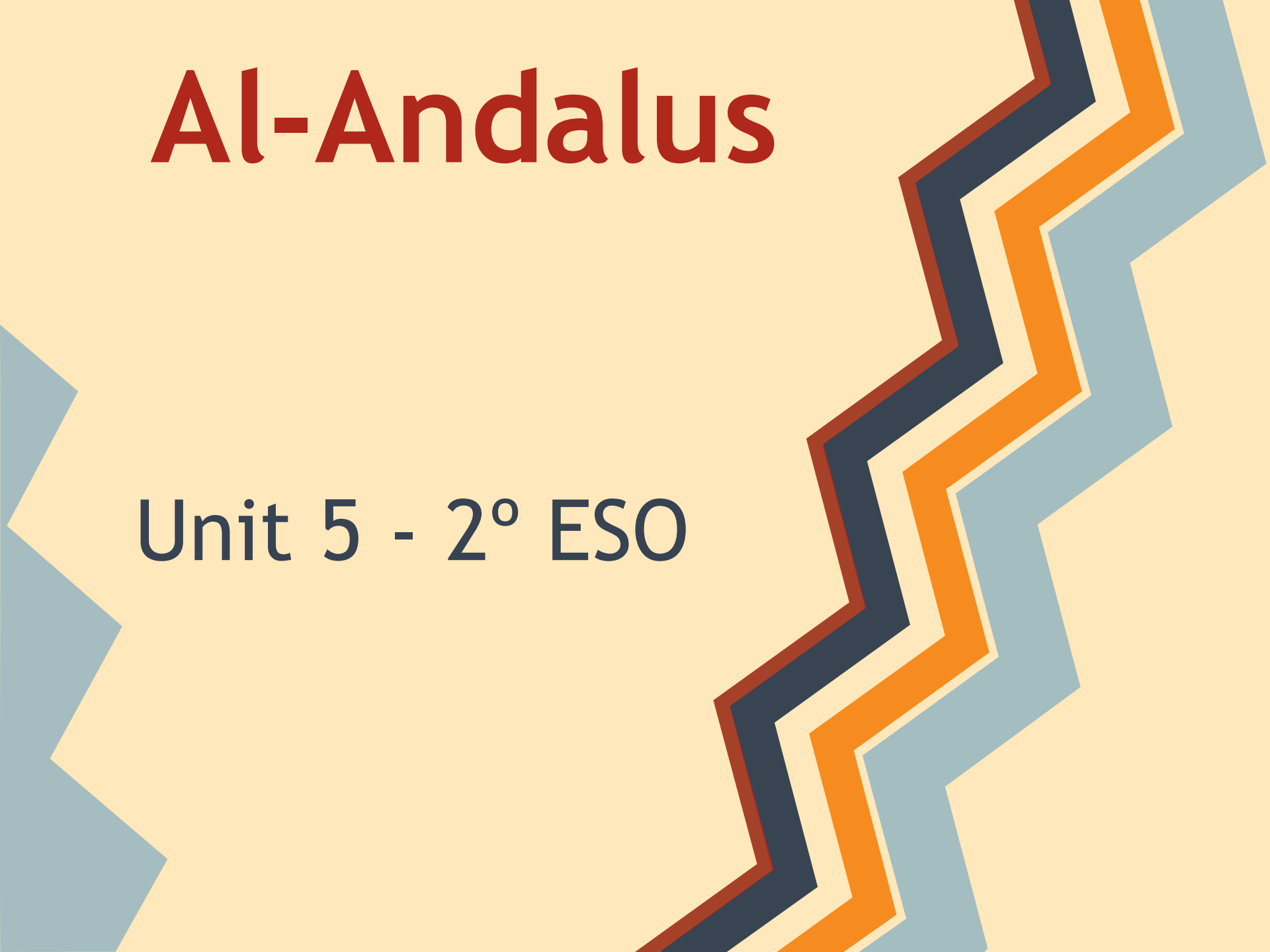


Al-Andalus

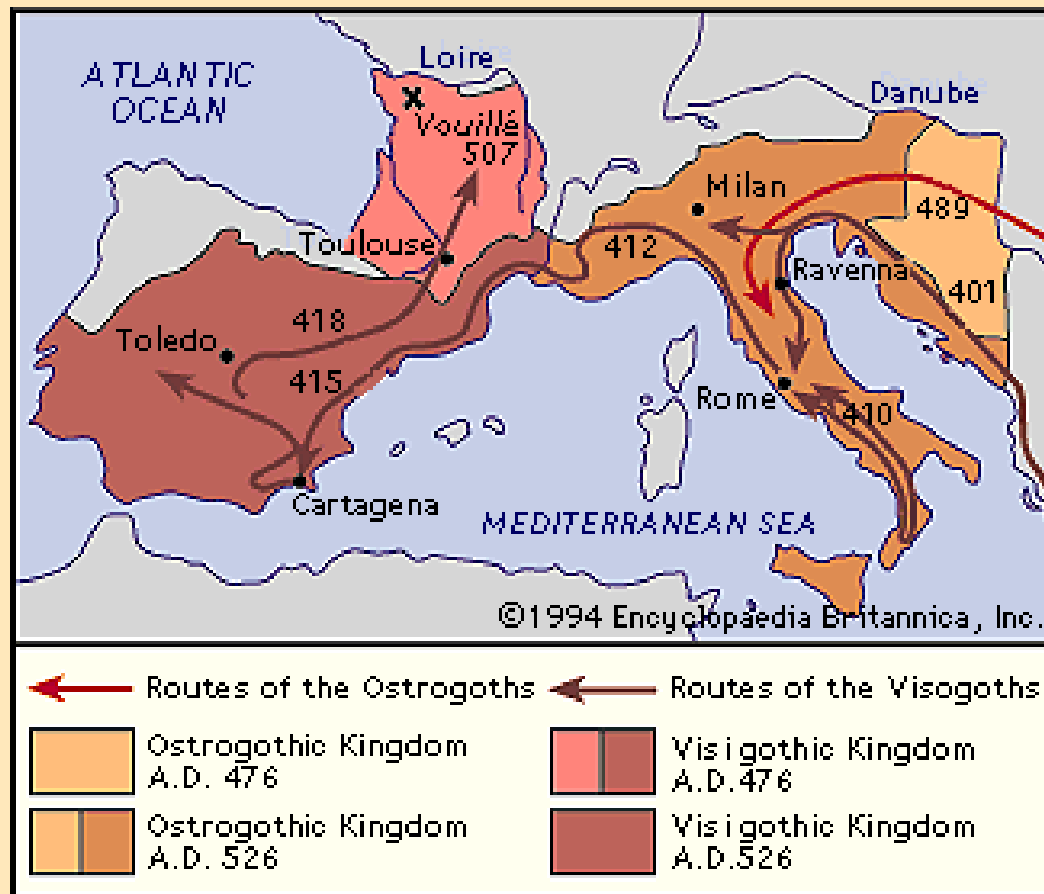
Unit 5 - 2º ESO



1- What was Al-Andalus?

-Origin:

.From 507 to 711 the Iberian Peninsula was under the visigothic kingdom.



End of the Visigothic Kingdom

- In 711 two visigoths fought for the throne. They were **Rodrigo** and the family of **Witiza**, king until 710. It was a civil war.
- Witiza's family asked the **Muslims** for help. They came from the North of Africa under the leadership of Musa and Tariq.
- They won in the **Battle of Guadalete** (July 711). Rodrigo died in this Battle.



