# Unit Y206: Spain 1659-1556

Note: Based on 2x 50 minute lessons per week

Terms based on 6 term year.

| **Key Topic** | **Term** | **Week Number** | **Indicative Content** | **Extended Content** | **Resources** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Isabella and Ferdinand: government** | 1 | 1-2 | The situation in Spain in 1469 and campaign to secure the throne by 1479 | * nature of the kingdoms of the Iberian peninsula: political, cultural and linguistic differences * the rule of Henry IV (1454-74) in Castile: belief in royal absolutism and the *partidas*, peripatetic council, law and order, role of grandee families such as the Mendozas, reasons for civil war * the rule of John II (1458-79) in Aragon: federation of kingdoms of Aragon, Catalonia and Valencia, reasons for civil war * marriage of Ferdinand and Isabella (1469) * role of Joanna ‘la Beltraneja’ * nature of civil war in Castile and wars of succession 1475-79: * role of the Castilian grandees and bishops, Marquis of Villena and Archbishop Carrillo * towns and cities such as Toledo, Seville and Burgos * *hidalgos* * Cortes of Madrigal and formation of the Santa Hermandad | * *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella 1474-1516*, Woodward * *Spain 1474-1700*, Pendrill * *Spain: Rise and Decline 1474-1643*, Kilsby * *Ferdinand and Isabella: Profiles in Power*, Edwards |

