# Unit Y206: Spain 1659-1556

Note: Based on 2x 50 minute lessons per week

Terms based on 6 term year.

| **Key Topic** | **Term** | **Week Number** | **Indicative Content** | **Extended Content** | **Resources** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Isabella and Ferdinand: government** | 1 | 1-2 | The situation in Spain in 1469 and campaign to secure the throne by 1479 | * nature of the kingdoms of the Iberian peninsula: political, cultural and linguistic differences
* the rule of Henry IV (1454-74) in Castile: belief in royal absolutism and the *partidas*, peripatetic council, law and order, role of grandee families such as the Mendozas, reasons for civil war
* the rule of John II (1458-79) in Aragon: federation of kingdoms of Aragon, Catalonia and Valencia, reasons for civil war
* marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella (1469)
* role of Joanna ‘la Beltraneja’
* nature of civil war in Castile and wars of succession 1475-79:
* role of the Castilian grandees and bishops, Marquis of Villena and Archbishop Carrillo
* towns and cities such as Toledo, Seville and Burgos
* *hidalgos*
* Cortes of Madrigal and formation of the Santa Hermandad
 | * *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella 1474-1516*, Woodward
* *Spain 1474-1700*, Pendrill
* *Spain: Rise and Decline 1474-1643*, Kilsby
* *Ferdinand and Isabella: Profiles in Power*, Edwards
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| **Key Topic** | **Term** | **Week Number** | **Indicative Content** | **Extended Content** | **Resources** |
|  |  |  |  | * war with Portugal and the Treaty of Alcacovas
* significance of the Battles of Toro and Olmedo
* military leadership of Ferdinand
* Concord of Segovia
* nature of civil war in Aragon and succession (1469-79):
* rivalry between towns and nobles
* exploitation of France over Cerdagne, Roussillon and Navarre
* Fall of Barcelona (1472)
* the peasantry
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|  | 1 | 3-4 | Restoration of Royal Authority | * seriousness of the condition of royal finances and the Castilian nobility
* methods of dealing with the Castilian nobility:
* role of the Cortes of Toledo (1480)
* destruction of unlicensed castles and fines
* control of the military orders of Santiago, Calatrava and Alcantara
* use of the Santa Hermandad
* concessions: patents, land grants, rights of inheritance, appointments to high office, assessment and collection of *alcabala*
* development of tax collection and sources of revenue:
* use of *mercedes* and tax audits
* use of the *alcabala, Hermandad, cortes* and Church
* dealing with corruption and avoidance
* impact of war on expenditure
* *asientos* and *juros*
* development of law and justice:

