

- 1 Watch. Name one monument from al-Andalus that still exists in Spain today.

711 AD- The Battle of Guadalete



711 AD



1212 AD
Nava



722 AD

476 AD

476 AD- The fall of the Roman Empire



722 AD- The Battle of Covadonga

928 AD



1492 AD- The Catholic Monarchs conquered Granada

1212 AD- The Battle of Navas de Tolosa

1085 AD- Alfonso VI conquered Toledo from the Muslims

928 AD- Abderramán declared the Córdoba Caliphate

Let's learn about ...

- the Visigoths in Spain
- life and culture in al-Andalus
- the Reconquista and the Christian Kingdoms

- 2** What happened on these dates?
- | | |
|-----------|------------|
| a. 476 AD | d. 1085 AD |
| b. 711 AD | e. 1212 AD |
| c. 928 AD | f. 1492 AD |

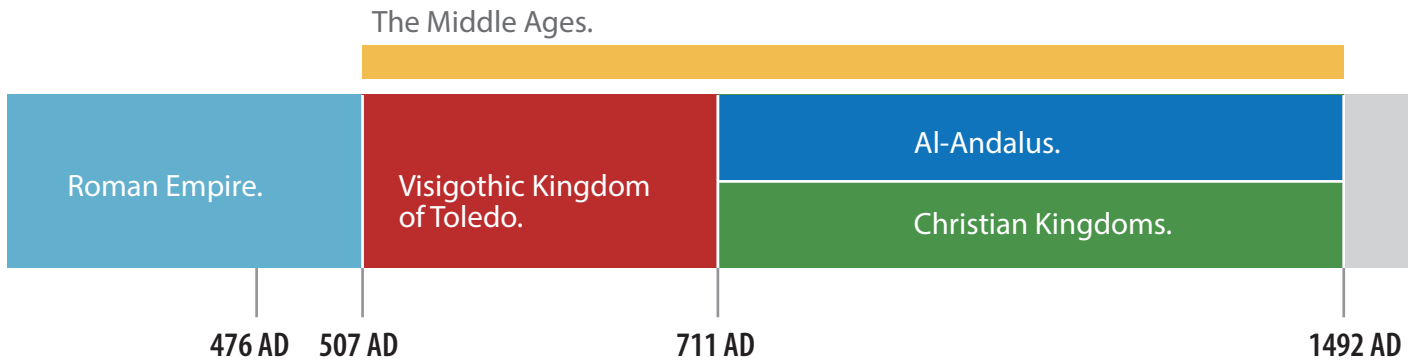
- 3** **5** Copy and complete the sentences.
- conquered won defeated
- The Muslims the Visigoths at the Battle of Guadalete in 711 AD.
 - Alfonso VI Toledo in 1085 AD.
 - The Christians the Battle of Navas de Tolosa in Jaén.

Be mindful

Close your eyes and listen. Imagine you are there, at the market. Think about what you can hear, smell, see, touch and taste. 001

Who were the Visigoths?

In the 4th century, Germanic tribes began to occupy parts of the **Roman Empire**. One of these Germanic tribes was the **Visigoths**.



1 **Watch.** Which aspects of Roman culture did the Visigoths adopt?

2 **Look at the timeline and complete the sentences in your notebook.**

- The Roman Empire fell in AD.
- The Middle Ages started in AD and ended in AD.
- The Visigothic kingdom started in AD and ended in AD.

