

MODERN AGES TEST

NAME _____ DATE _____

1.- Choose the right answer.

The Catholic Monarchs were:

- a) Isabel I of Castilla and Fernando II of Aragón.
- b) Isabel II of Castilla and Fernando I of Aragón.

The Catholic Monarchs became so powerful because:

- a) The Nobility took control of the army, the economy and government.
- b) They took control of the army, the economy, and the government.

The stable period during the reign of the Catholic Monarchs allowed them to:

- a) Invest in foreign exploration and expansion.
- b) Spend a lot of money in their own territories.

2.- Read and match.

1) End of the Reconquista

The Kingdom of Granada was weakened by internal disputes.

2) Power

The nobles and the Church had fewer privileges.

3) Expansion

Melilla, the Canary Islands and the Kingdom of Navarra became part of the Christian Kingdom.

The monarchy took control of the army, economy, and government.

4) Religion

Columbus travelled to the Americas.

Jews and Muslims had to leave Spain.

The Catholic Monarchs made alliances with other European nations.

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3.- Which monarchs do the sentences refer to? Write **C** for Carlos I or **F** for Felipe II.

He established the Royal Court in Madrid.

He won the Battle of Lepanto.

He conquered Portugal.

He inherited Spain and its territories from his grandparents, the Catholic Monarchs.

His father gave him Spain and the Netherlands.

4.- Decide if the troubles below were economic (E), social (S) or political (P).

- a) Spain was involved in expensive wars.
- b) Crops did not grow, and people died of hunger.
- c) Validos became very powerful.
- d) Many people died in Spain's wars.
- e) Kings spent lots of money on armies and administration.
- f) Pirates took gold and silver from Spanish ships.
- g) Moriscos were expelled from Spain and separated from their families.
- h) People emigrated to the Americas.

5.- Number the events in order.

- Two royal families wanted to rule Spain: the French Bourbons and the Austrian Habsburgs.

- There was a European war.

- Carlos II had no children and so no heir.

- The Bourbons replaced the Habsburgs.

- There was a civil war.

- The Treaty of Utrecht was signed and ended the war.

- Felipe V was recognised as king of Spain.

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6.- Put the Spanish Monarchs in order and say whether they belong to the HABSBURG DYNASTY or to BOURBON DYNASTY.



Felipe II

Felipe V

Carlos III

Carlos I

Felipe IV

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Carlos IV

Fernando VI

Carlos II

Catholic Monarchs

Felipe III

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7.- Which King do you think did the most to improve life in Spain and why?

8.- Answer these questions.

1) What was the Renaissance?

- a) The invention of a new language similar to Spanish.
- b) The name of a painting.
- c) A European cultural movement.

2) Which countries' ideals was the Renaissance based on?

a) Ancient Greece and Rome. **b)** Italy and Portugal. **c)** The Americas and countries in Asia.

3) How did Felipe II contribute to Renaissance?

- a) By painting "El Entierro del Conde de Orgaz"
- b) By writing "Gramática Castellana".
- c) By ordering the construction of "El Escorial"

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9.- Who were these people from the Baroque period? Match and answer the question below.

a) novelist

Tirso de Molina

b) Playwright

Bartolomé Esteban Murillo

c) Poet

Maria de Zayas

d) Painter

Francisco de Quevedo

Pedro Calderón de la Barca

Miguel de Cervantes

Luis de Góngora

Diego Velazquez

10.- Use the words and names given to label the pictures. You can repeat words.



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