

## SOLUTIONS - GLOSSARY

### (UNIT 7 – SPAIN DURING THE MIDDLE AGES)

This vocabulary list will be useful. You can use [wordreference](#) and [spanishdict](#) in case you need help.

Esta lista de vocabulario será muy útil a lo largo de toda esta unidad. También puedes consultar [wordreference](#) y [spanishdict](#) si lo necesitas.


Christianity	Cristiandad
Clergy	Clero
Cloister	Claustro
Codex	Códice
County	Condado
Craftsmen	Artesano
Dynasty	Dinastía
Emirate	Emirato
Fortress	Alcázar
Frescoes	Frescos
Goldsmith	Orfebre
Gunpowder	Pólvora
Gypsum	Yeso
Horseshoe arch	Arco de herradura
Irrigation ditch	Acequia/canal de riego
Islam	Islam
Jew	Judío
Judaism	Judaísmo
King	Rey
Kingdom	Reino
Latin	Latín
Mozarab	Mozárabe
Muslims	Musulmán
Nobility	Nobleza
Peasant	Campesino
Pilgrim	Peregrino
Pointed arch	Arco ojival (arco puntiagudo)
Queen	Reina
Ribbed ceilings	Techo nervado (bóveda de crucería)
Rounded arches	Arcos redondeados
Serf	Siervo
Souk	Zoco
Stained glass windows	Vidrieras
Taifa	Taifa
Tile	Mosaico
Wall	Pared, muro, muralla

### Information about the videos.

Watch the videos before reading the text on the book (pages 74 and 75). You can watch them as many times as you need.

You can change speed by clicking on Configuration and then reproduction speed (here you can choose 0,75 or 0,5).

Mira el vídeo antes de leer la teoría del libro (páginas 74 y 75). Puedes ver los vídeos tantas veces como necesites.

Puedes cambiar la velocidad de reproducción en Configuración  si seleccionas velocidad de reproducción (aquí podrás elegir 0,75 ó 0,5).

### MUY IMPORTANTE:

- Recuerda que no es necesario imprimir las fichas.
- Copia el título de la unidad en el cuaderno (respeta los márgenes).
- Copia los enunciados de los ejercicios con bolígrafo y escribe las respuestas con lápiz o con boli borrable para poder corregir.
- Cuida la ortografía y la presentación.

## 1<sup>st</sup> SESSION

### ➤ THE VISIGOTH KINGDOM

### VIDEO



## The Visigoth Kingdom and the Muslim invasion

The fall of the Roman Empire was due to invasions from **Germanic tribes** from the north of Europe in the fifth century. This marks the beginning of the Middle Ages.

### The Visigoth Kingdom

One of these invading tribes, the **Visigoths**, settled in the Iberian Peninsula. The Visigoths conquered the other German tribes and founded a powerful kingdom with **Toledo** as its capital.

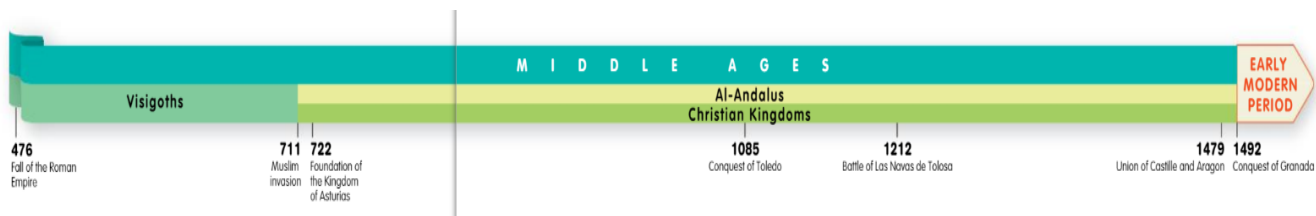
The Visigoths adopted Latin as their language. They based their laws on Roman law. They converted to Christianity and declared it their official religion. Their major contribution to architecture was the horseshoe arch. 1



1 Visigoths built small churches with horseshoe arches.

## ACTIVITIES

- 1- Draw, colour and copy the timeline you can find on your class book pages 72 and 73.