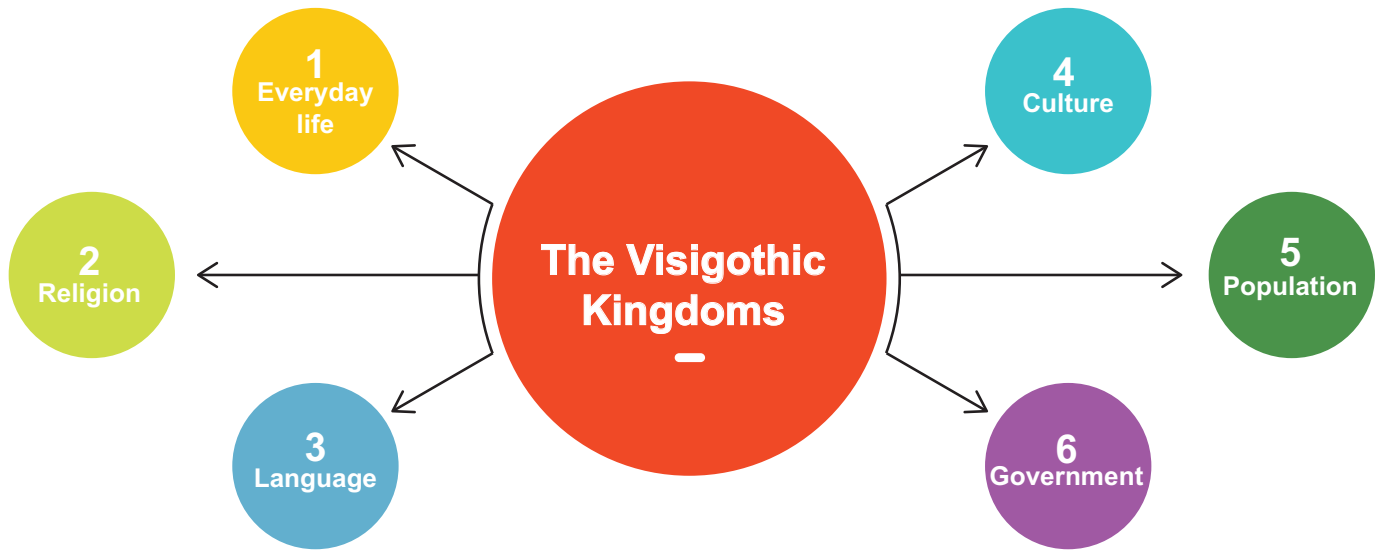
3 **Read, look at the map and answer the questions.**

In 507 AD the Visigoths arrived in **Roman Hispania** and created the **Kingdom of Toledo**. Its capital city was **Toledo**.




- What did the Romans call Spain?
- Name a present-day autonomous community that was not part of the Visigothic kingdom.
- Which Germanic tribe came to Spain?
- Where was the capital of the Visigothic kingdom?
- Name two present-day autonomous communities which were part of the Visigothic kingdom.
- When did the Visigoths reach Roman Hispania?

- 4  Copy and complete the mind map to organise the information into topics.

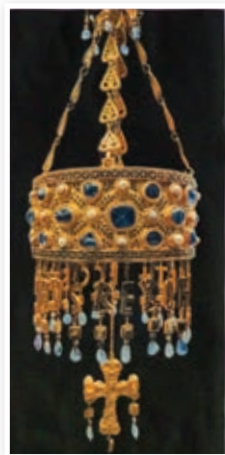



- The Visigoths learned to speak Latin so they could talk to the people in Hispania.
- They built small churches. Many churches had horseshoe arches.
- They adopted the Roman way of life.
- They adopted Roman laws.
- The head of the government was the king.
- King Recaredo converted to Catholicism in 598 AD.
- The Council of Toledo helped the king to govern. The nobles and bishops were members of this council.
- Most people lived in small villages and towns became smaller.
- The Visigoths made jewellery using silver, gold and gemstones.

- 5  This is one of the jewels from the Treasure of Guarrazar.

- What do you think it is?
- Who do you think it belonged to?
- What do you think they used it for?

Explain your answers in your notebook.



- 6  What do you think this building is? Explain your answer in your notebook.



How was al-Andalus formed?

In **711 AD**, Muslim armies from North Africa arrived on the Iberian Peninsula. They **conquered** the Visigothic Kingdom of Toledo and it became a new Muslim territory called **al-Andalus**.

1 Watch. What was an emir?

Islam is a religion that began on the Arabian Peninsula in the 7th century AD. The followers of Islam are called **Muslims**. It is based on the teachings of the **prophet Mohammed**. Muslims believe in one god, **Allah**, and their holy book is the **Koran**.

In the Middle Ages, there was a great Muslim civilisation with its own laws, customs and art. This Muslim empire was called the **caliphate** and it was ruled by the **caliph**. The caliphate expanded rapidly through the Middle East, North Africa and up to the Iberian Peninsula.

