

SOLUTIONS GLOSSARY

UNIT 8 – SPAIN DURING THE MODERN PERIOD - 2nd PART

This vocabulary list will be useful. You can use **wordreference** and **spanishdict** in case you need help.

Esta lista de vocabulario será muy útil a lo largo de toda esta unidad. También puedes consultar **wordreference** y **spanishdict** si lo necesitas.


Abroad	En el extranjero
Absolute monarchy	Monarquía absoluta
Bow	Proa
Caravel	Carabela
Cocoa	Cacao
Colony	Colonia
Counsellor	Consejero
Court	Corte
Crow's nest	Puesto del vigía
Discovery	Descubrimiento
Empire	Imperio
Event	Acontecimiento
Exile	Exilio
Expedition	Expedición
Galley	Galera
Harvest	Cosecha
Illiterate	Analfabeto
Inherit	Heredar
Land ahoy!	¡Tierra a la vista!
Mast	Mástil
Plague	Plaga/Peste
Playwright	Dramaturgo/Autor teatral
Portrait	Retrato
Printing press	Imprenta
Protestant	Protestante
Rebellion	Rebelión
Rudder	Timón
Sail	Vela
Stern	Popa
Struggle	Lucha
Tax	Tasa/Impuesto
Tobacco	Tabaco
Trade	Comercio
Treaty	Tratado/Acuerdo
Viceroy	Virrey
Viceroyalty	Virreinato

Information about the videos.

Watch the videos before reading the text on the book. You can watch them as many times as you need.

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MUY IMPORTANTE:

- Recuerda que no es necesario imprimir las fichas.
- Copia el título de la unidad en el cuaderno (respeta los márgenes).
- Copia los enunciados de los ejercicios con bolígrafo y escribe las respuestas con lápiz o con boli borrable para poder corregir.
- Cuida la ortografía y la presentación.

THE SPANISH EMPIRE IN THE 16TH CENTURY

(Class Book pages 88-89)

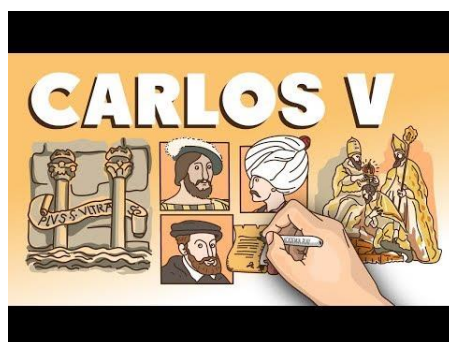
➤ CHARLES I and PHILIP II

VIDEOS

(El 1^{er} video resume todo el período de la Edad Moderna en España)



(El 2^o vídeo está en español. Todo él es sobre Carlos I de España y V de Alemania, es un poco largo, pero os puede ayudar a entender algunas cosas)



The Spanish Empire in the 16th century

8

The reign of Charles I

Charles I was the first king of the Habsburg dynasty in Spain. He was born in Belgium and he inherited territories in Europe. [1]

- From his **maternal grandparents**, he inherited territories in Spain, Italy, America and North Africa. As King of Spain, he was called **Charles I**.
- From his **paternal grandparents**, he inherited territories in the Netherlands, France and Germany. As Emperor of Germany, he was called Charles V.

When Charles I became King of Spain, he did not know the language or customs of the country. He had foreign counsellors who increased taxes. This caused two rebellions in 1520: the **Comunidades** in Castile, and the **Germanias** in Valencia. After this, the king had Spanish counsellors.

Charles I fought against **France** who wanted to control the north of Italy. He fought against **German Protestants** to defend Catholicism. He also fought against the **Turks** who wanted to control territories in the **Mediterranean**.



1 Charles I.

The reign of Philip II

In 1556, Philip II became king of Spain. He added to the territories in America, Africa and Asia. In 1580, he became King of Portugal. [2]

- In 1557, he defeated the French in the **Battle of Saint-Quentin**.
- In 1571, he defeated the Turks in the **Battle of Lepanto**.

Philip II fought a long war against the Netherlands, who wanted independence. The English supported the Netherlands in this war. In 1588, Philip II tried to invade England with a fleet of ships called the Armada. England defeated the Armada.



2 Philip II.



3 The Spanish Empire during the reigns of Charles I and Philip II.

Territories and government

In the 16th century, Spain became the **greatest world power**. Charles I and Philip II ruled an empire with territories all over the world. [3]

The king was responsible for the army, institutions, taxes, war and peace. Many **counsellors** helped the king.

