

2. Organisation of the Catholic monarchs (U11)



Ferdinand II i Isabela with their subjects (source: wikipedia)

1. Match each concept with its definition

Viceroy

insaculación

Holy Brotherhood

Diputaciones

Fueros

Pactismo

Corregidores

Cortes

	Assembly composed of the three estates (clergy, nobility and bourgeoisie) that granted subsidies to the king, presented requests to the king and approved laws.
	Specific laws that governed each kingdom.
	Represented the king in his absence.
	Formed by representatives of each estate (nobility, clergy, ordinary people). Enforced decisions of the Cortes, defended the fueros, collected taxes and had their own civil servants, troops and tax collectors.
	The king agrees to negotiate the laws and taxes with the three estates and agrees to respect their rights.
	A voting system for municipal posts in town halls in which the king reserved the right of candidate approval and in which the name of the candidates was written on a paper and put in a bag.
	Royal civil servants that controlled the municipalities.
	Professional army with hired soldiers that granted the order in the countryside and pursued criminals.

2. Religious Uniformity. Order the events

Muslims in Granada were forced to be baptised as Christians (called <i>Moriscos</i> henceforth).
Jews were forced to convert to Christianity. These new Christians were called <i>Conversos</i> .
Capitulations of Granada , in which the monarchs promise to guarantee the customs and religion of Muslims.
Establishment of the Spanish Inquisition

1478		
1491		
1492		
1502		