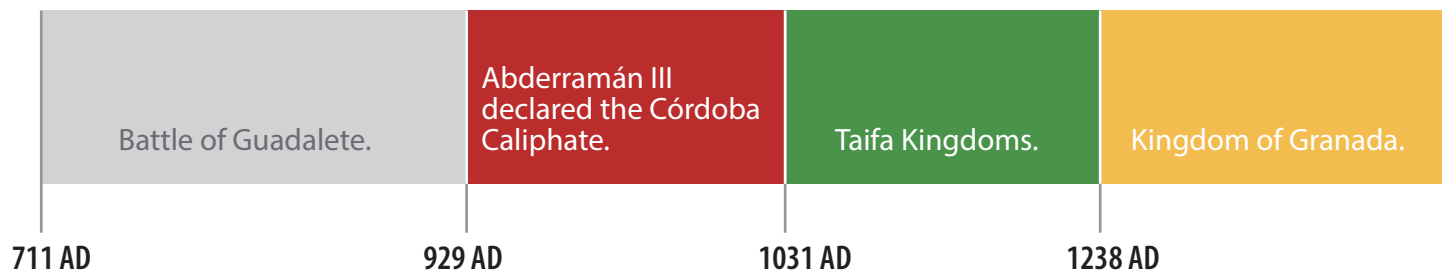
After the Muslims defeated the Visigoths at the **Battle of Guadalete** in 711 AD, al-Andalus became part of the caliphate.



2 Answer the questions in your notebook.

- In a kingdom, the ruler is a king or queen. Who was the ruler of a caliphate?
- Who was the first prophet of Islam?
- What's the name of the people who follow Islam?
- When did the Muslims arrive on the Iberian Peninsula?
- What was the name of the first battle between the Visigoths and the Muslims?

The history of al-Andalus



Emirate of Córdoba

- The first rulers of al-Andalus took orders from the caliph until it became an independent **emirate**, which is a Muslim province.
- The capital of the emirate was **Córdoba**. The ruler of an emirate is called an **emir**.

Caliphate of Córdoba

- In 929 AD the emir **Abderramán III** declared al-Andalus an independent caliphate.

Taifas (kingdoms)

- In 1031 AD al-Andalus was divided into many kingdoms called **taifas**.
- The Christian kingdoms started conquering the taifas in a period of history called the **Reconquista**. One of the most important battles was the **Battle of Navas de Tolosa** in 1212.

Kingdom of Granada

- In 1238 AD the Kingdom of Granada was the last remaining taifa.

3 Work in pairs. Answer the questions.

- What was the capital of the emirate?
- Who declared al-Andalus an independent caliphate?
- What was a taifa?
- Which was the last remaining taifa?



4 Listen to the podcast. Answer the questions in your notebook. **002**

- What three bodies of water are mentioned?
- Why do you think the Muslims used the name 'the river of forgetfulness'?

5 Explain the differences between emirate and caliphate, and emir and caliph in your own words.



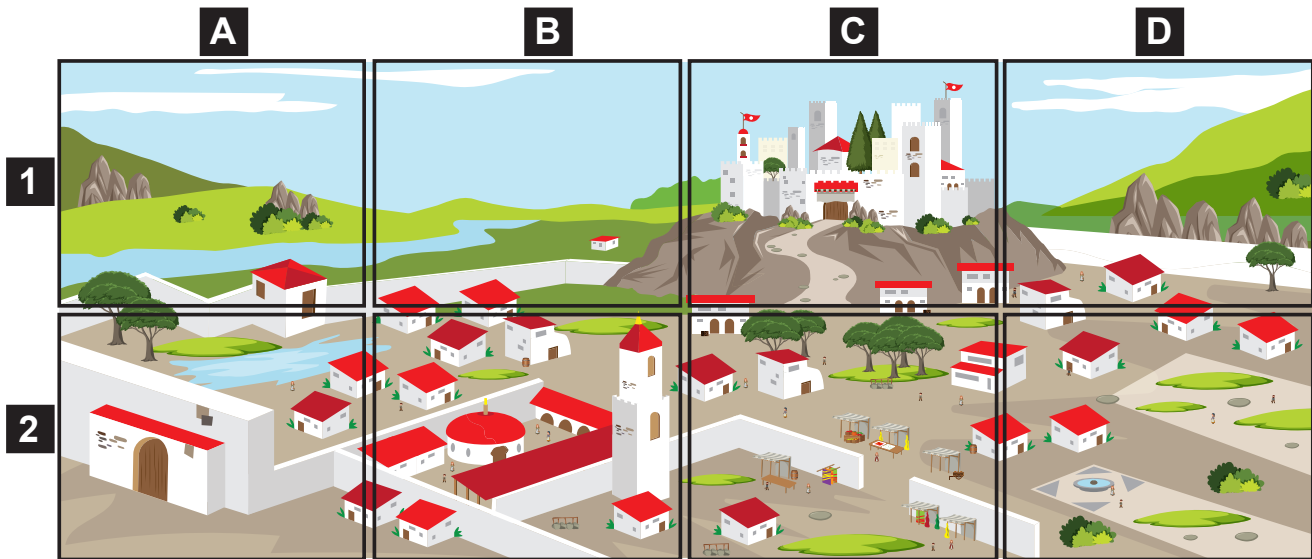
At home

Test someone you live with. Was their village, town or autonomous community part of al-Andalus?

