Guadalajara would become one of the most important population centers in New Spain. The city's heyday attracted numerous architects, philosophers, lawyers, scientists, poets, writers, and speakers; Francisco Xavier Clavijero and Matías de la Mota Padilla were among the most prominent. 1771 saw the arrival of one of the most notable characters in the history of Guadalajara: Bishop Fray Antonio Alcalde, who founded the Civil Hospital and the University of Guadalajara. In 1793 Mariano Valdés Téllez ran the city's first printing press, whose first publication was a funeral eulogy for Fray Antonio Alcalde. Independence Señora del Carmen Church, built 1820–30. Guadalajara, circa 1836. Guadalajara remained the capital of Nueva Galicia with some modifications until the Mexican War of Independence.[18] Miguel Hidalgo entered San Pedro (now Tlaquepaque) on November 25, 1810, and the next day he was greeted effusively in Guadalajara. The city's workers had experienced poor living conditions and were swayed by promises of lower taxes and the abolition of slavery. Despite a soured welcome, due to the rebel army's violence toward city residents, especially royalists, Hidalgo kept his promise and, on December 6, 1810, slavery was abolished in Guadalajara, a proclamation which has been honored since the end of the war.[21] During this time, he founded the newspaper *El Telégrafo* and the *América Mexicana*. After the fall of the Mexican Empire, the city was the largest metropolitan area in Mexico. The population of the metropolitan area in the 1960s and passing 3 million in the 1990s. Guadalajara was made to stand at the Puente de Calderón just outside the city. Hidalgo had between 80,000 and 100,000 men and 95 cannons, but the better-trained royalists won, decimating the insurgent army and forcing Hidalgo to flee toward Aguascalientes. Guadalajara remained in royalist hands until near the end of the war.[22][23] Centennial Monument to Mexican Independence. On January 17, 1817, the insurgent army was again defeated on the outskirts of Guadalajara in the Battle of Calderón Bridge. New Galicia, now Jalisco, adhered to the Plan de Iguala on June 13, 1821. In 1823, Guadalajara became the capital of the newly founded state of Jalisco.[18] In 1844, General Mariano Paredes y Arrillaga initiated a revolt against the government of President Antonio López de Santa Anna. Santa Anna personally ensured that the revolt was quelled. However, while Santa Anna was in Guadalajara, a revolt called the Three Hour Revolution brought José Joaquín Herrera to the presidency and put Santa Anna into exile.[24] President Benito Juárez made Guadalajara the seat of his government in 1856, during the Reform War. French troops entered the city during the French Intervention in 1864, and it was retaken by Mexican troops in 1866.[18] Despite the violence, the 19th century was a period of economic, technological and social growth for the city.[25] After Independence, small-scale industries developed, many of which were owned by European immigrants. Rail lines connecting the city to the Pacific coast and north to the United States intensified trade and allowed the shipment of products from rural areas of Jalisco. Ranch Culture became a very important aspect of Jalisco and Guadalajara's identities during this time.[20] From the 18th and 19th centuries, Guadalajara was a major center for the textile industry. The city's population grew to 1.4 million in 1924. In 1924, the city was the largest metropolitan area in Mexico. The population of the metropolitan area in the 1960s and passing 3 million in the 1990s. Guadalajara became the second most populated city in the country. However, the decades that followed brought economic stagnation. The aftermath of the Gulf of Tonkin led to a further toll on the city. Fortunately, by the 1940s the city would experience industrial, demographic, and trade growth. In 1910, the Mexican Revolution began, bringing an end to the Porfiriato. With conflict concentrated in the capital, Guadalajara experienced relative calm. After the Cristo Colóned pact, peace returned to Guadalajara and the city flourished, outgrowing its colonial roots. This period saw the birth of new schools of architecture that would decorate the city from the 1920s to the 1980s. Guadalajara in the late 1880s. Guadalajara again experienced substantial growth after the 1930s.[26] and its first industrial park was established in 1947.[18] Its population surpassed one million in 1964.[18] and by the 1970s it was Mexico's second-largest city[26] and the largest in western Mexico.[20] Most of the modern city's urbanization took place between the 1940s and the 1980s, with the population doubling every ten years until it stood at 2.5 million in 1980.[27] The population of the municipality has stagnated, and even declined, slowly but steadily, since the early 1990s.[28] The increase in population brought with it an increase in the size of what is now called Greater Guadalajara, rather than an increase in the population density of the city. Migrants coming into Guadalajara from the 1940s to the 1980s were mostly from rural areas and lived in the city center until they had enough money to buy property. This property was generally bought in the edges of the city, which were urbanizing into fraccionamientos, or residential areas.[29] In the 1980s, it was described as a "divided city" east to west based on socioeconomic class. Since then, the city has evolved into four sectors, which are still more or less class-centered. The upper class is in the center, the middle class is in the east, the lower middle class is in the west, and the lower class is in the south. The city is divided into four sectors: [30] Central Guadalajara, circa 1905. Since 1996, the activity of multinational corporations has had a significant effect on the economic and social development of the city. The presence of companies such as Kodak, Hewlett-Packard, Motorola and IBM has been based on production facilities built outside the city proper, bringing in foreign labor and capital. This was made possible in the 1980s by surplus labor, infrastructure improvements, and government incentives. These companies focus on electrical and electronic items, which is now one of Guadalajara's two main products (the other being beer). This has internationalized the economy, steering it away from manufacturing and toward services, dependent on technology and foreign investment. This has not been favorable for the unskilled working class and traditional labor sectors.[31] The 2011 Pan American Games. The 1992 Guadalajara explosions occurred on April 22, 1992, when gasoline explosions in the sewer system over four hours destroyed 8 km (5 mi) of streets in the downtown district of Analo.[32] Gante Street was the most damaged. Officially, 206 people were killed, nearly 500 injured and 15,000 were left homeless. The estimated monetary damage ranges between \$300 million and \$1 billion. The affected areas can be recognized by their more modern architecture.[33] Three days before the explosion, residents started complaining of a strong gasoline-like smell coming from the sewers. 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