involvement of Isabella*audiencias*, and *alcaldes*effectiveness and enforcement* central government, administration and the towns:
* personal rule and *pragmatica*
* conciliar administration
* use of *letrados, regidores* and *corregidores*
* role and impact of the cortes
* Aragonese *fueros*, constitutions, *Justiciar* and *Disputacion*
 | * *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella 1474-1516*, Woodward
* *Spain 1474-1700*, Pendrill
* *Spain: Rise and Decline 1474-1643*, Kilsby
* *Ferdinand and Isabella: Profiles in Power*, Edwards
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|  |  | Nature of Government | * continuity and change within Castile and Aragon
* similarities and differences in the rule of Castile and Aragon in terms of:
* administrative methods
* control of the nobility and towns
* law and order
* finances, trade and economy
* customs barriers
* involvement in war and the Reconquista
* extent of unification and stability
* aims, methods and impact of the Reconquista and Fall of Granada
* strengths and limitations of the Crown
 | * *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella 1474-1516*, Woodward
* *Spain 1474-1700*, Pendrill
* *Spain: Rise and Decline 1474-1643*, Kilsby
* *Ferdinand and Isabella: Profiles in Power*, Edwards
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| 1 | 5-6 | Power of the Monarchs | * expressions and images of power: contemporary chroniclers, coin minted and title ‘Catholic Monarchs’
* international perceptions of ‘Spain’ and ‘unification’
* court rituals, ambassadors, patronage and culture as propaganda
* Renaissance concepts of power and extent to which they represented ‘New Monarchy’
* success and failure as Spanish monarchs
* impact of exploration, discovery, war and faith on reputation
* Ferdinand’s rule after Isabella’s death:
* succession disputes (Philip of Burgundy, Joanna ‘the Mad’)
* role of the army and subduing of Medina Sidonia, Villena and Priego
* role of Cisneros in regency
* royal secretaries and noble families (Mendoza, Enriquez, Velascos)
* marriage to Germaine de Foix
* impact of foreign policy
* the situation in 1516
 | * *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella 1474-1516*, Woodward
* *Spain 1474-1700*, Pendrill
* *Spain: Rise and Decline 1474-1643*, Kilsby
* *Ferdinand and Isabella: Profiles in Power*, Edwards
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| **Isabella and Ferdinand: religion** | 1-2 | 7-8 | Religious condition of Spain and development of the Spanish Church | * Religious conditions:
* condition of the regular clergy, laxity, education
* role and influence of the Observant Franciscans
* legacy of the pogrom of 1391
* *convivencia*: Jews, *moriscos, conversos, mudejar* and *mozarab*
* Catholic traditions and regional practices
* role of cathedrals, monasteries and universities
* Religious reforms:
* aims and methods
* the papacy and clerical appointments
* monastic reform
* nature of medieval inquisition, definitions of heresy and reasons for implementation
* influence of the Dominicans on religious practice, policy and reform
* role of Torquemada, Talavera and Cisneros
* process, extent and impact of the Spanish Inquisition
* expulsion of the Jews (1492) and its impact
* success, failure and consistency of religious policies
* religious conditions and impact of policies by 1516
 | * *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella 1474-1516*, Woodward
* *Spain 1474-1700*, Pendrill
* *Spain: Rise and Decline 1474-1643*, Kilsby
* *Ferdinand and Isabella: Profiles in Power*, Edwards
 |
| 2 | 9 | The role of Ferdinand and Isabella in shaping religious policy | * the monarchs’ religious aims and beliefs
* Isabella’s personal piety and religious patronage
* relations with Rome and the papacy, role of Alexander VI
* appointments to the Inquisition and church hierarchy
* title ‘The Catholic Kings’
 | * *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella 1474-1516*, Woodward
* *Spain 1474-1700*, Pendrill
* *Spain: Rise and Decline 1474-1643*, Kilsby
* *Ferdinand and Isabella: Profiles in Power*, Edwards
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| 2 | 10 | Religion, faith and politics | * the tradition of Reconquista and crusading ideals
* the *cruzada*
* the fall of Granada (1492) and its significance
* treatment of the *moriscos* and *conversos*
* revolt of Granada (1499)
* the *mudejars* in Aragon
* similarities and differences in reform, policy and practice between Castile and Aragon
 | * *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella 1474-1516*, Woodward
* *Spain 1474-1700*, Pendrill
* *Spain: Rise and Decline 1474-1643*, Kilsby
* *Ferdinand and Isabella: Profiles in Power*, Edwards
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| **Charles I: government and religion** | 2 | 11-12 | Nature of the Succession and Early Reign up to 1524 | * administrative methods and legacy of Ferdinand and Isabella
* nature and extent of Charles’ inheritance
* personality, upbringing and experience of Charles
* reliance on foreigners and relations with the Spanish nobility
* Adrian of Utrecht
* priorities by 1519
* Cortes of Santiago
* nature and extent of political challenges:
* relations with the Spanish nobility and towns
* causes of the Communeros and Germania revolts (1519–1524)
* Charles’ methods in dealing with revolts and opposition
 | * *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella 1474-1516*, Woodward