Muslim occupation of the Iberian Peninsula

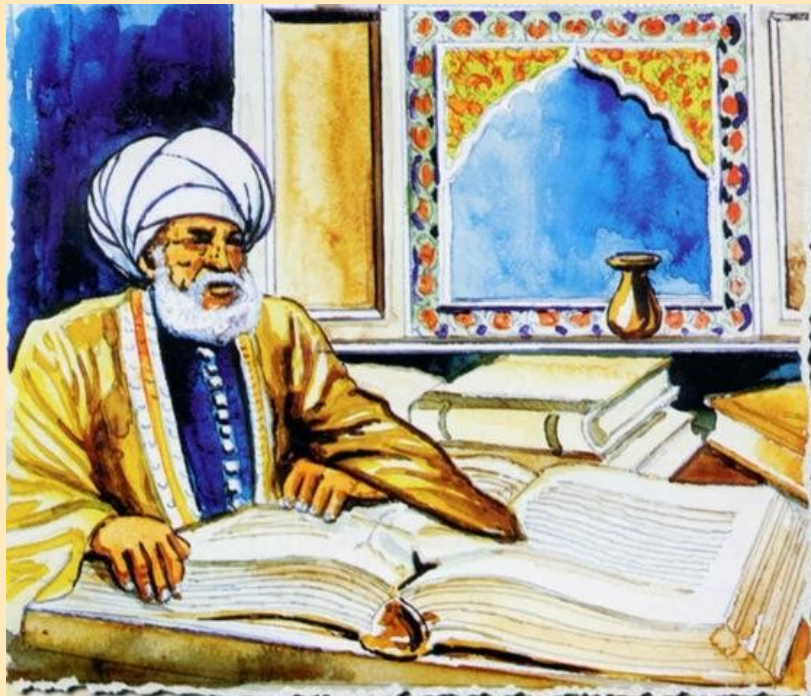
- Tariq and Musa took the opportunity to occupy the Visigothic kingdom.
- In just four years they conquered almost all the Peninsula



The province of al-Andalus just after the Islamic conquest, 720

Al-Andalus

- Muslims called their conquests in the Iberian Peninsula *Al-Andalus*.
- The new territories were governed by an **emir** under the Ummayyad Caliphate of Damascus.
- The city of **Córdoba** was the new capital.



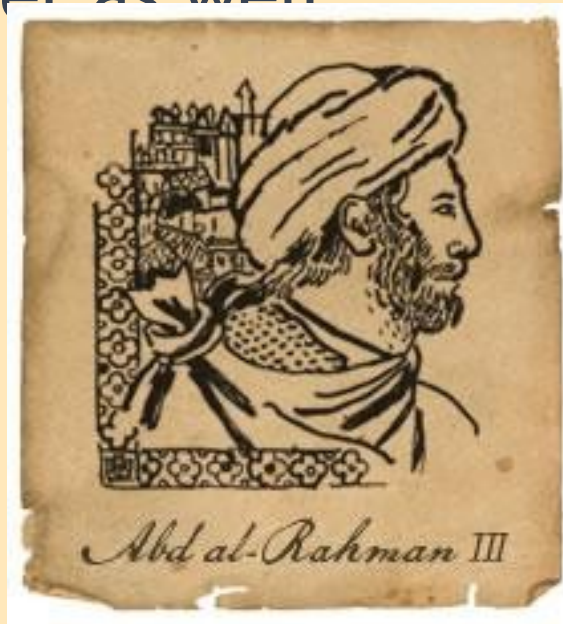
The independent Emirate

- In **750** the last Ummayyad caliph, **Alí**, was assassinated by the Abassids, who took power.
- In **756**, **Abd-al-Rahman**, from the Ummayyad family, managed to scape, and arrived to the Iberian Peninsula, establishing an independent Emirate with Córdoba as its capital.
- Abd-al-Rahman I** governed as Emir from 756 to 788. He recognized the religious authority from the caliph, but politically they were independent.



The independent Emirate

- The Emirate of Córdoba lasted from 756 to 929.
- After Abd-al-Rahman I other Emirs ruled the Emirate until **Abd-al-Rahman III** became **Caliph**, joining to the political independence the religious power as well



The Caliphate of Córdoba (929-1031)

- **Abd-al-Rahman III** governed as Emir from 912 to 929, and from this year he proclaimed himself **CALIPH**.
- In the Caliphate, the Caliph chose a **hayib** (prime minister), **visirs** (ministers), and **Walis** (governors), one for each province.
- In 976 **Hisham II** became Caliph. As he was so young, Al Mansur led the government for him. Al Mansur ruled severe and violently.
- After several caliphs, **Hisham III** was the last person to hold that title of caliph, until 1031.

