

# Medieval christianity and islam

[History](#)



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The Al-Andalus era begun in 711 AD after the Muslim, troops led by Tariq took over Gibraltar. The Moorish Spain in 720 takes over Barcelona and large parts of Spain. In the mid 6th century the Al-Andalus covered a wide region. In the 13th century their influenced declined and they control a smaller portion in grenade signifying its decline (Watson, 2003).

The other dominant force in the medieval Europe was the Frankish kingdom. The kingdom has its origin in the Rhine River. The main religion was Christianity. The kingdom was driven by the need to expand which was different with other kingdoms. The kingdom split into three in the late 6th century. Great leaders like Charlemagne ruled over the kingdom before its collapse (Watson, 2003).

#### Christianity society

The Frankish kingdom was a Christian dominated the western European region during the middle ages. The church played an important role in leadership and redesigning of the kingdom. Their major concept was to spread the Christianity across the kingdom and fight the insurgent of the Moore and other Islamic kingdom. Christianity was used as a toll to unite the kingdom (Moore, 2011).

Christianity dictated upon the nature of leadership. Religion was also a tool in designing the initial laws. Leaders such as Charles where made strong through religion. The Scottish missionaries played an important role in shaping the Frankish kingdom as a fully-fledged Christian kingdom (Moore, 2011).

#### Muslim society

Religious rulers characterized the Al-Andalus region. In this case, the main  
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religion was Islam. The nature of ruling was driven by the Islamic culture brought about by the Tariq during the European conquest. Spain becomes a Muslim state after Ar- Rahman is inaugurated the ruler of Cordoba.

Leadership was religious based (Watson, 2003).

The ideologies being spread at the then reign was driven by the Arabic culture. The purpose was to spread Islam throughout the region with the focus being Spain. The reign lasted until 1490s AD when the last religious leader surrendered to the Romans and the Frankish. Religion laid the basis of the then laws and leadership (Watson, 2003).

#### Part 4

Both Christianity and Islam dominated Europe during the 6th century. The manner in which religion played part in matters administration differed. Religion was a pillar stone to each kingdom. The Franks were Christian dominated while Muslims dominated the Al-Andalus era. The nature of administration differed (Watson, 2003).

In the Islamic region, the concept of conversion was not encouraged in that the tax differences made it economically viable to rule over the non-Muslims. In the Christian regions, churches played an important aspect in ruling over the subjects (Moore, 2011). The non-Christian were converted with a concept of unity being their driving point. In Al-Andalus era the non-Muslims played double taxes while the Moore were exempted from paying taxes.

In the Islamic regions in Western Europe, the groups migrated and the traditional practices were not affected. In the case of Christianity, the expansion of the Frankish kingdom meant that traditional cultures and the Islamic regions were converted into Christianity. The leadership was based on the concept of military supremacy while the Islamic regions were based

on financial and economic strength, a toll they used to conquer Spain (Watson, 2003).

#### Reference

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