## 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.

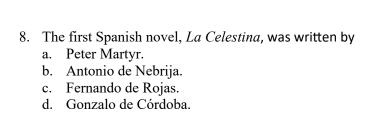
ANS: B REF: p. 40

- 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



ANS: C REF: p. 44

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

ANS: A REF: p. 47-48

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

ANS: D REF: p. 43

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

ANS: D REF: p. 39

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

ANS: D REF: p. 40

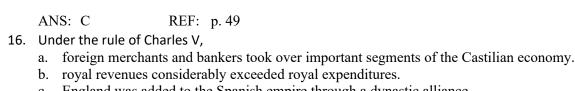
- 13. Which one of the following was *not* an accomplishment of the Catholic Sovereigns?
  - a. Protectionist measures for the promotion of Castilian industry.
  - b. Royal assumption of control over the military.
  - c. A major land reform in Castile.
  - d. The ending of serfdom in Catalonia.

ANS: C REF: p. 40

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

ANS: C REF: p. 44-45

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



- c. England was added to the Spanish empire through a dynastic alliance.
- d. 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
  - a. the expulsion of Spain's converted Moors.
  - b. the decline of Spanish industry.
  - c. population decline as a result of epidemics.
  - d. the decline in the inflow of American treasure after 1650.

ANS: D REF: p. 51

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

ANS: D REF: p. 51

- 19. The paintings of Velázquez are characterized by
  - a. detachment and mastery of technique in depicting the life of the Spanish court.
  - b. the tendency to embellish or flatter his royal subjects.
  - c. a preference for lower-class scenes and subjects.
  - d. 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
  - a. Don Quijote.
  - b. La Celestina.
  - c. Lazarillo de Tormes.
  - d. Guzmán de Alfarache.

ANS: C REF: p. 51

- 21. The paintings of El Greco are characterized by
  - a. a mysticism reflecting the religious passion of the age of Philip II.
  - b. a total absence of naturalism in the depiction of the subjects.
  - c. extensive use of subjects drawn from Greek and Roman mythology.
  - d. 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
  - a. it became increasingly less democratic and more prone to oligarchical control.
  - b. increased revenues from royal taxes reduced the Crown's dependence on it.
  - c. declining revenues made it largely irrelevant.
  - d. 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
  - a. the father to exercise complete legal authority over his wife and children.
  - b. appointment to all the major ecclesiastical offices in the Spanish realms.
  - c. towns to be governed by ecclesiastical authority.

24.	<ul><li>b. military associati</li><li>c. religious brotherl</li></ul>	ons that ons cre	p. 43  t provided sisterly solidarity to Castilian women.  eated by Castilian towns to defend their municipal autonomy.  created to unite Christians against Muslims.  Castilian towns with administrative autonomy over municipal lands.
25.	<ul><li>b. Christians who co</li><li>c. Muslims who co</li></ul>	onverte nverted	p. 41  fuslims who were close and neighborly.  ed to Islam to avoid persecution.  I to Judaism to avoid persecution.  Christianity to avoid persecution.
	ANS: D	REF:	p. 42
	TIFICATION 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 <i>Com</i> ANS:	uneros	
12.	decadencia		

d. landlords to govern their estates without royal intervention.

	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:
ESSA	${f v}$
	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:

13. Francisco de Quevedo

ANS:	
5. How did Spanish literature reflect the seventeenth-century <i>decadence</i> ANS:	ia?