The Caliphate of Córdoba

- The period of the Caliphate was one of the most brilliant periods in Al-Andalus culture and art.



Activitie s

Exercise 1 page 49.



2- What were the Muslim kingdoms?

-THE TAIFAS

.After the Caliphate, Al-Andalus was divided into **taifas** (small kingdoms).

.This period was plenty of fights because christians attacked muslims from the north.

.The taifas paid *parias* to the christian kings.



Almoravids and Almohads

- **Christian kings** advanced reconquering territories from the north, and in **1085** they conquered **Toledo**, one of the most important cities.
- Muslims asked for help from the **Almoravids**, **berber** warriors from North Africa.
- Almoravids came to Iberia and got the muslim control, they reunited Al-Andalus.
- Just after the Almoravids, another berbers came to Iberia and took control in 1147, they were the **Almohads**.

Almoravids and Almohads

- Almohads continued to fight against the Christian Kingdoms.
- They finally were defeated in the Battle of Las Navas de Tolosa, July 1212, and the Almohad Empire disintegrated.
- Christians conquered almost all the Peninsula.





Muslim Occupation Of the Iberian Peninsula 790 AD



Muslim Occupation Of the Iberian Peninsula 900 AD



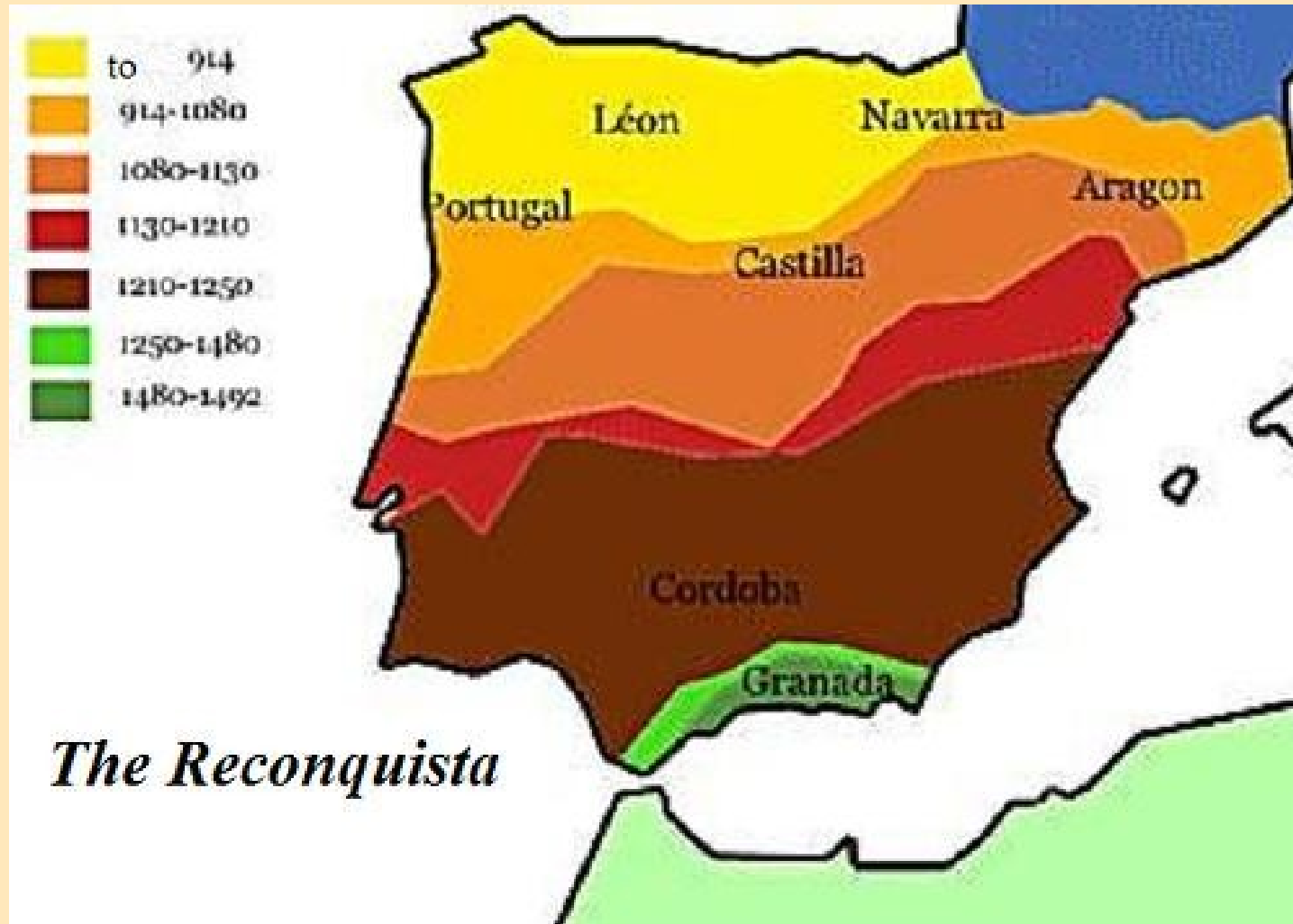
Muslim Occupation Of the Iberian Peninsula 1150 AD



