

10) Answer true or false to the following statement and give a reason for your answer: Most of Europe was much more advanced than Moor-controlled Iberia by the 900s and 1000 AD period.

- At this time, Europe experienced many social and economic crisis.
- The collapse of the Roman Empire had pushed Europe into its “Dark Ages”.
- Most of Europe was introspective, intellectually cautious, economically backward, cities in crisis (disorganised), most people were illiterate, had tyrannical rulers, many divisions/fighting between different groups).

11) What items of food are the Moors famous for bringing to Europe?

Lemons, oranges, avocados, artichokes, pomegranates, dates (palm trees).

12) Which city was named “the ornament of the world”? Why?

- City: Cordoba – the capital of Al-Andalus.
- During the FWS period, it was the largest city in Europe (over 100,000 people).
- It was a very cosmopolitan city; it had bustling markets.
- It had over 70 libraries, many madrasas, and intellectuals/scholars.
- Over 300 public baths (emphasis on cleanliness).
- It had houses with running water, sewerage systems and plumbing.
- It had public street lighting.
- Impressive medical centres and hospitals.
- It used cutting-edge technology to irrigate crops.
- The Great Mosque of Cordoba was the largest mosque in Western Islam.

13) Why did many Spaniards convert to Islam when it arrived in Iberia?

- It offered them a better way of life.
- There were civilizational advantages to belong to the Islamic world.
- Islam was a culture of innovations, advanced scholarly ideas, its cities offered better standards of living, it offered people economic opportunities through long distance trade.
- Offered Spaniards wealth and an organized social structure.
- Islamic people also brought a religion that had something to offer Spaniards.

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