What was life like in al-Andalus?

Most people were **farmers** and lived in the countryside. There were also **artisans** in the towns or cities. Some special buildings were common in every town and city.

Towns and cities in al-Andalus



- 1 Look at the map. Write the coordinates of each of the following places in your notebook.

 - a. The **alcázar** was a castle or palace where the city's rulers lived.
 - b. The **mosque** was the building where Muslims went to pray and study the Koran. It had a tower called the **minaret**, with a balcony. The Muslims were called to prayer five times a day, every day, from this balcony.
 - c. The **souk** was the **market** where the artisans sold their products. Farmers also sold their fruit, vegetables and meat there.
 - d. There was a wall around the town. There was a **main gate** in the wall. They closed this gate at night.
- 2 Answer the questions in your notebook.

 - a. Why do you think they built a wall around the town?
 - b. Why did they close the main gate at night?
- 3 Look at the picture. Which city do you think it is in?

This is the courtyard of an **alcázar**. It's in the middle of a city next to the Guadalquivir river. It isn't in the capital city of the caliphate. This was a palace that was protected by a fortress (alcazaba). Abderramán III, ordered this **alcázar** to be built in the year 913.



Culture in al-Andalus

The leaders in al-Andalus were **Muslims**, but people from other religions lived there too. Muslims, Christians called **Mozarabs**, and **Jews** all lived and worked together in al-Andalus. Al-Andalus became one of the most advanced places in the world at the time. The Muslims didn't consider non-Muslims as equals, but they gave them basic rights:

- Christians and Jews could live where they wanted to and practise their own religions.
- They could also do any job, but they couldn't hold positions of authority over Muslims.
- They had to pay a personal **tax**, wear a special badge and obey Muslim laws. They couldn't carry weapons.

4 Listen to the tour guide. Say which religion these buildings in Toledo correspond to. 003

Many monuments from al-Andalus still exist in Spain today. Two of the most famous buildings are the **Alhambra** in Granada and the **Great Mosque** of Córdoba. Both are **UNESCO World Heritage** sites.



The **Alhambra** is the palace where the rulers of the Kingdom of **Granada** lived. In Arabic, the name means 'the red fortress'. In this picture you can see the Court of the Lions (*Patio de los Leones*). There is a fountain in the middle of the courtyard.



The **Great Mosque** of Córdoba, near the Guadalquivir river, has a large patio called the Court of Orange Trees (*El Patio de los Naranjos*) and a tall tower, the minaret. The horseshoe arches in the interior are supported by 856 columns (in the past there 1 003).

5 Read and say **True or False**. Correct the false sentences in your notebook.

- Nobody has ever lived in the palace in Granada.
- The palace has a fortress.
- The mosque has 1 003 columns today.
- The mosque is near the Tajo river.

WOW

Each year,
2 million
tourists visit the
Alhambra.




At home

Can you think of three Spanish words of Arabic origin?

How were the Christian kingdoms formed?

In 722 AD there was a battle between the **Christians** and the **Muslims** called the **Battle of Covadonga**. A Visigothic noble called **Don Pelayo** was the leader of the Christians and they defeated the Muslims in the battle.

1  **Look at the interactive map and the events. Write the letters in the correct order in your notebook.**

- After the Battle of Covadonga, the Christians formed the Kingdom of Asturias. Don Pelayo was its first king. Later, this kingdom formed part of the Kingdom of León.
- Fernando III reconquered Córdoba in 1236.
- The capital of the Visigothic kingdom was Toledo
- The Christian kingdoms won the Battle of Navas de Tolosa.
- The King of Castilla and León, Alfonso VII, reconquered Toledo. The kingdoms of Portugal, León and Castilla reached the Tajo River. The Kingdom of Aragón and the Catalan counties reached the Ebro River.



2  **Look at the interactive map again. Answer the questions in your notebook.**

- In which century did al-Andalus occupy most of the Iberian Peninsula?
- Which Christian kingdoms didn't change their names between 1054 and 1450?
- When did the Kingdom of Portugal reach approximately the same size as modern-day Portugal?
- Which Christian kingdom disappeared in the 15th century?

