Vocabulary Cards

alcazaba	n. a Moorish fortified building used for defense by the Arabs in Spain. "The alcazaba of Granada is the oldest of all the buildings in La Alhambra".
armour	n. the metal coverings formely worn by knights to protect the body in battle. "Knights wore their armours in battle and also in tournaments".
bailey	n. the open area within a castle fortification. "Many of the activities in the castle were performed at the bailey".

castle	 n. a large fortified building or group of buildings, typically of the medieval period. "The Kingdom of Castile was named after its many castles".
church	n. a building for public, especially Christian worships. " During medieval times, many churches were built in the Christian territories in Spain".
monks	n. the body of people ordained for religious duties in the Christian Church. " During the Middle Ages, the monks were the most educated people, and they wrote and translated manuscripts".

craftsman	n. a worker skilled in a particular craft or manual job. "Medieval craftsmen were carpenters, blacksmiths, cobblers, tailors, etc".
drawbridge	n. a bridge which is hinged at one end so that it can be raised. "A castle had a drawbridge, and when the enemy tried to cross it, it would rise".
feudalism	n. the social system in medieval Europe, in which the nobility held lands from the Crown in exchange for military service, and vassals were tenants of and protected by the nobles. "Feudalism divided society into the king, noblemen, knights, peasants and craftsmen."

guild	n. a medieval association of craftsmen or merchants. "Craftsmen liked to work together in the same area of town, and to exchange ideas and techniques in their guilds".
keep	n. the strongest or central tower of a castle. "The keep had small and narrow windows so archers could shoot arrows from them but not get hit by them".
kingdom	n. a country, state, or territory ruled by a king or queen. "The kingdoms of Castile and Aragon merged together when Isabella an Fernando got married".

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knight	n. a medieval gentleman-soldier, usually high-born, raised by a sovereign to privileged military status after training as a page and squire. "Knights fought in battle to defend their lord's lands."
moat	n. a deep, wide defensive ditch surrounding a castle or town, typically filled with water. "A moat was dug to prevent the enemy soldiers from taking over the castle".
mosque	n. a Muslim place of worship and prayer. "The Mosque of Cordoba is the second largest in the World".

nobleman	n. man (or woman) who belongs to the aristocracy. "Medieval noblemen owned land and had serfs who worked it".
peasant	n. a member of the class constituted by small farmers and tenants, sharecroppers, and laborers on the land where they form the main labor force in agriculture. "Peasants were forced to give much of their crops to the lord of the castle in exchange for protection".
pilgrim	n. a person who journeys to a sacred place for religious reasons. "During the Middle Ages, pilgrims began to travel to Santiago de Compostela to visit the apostil's tomb.

	n. second or new acquisition by physical or moral force.
reconquest	"Queen Isabel of Castile fought for the reconquest of Granada, and she finally did so in 1492".
sword	n. a weapon with a long metal blade and a hilt with a handguard, used for thrusting or striking.
SWOI Q	"Making swards was one of the jobs on the blacksmith's guild".
synagogue	n. a building where a Jewish assembly or congregation meets for religious worship and prayer.
	"Toledo was a multicultural city in medieval times, and it had churches, mosques, and synagogues."