

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. A major weakness of the Visigothic empire in Iberia was its
 - a. failure to assimilate Roman culture.
 - b. Germanic tradition of elective succession to the kingship.
 - c. severe persecution of heretics.
 - d. backward landed system of vast estates worked by serfs.

ANS: B REF: p. 38

2. A major Muslim contribution to Iberian economic life was the introduction of
 - a. the plow in agriculture.
 - b. commercial banking.
 - c. new crops and irrigation methods.
 - d. an excellent system of roads.

ANS: C REF: p. 38

3. In its first phase, the Reconquest had the dominant character of a
 - a. crusade to drive out the infidels and restore Christianity to Iberia.
 - b. struggle of Christian nobles to regain their lost lands and serfs.
 - c. nationalist movement to unify Spain under a single ruler.
 - d. movement to restore the Visigothic empire.

ANS: B REF: p. 40

4. A turning point in the Reconquest was the
 - a. Christian victory at Las Navas de Tolosa.
 - b. capture of Córdoba.
 - c. surrender of Seville.
 - d. capture of Valencia in 1094.

ANS: A REF: p. 39

5. A major economic result of the Reconquest was the
 - a. creation of a large class of small landowners.
 - b. supremacy of sheep raising over agriculture in Castile.
 - c. rise of a large urban middle class.
 - d. rise of a large shipbuilding industry.

ANS: B REF: p. 40

6. The Mesta was a
 - a. military association formed by the towns for defense against the nobles.
 - b. royal council with administrative and judicial functions.
 - c. powerful guild of sheep raisers.
 - d. charter of liberties granted by the king to the towns.

ANS: C REF: p. 40

7. One method used by Queen Isabella to curb the power of the aristocracy was
 - a. abolition of the right of primogeniture.
 - b. destruction of all baronial castles.
 - c. heavy taxation of noble estates.
 - d. appointment of officials from the lower nobility and the middle class.

ANS: D REF: p. 42

8. The first Spanish novel, *La Celestina*, was written by
- Peter Martyr.
 - Antonio de Nebrija.
 - Fernando de Rojas.
 - Gonzalo de Córdoba.

ANS: C REF: p. 44

9. In 1492 the Catholic Sovereigns ordered the expulsion of all
- Jews who would not accept Christianity.
 - conversos and Jews.
 - conversos suspected of heresy.
 - Jews and Muslims.

ANS: A REF: p. 47-48

10. In her work of reforming the church, Isabella had a valuable ally in
- the Papacy.
 - the secular clergy.
 - converso members of the clergy.
 - a faction of the regular clergy called Observants.

ANS: D REF: p. 43

11. The career of the famous Cid illustrates the
- crusading spirit of the Reconquest.
 - peaceful coexistence of Jews, Muslims, and Christians in the Reconquest of Iberia.
 - religious intolerance of his time.
 - importance of feudal loyalties and ties in the Reconquest.

ANS: D REF: p. 39

12. *Fueros* were
- the immunities enjoyed by members of the Cortés.
 - petitions presented to the king by the deputies of the towns.
 - special taxes imposed on Jews and Moriscos.
 - charters of liberties granted to towns by the king.

ANS: D REF: p. 40

13. Which one of the following was *not* an accomplishment of the Catholic Sovereigns?
- Protectionist measures for the promotion of Castilian industry.
 - Royal assumption of control over the military.
 - A major land reform in Castile.
 - The ending of serfdom in Catalonia.

ANS: C REF: p. 40

14. Castile's military supremacy in sixteenth-century Europe was based on the
- vast military experience acquired in the course of the Reconquest.
 - large-scale use of German and other foreign mercenaries.
 - new-style Castilian army created by Gonzalo de Córdoba.
 - acquisition of Navarre in 1512.

ANS: C REF: p. 44-45

15. The revolt of the *Comuneros* began as a
- protest against converso influence in the court of Charles V.
 - revolt of peasants and artisans against the great landowners of Castile.
 - protest against Flemish influence in the royal court and heavy new taxes.
 - protest against the efforts of Charles V to abolish the Cortes.