Muslim Occupation Of the Iberian Peninsula 1300 AD

The Reconquista

The process by which Christian kingdoms in the Iberian Peninsula reconquered territories under muslim rule was known as the



The Nasrid Kingdom of Granada

- It was the last Muslim territory in Iberia and it was governed by the Nasr family.
- They were very weak, they were vassals of Castile Kingdom.



The end of Al-Andalus

- The Catholic Monarchs (Kings of Castile and Aragón) took control of Granada in 1492, and expelled muslims from the Iberian Peninsula.
- It was the end of the muslim province of Al-Andalus.



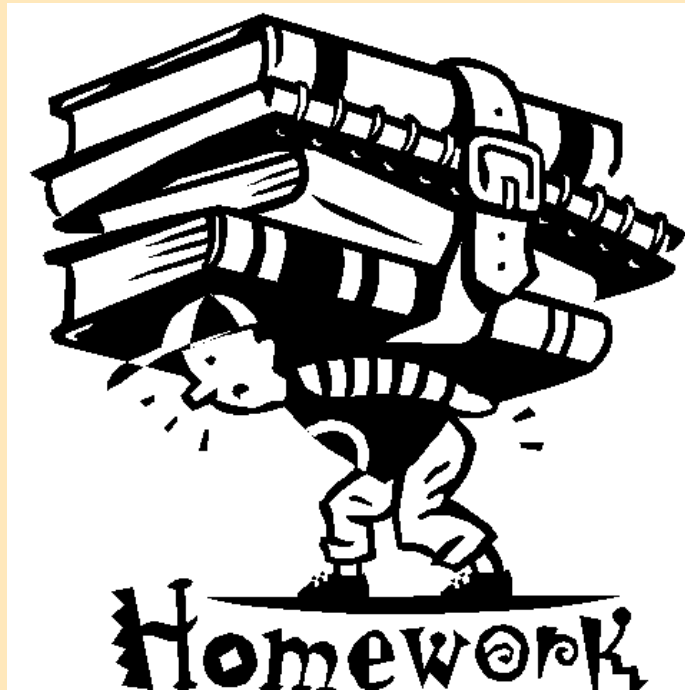
Alianza matrimonial

Conquista



Activities

Exercises 1, 2 and 3 on page 50.



3- What was the economy of Al-Andalus like?

- Prosperous economy.
- Main economic activity: **agriculture**.
- Main **crops**: cereals, grapes and olives (*la trilogía mediterránea*).
- Muslims introduced **innovations**: irrigation techniques, new crops, etc.
- High quality **craftwork** in the cities.
- Very active **trade**.
- Two **coins**: dinar and dirhem.



Dos monedas de Al-Andalus: un dinar de oro y un dirhem de plata.

Activities

Page 51, exercises 1 and 2.



4- What was society like?

