Mosque/Cathedral of Cordoba

Royal Alcazar – built in Seville under the Almohades in the 12th century.

http://travel.stackexchange.com/questions/21604/are-there-other-places-in-seville-sevilla-to-buy-alc%3A1zar-tickets
Alhambra
Court of the Lions, Alhambra

http://www.spainthenandnow.com/userimages/alhambra-leones-1-sullivan-bluffton.jpg
Alhambra
Tile
Designs
Muslim architectural influences on Toledo’s Sinagogo del Transito (Jewish synagogue)

https://carolkiecker.files.wordpress.com/2011/04/spain056.jpg
Tree of Life design – mid-10th century Cordoba

http://islamic-arts.org/2013/
biomorphic-patterns-in-islamic-art-tracing-the-origin/
from a 14\textsuperscript{th} century Jewish Haggadah (Passover prayer book) that ended up in Sarajevo, Bosnia

http://www.historyofinformation.com/expanded.php?id=2362
12\textsuperscript{th} Century Muslim thinker from Spain depicted in a 14\textsuperscript{th} century painting from Italy.

http://www.encyclopedia.cat/EC-GEC-0222600.xml
Maimonides, Jewish thinker from al-Andalus

Moses Ibn Ezra
Muslim and Christian playing lutes, picture from a 13th century Portuguese book of poetry and music

http://www.abc.net.au/radionational/programs/musicshow/christianandmuslimplayingoudscatinasdesantamariabykin/6076156
A Christian and a Muslim playing Chess – from an illustrated manuscript of Alfonso X’s treatise on the game – 1283

http://home.earthlink.net/~lilinah/Costuming/MFME.html
Conclusions:

• Al-Andalus represented a time of *convivencia*, an exchange of ideas across religious lines

• It was also a time where learning from the Islamic world was transmitted to Europe (at a time when Europe had need of such information).

• That didn’t mean that life was always peaceful or easy – or that the cultural contacts were peaceful or easy.
Overall:

Muslim, Jewish, and Christian cooperation in Al-Andalus (Islamic Spain) resulted in advances in learning and culture that affected all of Europe.