Objectives
As you teach this section, keep students focused on the following objectives to help them answer the Section Focus Question and master core content.
- Describe the empire that Charles V inherited.
- Analyze how Spanish power increased under Philip II.
- Explain how the arts flourished during Spain's golden age.

Prepare to Read
Build Background Knowledge
Ask students to predict how the trading empires built by European nations in Asia, Africa, and the Americas affected Europe's monarchs. Ask them to predict what European monarchs might do with their increased wealth.

Set a Purpose
- Witness History: Read the selection aloud or play the audio.

Preview
- Have students preview the Section Objectives and the list of Terms, People, and Places.
- Have students use the Reading Strategy: Compare and Contrast worksheet.

Special Focus
- Have students use the Reading Strategy: Contrast worksheet and record details that support the main ideas in this section. This example will help you get started.

Reading Skill: Identify Main Ideas and Supporting Details
As you read about how Philip II extended Spanish power, create an outline to record details that support the main ideas in this section. This example will help you get started.

Vocabulary Builder

Spanish Power Grows

By the 1500s, Spain had shaken off its feudal past and emerged as the first modern European power. Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand had unified the country, enforced religious unity, and commanded the Spanish conquest of the Americas.

Charles V Inherits Two Crowns
In 1516, Ferdinand and Isabella's grandson, Charles I, became king of Spain, and thereby ruler of the Spanish colonies in the Americas as well.

Ruling the Hapsburg Empire
When his other grandfather died in 1519, Charles I also became heir to the sprawling Hapsburg empire, which included the Holy Roman Empire and the Netherlands. As ruler of this empire, Charles took the name Charles V. Historians now usually refer to him by this title.

Ruling two empires involved Charles in constant warfare. As a devout Catholic, he fought to suppress Protestantism in the German states. After years of religious conflict, however, Charles was forced to allow the German princes to choose their own religion.

Charles also faced the Muslim Ottoman empire, which was based in Turkey but stretched across the Balkans. Under Suleiman, Ottoman forces advanced across central Europe to the walls surrounding Vienna, Austria. Although Austria held firm during the siege, the Ottomans occupied much of Hungary following their crushing victory at the Battle of Mohacs. Ottoman naval forces also continued to challenge Spanish power in the Mediterranean.

Terms, People, and Places
- Hapsburg empire
- divine right
- Philip II
- Miguel de Cervantes
- armada

Note Taking
- Reading Skill: Identify Main Ideas and Supporting Details

Focus
- Point out the Section Focus Question and write it on the board. Tell students to refer to this question as they read. (Answer appears with Section 1 Assessment answers.)

Objectives
- Describe the empire that Charles V inherited.
- Analyze how Spanish power increased under Philip II.
- Explain how the arts flourished during Spain's golden age.

Preview
- Have students preview the Section Objectives and the list of Terms, People, and Places.
- Have students use the Reading Strategy: Compare and Contrast worksheet.

Use the information below and the following resources to teach the high-use word from this section.

High-Use Word:
Cumbersome, p. 143

Definition and Sample Sentence
- adj. hard to handle because of size, weight, or many parts
- The refrigerator was extremely cumbersome to move upstairs into a second-floor apartment.
Charles V Abdicates  The Hapsburg empire proved to be too scattered and cumbersome for any one person to rule effectively. Exhausted and disillusioned, Charles V gave up his titles and entered a monastery in 1556. He divided his empire, leaving the Hapsburg lands in central Europe to his brother Ferdinand, who became Holy Roman emperor. He gave Spain, the Netherlands, some southern Italian states, and Spain’s overseas empire to his 9-year-old son Philip, who became Philip II.

Checkpoint  Why did Charles V divide the Hapsburg Empire?

Philip II Solidifies Power  During his 42-year reign, Philip II expanded Spanish influence, strengthened the Catholic Church, and made his own power absolute. Thanks in part to silver from Spanish colonies in the Americas, he made Spain the foremost power in Europe.

Centralizing Power  Like his father, Philip II was hard working, devout, and ambitious. Unlike many other monarchs, Philip devoted most of his time to government work. He seldom hunted, never jousted, and lived as simply as a monk. The King’s isolated, somber palace outside Madrid, known as the Escorial (es kohr YAHL), reflected his character. It served as a church, a residence, and a tomb for the royal family.

