

The Catholic Monarchs

INVESTIGATE

1 By 1492, which parts of the Iberian Peninsula were the Muslim kingdoms?

DISCOVER

Where did they rule?

In 1469, Isabel of Castilla married Fernando, the heir to the Crown of Aragón. This marriage led to the political unity of Spain. Queen Isabel I and King Fernando II extended their influence outside Spain through marriage alliances between their children and rulers of other kingdoms. Aragón extended its territories into North Africa and through the Mediterranean. The Crown of Castilla financed voyages across the Atlantic.



Queen Isabel and King Fernando are shown here in the painting *The Surrender of Granada*.

2 How did the Spanish Empire grow during the reign of the Catholic Monarchs?

3 How did Isabel and Fernando gain influence in other European countries?

How did they rule?

Isabel I and Fernando II governed independently in their own territories, but they shared decision-making. Together they centralised the justice system, improved tax collection, created a permanent army and limited the power of the nobles. The Catholic Monarchs also wanted religious unity in Spain. They set up the Holy Office of the Inquisition to convert Jews and Muslims and expel those who did not convert.

4 Identify three ways Isabel and Fernando ruled.

5 Find words in the text to explain this expression.

Tanto monta, monta tanto Isabel como Fernando.

EXPLORE

DISCOVER

What is the Early Modern Age?

The European colonisation of America marks the start of the **Early Modern Age**.

- The power of the nobles was weaker and authoritarian monarchies became more common throughout Europe.
- Protestantism** spread across Europe.
- Europeans crossed the globe and travelled to lands unknown in Europe.
- Trade and prosperity developed as a result of territorial conquests.
- Artisans and traders became richer and more powerful. Their taxes helped to fund the monarchies.

6 How did trade and travel help authoritarian monarchs?

What is the Renaissance?

The **Renaissance** refers to a time of artistic and cultural developments in Europe. Two events helped to start this movement.

- In 1453, Constantinople was captured by the Ottomans. As a result, many scholars moved into western Europe, bringing with them knowledge from the ancient world.
- Around that time, the **printing press** was invented. This helped to spread new information and ideas.

The Renaissance led to great changes in visual arts, literature and science.

7 Match the pictures to the underlined words.



1 Create a sailor. Choose:

- a place of birth and a name.
- a rank (captain, first mate, sailor, cabin boy).

2 Make a fact card about the sailor.

The discovery of America

INVESTIGATE

1 What important event does the rhyme refer to?

In fourteen hundred and ninety-two, Columbus sailed the ocean blue.

DISCOVER

1 Why did Columbus cross the Atlantic?

Christopher Columbus wanted to find a new route to East Asia by sailing west across the Atlantic. First, Portugal rejected Columbus' plan. Then, Queen Isabel and King Fernando agreed to pay for his first voyage. They signed the Capitulations of Santa Fe, giving Columbus a special title and part of the riches from lands he explored.

Columbus departed from the port of Palos (Huelva) with three ships: the Pinta, the Niña and the Santa María. On the 12th of October 1492, Columbus reached the island Guanahaní and named it San Salvador. Columbus was convinced he had arrived in Asia and he called the new lands the **Indies**.

He made three more voyages to the Americas. He died in 1506, still believing he had reached Asia.



2 Make lists of the places Columbus visited on each of his voyages.

DISCOVER

1 How did Spain colonise and rule America?

Other explorers followed in Columbus' footsteps and more lands in America were conquered and colonised. There were different motivations for colonisers to explore the Americas:

- Some people wanted to find wealth. People profited from silver and gold mines.
- Some people wanted to baptize the **indigenous** population and teach them about Christianity.
- Some people wanted to gain new territory. The new lands belonged to the Spanish Crown.

3 What motivations did people have for exploring and colonising the Americas?

1 What happened during Spanish colonisation?

As a result of the colonisation of the Americas, Spain became rich with gold and silver. New foods from the Americas, such as tomatoes, potatoes, corn, and turkeys, came to Europe. The colonisers brought new foods and animals to the Americas: horses, cows, pigs, chickens, coffee, wheat and rice.

The indigenous people were not considered slaves. However, the colonisers forcibly took their land. The indigenous people had to work in mines under terrible conditions and did not receive money for their work. Many died from European diseases.

4 Classify the photos.

American origin

European origin

5 Listen and say True or False.

6 The indigenous people were not technically slaves. Explain their living conditions. How is this similar to or different from slavery?