- It was an **unequal** society.
- It was a **varied** society -> Two different groups:

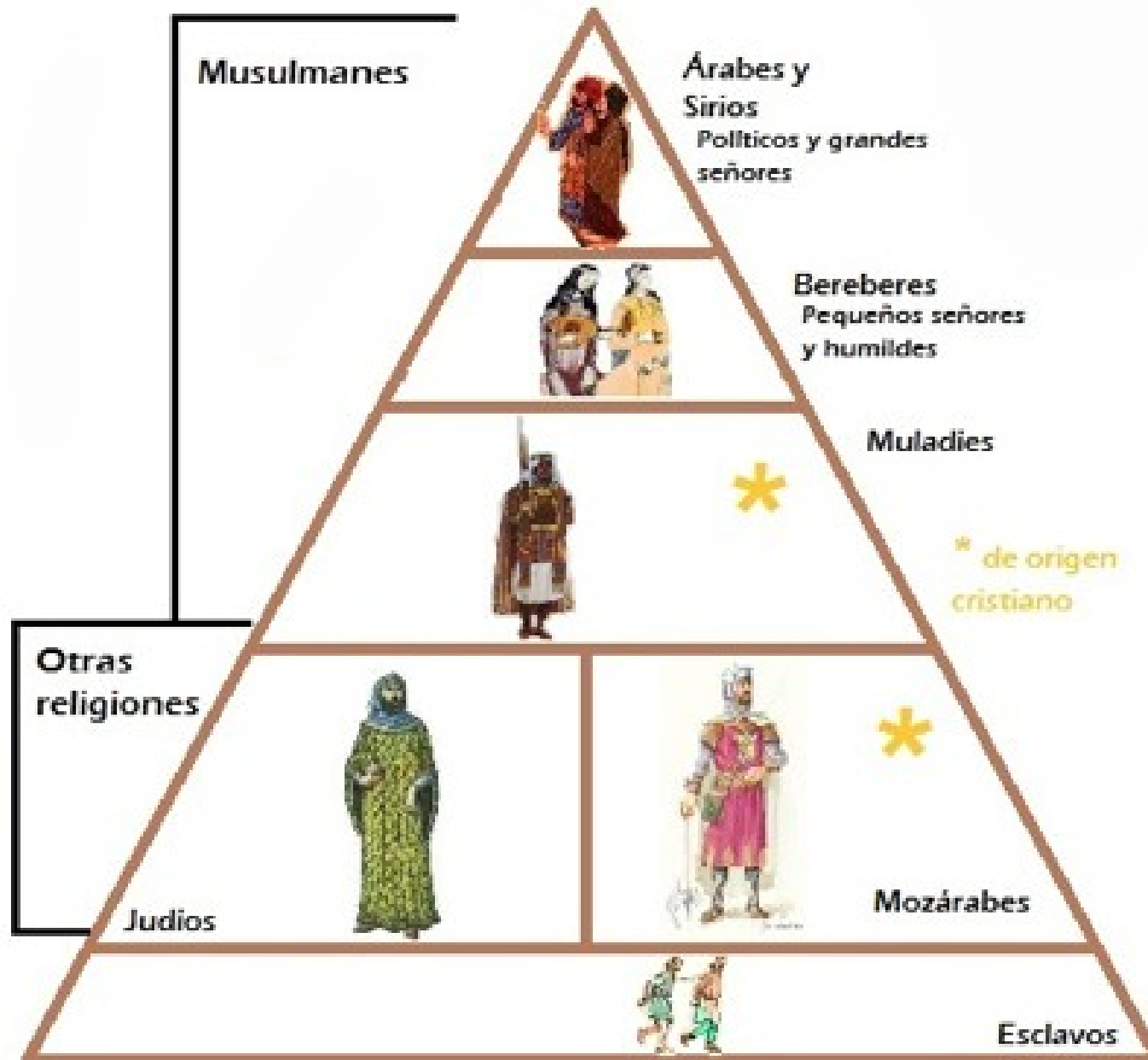
1. **Conquerors** were the most important group, but they distinguished into two different people inside this group:
 - .**Arabs**: more important and rich.
 - .**Berbers**: more numerous but poorer.
2. **The rest of the population**, that could be divided by their religion: **muladíes**, **mozarabs** and **jews**.

-MULADÍES: were the ones who decided to change religion, from Catholic to Muslim, in order to have a better life conditions.