Christian society

There were three groups of people in Christian society. The **clergy** were the important members of society, and this group included the **priests** and **monks**. The **nobles** ruled small areas of land and had their own **armies**. Most of the population were **peasants** and they lived in the countryside. They produced everything they needed so there wasn't much **trade**. There were also some artisans, such as **blacksmiths** and **millers**.



- 3  Work in pairs. What jobs did people have in the Christian kingdoms? Discuss your answer.

The Christians built many religious buildings that still exist today, such as **churches** and **monasteries**. There were two main styles of architecture in the Middle Ages: **Romanesque** and **Gothic**.



Romanesque church



Gothic church

- 4  Copy and complete the text in your notebook.

- churches have thick walls, round arches and small windows.
- churches have thinner walls, pointed arches and large windows.



At home

Find out if there is any Romanesque or Gothic architecture in your town.

What were the causes of the Reconquista?

Between the 8th and the 15th centuries, the Christian kingdoms expanded to the south. They conquered land from al-Andalus. This period is known as the **Reconquista**.

- The Christian monarchs in the north needed more land for growing crops and raising animals. They also needed space, as the population was growing.
- The Christian monarchs wanted Christians to rule the lands of al-Andalus. This was because the Christian Visigoths were the rulers of these lands before the Muslims conquered them.
- After al-Andalus broke into small taifa kingdoms in the 11th century, it became weaker. As a result it was easier to conquer these smaller kingdoms.



In 1492 the Christians conquered Granada

1 Read and say *True or False*. Correct the false sentences in your notebook.

- a. The Christian monarchs needed more land for their crops and animals.
- b. The Muslims decided to move to Italy.
- c. The Christian monarchs thought the lands of al-Andalus should be under Christian rule.
- d. The Muslims wanted to return the land of the Visigothic kingdom to the Christian monarchs.
- e. The Christians and Muslims decided to live together in peace and share the land.
- f. When the region broke into smaller taifa kingdoms in the 11th century, al-Andalus became weaker.