- 1 Choose a voyage of exploration.
 - a Christopher Columbus' first voyage (1492)
 - b Vasco Núñez de Balboa (1513)
 - c Hernán Cortés (1519)
 - d Francisco Pizarro (1526)
- 2 Research on the Internet about the expedition.
- 3 Make a list of the places your sailor travelled to.
- 4 Make a list of places conquered.

The reign of Carlos I (1516-1556)

DISCOVER

Who was Carlos I?

Isabel I and Fernando II died without a son and were succeeded by their grandson. Carlos inherited a vast territory from all four of his grandparents. **Carlos I** became King of Aragón and Castilla in 1516. At first, he didn't speak Spanish and he appointed his foreign friends to high positions. He also imposed heavy taxes. Soon rebellions spread across the peninsula. Carlos I reformed his government in 1520 and allowed Spanish nobles to hold office.



1 Answer the questions.

- 1 Who did Carlos I inherit the most land from?
- 2 Why were there rebellions at the start of his reign?

How did Carlos I rule outside Spain?

In 1520, Carlos I inherited a collection of kingdoms in central Europe called the Holy Roman Empire. He became the **Emperor Carlos V**. He had many problems outside Spain:

- **Wars with France.**
- **The threat from the Ottoman Turks**, who were expanding westwards.
- **The spread of Protestantism.** In 1518, **Martin Luther** published a work criticising the Catholic Church. This developed into Protestantism. Carlos V supported the Catholic Church, but there were many Protestant princes among the Germanic states.



Carlos I

DISCOVER

2 Answer the questions.

- 1 Which parts of Carlos V's inheritance caused the most trouble?
- 2 Who was responsible for the new Protestant Christianity?
- 3 Why was Carlos known as both Carlos I and Carlos V?
- 4 Why did the Catholic Monarchs need a son to have an heir?

The reign of Felipe II (1556-1598)

DISCOVER

The reign of Felipe II (1556-1598)

In 1556, Carlos I abdicated and divided his territory: he gave the Spanish Empire to his son Felipe and the Holy Roman Empire to his brother Fernando. **Felipe II** unified the Iberian Peninsula when he became King of Portugal in 1580.



1 Make lists of modern day countries in Felipe II's empire.

- 1 Europe: ? 2 Asia: ? 3 America: ? 4 Africa: ?

How did Felipe II rule?

In Spain: *Moriscos* in the Alpujarras region of Granada led a revolt in 1568 and there were rebellions in Aragón in 1590.

Outside Spain: There were conflicts.

- Wars with France over territories in Navarra and Italy.
- In Protestant Flanders, there was a rebellion and it became an independent country in 1579 called the **United Provinces**.
- The expansion of the Ottoman Empire. Felipe II defeated the Turks at the **Battle of Lepanto** in 1571.
- English pirates were attacking Spanish ships crossing the Atlantic Ocean and stealing gold and silver. In 1588, Felipe tried to invade England with his fleet called the **Spanish Armada**, but it was destroyed.



Felipe II

2 Make a list of Felipe's enemies and explain the conflicts.

The 17th century

INVESTIGATE

1 Choose the best answer. Explain.

Carlos I and Felipe II were part of the ... monarchy in Spain.
 a Trastámara b Hapsburg c Bourbon

INVESTIGATE

Why was there an economic recession?

During the 17th century, there was an **economic recession** in Spain.

- The population in Spain decreased after outbreaks of the plague. This caused a decline in agricultural production and in taxes.
- Wars in Europe used up a large part of the revenues from the colonies. The Crown borrowed money to finance the wars.
- The amount of silver sent from Peru fell during the 17th century. There was a general inflation of prices.
- Trade routes across the Atlantic were not secure and Spanish ships were often attacked by pirates backed by other European countries.

2 Identify the sources of income for the Spanish crown.

How did the 17th century monarchs rule?

During the 17th century, the concept of **absolute monarchy** meant that the Crown held all authority and power. All three kings of the 17th century delegated their power to a royal favourite called a **valido**.

The Spanish nobles did not pay tax and did little to help economic prosperity.

The majority of society was poor. Peasants were very heavily taxed. They rarely owned their land and they did very little to improve agricultural techniques.

There were large slave trade markets in Lisbon, Cádiz and Sevilla.

3 Complete the sentences.

- 1 The nobility didn't contribute to the economy because...
- 2 The peasants didn't innovate because...
- 3 The ...? class was the most highly taxed.

DISCOVER

Who reigned in the 17th century?

Felipe III (1598 to 1621) inherited the throne at the age of twenty. He left the governance of his kingdom to his friend and *valido*, the Duke of Lerma.