-MOZARABS: were the Christians who continued living in Al Andalus territory maintaining their religion.

-JEWS: they coexisted with Muslims but living in their own quarters.

Sociedad en al-Andalus



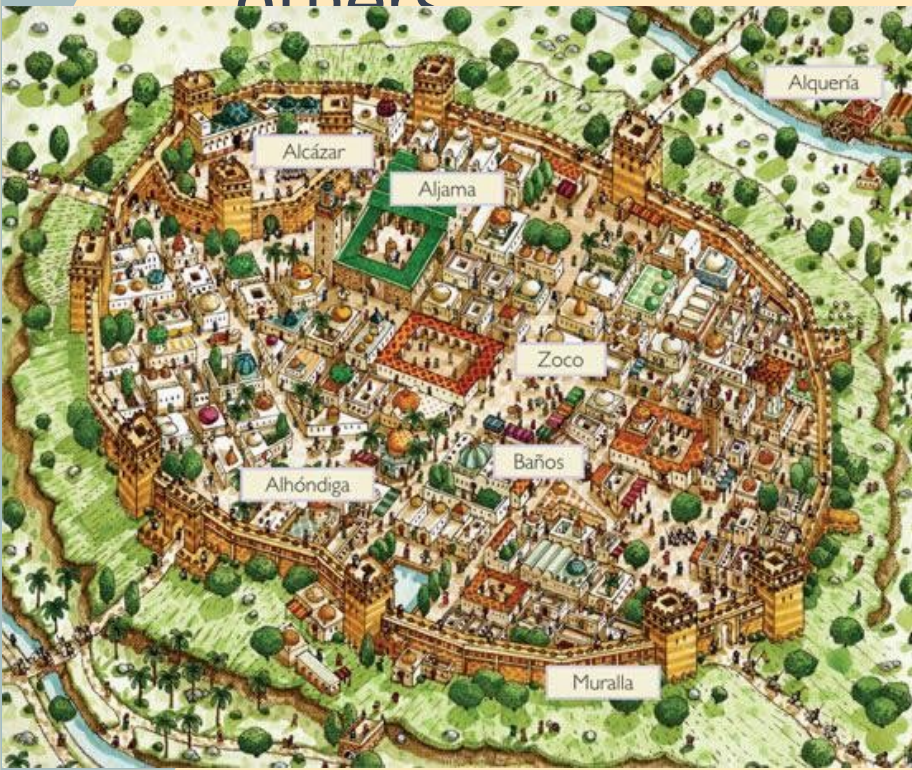
Activities

-Exercises 1 and 2 on page 52.



5- What was life in cities like?

- It was an urban civilization. Cities were very important and big.
- Muslim cities had walls, with several gates.
- Parts of the city:
 - .Main Mosque and others



- .Medina
- .Arrabales
- .Alcázar
- .Souk

Activities

Exercises 1 and 2 on page 53.



6- What were Islamic culture and architecture like?

CULTURAL LEGACY

- Splendid culture
- Al Hakam II's big library
- Great legacy of Al Andalus in Spain
- Influence in our language:

for example, madinat -> medina -> ciudad, in spanish we have a lot of cities called Medina... Medina del Campo, Medinaceli, Medina de Rioseco...



ARCHITECTURE

-Painting and sculpture were used to decorate building, so **Architecture** is the most important art in Islam.

-Characteristics:

