

At the beginning of the 8th century the Iberian Peninsula found itself under Muslims' supremacy. The Muslim conquerors overtook most of the territory and shortly after, they built up their own caliphate Al-Andalus. The internal conflicts and economical problems of the caliphate caused its decay and subsequent severance to independent manors. These were gradually transformed by the Christian *reconquista*. The Kingdom of Granada was the only one still resisting at the beginning of the 13th century.

The Kingdom of Granada kept its independence and unity nearly for two hundred years. This kingdom was formed in 1238 by Muḥammad Ibn Naṣr, who proclaimed city of Granada as the capital center of the monarch's power. Monarchs of the Kingdom of Granada were protected by their allies kingdoms, Castile and Aragon; but at the same time were trying to find support in their befriended kingdoms from the north Africa with which they had more in common. The habitants of Granada formed heterogeneous society with complicated relationships. Different religious groups contributed to the multilingualism of the population.

The decreased activity of the Christian *reconquista* during the second part of 14th century enabled the Kingdom of Granada to enter the period of its golden age. In this time Granada became an important cultural and economical center. Many great artists came to the royal court of Granada where they were writing their best poems; the mathematics, the astronomy and the medicine were in blossom as well. The Alhambra and Generalife palaces are the evidence of the progress and distinguished architecture of Granada.

At the beginning of the 15th century the Kingdom of Granada went through a crisis caused by dynastic disputes and consequently its unity was weakened. The last Muslim monarch Boabdil ceded Granada to the Christians in 1492. This act finished the long lasting Muslim era on the Iberian Peninsula and terminated the process of the Christian *reconquista*.

The present bachelor's thesis is focusing on the time period between the 13th and 15th century. Its aim is to offer an overview of the different monarchs, to describe the social layout and the manner of living of the habitants. The thesis also addresses the questions of language, architecture and other branches of science.