**Chapter 9 Study Guide – Spain Looks Westward**

1. Explain at least three ways that the Aztec and Spanish societies were similar and three ways that they were different from each other.

Similarities: Warlike, Devoutly religious, complex economies (trading), Explorers

Differences: Many Gods vs. One God, Languages, Geography, Human Sacrifice

1. Name and explain four factors that had the most effect on the Spanish Worldview during the late 1400s.

God: Convert as many people to Christianity as they could, share the Gospel

Gold: Become as rich as possible, build wealthy empires

Glory: The desire to become well known, famous, have your name live on forever

Geography: Spain pushes out to the west towards the Atlantic, which drove its explorative ventures

1. What did King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain believe was their religious duty?
2. To build a Spanish Christian empire
3. To make Spain dominant over Europe
4. To share the Gospel and convert as many people as possible to Catholicism
5. What were the four aspects of an “Ideal” Knight?
6. Devotion to God
7. Skills in Combat
8. Chivalry – good manners, treating people with respect, character
9. Fairness – treating everyone as equals, respecting your enemy, not cheating or being deceitful
10. What kind of negative affects did the Spanish Inquisition have on the economy of the country?

The driving out of the Jews and Muslims (who comprised the working and merchant classes, as well as a large portion of the educated elite), eliminated many jobs and job opportunities, with no people to fill the roles. Spain had an inflated noble class (Hidalgos), who were unwilling to work in any role, but did not actually hold land. Spain spent its gold reserves and ended up in a recession (downward economy).

1. What was happening in Spain during the Reconquista?

Armies of Christian knights were attempting to take Spain back from the Moors (Muslims)

1. How did Spain change during the 500 years that it was a Muslim country? What were the lasting institutions and cultural changes that happened during this time?

Spain became multicultural and was for a time, likely the most tolerant place in Europe in terms of respecting minority and religious rights. Spain developed educational institutions like universities and academies. Architecture took on a more Middle Eastern/North African theme (domes, spires, minarets). Art became more geometric and less about human subject matter.

1. How did the geographical location of Spain affect its worldview and where its adventurers explored?

Spain juts out to the west into the Atlantic Ocean. This lead them to explore to the West, which lead to them reaching the “New World” or North and South America and the Caribbean.

1. How did Muslim Spain tolerate other religions compared to the rest of Christian Europe?

Muslim Spain was tolerant of other religions. Religious minorities like Judaism and Catholicism were protected. There were specific laws put in place to protect them.

1. What does the term “La Geographia Manda” mean?

Geography is everything/Geography controls everything

1. When did Christopher Columbus discover the new world?

1492

**Vocabulary:** Be able to define the following words. Note: you will have to be able to provide the definition**. This will not be a matching question!**

Caliphate

Monotheism

Polytheism

Reconquista

Expulsion

Missionaries

Spanish Inquisition

Martyr

Mosque