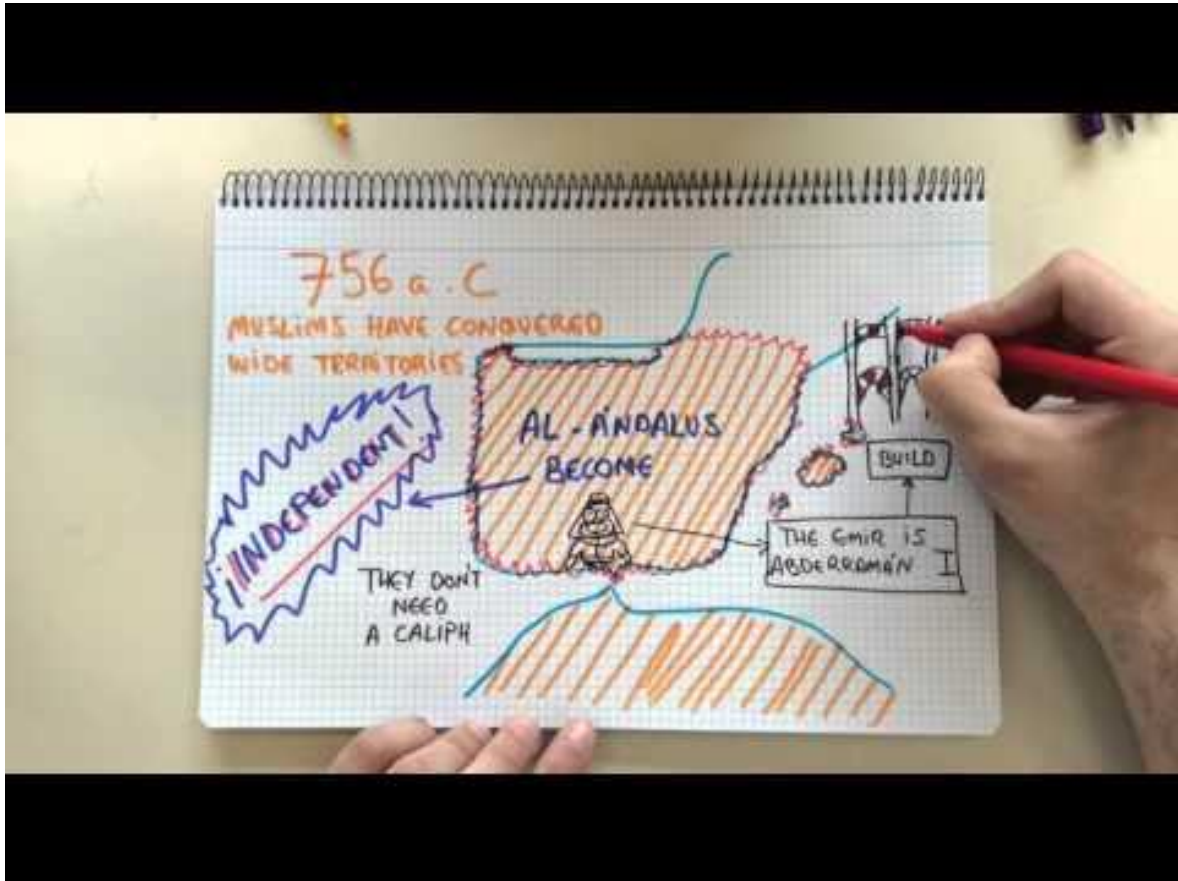


- 2- What event was at the beginning of the Middle Ages?  
**The fall of the Roman Empire marks the beginning of the Middle Ages.**
- 3- What event marks the end of the Middle Ages?  
**The Conquest of Granada marks the end of the Middle Ages.**
- 4- Who were the Visigoths?  
**The Visigoths were a Germanic tribe.**
- 5- Which city was the capital of the Visigoth Kingdom?  
**Toledo was the capital of the Visigoth Kingdom.**
- 6- What three things did the Visigoths adopt from the Hispano-Roman population?  
**They adopted Latin as their language, Roman law as their law and Christianity as their religion.**
- 7- Why and when did the Visigoth kingdom come to an end?  
**The Visigoth Kingdom came to an end because of the Muslim invasion in 711.**

## 2<sup>nd</sup> SESSION

### ➤ AL-ANDALUS

### VIDEO



1.- Write these different periods in chronological order.

