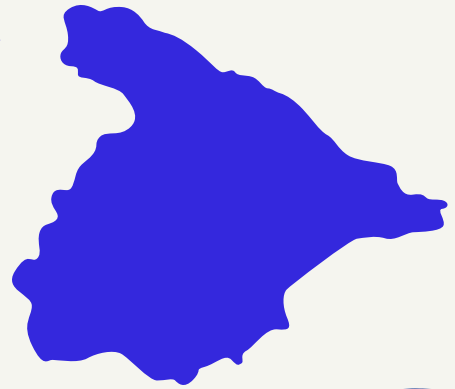


Spain during the Middle Ages



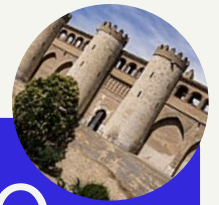
711-715

The Muslims conquered the Iberian Peninsula except from the north



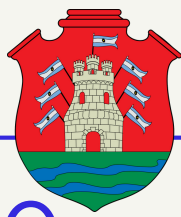
1018-1110

The Taifa of Zaragoza or of Saragusta. It was created after the disintegration of the the caliphate of Cordoba The Aljaferia the second half of the 11th century in the Taifa of Zaragoza in Al-Andalus, present day Zaragoza, Aragon, Spain. It was the residence of the Banu Hud dynasty during the era of Abu Jaffar Al-Muqtadir.



1031-1070

The Taifa of Cordoba was created near Cordoba and it was considered the first republican state in Islamic history



1238

The Emirate of Granada or also known as the Nasrid Kingdom of Granada was an Islamic realm in southern Iberia during the middle ages was the last independent Muslim state. The Alhambra is one of the most famous monuments of Islamic architecture and one of the best-preserved palaces of the historic Islamic world, in addition to containing notable examples of Spanish Renaissance architecture. It was made 1238 by Muhammad I Ibn al-Ahmar



1105

Reconquest of Ejea de los Caballeros. La "Batalla de Luchán" confronted Moors and Christians in Ejea.



12th century

In Zaragoza, the Muslims built the Azud de Urdán creating the first irrigation system that would take water to the cultivation in the Taifa



Castillo de Loarre
It was inaugurated in 1020 in Lorre (Huesca)

1164

The Crown Aragon is the political formation born from the union in 1137 between the Kingdom of Aragon and the County of Barcelona, established through the marriage of Petronila, daughter and heiress of Ramiro II, King of Aragon, and Ramón Berenguer, Count of Barcelona



Camino De Santiago

Camino De Santiago is the denomination that has a set of Christian pilgrimage routes of medieval origin that go to the tomb of Santiago el Mayor, located in the cathedral of Santiago de Compostela

