# The Islamic Legacy of Spain

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### Islam in Spain

National Geographic: what was the most important city in the world in the year 1000?

"Spain is Different" (or: "Europe ends at the Pyrenees")

**Geography**: Al-Andalus

Córdoba Sevilla Granada (Toledo, etc.)

**History**:

Islamic Presence: 711-1492 and beyond

Spain at the beginning of the eighth century; the invasion

Córdoba: Umayyad Emirate (756-929): Abd ar-Rahman "The Immigrant"

Umayyad Caliphate (929-1031): Abd ar-Rahman III (Medina az-Zahra)

Al-Mansur: "aceifas"

Sevilla: Taifa Kingdoms (1031-1090)

Hispano-Muslim, Berber, Slavs; Toledo reconquered: 1085

The Almohavids and Almohads (1090-1212): Berber reform movements

Granada: Nasrid Dynasty

Muhammed ibn Nasr:

Coexistence: Mozárabes, mudéjares; moriscos

Alfonso X (1221-1284): school of translators in Toledo

Edict of expulsión: 1609

Art and Architecture

Architectural features: arches, alfiz, ajimez, mocárabes, azulejos

Córdoba: Great Mosque; Medina az-Zahra Sevilla: Giralda, Almorávid walls, etc.

Granada: Alhambra, Generalife

Toledo, Málaga, Valencia, Zaragoza, Teruel, etc.

### Agriculture

The Green Revolution

Scientific Legacy

## **Mathematics:**

numeric system Translations of Euclides

"Las Tablas"

**Optics** 

Astronomy

# Cultural Legacy

## **Philosophy**

Ibn Rushd (Averroes)

Maimómedes

### **Poetry**

Jarchas

Ibn Hasm: The Ring of the Dove

## **History**

Ibn Jaldún

# Daily Life

Language

Customs

Exhibits, web sites

## Language

Administration: aduana, alcalde, Science:álgebra, cenit, cifra Home: almohada, alfombra, taza

Agriculture: aceituna, acequia, algodón

Architecture: ajimez, azotea

Music: tambor, laúd

Topography: Guadalquivir, Medinaceli

## **Today:**

Muslims in Spain today

Spain: a bridge between civilizations

# Islamic Spain - Terms

Name/ Term	What is that?
Al-Andalus	
Alcázar	
Alfiz	
Alfombra	
Alhambra	
Almohads	
Almoravids	
Generalife	
Giralda	
Guadalquivir	
Jarcha	
Maimonides	
Medina	
Medina az-Zahra	
Mezquita	
Mihrab	
Mocárabes	
Moors	
Moriscos	
Mozárabe	
Mudéjar	
Taifa	
Vandals	
Visigoths	

# Questions

>	Who ruled Spain prior to 711? What groups did live there?
>	Why should we study about Cordoba?
>	What does make Spain interesting for us?
>	Who and when did the conquest of Spain begin?
>	Name the 2 leaders and discuss their heritage?
>	Why were the Muslim armies so successful in conquering Spain?
>	What is the Arabic name for Andalucia and where did it come from? What does it mean?
>	When, at which battle and by whom were the Muslim armies stopped?
>	Name at least 3 Spanish cities that played an important role during the Muslim rule?
>	Which architectural and historic monuments do you associate with these three cities?
>	What are the characteristics of Arabic-Muslim architecture found in mosques and palaces in Spain?
>	Who were the Mozarabs?
>	How many and what kind of books were the library in Cordoba in the 9 <sup>th</sup> and 10 <sup>th</sup> centuries? Why is this an amazing fact?
>	In what areas did the Arabic language influence the Spanish language and culture? Give concrete examples!

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#### Selected Web sites

http://www.legadoandalusi.com/

Andalusian Legacy in Spain: various languages

http://www.webislam.com/

(El portal del Islam en español: in Spanish)

http://www.sitiosespana.com/paginas/islam.htm

Asociación de Musulmanes en Córdoba; Musulmanes Andaluces; Yama (Liga morisca) (In Spanish

http://www.cislamica.org/nos hist.asp

El resurgimiento del Islam en España (In Spanish)

http://www.mosaicfound.org/andalus/andalus readings.htm

Suggested readings from an exhibit at the Sackler Gallery in Washington D.C.