* *Spain 1474-1700*, Pendrill
* *Spain: Rise and Decline 1474-1643*, Kilsby
* *Ferdinand and Isabella: Profiles in Power*, Edwards
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| 2 | 13-14 | Development of government and monarchy | * structure of central government and local administration:
* reform of the councils
* creation of the Councils of Finance, War, Italy and the Indies
* use of *letrados*
* royal secretaries and role of Gattinara, Los Cobos and Perrenot
* governors, viceroys and cortes
* collection of *servicios*
* effect of taxation of clergy and nobility, the *sisa*
* reasons for stability after 1524
* management of finances
* management of territories abroad and reorganisation of the Netherlands
* success and failure of Charles’ rule of Spain:
* Philip’s role and actions as Regent (1540–1555)
* decisions and reasons for Charles’s abdication (1555)
 | * *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella 1474-1516*, Woodward
* *Spain 1474-1700*, Pendrill
* *Spain: Rise and Decline 1474-1643*, Kilsby
* *Ferdinand and Isabella: Profiles in Power*, Edwards
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| 3 | 15-16 | Religious conditions and the Church in Spain and its empire | * nature and extent of religious reforms and developments
* forced conversion or emigration of *mudejars*
* tolerance of *morisco* traditions
* relations with Rome
* extent and impact of the Inquisition
* persecution of Lutherans, Illuminists and Erasmians
* the Polyglot Bible
* foundation of the Jesuits and role of missionaries
* impact of the Reformation on Spanish policy
 | * *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella 1474-1516*, Woodward
* *Spain 1474-1700*, Pendrill
* *Spain: Rise and Decline 1474-1643*, Kilsby
* *Ferdinand and Isabella: Profiles in Power*, Edwards
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| **Overseas policies and the economy** | 3 | 17-18 | Foreign situation in 1469 | * aims and priorities: defence, crusade, expansion, peace or war
* similarity and differences in Castilian and Aragonese interests
* relations with Portugal, France and the Italian states
 | * *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella 1474-1516*, Woodward
* *Spain 1474-1700*, Pendrill
* *Spain: Rise and Decline 1474-1643*, Kilsby
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| 3-4 | 19-20 | Exploration, discovery and conquest | * reasons for exploration and royal patronage
* significance of Seville, access to the Atlantic and role of the Canary Islands
* shipbuilding and new technology
* competition with Portugal and treaties such as Alcacovas and Tordesillas
* role of the papacy
* nature of Spanish exploration and methods of conquest
* impact of Reconquista mentality
* role and significance of the explorers and conquistadors
* Columbus and explorations of the ‘Indies’, Caribbean, Hispaniola
* Cortes and the Conquest of Mexico (1518–1541)
* Pizarro and the Conquest of Peru (1524–1541)
* methods of rule in overseas territories, extension and consolidation: *encomienda*, regional differences, consistency
 | * *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella 1474-1516*, Woodward
* *Spain 1474-1700*, Pendrill
* *Spain: Rise and Decline 1474-1643*, Kilsby
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| 4 | 21-22 | Economic Condition of Spain 1469-1556 | * nobility, patronage, land and *senorios*
* urban groups, revolts and unrest
* condition of the peasantry, remensa, famine
* domestic trade, industry and agriculture:
* sheep farming and the mesta
* importance of Burgos
* tolls, roads and taxes
* royal ordinances
* coinage
* the *tasa*
* traditional industries
* strengths and weaknesses of Spain’s economy 1469-1556
* impact of the New World on Spanish trade and economy
* Casa de Contratacion
* importance of Seville and monopoly of trade
* navigation laws
* reputation: slavery, brutality and the ‘Black Legend’
* Council of the Indies
* mines at Potosi and effect of influx of silver bullion
 | * *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella 1474-1516*, Woodward
* *Spain 1474-1700*, Pendrill
* *Spain: Rise and Decline 1474-1643*, Kilsby
* *Ferdinand and Isabella: Profiles in Power*, Edwards
 |
| 4 | 23-24 | Nature of Spanish Foreign Policy | * continuity and change in aims, threats, methods and policy
* role of the Reconquista in the development of warfare
* development of the army, the *tercios* and role of Cordoba
* Castilian interests: the Canaries, America, N. Africa
* Aragonese interests: Cerdagne, Roussillon, Navarre, Naples, Milan
* success and failure in foreign relations and military operations in Europe and the Mediterranean (Papacy, Italian states, Ottomans, Barbary Corsairs, Portugal, France, Flanders and England):
* alliances, treaties and dynastic marriages
* impact of the fall of Granada on campaigns in N. Africa
* the Italian Wars, defence of Milan and claim to Naples
* aid to Rhodes, Malta and the military orders
* Breton wars
* recovery of Cerdagne, Roussillon and Navarre
* nature and extent of Valois rivalry: Francis I and Henry II
* role of Barbarossa
* impact on Spain of Charles’s problems as Holy Roman Emperor
* extent of Spanish achievements and failures 1469-1556
 | * *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella 1474-1516*, Woodward
* *Spain 1474-1700*, Pendrill
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|  | 5 | 25+ | Optional | Revision |  |

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