

AL-ANDALUS: POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

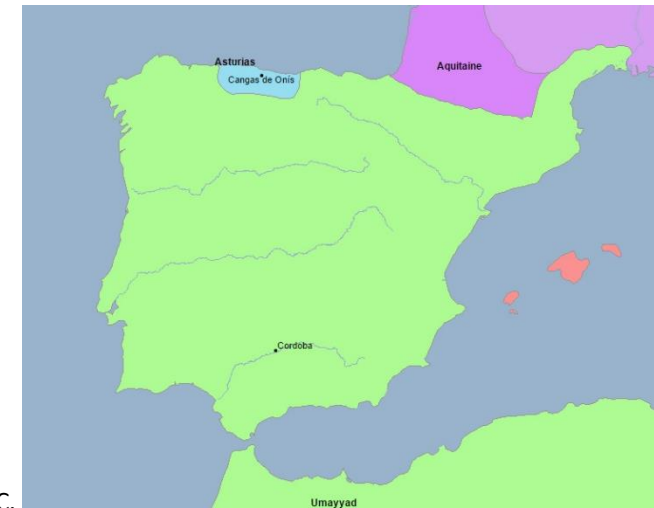
1. Arrange these maps in chronological order. Which century do they correspond to?



A.



B.



C.



D.

<u>ORDER</u>	<u>MAP</u>	<u>CENTURY</u>

2. Order the following paragraphs about different periods of Al-Andalus. Write the name of each period and try to fill the gaps with information studied in the unit.

1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th	6 th

A. PERIOD: _____

At the beginning of the _____ century, Al-Andalus was split into many small independent kingdoms. The Christian kingdoms in the north took advantage of this weak position to conquer lands from the Muslims.

B. PERIOD: _____

The emir _____ proclaimed himself caliph in _____, and so Al-Andalus became independent from Baghdad both from a political and a _____ point of view. This was the moment of splendor of Al-Andalus.

C. PERIOD: _____

After Toledo was conquered by Alfonso VI of León, the Muslims asked the _____ for help. As a result, al-Andalus was again unified under a single power. However, that did not last for long, so when their power decreased new Taifa kingdoms were formed. However, the _____ conquered al-Andalus and controlled it until they were defeated by the Christian kingdoms in the Battle of Navas de Tolosa, in _____.

D. PERIOD: _____

When the Abbasids defeated the _____ Caliphate, a member of the Umayyad family, Abd-al-Rahman I, escaped to Al-Andalus and proclaimed himself _____ in the year _____. Politically speaking, the emirate was independent of Baghdad, although it continued to recognize the religious authority of the caliph.

E. PERIOD: _____

An army of Arabs and _____ landed on the Iberian Peninsula and defeated the Visigoths at the Battle of _____, in _____. After that, the Muslims conquered almost all the peninsular territory. It was placed under the government of an _____ who was under the authority of the Caliph of Damascus. After occupying the Iberian Peninsula, the Muslims continued to advance. They crossed over the Pyrenees and fought against the Frankish army, who defeated them at Poitiers in _____.

F. PERIOD: _____

After the Battle of Navas de Tolosa and the Christian conquest of the Guadalquivir Valley, from 1258 only the _____ was still in Islamic hands. It survived until the year _____, when it was conquered by the Catholic Monarchs.