Chapter 9: Spain Looks Westward

Reconquista caliphate principalities Spanish Inquisition monotheism polytheism hidalgos code of chivalry missionaries

Name:

Read Chapter Opening Story: pg. 193

Q: What factors do you think influenced Christopher Columbus to want to embark on his voyage? Why might the Spanish monarchs have been reluctant to support him?

Geography and Religion



Q: How might the geographic location of Spain and Portugal account for them being the only part of Western Europe in the Islamic Empire?

Religious History: al-Andalus, Muslim Spain

The position of Spain geographically would affect its religious history greatly. Before 700 AD, most Spanish people were Christian. After 711, a Muslim force led by Tariq ibn-Ziyad and conquered most of Spain and Portugal. In time, many Christians converted to Islam, but some did not.

Summarize the following sections in the chart below in POINT FORM

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Life and Society |  |
| Centers of Learning |  |
| Religious Tolerance |  |

Exploring Sources: The Spanish Reconquista

Define “Reconquista” below:

Answer the bulleted questions below:



By the early 1000s the , that is, the area of jurisdiction of Islamic rulers, in Spain had begun to decline. A series of ineffective rulers had led to a period of civil unrest and the sectioning of Al-Andaluz into a number of independent , or states. The loss of a unified Muslim state led to much quarrelling among local leaders. When the Muslims had come to Spain, they had reduced the Christian-controlled area to a narrow strip along the northern coast. How these areas began to expand . The Reconquista began as a way for the Christian kingdoms to expand their power and influence. It was also a war based on religious differences.

During the Reconquista, the Spanish developed a new way of fighting on the battlefield.

**DESCRIBE** this below in point form:

Creating a Christian Spain

King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella were so devoted to their religion that the pope in Rome gave them a special title - .

The Spanish Reconquista was a very long process. By 1269, there was only one area in Spain that was in Muslim hands was Granada. Spain was declared a complete Christian land in 1492.

The Spanish Inquisition

The first step that King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella would take to unite Spain under one religion was to take over the from the Church. Believers of other faiths (besides Catholicism) were put on trial. They were to be converted or exiled.

Monotheism =

Polytheism =

Exploring Sources: The Expulsion of the Jews

* What did you learn from this excerpt?
* What motives besides religious persecution does the quotation suggest?

What were some of the negative effects of the expulsion of the Jews and Muslims from Spain? List them below in point form:

Saving Souls

The Catholic Monarchs began to think about converting those beyond Spain’s boarders. So, starting with Columbus, all Spanish explorers and conquistadors brought missionaries with them on their voyages and expeditions.

Define “missionaries” below:

Over to You: Question # 1 or # 2 or # 3 (HAND THIS IN)

1. Write a speech as either Ferdinand or Isabella in which you defend your actions to support your religious worldview
2. Do you consider Ferdinand and Isabella to be heroes or villains? Explain your reasoning in persuasive paragraphs.
3. In what ways was the Reconquista similar to the Crusades in the Holy Land that you read about in Chapter 2? Create a Venn diagram to demonstrate your ideas.

Gold and Glory

Summarize the following sections in your small groups, share with others to fill up your whole chart!

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | MY NOTES | Other shared notes/ideas |
| Wealth for Spain |  |  |
| Gaining Personal Wealth |  |  |
| Taking Risks for Glory |  |  |

Study Guide:

1. All bolded definitions
2. Spanish Inquisition
3. Ferdinand and Isabella
4. Spanish Requisition
5. Importance of gold
6. Hidalgos
7. Spreading Catholic faith