The kings had a lot of power, but there were some limitations on their power.

- There were **courts** in each kingdom that could accept or reject certain laws.
- Some kingdoms had **justice systems** to ensure the king kept the laws.

In 1561, Philip II made **Madrid** the capital of the empire. The government and the court settled there.

WORK WITH THE PICTURE

- What does each colour represent?
- What territories were in Charles I's empire?
- Make a list of the continents in Philip II's empire.

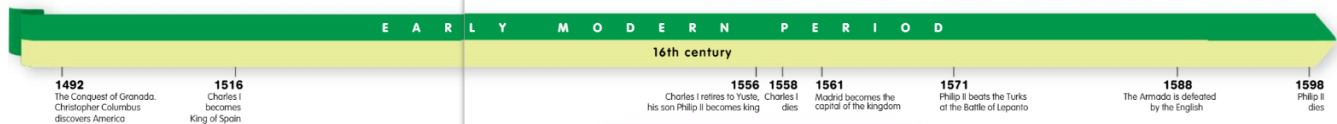
ACTIVITIES

- What is the other name for Charles I of Spain? Why did he have two names?
- Where were the territories that Philip II added to the Spanish Empire? He was king of which other European country?
- Draw a timeline of the reigns of Charles I and Philip II. Include the main battles and other historical events.

88 eighty-eight

eighty-nine 89

(Timeline Class Book pages 82-83)



ACTIVITIES

- What is the other name for Charles I of Spain? Why did he have two names?
The other name for Charles I of Spain is Charles V of Germany. He had two names because he was also the Emperor of Germany.
- Complete the information:

Charles I	
Period of rule:	1516 - 1556
Territories:	Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, France, Germany, North Africa, America, the Philippines.
Problems in Spain:	Two rebellions: The Comunidades in Castilla. The Germanias in Valencia.
Problems abroad:	Wars with France, German Protestants and Turks.

3- Describe the reign of Philip II. Complete each sentence with the correct year.

1556 - 1557 - 1571 - 1580 - 1588

- a. In [1571](#), he defeated the Turks at the Battle of Lepanto.
- b. In [1556](#), he became king of Spain.
- c. In [1557](#), he defeated the French at the Battle of Saint-Quentin.
- d. In [1588](#), England defeated the Spanish Armada.
- e. In [1580](#), he became king of Portugal.

4- Write Charles I, Philip II or both at the end of each sentence.

- a. German Protestants rejected Catholicism during his reign. [Charles I](#)
- b. Castilla and Valencia revolted against his rule. [Charles I](#)
- c. He ruled territories in Asia, America and Africa. [Both](#)
- d. He sent the Armada Invencible to invade England. [Philip II](#)
- e. He fought against the Turks. [Both](#)
- f. He fought against the French. [Both](#)
- g. He ruled the Netherlands. [Both](#)
- h. He was born in Belgium. [Charles I](#)
- i. He became king in 1556. [Philip II](#)
- j. The capital city of his empire was Madrid. [Philip II](#)

5- Complete the text. Use these words.

Armada Invencible – French – Netherlands – Lepanto – Africa – 1556 - Portugal

Philip II became King of Spain in [1556](#) . He inherited a huge number of territories in America, [Africa](#) and Asia. In 1580, he became king of [Portugal](#) . He defeated the [French](#) at the Battle of San Quintín in 1557 and defeated the Turks at the Battle of [Lepanto](#) in 1571. He fought a long war against the [Netherlands](#), which wanted independence. The English supported the Dutch in this war, so Philip II sent the [Armada Invencible](#) to invade England in 1588. The English defeated the Spanish.

6- Write if the following events took place during the reign of Charles I or Philip II.

- a. Rebellions of the Comunidades and the Germanías. [Charles I](#)
- b. Battle of Saint-Quentin. [Philip II](#)
- c. Defeated of the Spanish Armada Invencible. [Philip II](#)
- d. Addition of the Kingdom of Portugal to the Spanish Empire. [Philip II](#)

7- Put these events in chronological order.

- 2 Coronation of Charles I.
- 1 Discovery of America.
- 3 Madrid becomes the capital of the empire.
- 4 Battle of Lepanto.

8- Draw a timeline of the reigns of Charles I and Philip II (1516-1598). Include the main battles and other historical events.