- The *Moriscos* were expelled in 1609.
- There was a farming crisis in the regions of Valencia, Aragón and Murcia, partly caused by their expulsion.
- Peace was secured with England and the United Provinces in Flanders.

Felipe IV (1621 to 1665) became king at the age of sixteen. The Count-Duke of Olivares was his *valido*.

- The wars against France and the United Provinces started again.
- Peasants and merchants were heavily taxed to finance the wars. As a result, there were revolts in many parts of Spain.
- Portugal became independent.
- After Spain's defeat against France (1659), the Spanish crown lost its pre-eminence in Europe.



Felipe III



Felipe IV

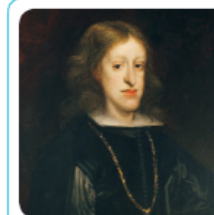
4 Compare events in the reigns of Felipe III and Felipe IV...

- a outside Spain. b inside Spain.

The end of Hapsburg Spain

Carlos II (1665 to 1700) was extremely weak both physically and mentally. His mother along with his *valido*, the Duke of Medinaceli, ruled in his name. He died without children, marking the end of the **Hapsburg Dynasty** in Spain.

Carlos II named his nephew Felipe, a grandson of Felipe IV of Spain, as his heir.



Carlos II

5 Compare and contrast the three portraits.

EXPLORE

6 Listen and find the family relationships.

- 1 Felipe II married Ana of Austria. She was his...
- 2 Felipe III married Margarita of Austria. She was his...
- 3 Felipe IV married Mariana of Austria. She was his...

The Spanish Golden Age

INVESTIGATE

1 What is a Golden Age?

What influenced art in 17th century Spain?

The cultural movement called the Renaissance started in Italy in the 15th century. It was inspired by Ancient Greece and Rome. The Renaissance spread to Spain in the 16th century. Historians mark the Golden Age in Spain as the time period between 1580 and 1660.

Architecture. Two different styles mark this time period:

- Plateresque buildings are characterized by ornate façades.
- Herrerian architecture was simple and sober.

Painting. El Greco was an important painter during the Spanish Renaissance.

Sculpture. Painted wooden figures showed religious themes. Alonso de Berruguete was a famous Spanish sculptor during this time.



View of Toledo (c. 1599-1600) by El Greco

2 Identify the architectural style of the buildings.



a El Escorial



b the University of Salamanca

What is the Baroque style?

The **Baroque** style started in Italy and spread to Spain in the 17th century.

Architecture. Baroque churches were elaborately decorated, often with curved forms in the interior.

Painting. Diego de Velázquez was a famous painter during this time. He was from Sevilla.

Sculpture. Gregorio Fernández and Alonso Cano were the most prominent sculptors of this time.



the Cathedral of Murcia



Velazquez's painting Juan de Pareja (1650)

3 Are the sentences **True** or **False**? Correct the false sentences.

- 1 Baroque style architecture had simple and sober features.
- 2 An example of a Renaissance painter is El Greco.
- 3 Alonso Cano is a famous sculptor from the Renaissance period.
- 4 Velázquez is a painter from the Baroque period.

4 Complete the sentences.

- 1 The Escorial is an example of architecture.
- 2 The Cathedral of Murcia is an example of architecture.

DISCOVER

What was the Golden Age of literature?

In Renaissance Spain, poetry and theatre became popular. Teresa de Ávila wrote about the different states of mind during prayer.

El Lazarillo de Tormes was published in 1554. It was the first of a new style of **picaresque** novels. Typically, there is a protagonist who lives by tricking everyone.

In 1605, Miguel de Cervantes published *Don Quijote de la Mancha*, the most famous work of Baroque literature. This work is considered to be the first modern novel. It is one of the most read novels in history.

Lope de Vega was one of the first playwrights to write plays with three acts. He wrote more than 500 plays during his lifetime. Tirso de Molina and Calderón de la Barca were also popular playwrights of this time.



statue of Don Quijote and Sancho Panza in Madrid

5 Answer the questions.

- 1 What does picaresque mean?
- 2 Do we know the name of the author of *Lazarillo de Tormes*?
- 3 Do you know any characters from *Don Quijote*?

6 Copy and complete the table.

	Renaissance	Baroque
century		
style		
famous artists		

Go to ideas express...

Discover famous Andalusians of the Golden Age on page 125.

The 18th century

INVESTIGATE

What was the Enlightenment?