**Caliphate of Córdoba – Visigoths – Taifa kingdoms – Fall of the Roman Empire**

1°- Fall of the Roman Empire

2°- Visigoths

3°- Caliphate of Córdoba

4°- Taifa kingdoms

## Al-Andalus

After two centuries of ruling the Iberian Peninsula, the Visigoth Kingdom came to an end with the Muslim invasion in 711.

Muslims from northern Africa took just seven years to conquer most of the Iberian Peninsula and the Balearic Islands. They called this territory **Al-Andalus** and they made **Córdoba** the capital city. 2

At first, Córdoba was a dependent **emirate**, ruled from Damascus. Later, in 756, it became an independent emirate, ruled by an emir.

In the 10th century, the **Caliphate of Córdoba** was established. It was ruled by the **Caliph Abd-ar-Rahman III**. This was a period of great cultural growth.

In the 11th century, Al-Andalus was divided into small kingdoms called **taifas**. The **taifa kingdoms** fought each other continuously.

Christian Kingdoms took advantage of the division between the taifas.



2 Map of Spain in the 8th century.

### WORK WITH THE PICTURE



7.3

Look at the map. 2

- Which area is bigger, the Al-Andalus or the Christian territory?
- Which territory are the Balearic Islands part of?
- Which cities are in the Muslim territories?

## ACTIVITIES

- 1- How did the Muslims call the Iberian Peninsula?  
**They called the Iberian Peninsula Al-Andalus.**
- 2- Which city was the capital of Al-Andalus?  
**Córdoba**
- 3- Look at the map (page 74) and answer the questions below (“Work with the picture”).

. Which area is bigger, the Al-Andalus or the Christian territory?

**The Al-Andalus territory is bigger than the Christian territory.**

. Which territory are the Balearic Islands part of?

**They are part of Al-Andalus territory.**

. Which cities are in the Muslim territories?

**Córdoba, Toledo, Mérida, Palencia, Zaragoza and Pamplona.**

- 4- Complete the sentences. Use these words:

Caliphate of Córdoba – Taifas - Emirate

. At first, Córdoba was a dependent **emirate**.

. In the 10<sup>th</sup> century, the **Caliphate of Córdoba** was established.

. In the 11<sup>th</sup> century, Al-Andalus was divided into small kingdoms called **taifas**.

- 5- Read and match.

A dependent emirate

is a small kingdom.

An independent emirate

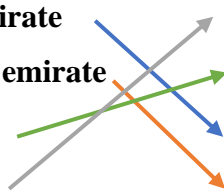
is ruled by a caliph.

A caliphate

is ruled from another place, like Damascus.

A taifa

is ruled by an emir.



## Al-Andalus society


Al-Andalus society was made up of Muslims, Christians and Jews. Arabic was the official language.

- **Muslims** were the most powerful group. They practised Islam and worshipped in mosques. They held positions in the government and owned the best land.
- **Christians** and **Jews** paid a tax to the Muslim rulers, but they also played important roles in society and culture.

## Al-Andalus life

- Most of the population lived in the **countryside** and worked in the fields. Muslims introduced new crops, such as artichokes,

aubergines and rice. They used water wheels and irrigation ditches to water their crops.

- **Cities** were protected by high walls. They had narrow streets. An alcázar (fortress) protected the city. Inside the walls were mosques, public baths, libraries, hospitals and markets called souqs. 

## Influence of Al-Andalus on Spain

Al-Andalus made great contributions to different fields of learning, including medicine, astronomy, philosophy, botany, mathematics and geography. Al-Andalus also contributed to gastronomy, architecture and culture, too. We use many words of Arabic origin, especially place names. Many place names starting with *Guad* or *Al* are of Arabic origin. The Muslims also brought many useful materials and objects to the Iberian Peninsula.

## ACTIVITIES

1- How was Al-Andalus society made up?

It was made up of Muslims, Christians and Jews.

2- Name three foods that were introduced by the Muslims.

a. artichokes b. aubergines c. rice

3- Write four fields of learning influenced by Muslims in Al-Andalus.

Medicine, philosophy, mathematics and geography.

4- What was Al-Andalus town like? Label these four parts.

Fortress - Souk - Mosque - Walls
----------------------------------

Al-Andalus town was protected by high walls. It had narrow streets. An alcázar (fortress) protected the city. Inside the walls were mosques, public baths, hospitals and markets called souqs.