Vocabulary Builder  cumbersome—(KUM bur sum) adj. hard to handle because of size, weight, or many parts

Charles V Abdicates
- The Hapsburg empire proved too scattered and cumbersome for any one person to rule effectively.
- Charles V divided his empire, leaving central Europe to his brother Ferdinand, who became Holy Roman emperor.
- Spain, the Netherlands, some southern Italian states, and海外帝国 to his 9-year-old son Philip, who became Philip II.

Philip II Solidifies Power
- During his 42-year reign, Philip II expanded Spanish influence, strengthened the Catholic Church, and made his own power absolute.
- Thanks in part to silver from Spanish colonies in the Americas, he made Spain the foremost power in Europe.

Centralizing Power
- Like his father, Philip II was hard working, devout, and ambitious. He devoted most of his time to government work.
- His isolated, somber palace outside Madrid, known as the Escorial, reflected his character.
- It served as a church, a residence, and a tomb for the royal family.

Checkpoint
- Why did Charles V divide the Hapsburg Empire?

Charles V Abdicates
- The Hapsburg empire proved too scattered and cumbersome for any one person to rule effectively.
- Charles V divided his empire, leaving central Europe to his brother Ferdinand, who became Holy Roman emperor.
- Spain, the Netherlands, some southern Italian states, and overseas empire to his 9-year-old son Philip, who became Philip II.

Philip II Solidifies Power
- During his 42-year reign, Philip II expanded Spanish influence, strengthened the Catholic Church, and made his own power absolute.
- Thanks in part to silver from Spanish colonies in the Americas, he made Spain the foremost power in Europe.

Centralizing Power
- Like his father, Philip II was hard working, devout, and ambitious. He devoted most of his time to government work.
- His isolated, somber palace outside Madrid, known as the Escorial, reflected his character.
- It served as a church, a residence, and a tomb for the royal family.

Checkpoint
- Why did Charles V divide the Hapsburg Empire?

Charles V Abdicates
- The Hapsburg empire proved too scattered and cumbersome for any one person to rule effectively.
- Charles V divided his empire, leaving central Europe to his brother Ferdinand, who became Holy Roman emperor.
- Spain, the Netherlands, some southern Italian states, and overseas empire to his 9-year-old son Philip, who became Philip II.

Philip II Solidifies Power
- During his 42-year reign, Philip II expanded Spanish influence, strengthened the Catholic Church, and made his own power absolute.
- Thanks in part to silver from Spanish colonies in the Americas, he made Spain the foremost power in Europe.

Centralizing Power
- Like his father, Philip II was hard working, devout, and ambitious. He devoted most of his time to government work.
- His isolated, somber palace outside Madrid, known as the Escorial, reflected his character.
- It served as a church, a residence, and a tomb for the royal family.

Checkpoint
- Why did Charles V divide the Hapsburg Empire?

Charles V Abdicates
- The Hapsburg empire proved too scattered and cumbersome for any one person to rule effectively.
- Charles V divided his empire, leaving central Europe to his brother Ferdinand, who became Holy Roman emperor.
- Spain, the Netherlands, some southern Italian states, and overseas empire to his 9-year-old son Philip, who became Philip II.

Philip II Solidifies Power
- During his 42-year reign, Philip II expanded Spanish influence, strengthened the Catholic Church, and made his own power absolute.
- Thanks in part to silver from Spanish colonies in the Americas, he made Spain the foremost power in Europe.

Centralizing Power
- Like his father, Philip II was hard working, devout, and ambitious. He devoted most of his time to government work.
- His isolated, somber palace outside Madrid, known as the Escorial, reflected his character.
- It served as a church, a residence, and a tomb for the royal family.

Checkpoint
- Why did Charles V divide the Hapsburg Empire?

Charles V Abdicates
- The Hapsburg empire proved too scattered and cumbersome for any one person to rule effectively.
- Charles V divided his empire, leaving central Europe to his brother Ferdinand, who became Holy Roman emperor.
- Spain, the Netherlands, some southern Italian states, and overseas empire to his 9-year-old son Philip, who became Philip II.