Sevilla

Toledo

Balearic Islands

Granada

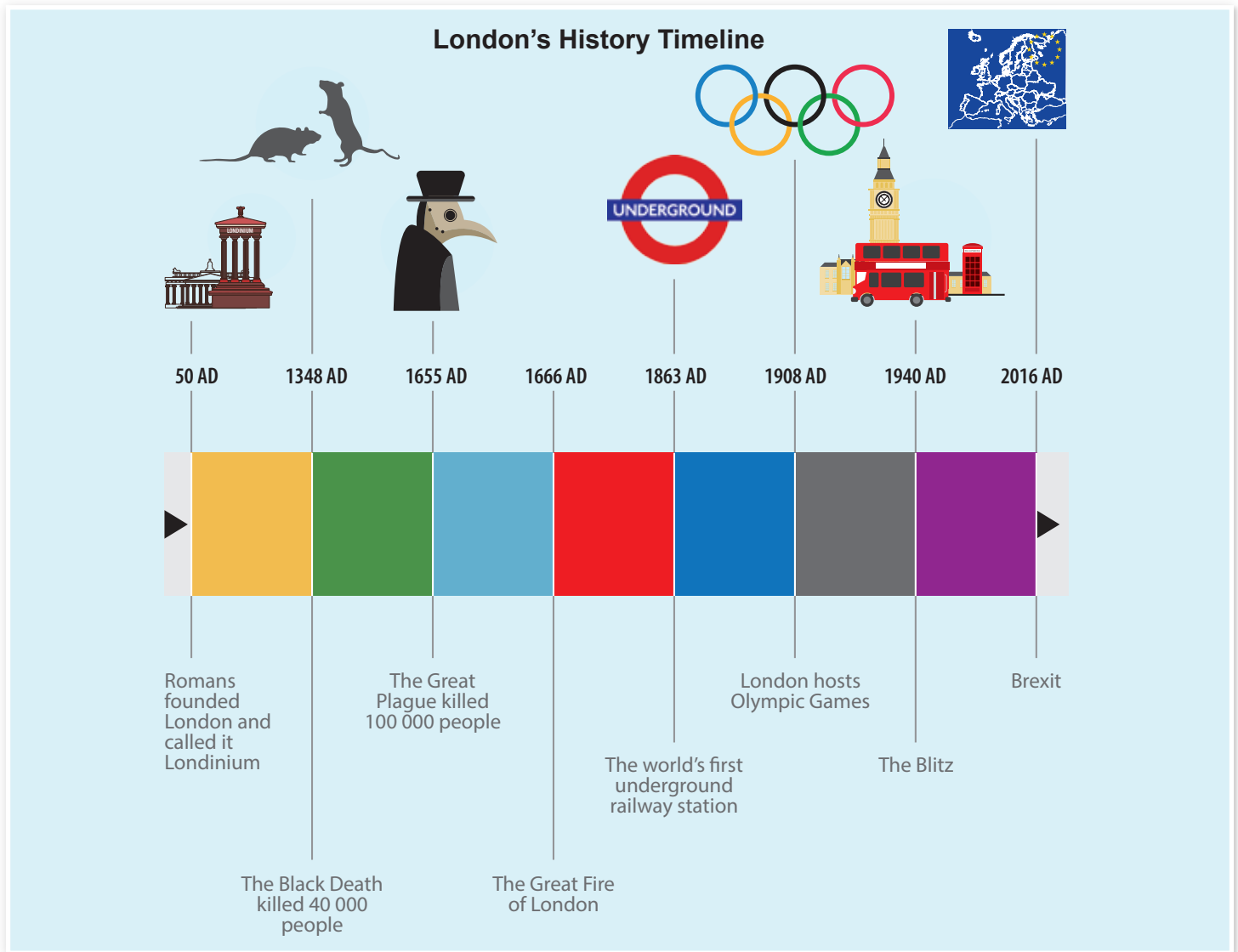
Córdoba

2 Look at the interactive map again. Work in pairs.

- a. Write the names of the places above in the order that the Christians reconquered them.
- b. Add notes about which Christian monarch reconquered them and when. Add any other information you know.


3 Work in pairs. How do you think the Visigoths felt when the Muslims took their land and called it al-Andalus?

Can you make a timeline?



1 Look at the timeline. Answer the questions in your notebook.

- What did the Romans call London?
- How many people died during the Black Death?
- When was the Great Fire of London?
- What did London open before any other city in the world?
- What happened in 2016 AD?

2  Go to the local library or use the Internet to research the history of your town. You can use books, newspapers, journals and recordings of speeches and interviews to find out about key events that happened there.

3  Make a timeline to show the history of your town.

Tip 1

Play a game using new vocabulary

Playing games will make you more motivated to learn and help you remember new vocabulary.

- 1 Choose one of the words below. Describe it to your classmate without telling them the word. Ask them to guess which word you are describing.

Choice of words:

Islam	caliphate	
caliph	emirate	emir
mosque	souk	alcazaba
Arabic	Christianity	

This was a market in a Muslim town or city.

a souk.

Tip 2

Practise using could and couldn't

Think about the form of the verb when it comes after the word could.

- 2 Copy and complete the sentences in your notebook.

- a. Non-Muslims could _____.
- b. Non-Muslims couldn't _____.
- c. Muslims could _____.

Non-Muslims could live anywhere.

Tip 3

Create a presentation

Using presentations helps us to remember information.

- 3 a. Choose one of the topics below and create a presentation.
 - the Visigoths
 - al-Andalus
 - the Reconquista
- b. Show your presentation to the class and ask them if they have any questions.