- .Poor materials

- .Abundant decoration

- .Lights and shades play

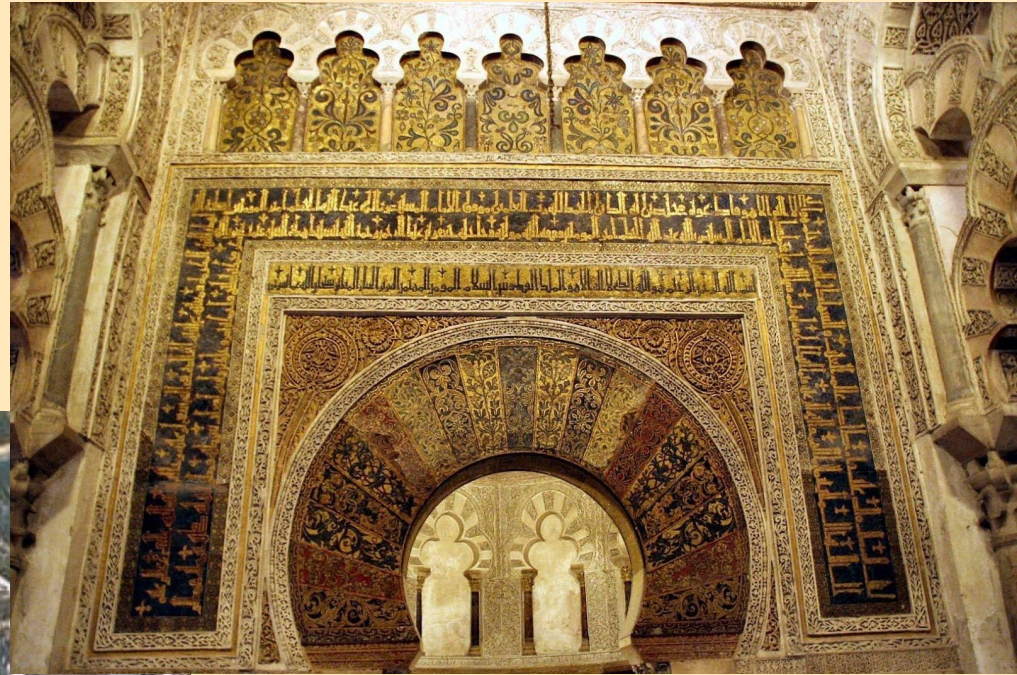
- .Love of water

- .Support elements: columns, pillars, horseshoe arches, poly-lobed arches, etc

- .Flat, wooden roofs, or domes.

Examples:

Mosque of Córdoba







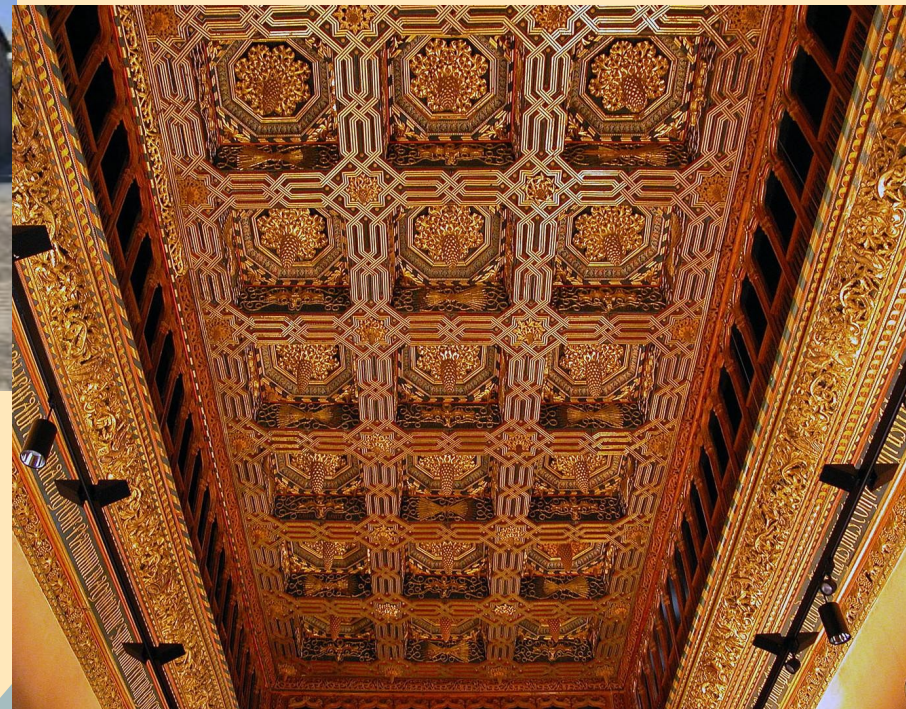
Alhambra of Granada







Aljafería Palace, Zaragoza



Giralda, Seville



Hammam of Granada