Philip II Solidifies Power
- During his 42-year reign, Philip II expanded Spanish influence, strengthened the Catholic Church, and made his own power absolute.
- Thanks in part to silver from Spanish colonies in the Americas, he made Spain the foremost power in Europe.

Centralizing Power
- Like his father, Philip II was hard working, devout, and ambitious. He devoted most of his time to government work.
- His isolated, somber palace outside Madrid, known as the Escorial, reflected his character.
- It served as a church, a residence, and a tomb for the royal family.

Checkpoint
- Why did Charles V divide the Hapsburg Empire?

Charles V Abdicates
- The Hapsburg empire proved too scattered and cumbersome for any one person to rule effectively.
- Charles V divided his empire, leaving central Europe to his brother Ferdinand, who became Holy Roman emperor.
- Spain, the Netherlands, some southern Italian states, and overseas empire to his 9-year-old son Philip, who became Philip II.

Philip II Solidifies Power
- During his 42-year reign, Philip II expanded Spanish influence, strengthened the Catholic Church, and made his own power absolute.
- Thanks in part to silver from Spanish colonies in the Americas, he made Spain the foremost power in Europe.

Centralizing Power
- Like his father, Philip II was hard working, devout, and ambitious. He devoted most of his time to government work.
- His isolated, somber palace outside Madrid, known as the Escorial, reflected his character.
- It served as a church, a residence, and a tomb for the royal family.

Checkpoint
- Why did Charles V divide the Hapsburg Empire?

Charles V Abdicates
- The Hapsburg empire proved too scattered and cumbersome for any one person to rule effectively.
- Charles V divided his empire, leaving central Europe to his brother Ferdinand, who became Holy Roman emperor.
- Spain, the Netherlands, some southern Italian states, and overseas empire to his 9-year-old son Philip, who became Philip II.

Philip II Solidifies Power
- During his 42-year reign, Philip II expanded Spanish influence, strengthened the Catholic Church, and made his own power absolute.
- Thanks in part to silver from Spanish colonies in the Americas, he made Spain the foremost power in Europe.

Centralizing Power
- Like his father, Philip II was hard working, devout, and ambitious. He devoted most of his time to government work.
- His isolated, somber palace outside Madrid, known as the Escorial, reflected his character.
- It served as a church, a residence, and a tomb for the royal family.

Checkpoint
- Why did Charles V divide the Hapsburg Empire?

Charles V Abdicates
- The Hapsburg empire proved too scattered and cumbersome for any one person to rule effectively.
- Charles V divided his empire, leaving central Europe to his brother Ferdinand, who became Holy Roman emperor.
- Spain, the Netherlands, some southern Italian states, and overseas empire to his 9-year-old son Philip, who became Philip II.

Philip II Solidifies Power
- During his 42-year reign, Philip II expanded Spanish influence, strengthened the Catholic Church, and made his own power absolute.
- Thanks in part to silver from Spanish colonies in the Americas, he made Spain the foremost power in Europe.

Centralizing Power
- Like his father, Philip II was hard working, devout, and ambitious. He devoted most of his time to government work.
- His isolated, somber palace outside Madrid, known as the Escorial, reflected his character.
- It served as a church, a residence, and a tomb for the royal family.

Checkpoint
- Why did Charles V divide the Hapsburg Empire?

Charles V Abdicates
- The Hapsburg empire proved too scattered and cumbersome for any one person to rule effectively.
- Charles V divided his empire, leaving central Europe to his brother Ferdinand, who became Holy Roman emperor.
- Spain, the Netherlands, some southern Italian states, and overseas empire to his 9-year-old son Philip, who became Philip II.

Philip II Solidifies Power
- During his 42-year reign, Philip II expanded Spanish influence, strengthened the Catholic Church, and made his own power absolute.
- Thanks in part to silver from Spanish colonies in the Americas, he made Spain the foremost power in Europe.

Centralizing Power
- Like his father, Philip II was hard working, devout, and ambitious. He devoted most of his time to government work.
- His isolated, somber palace outside Madrid, known as the Escorial, reflected his character.
- It served as a church, a residence, and a tomb for the royal family.

Checkpoint
- Why did Charles V divide the Hapsburg Empire?

Charles V Abdicates
- The Hapsburg empire proved too scattered and cumbersome for any one person to rule effectively.
- Charles V divided his empire, leaving central Europe to his brother Ferdinand, who became Holy Roman emperor.
- Spain, the Netherlands, some southern Italian states, and overseas empire to his 9-year-old son Philip, who became Philip II.

Philip II Solidifies Power
- During his 42-year reign, Philip II expanded Spanish influence, strengthened the Catholic Church, and made his own power absolute.
- Thanks in part to silver from Spanish colonies in the Americas, he made Spain the foremost power in Europe.

Centralizing Power
- Like his father, Philip II was hard working, devout, and ambitious. He devoted most of his time to government work.
- His isolated, somber palace outside Madrid, known as the Escorial, reflected his character.
- It served as a church, a residence, and a tomb for the royal family.

Checkpoint
- Why did Charles V divide the Hapsburg Empire?
Philip II Solidifies Power

Instruct

■ Introduce: Key Terms Ask students to find the key terms absolute monarch and divine right (in blue) in the text and explain their meanings.

Ask What groups might resist an absolute monarch? (Sample: feudal lords, religious officials, a parliament or legislative body, ministers) Discuss how belief in divine right might affect how a monarch governed.

■ Teach Trace the rise and decline of Spain’s power. Ask What was Philip’s main military victory? (defeat of the Ottoman fleet) What were his two major defeats? (loss of the northern provinces of the Netherlands and the defeat of the Spanish Armada) Discuss whether he was more successful overall than his father had been. Ask How did Spain’s colonies in the Americas lead to its economic decline? (Riches from the colonies led to neglect of farming and commerce and soaring inflation. Also, the government taxed and weakened the middle class.)

■ Analyzing the Visuals Have groups of students examine and discuss the Infographic on this page. Ask groups to list the strengths and weaknesses of each strategy Philip II used to solidify power. Then use the Numbered Heads strategy (TE, p. T23) to have groups share their responses with the class.

Independent Practice

Ask students to write a paragraph explaining why the defeat of the Spanish Armada was such an important event of the period.

Monitor Progress

As students create their outlines, circulate to make sure they identify the main events of Philip’s rule. For a completed version of the outline, see Note Taking Transparencies, 128

Answers

Thinking Critically

1. They could cement alliances, prevent war, and bring wealth, land, or power.

2. They provided great wealth that helped to finance Spain’s wars in Europe, but this wealth also caused inflation and undermined Spain’s economic strength.

History Background

The Divine Right of Europe’s Monarchs

Since the Middle Ages, Europe’s monarchs had struggled to assert power over feudal lords. Some early monarchs were elected, but over time Europe’s royal families retained power by making monarchy hereditary—passed down within families. They also developed an ideology to support their claims to absolute power. It reached its height in the 1600s when Jacques-Bénigne Bossuet, a French bishop who advised Louis XIV, formulated the concept of the divine right of kings. Bossuet argued that monarchs were chosen by God and therefore should be obeyed absolutely. This idea allowed European kings and queens to bring all aspects of government, trade, and religion under their rule.
the Catholic Reformation and turn back the rising Protestant tide in Europe. Within his empire, Philip enforced religious unity, turning the Inquisition against Protestants and other people thought to be heretics.

Battles in the Mediterranean and the Netherlands: Philip fought many wars as he attempted to advance Spanish Catholic power. In the Mediterranean, the Ottoman empire continued to pose a threat to European control of the region. At the Battle of Lepanto in 1571, Spain and its Italian allies soundly defeated an Ottoman fleet off the coast of Greece. Although the Ottoman Empire would remain a major power in the Mediterranean region for three more centuries, Christians still hailed the battle as a great victory and a demonstration of Spain's power.

During the last half of his reign, Philip rebelled rebelle in the Netherlands. At the time, the region included 17 provinces that are today Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg. It was the most important part of Philip's empire. Protestants in the region resisted Philip's efforts to crush their faith. Protestants and Catholics alike opposed high taxes and autocratic Spanish rule, which threatened local traditions of self-government.

In the 1580s, revolt against the Inquisition sparked a general uprising in the Netherlands. Staggering fighting raged for decades. In 1588, the northern, largely Protestant provinces declared their independence from Spain and became known as the Dutch Netherlands. They did not gain official recognition, however, until 1648. The southern, mostly Catholic provinces of the Netherlands remained part of the Spanish Empire.

The Spanish Armada Against England by the 1580s, Philip saw England's Queen Elizabeth I as his chief Protestant enemy. First secretly, then openly, Elizabeth had supported the Dutch against Spain. She encouraged English captains such as Francis Drake, known as sea dogs, to plunder Spanish treasure ships and loot Spanish cities in the New World.

To end English attacks and subdue the Dutch, Philip prepared a huge armada, or fleet, to carry a Spanish invasion force to England. In 1588, the Spanish Armada sailed with more than 130 ships, 20,000 men, and 2,400 pieces of artillery. The Spaniards were confident of victory. "When we meet the English," predicted one Spanish commander, "God will surely arrange matters so that we can grapple and board them, either by sending some strange freak of weather or, more likely, just by depriving the English of their wits."

This prediction did not come to pass. In the English Channel, lumbering Spanish ships were outmaneuvered by the lighter, faster English ships. Strong winds favored the English, scattering the Armada. After further disasters at sea, the tattered remnants limped home in defeat.

An Empire Declines The defeat of the Armada marked the beginning of the end of Spanish power. Throughout the 1600s, Spain's strength and prosperity decreased. One reason for this decline was that Philip II's successors ruled far less ably than he had.

Spain's Golden Age

Instruct

- Introduce Display Color Transparency 97: Spanish Tapestry. Ask students what sort of scene is shown and what it says about the Siglo de oro. Ask who might have commissioned the tapestry, given the enormous labor and cost.

- Color Transparencies 97

Teach Ask What were the key themes of Siglo de oro painters and writers? (religion, nobles, royalty) How did the writer Cervantes chronicle the end of feudalism? (He satirized chivalry and those who pursued it.)

- Analyzing the Visuals Direct students to the El Greco painting on the next page. Ask How do El Greco's themes, atmosphere, and artistry reflect the age of Philip II? (They are both intensely religious, somber, exquisitely precise.)

Independent Practice

Have students research a Siglo de oro painter or writer and write a letter to a Spanish king praising that person's work and recommending that the king provide the artist with royal support. Have students read their letters to the class.

Monitor Progress

Check Reading and Note Taking Study Guide entries for student understanding.

Gifted and Talented

Scholars have studied the defeat of the Spanish Armada extensively. According to one scholar, a newly found letter reveals that the Ottomans, at England's request, kept much of Spain's fleet busy in the Mediterranean. Another scholar, analyzing evidence found on Spanish ships, argues that the Spanish carried shot that did not fit their cannons. Others say Spanish ships were built for traditional naval battles, involving grappling and boarding. Now, lighter, faster English ships avoided boarding while shooting with longer-range guns. Have students research and write an essay taking a position on the reasons for the defeat of the Armada and illustrate their essay with maps and diagrams. Then conduct a debate on the subject.
Assess and Reteach

Assess Progress

■ Have students complete the Section Assessment.
■ Administer the Section Quiz.
■ Teaching Resources, Unit 1, p. 63
■ To further assess student understanding, use Progress Monitoring Transparencies, 67

Reteach

If students need more instruction, have them read the section summary.
Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 65
Adapted Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 65
Spanish Reading and Note Taking Study Guide, p. 65

Extend

Have students choose two non-European countries that have a history of rule by monarchs. Have them research their countries’ histories and write an essay addressing whether the monarch in each country claimed a divine right to rule or the backing of a god or gods.

Answers

advancing Catholicism and increasing Spain’s power

Caption

Sample: A church tower points to the sky; a heavenly light bathes the city.

Note Taking

1. Reading Skill: Identify Main Ideas and Supporting Details Use your completed outline to answer the Focus Question: How did Philip II extend Spain’s power and help establish a golden age?

Section 1 Assessment

1. Sentences should reflect an understanding of each term, person, or place listed at the beginning of the section.
2. Philip II asserted absolute power, waged war, and supported the arts, all to extend Spain’s power and prestige.
3. Both sought to ensure absolute power and strengthen Catholicism, but Philip was more determined and successful.

Comprehension and Critical Thinking

1. Terms, People, and Places
2. Reading Skill: Identify Main Ideas and Supporting Details Use your completed outline to answer the Focus Question: How did Philip II extend Spain’s power and help establish a golden age?

Progress Monitoring Online

For: Self-quiz with vocabulary practice
Web Code: nba-1611

Writing About History

Quick Write: Generate Arguments Choose a topic from this section that could be the subject of a persuasive essay—for example, whether England was really a threat to Spain. Then write two thesis statements, one arguing each side of your topic. Make sure that the argument clearly explains opposite or differing opinions on the topic.

For additional assessment, have students access Progress Monitoring Online at Web Code nba-1611.
shouting in a loud voice: “Fly not, cowards and vile caitiffs; one knight were giants that he neither heard his squire’s shouts nor did he notice going to attack giants, but windmills. But so convinced was he that they heeding the cries of his squire, Sancho, who warned him that he was not adventures. Those are giants, and if you are afraid, turn aside and pray when they are whirled around by the wind turn the millstone.”

windmills, and those things that seem to be armed are their sails, which some of them have them well-nigh1 two leagues in length.”

It is clear,” replied Don Quixote, “that you are not experienced in war.” . . .”

“Those you see over there,” replied his master, “with the long arms; some of them have them well-nigh two leagues in length.”

“Take care, sir,” cried Sancho. “Those over there are not giants but windmills, and those things that seem to be armed are their sails, which when they are whirled around by the wind turn the millstone.”

“It is clear,” replied Don Quixote, “that you are not experienced in adventures. Those are giants, and if you are afraid, turn aside and pray whilst I enter into fierce and unequal battle with them.”

Uttering these words, he clapped spurs to Rocinante, his steed, without heeding the cries of his squire, Sancho, who warned him that he was not going to attack giants, but windmills. But so overcome was he that they were giants that he neither heard his squire’s shouts nor did he notice what they were, though he was very near them. Instead, he rushed on, shouting in a loud voice: “Fly not, cowards and vile caitiffs; one knight alone attacks you!” At that moment a slight breeze arose and the great sails began to move . . .

He ran his lance into the sail, but the wind twisted it with such violence that it blunted the lance in pieces and dragged both rider and horse after it, rolling them over and over on the ground, sorely damaged.

History Background

Miguel de Cervantes As a young man, Cervantes fought in the battle at Lepanto; he was shot three times, his left hand permanently crippled. Returning from war, he was enslaved by Algerian pirates for five years. Although he returned a war hero, he was quickly forgotten. He wrote perhaps thirty unsuccessful plays. He fought in the battle at Lepanto; he was shot three times, his left hand permanently crippled. Returning from war, he was enslaved by Algerian pirates for five years. Although he returned a war hero, he was quickly forgotten. He wrote perhaps thirty unsuccessful plays. Returning from war, he was enslaved by Algerian pirates for five years. Although he returned a war hero, he was quickly forgotten. He wrote perhaps thirty unsuccessful plays. Returning from war, he was enslaved by Algerian pirates for five years. Although he returned a war hero, he was quickly forgotten. He wrote perhaps thirty unsuccessful plays. Returning from war, he was enslaved by Algerian pirates for five years. Although he returned a war hero, he was quickly forgotten. He wrote perhaps thirty unsuccessful plays. Returning from war, he was enslaved by Algerian pirates for five years. Although he returned a war hero, he was quickly forgotten. He wrote perhaps thirty unsuccessful plays. Turning these words, he clapped spurs to Rocinante, his steed, without heeding the cries of his squire, Sancho, who warned him that he was not going to attack giants, but windmills. But so overcome was he that they were giants that he neither heard his squire’s shouts nor did he notice what they were, though he was very near them. Instead, he rushed on, shouting in a loud voice: “Fly not, cowards and vile caitiffs; one knight alone attacks you!” At that moment a slight breeze arose and the great sails began to move . . .

He ran his lance into the sail, but the wind twisted it with such violence that it blunted the lance in pieces and dragged both rider and horse after it, rolling them over and over on the ground, sorely damaged.

Thinking Critically

1. Synthesize Information What values of chivalry motivate Don Quixote’s attack on the windmills?
2. Analyze Literature How does Cervantes show both sides of Don Quixote—the noble and the foolish—in this excerpt?