Story

1 Read and listen.  004

2 Find the words in the story.

Medieval Spain

Visigoths

Recaredo

Battle of Guadalete

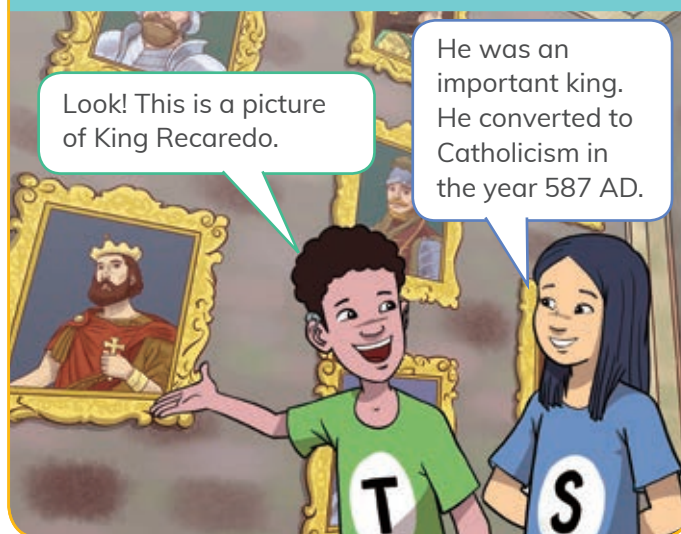
King Roderic

Another battle

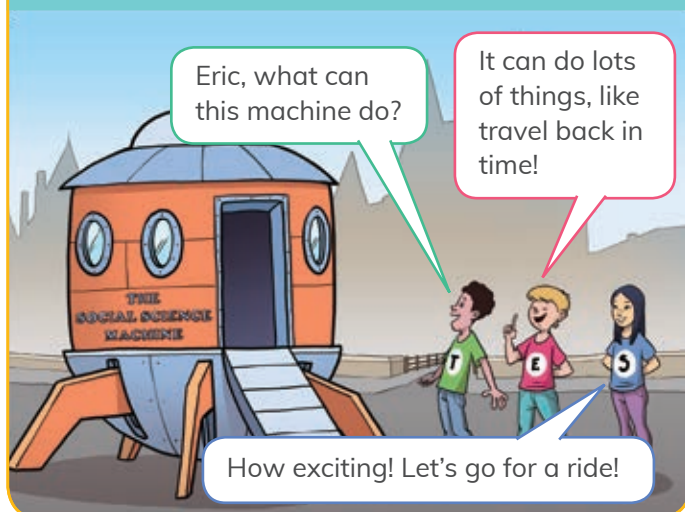
Shui and Tahir are visiting a medieval castle.



There's a lot of information about the Visigoths and al-Andalus.



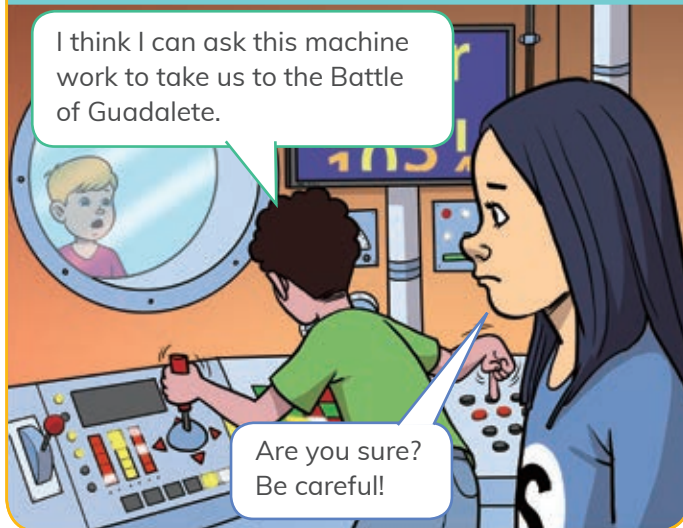
Eric is a great inventor. He's invented a social science machine which transports people to different periods in history.



Eric doesn't want his friends to use his machine without his permission. His friends want to learn about Spain in the Middle Ages.



The Muslims came to the Iberian Peninsula and ruled for almost 800 years.



The Battle of Guadalete took place in 711 AD. The Muslims defeated the Visigoths and started their conquest of the Iberian Peninsula.



The Battle of Las Navas de Tolosa took place in the year 1212 near Jaén. The Christian Monarchs defeated the Muslim rulers.



Eric is angry. He explains that machines can be dangerous and we should use them with caution.



3 Write the sentences in order in your notebook.

- Tahir is looking at a picture of King Recaredo.
- Tahir and Shui visit the Battle of Guadalete.
- Eric shows Shui and Tahir the social science machine he has invented.
- Tahir and Shui visit the Battle of Las Navas de Tolosa.
- Shui apologises to Eric.

St Isidoro of Sevilla



St Isidoro was a Visigothic writer and a thinker. He was an archbishop in medieval times.

Isidoro was born in Cartagena. He came from a noble family. He was a very clever boy so his parents decided to give him a good education. He learned to read and write in Latin. He also learned Greek and Hebrew.



Isidoro's brothers Leandro and Fulgencio and his sister Florentina were very clever too. Leandro was the Archbishop of Sevilla before Isidoro. Fulgencio became a priest and Florentina became a nun.

Isidoro studied at the cathedral school of Sevilla. It was the most famous school in the country at that time. He learned a lot there, including the history of Roman civilisation.

He decided to write about everything he knew. He wrote an encyclopedia called *Etymologies*. It was very big and had 20 volumes and 448 chapters. It was the most popular encyclopedia in medieval libraries.

He was Archbishop of Sevilla for more than 30 years and was made a saint. He died in Sevilla in April 636.