In the 18th century, a philosophical movement that placed importance on reason spread through Europe. It tried to reach an understanding of the world by applying logic and scientific knowledge. The **Enlightenment** influenced many areas of public life, such as education, science and technology, and political thought.

1 Make a list of words to describe the Enlightenment.

Who reigned in the 18th century?

The last Hapsburg king, Carlos II, named the Bourbon prince, Felipe V as his heir. Other European powers supported an alternative claimant to the throne. The Spanish War of Succession lasted for thirteen years. It divided Europe and also Spain, as Aragón did not support Felipe V.

With the **Treaties of Utrecht** (1713) and **Rastatt** (1714), Felipe V had to renounce the union of Spain and France and he gave up some territories in Europe.

The Bourbon kings of the 18th century were absolute monarchs. They used their power to start social and legal reforms. Their style of government is known as **enlightened despotism**.

Felipe V (1700 to 1746) centralised the government and subjected most of the regions of Spain to the laws of Castilla.

Fernando VI (1746 to 1759) reigned over a period of administrative reform.

Carlos III (1759 to 1788) was a reforming monarch. He modernised the economy, instituted educational reforms, founded factories and oversaw the growth of industry in Catalonia and Asturias.

Carlos IV (1788 to 1808) left the governing to his *valido*, Godoy. After the French Revolution, Godoy sided with Napoleon. This eventually led to Napoleon deposing Carlos IV.



Felipe V



Fernando VI



Carlos III



Carlos IV

2 Why was there a War of Succession?

3 Give reasons for the statements below.

- 1 Carlos III was a reforming monarch.
- 2 Carlos IV was a traditional monarch.

APPLY

1 Explain the sentence.

'The Sun never sets on the Spanish Empire.'

Francis Bacon – 17th century English philosopher

2 Choose a dynasty and make notes. Compare dynasties.

Hapsburgs

Bourbons

Style of government:	Political achievements:
Territorial losses:	Artistic achievements:
Social conditions:	



The Hapsburgs lost Portugal.

The Bourbons lost Gibraltar.



3 Choose a type of art from the Golden Age. Complete the fact file.

painting sculpture architecture novels theatre

- 1 Type of art: ?
- 2 Examples of artists/writers: ?
- 3 Who was its public? ?
- 4 What was its purpose? ?

4 Make a family tree of Queen Isabel I of Castilla and King Fernando of Aragon's children and grandchildren.



- 1 Write a diary from the point of view of your sailor.
 - Include important dates and places.
- 2 Plot the route of the expedition on map.
- 3 Share your diary entries with the class.



SUMMARY

1 Listen and make a note of the missing numbers. Choose a title for the article.

- The Spanish Empire
- The Spanish economy in the 17th century
- The wars in Flanders

During his reign, Felipe III spent approximately **a** million ducats on the war in Flanders. The amount of silver imported from Peru fell by half. By 1607, the crown had a debt of **b** million ducats. The Crown income was not greater than **c** million ducats a year. The debt was the equivalent to about **d** years of Crown revenue. Silver and gold imports continued to fall during the 17th century. From 1600 to 1601, about **e** thousand kilos of gold were imported. By the decade of 1650 to 1660, only **f** kilos of gold were imported.

2 Complete the sentences about the Catholic Monarchs.

- Isabel of **?** and Fernando of **?** married in 1469.
- After the country of **?** rejected Columbus' plan to cross the Atlantic, Queen Isabel and King Fernando decided to pay for his first voyage. Columbus arrived in the year 1492, believing he had found a new route to Asia.
- The Catholic Monarchs set up the Holy Office of the **?** to convert Jews and Muslims to Christianity. Those who did not convert were **?** from Spain.

3 Find the odd one out and give reasons.

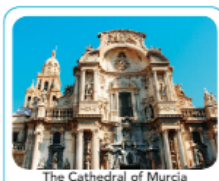
- | | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 Columbus' expedition | the fall of Granada | The battle of Lepanto |
| 2 The Spanish Armada | the Alpujarras revolt | the conquest of Navarra |
| 3 Holy Roman Emperor | King of Portugal | King Carlos I of Spain |
| 4 Holy Roman Emperor | King of Portugal | King Felipe II of Spain |

4 Complete the sentences.

- Renaissance
- Baroque

- The **?** period originated in Italy.
- Plateresque and Herrarian are both styles from the **?** period.
- Cervantes wrote Don Quijote during the **?** period.
- Velázquez was a painter of the **?** period.
- El Greco was a painter of the **?** period.

5 Match the photos to the styles.



The Cathedral of Murcia



El Escorial

6 Copy and complete the outlines.

