

## SE:2—Reconquista—Q/A

*The primary references for the following questions are History of Spain by Frederick Ober, Greatest Nations: Spain by C.F. Horne, and H.H. Study Notes*

- 1) This Frankish king crossed the Pyrenees, invaded the Moorish realms of Abderrahman, and laid claim to the northeast coast of Spain.
- 2) St. Ferdinand, a 13th century hero who conquered many of the most important cities of Andalusia, was monarch of this kingdom.
- 3) The real name of this noble was Rodrigo Diaz, but he is better known as one of the greatest heroes of mediaeval Spain by this honorary title.
- 4) This term refers to a violent riot or massacre directed against the Jewish population and property of a city.
- 5) This legendary Frankish hero was killed at the pass of Roncevalles as he was leading a Christian army out of Moorish Spain.
- 6) After Alfonso VI of Castile retook this important city in 1085, the Moorish kings summoned the Almoravid Berbers to help them resist the Christians.
- 7) The size of the Moorish Empire in Spain reached its zenith in about 1000 A.D. under this general, who subjugated Christian territory in Spain.
- 8) After Toledo was taken by Alfonso VI of Castile, the Moorish nobles appealed to this Berber dynasty for aid against the Christians.
- 9) This 13th century king of Aragon greatly expanded his dominions to include the Balearic Islands, Valencia, and southern France.
- 10) This kingdom in the mountains of Northern Spain was founded by Pelayo, a Visigoth leader who escaped from the Moslem invasion of 711.
- 11) Abderrahman I, the last prince of the Umayyad line, and first emir of the independent Caliphate of Andalusia, made his capital in this city.

- 12) In spite of his great service to Castile, El Cid was exiled by this Castilian king, who was jealous of his conquests and influence at court.
- 13) The Almoravids ruled Moslem Spain between 1091 and 1147 but were eventually defeated by this rival Berber dynasty.
- 14) This prince, the last surviving member of the deposed Umayyad dynasty, fled to Spain and established the Cordoba Caliphate.
- 15) This city in Northern Spain was the historical capital of Castile, and the home of the legendary Christian warrior El Cid.
- 16) This famous Moorish building was the court of the Emirs of Granada, where Moslem scholars and artisans gathered round.
- 17) This crisis caused tens of thousands of Spanish Jews to convert to Christianity to avoid the persecution of angry Christians.
- 18) This king of Castile was notorious for his cruelty and licentiousness. He murdered many of his own relatives before being killed by his half-brother.
- 19) This kingdom in Northern Spain was founded in 910 when the Christian princes of Asturias established their capital in this region.
- 20)** This Spanish priest was an advisor to James I of Aragon, and is best known for compiling the first authorized collection of Canon Law for the Catholic Church.
- 21) At this battle, fought in 1212, Alfonso VIII of Castile inflicted a terrible defeat on the Moorish empire from which it never recovered.
- 22) Alfonso XI of Castile, fathered both 'Pedro the Cruel' and this illegitimate son who usurped the throne of Castile from his brother.
- 23) The treacherous murder of Joseph Pichon, a popular tax-collector, by his Jewish enemies increased the hostility between Jews and Christians in this city.
- 24) This 12th Castilian priest founded the 'Order of Preachers', a mendicant order famed for its teaching, scholarship, and opposition to heresy.