1 Read and say *True or False*. Correct the false sentences in your notebook.

- a. St Isidoro was an archbishop.
- b. He died in the year 636.
- c. He learned to read and write in English.
- d. His encyclopedia had 448 volumes.
- e. He had two brothers and one sister.
- f. He was the Archbishop of Toledo.

WebQuest



2  Do you recognise this place? It's Medina Azahara. When you finish your WebQuest, copy the questions and answer them in your notebook.

- a. What was Medina Azahara?
- b. Who was it built for?
- c. Where is it?
- d. When was it discovered?





My Roman calculator model

I have made a calculator using Roman numbers.



Before you start

The Visigoths learned Latin and used Roman numerals. Roman numerals use seven different letters, which form the whole numeral system: I, V, X, L, C, D and M. The Muslims brought the numerical digits we use today.

- 1 Answer the questions in a small group.
 - a. What are the different parts of a calculator?
 - b. What materials could you use to make your calculator?
- 2 Draw some ideas in your notebook. Choose the best design.

You need ...

- coloured pencils
- glue
- pencil
- recycled materials
- scissors
- sticky tape

I = 1	VI = 6	L = 50
II = 2	VII = 7	C = 100
III = 3	VIII = 8	D = 500
IV = 4	IX = 9	M = 1000
V = 5	X = 10	

Planning

- 3 Draw the shape of a calculator on a recycled box.
- 4 Cut out the buttons and write Roman numerals on them.
- 5 Stick the buttons on the calculator.
- 6 Use some recycled plastic to make the screen.
- 7 Write down some simple calculations for a classmate to work out.
- 8 Share your calculator with a classmate. Discuss what you like and what you could improve.





1 Answer the questions in your notebook.

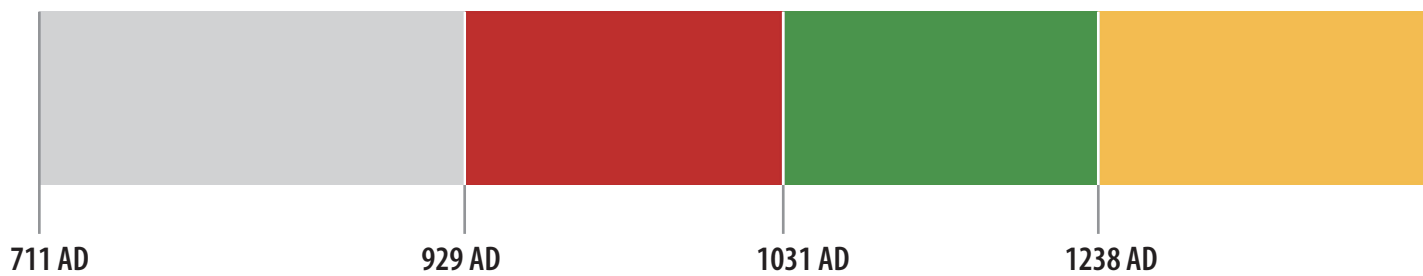
- a. When did Muslim armies arrive on the Iberian Peninsula?
- b. What Visigothic kingdom did they conquer?
- c. Who are the Muslims?
- d. Where did the Muslim religion start?
- e. Who ruled the caliphate?
- f. In which battle did the Muslims defeat the Visigoths?
- g. What was the capital of al-Andalus?
- h. Who attacked and conquered the taifa kingdoms?



2 Write a sentence about each of the topics below in your notebook.

- a. The Visigoths
- b. St Isidoro of Sevilla
- c. The Muslim Empire
- d. The Christian kingdoms

3 Copy and complete the timeline.



4 Play the quiz!



Reflect

1 Check. Copy the chart and colour the stars.

I can ... 

explain who the **Visigoths** were.

★ ★ ★

I can ... 

describe how **al-Andalus** was formed.

★ ★ ★

I can ... 

describe what **life in al-Andalus** was like.

★ ★ ★

I can ... 

use **timelines** to visualise periods of time.

★ ★ ★

I can ... 


explain how the **Christian kingdoms** were formed.

★ ★ ★

I can ... 

describe the causes of the **Reconquista**.

★ ★ ★

I can ... 

explain who **St Isidoro of Sevilla** was.

★ ★ ★

I can ... 

use the Internet to research **Medina Azahara**.

★ ★ ★

I can ... 

make a calculator using **Roman numerals**.

★ ★ ★

Key:

- ★ I'm not sure.
- ★★ I need some practice.
- ★★★ I understand.

2 How do you want to show what you learned about the Middle Ages in this unit?

Record a video.

Draw a timeline.

Do a presentation.