ANS: C REF: p. 49

16. Under the rule of Charles V,
- foreign merchants and bankers took over important segments of the Castilian economy.
 - royal revenues considerably exceeded royal expenditures.
 - England was added to the Spanish empire through a dynastic alliance.
 - his objective of crushing the Protestant heresy in the Netherlands was achieved.

ANS: A REF: p. 49

17. The event that contributed most to Spain's seventeenth-century crisis was
- the expulsion of Spain's converted Moors.
 - the decline of Spanish industry.
 - population decline as a result of epidemics.
 - the decline in the inflow of American treasure after 1650.

ANS: D REF: p. 51

18. The picaresque novel dealt with the
- adventures of heroic knights in a fantastic world inhabited by giants and wizards.
 - problems of the new middle class.
 - love affairs and intrigues of the nobility.
 - seamy side of a world inhabited by rogues and vagabonds.

ANS: D REF: p. 51

19. The paintings of Velázquez are characterized by
- detachment and mastery of technique in depicting the life of the Spanish court.
 - the tendency to embellish or flatter his royal subjects.
 - a preference for lower-class scenes and subjects.
 - a preference for pastoral scenes depicting his noble subjects as shepherds and shepherdesses.

ANS: A REF: p. 52

20. The first of the picaresque novels was
- Don Quijote*.
 - La Celestina*.
 - Lazarillo de Tormes*.
 - Guzmán de Alfarache*.

ANS: C REF: p. 51

21. The paintings of El Greco are characterized by
- a mysticism reflecting the religious passion of the age of Philip II.
 - a total absence of naturalism in the depiction of the subjects.
 - extensive use of subjects drawn from Greek and Roman mythology.
 - a completely objective and secular spirit.

ANS: A REF: p. 52

22. In the 15th century, the power of the Castilian Cortés or Parliament declined because
- it became increasingly less democratic and more prone to oligarchical control.
 - increased revenues from royal taxes reduced the Crown's dependence on it.
 - declining revenues made it largely irrelevant.
 - growing disorders within the towns provided an opportunity to the Crown to intervene.

ANS: B REF: p. 43

23. The *patronato* was the right of
- the father to exercise complete legal authority over his wife and children.
 - appointment to all the major ecclesiastical offices in the Spanish realms.
 - towns to be governed by ecclesiastical authority.

d. landlords to govern their estates without royal intervention.

ANS: B REF: p. 43

24. *Hermmandades* were

- a. social organizations that provided sisterly solidarity to Castilian women.
- b. military associations created by Castilian towns to defend their municipal autonomy.
- c. religious brotherhoods created to unite Christians against Muslims.
- d. charters that endowed Castilian towns with administrative autonomy over municipal lands.

ANS: B REF: p. 41

25. *Conversos* were

- a. Christians, Jews, and Muslims who were close and neighborly.
- b. Christians who converted to Islam to avoid persecution.
- c. Muslims who converted to Judaism to avoid persecution.
- d. Jews who converted to Christianity to avoid persecution.

ANS: D REF: p. 42

IDENTIFICATION

1. Visigoths

ANS:

2. Roderic

ANS:

3. Córdoba

ANS:

4. El Cid

ANS:

5. Mesta

ANS:

6. *fueros*

ANS:

7. *alcaldes*

ANS:

8. Cortés

ANS:

9. *letrados*

ANS:

10. *conversos*

ANS:

11. the revolt of the *Comuneros*

ANS:

12. *decadencia*

ANS:

13. Francisco de Quevedo

ANS:

14. El Greco

ANS:

15. Diego Velázquez

ANS:

16. Lope de Vega

ANS:

17. Calderón de la Barca

ANS:

18. Miguel Cervantes de Saavedra

ANS:

19. *hermandades*

ANS:

20. Santiago de Compostela

ANS:

21. Spanish Inquisition

ANS:

22. Reconquest

ANS:

23. Observants

ANS:

24. Patronato

ANS:

25. Catholic Sovereigns

ANS:

ESSAY

1. Evaluate the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, noting both their positive and negative accomplishments.

ANS:

2. How did the Reconquest influence Spanish values?

ANS:

3. How did the Reconquest influence the character of Castilian social and economic structures?

ANS:

4. Philip II has been called "a glorious failure." Explain.

ANS:

5. How did Spanish literature reflect the seventeenth-century *decadencia*?

ANS: