

# The Middle Ages

## the Visigoth Kingdom and Al-Andalus

1. What event marks the beginning of the Middle Ages?

Muslims invaded Iberian Peninsula

The fall of the Roman Empire

Germanic tribes invaded the Iberian Peninsula

What year did the Middle Ages begin? \_\_\_\_\_

2. Read and match the sentence halves about important events during the Middle Ages.

A. The fall of the Roman Empire marks	● invaded the Iberian Peninsula
B. In 411, Germanic tribes	● Lord King Roderick, the last Visigoth King
C. In the 5th century, the Visigoths	● took control of the whole Iberian Peninsula
D. In the 6th century, King Leovidild	● the beginning of the Middle Ages
E. In the 7th century, Muslims defeated	● occupied most of the Iberian Peninsula

3. Look at the map and answer the questions about the Germanic tribes.



The \_\_\_\_\_ tribe settled in the northeast of the Iberian Peninsula, the Roman province of Gallaecia.

The \_\_\_\_\_ tribe occupied the centre of the Iberian Peninsula, the provinces of Lusitania and Carthaginensis.

The \_\_\_\_\_ tribe settled in the south of the Iberian Peninsula, the province of Baetica.

4. Read and choose the correct answer.

In \_\_\_\_\_, three \_\_\_\_\_ tribes invaded the Peninsula. The Romans asked for help from the \_\_\_\_\_, who came to the Iberian Peninsula in \_\_\_\_\_ and expelled the \_\_\_\_\_.



5.

WHO AM I?

King Leovigild	● first Visigoth to convert to Christianity
Lord King Roderic	● defeated the Suevi
King Reccared	● the last Visigoth king

6. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences about Visigoth society.

- a. The Visigoths adopted *Greek / Latin* as their official language.
- b. They converted to *Christianity / Islam*.
- c. They used *Germanic / Roman* laws.
- d. Visigoth society included nobleman and *peasants / goldsmiths*.
- e. The noblemen *worked / owned* the land.
- f. The major Visigoth contribution to architecture was the *stone church / horseshoe arch*.



7. Complete the sentences and number them in order.

taifas	emirate	Las Navas de Tolosa	Cordoba
Al-Andalus	Guadalete	Damascus	

- a. Al-Andalus became an independent \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_
- b. The Christian rulers defeated the Muslims in the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_
- c. The Muslims defeated the Visigoths in the Battle of \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_
- d. The territory was divided into small kingdoms called \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_
- e. They conquered most of the Iberian Peninsula and called their territory \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_
- f. The Caliphate of \_\_\_\_\_ was Established and ruled by Abd-ar-Rahman III. \_\_\_\_
- g. Al-Andalus was a dependent emirate Controlled by the Caliphate of \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_

8. Look at the map and answer the questions.

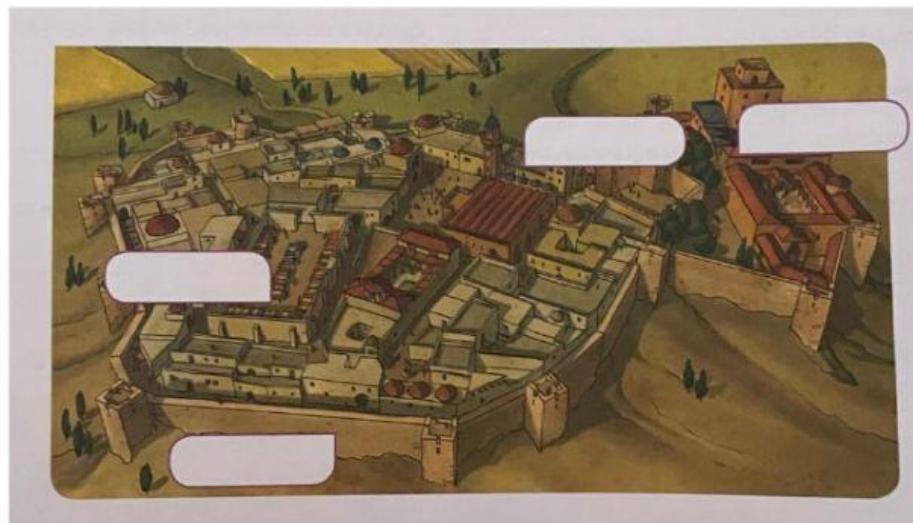


Spain in the \_\_\_\_\_ century.

Which city was the capital of the Muslim territories? \_\_\_\_\_

9. Label the parts of this Al-Andalus town. Then use the words to complete the sentences.

MOSQUE	WALLS
ALCAZAR	SOUK



a. Cities in Al-Andalus were protected by high \_\_\_\_\_.

b. They were also protected by a fortress, called an \_\_\_\_\_.

c. The place where the Muslims worshipped is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

d. Inside the city there were markets called \_\_\_\_\_.

10. Choose the correct answer to complete the sentences about Al-Andalus society.

a. Muslims practice \_\_\_\_\_.

b. The buildings where Muslims worship are called \_\_\_\_\_.

c. The official language of Al-Andalus was \_\_\_\_\_.

d. \_\_\_\_\_ were the most powerful group in Al-Andalus.

e. \_\_\_\_\_ were Christians who converted to Islam.

f. \_\_\_\_\_ were Christians who continued practicing Christianity.

g. \_\_\_\_\_ were a minority group who played an important role in society and culture.

11. Match the columns.

EMIR

Political and religious leader

CALIPH

Governor

12. True or False.

- A. Muslims only grew crops that already existed on the Iberian Peninsula.
- B. Córdoba was the capital of Al-Andalus.
- C. Al-Andalus contributed to many different fields of learning.
- D. Al-Andalus and Maimonides were important botanists of Al-Andalus.
- E. The most important Muslim buildings were churches, palaces and alcázares.
- F. La Mezquita of Córdoba is a representative building of Al-Andalus

True	False
True	False