In the middle of the 2nd century AD, Baelo Claudia went into a decline. This fact coincided with a decrease in economic activity due to the economic and demographic situation thatcharacterizes the end of the century. The city was left with a declining market, a reduced number of inhabitants, and a decline in the wealth of the elite. The economic situation of the city was marked by a drop in the number of exports and the decline of the fishing industry. This was due to the decline in the local population, which was not able to support the economic activities of the city. However, the city was still able to maintain a certain level of prosperity due to the presence of the Roman army, which continued to be a major source of income for the city. 

The city of Baelo Claudia was founded in the 2nd century BC in the region of La Bética. It was established by the Romans as a base for their military operations in the area. The city was located on the north shore of the Strait of Gibraltar, between the Gibraltar and La Plata mountain ranges. It was an important strategic location due to its position on a narrow neck of land that extends into the sea, making it a natural harbor.

The city had a thriving economy, based on fishing and trade. The fishing industry was particularly important, and the city was known for its tuna fishing. The city also had a developed trade network, and it was a major emporium for the import and export of goods. The city was a important place of maritime exchange, and it was a center for the exchange of goods between the Roman Empire and the rest of the world. The city was also a center for the production of olive oil, which was a major export of the city.

The city was also an important cultural center. It had a developed system of water supply, and it had a network of public buildings, including a theater, a basilica, and a thermae. The city was also an important center for the spread of Roman culture and religion, and it had a developed system of schools and universities.

The city was a center for the development of Roman culture and society. It was a important place for the development of Roman law, and it was a center for the development of Roman art and architecture. The city was also a important center for the development of Roman science and technology, and it was a center for the development of Roman literature and philosophy.

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Our recommended route through Baelo Claudia takes you from one end of the city to the other, with each side revealing the city’s layout and history. This path starts at the entrance to the city, which helped to supply the city with drinking water. Following the direction of the decumanus maximus, we head southwards. After the northern gate, the Carera square (3) is found, which is the main square of the city, and serves as a gathering point. Following its route, we head towards the eastern aqueduct, which started at the spring of El Realillo, which provided water for the city throughout its history. Returning to the entrance, we can see the remains of the main gate, the Carera square (3), and the Carera temple (4). This area is rich in historical and cultural remains, with remnants of the city’s layout and history. Following the decumanus maximus, we enter the city through one of the city’s gates, which marks the axis of the city. 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