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|  |  |  |  | * war with Portugal and the Treaty of Alcacovas * significance of the Battles of Toro and Olmedo * military leadership of Ferdinand * Concord of Segovia * nature of civil war in Aragon and succession (1469-79): * rivalry between towns and nobles * exploitation of France over Cerdagne, Roussillon and Navarre * Fall of Barcelona (1472) * the peasantry |  |
|  | 1 | 3-4 | Restoration of Royal Authority | * seriousness of the condition of royal finances and the Castilian nobility * methods of dealing with the Castilian nobility: * role of the Cortes of Toledo (1480) * destruction of unlicensed castles and fines * control of the military orders of Santiago, Calatrava and Alcantara * use of the Santa Hermandad * concessions: patents, land grants, rights of inheritance, appointments to high office, assessment and collection of *alcabala* * development of tax collection and sources of revenue: * use of *mercedes* and tax audits * use of the *alcabala, Hermandad, cortes* and Church * dealing with corruption and avoidance * impact of war on expenditure * *asientos* and *juros* * development of law and justice:   involvement of Isabella  *audiencias*, and *alcaldes*  effectiveness and enforcement   * central government, administration and the towns: * personal rule and *pragmatica* * conciliar administration * use of *letrados, regidores* and *corregidores* * role and impact of the cortes * Aragonese *fueros*, constitutions, *Justiciar* and *Disputacion* | * *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella 1474-1516*, Woodward * *Spain 1474-1700*, Pendrill * *Spain: Rise and Decline 1474-1643*, Kilsby * *Ferdinand and Isabella: Profiles in Power*, Edwards |
|  |  | Nature of Government | * continuity and change within Castile and Aragon * similarities and differences in the rule of Castile and Aragon in terms of: * administrative methods * control of the nobility and towns * law and order * finances, trade and economy * customs barriers * involvement in war and the Reconquista * extent of unification and stability * aims, methods and impact of the Reconquista and Fall of Granada * strengths and limitations of the Crown | * *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella 1474-1516*, Woodward * *Spain 1474-1700*, Pendrill * *Spain: Rise and Decline 1474-1643*, Kilsby * *Ferdinand and Isabella: Profiles in Power*, Edwards |
| 1 | 5-6 | Power of the Monarchs | * expressions and images of power: contemporary chroniclers, coin minted and title ‘Catholic Monarchs’ * international perceptions of ‘Spain’ and ‘unification’ * court rituals, ambassadors, patronage and culture as propaganda * Renaissance concepts of power and extent to which they represented ‘New Monarchy’ * success and failure as Spanish monarchs * impact of exploration, discovery, war and faith on reputation * Ferdinand’s rule after Isabella’s death: * succession disputes (Philip of Burgundy, Joanna ‘the Mad’) * role of the army and subduing of Medina Sidonia, Villena and Priego * role of Cisneros in regency * royal secretaries and noble families (Mendoza, Enriquez, Velascos) * marriage to Germaine de Foix * impact of foreign policy * the situation in 1516 | * *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella 1474-1516*, Woodward * *Spain 1474-1700*, Pendrill * *Spain: Rise and Decline 1474-1643*, Kilsby * *Ferdinand and Isabella: Profiles in Power*, Edwards |
| **Isabella and Ferdinand: religion** | 1-2 | 7-8 | Religious condition of Spain and development of the Spanish Church | * Religious conditions: * condition of the regular clergy, laxity, education * role and influence of the Observant Franciscans * legacy of the pogrom of 1391 * *convivencia*: Jews, *moriscos, conversos, mudejar* and *mozarab* * Catholic traditions and regional practices * role of cathedrals, monasteries and universities * Religious reforms: * aims and methods * the papacy and clerical appointments * monastic reform * nature of medieval inquisition, definitions of heresy and reasons for implementation * influence of the Dominicans on religious practice, policy and reform * role of Torquemada, Talavera and Cisneros * process, extent and impact of the Spanish Inquisition * expulsion of the Jews (1492) and its impact * success, failure and consistency of religious policies * religious conditions and impact of policies by 1516 | * *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella 1474-1516*, Woodward * *Spain 1474-1700*, Pendrill * *Spain: Rise and Decline 1474-1643*, Kilsby * *Ferdinand and Isabella: Profiles in Power*, Edwards |
| 2 | 9 | The role of Ferdinand and Isabella in shaping religious policy | * the monarchs’ religious aims and beliefs * Isabella’s personal piety and religious patronage * relations with Rome and the papacy, role of Alexander VI * appointments to the Inquisition and church hierarchy * title ‘The Catholic Kings’ | * *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella 1474-1516*, Woodward * *Spain 1474-1700*, Pendrill * *Spain: Rise and Decline 1474-1643*, Kilsby * *Ferdinand and Isabella: Profiles in Power*, Edwards |
| 2 | 10 | Religion, faith and politics | * the tradition of Reconquista and crusading ideals * the *cruzada* * the fall of Granada (1492) and its significance * treatment of the *moriscos* and *conversos* * revolt of Granada (1499) * the *mudejars* in Aragon * similarities and differences in reform, policy and practice between Castile and Aragon | * *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella 1474-1516*, Woodward * *Spain 1474-1700*, Pendrill * *Spain: Rise and Decline 1474-1643*, Kilsby * *Ferdinand and Isabella: Profiles in Power*, Edwards |
| **Charles I: government and religion** | 2 | 11-12 | Nature of the Succession and Early Reign up to 1524 | * administrative methods and legacy of Ferdinand and Isabella * nature and extent of Charles’ inheritance * personality, upbringing and experience of Charles * reliance on foreigners and relations with the Spanish nobility * Adrian of Utrecht * priorities by 1519 * Cortes of Santiago * nature and extent of political challenges: * relations with the Spanish nobility and towns * causes of the Communeros and Germania revolts (1519–1524) * Charles’ methods in dealing with revolts and opposition | * *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella 1474-1516*, Woodward * *Spain 1474-1700*, Pendrill * *Spain: Rise and Decline 1474-1643*, Kilsby * *Ferdinand and Isabella: Profiles in Power*, Edwards |
| 2 | 13-14 | Development of government and monarchy | * structure of central government and local administration: * reform of the councils * creation of the Councils of Finance, War, Italy and the Indies * use of *letrados* * royal secretaries and role of Gattinara, Los Cobos and Perrenot * governors, viceroys and cortes * collection of *servicios* * effect of taxation of clergy and nobility, the *sisa* * reasons for stability after 1524 * management of finances * management of territories abroad and reorganisation of the Netherlands * success and failure of Charles’ rule of Spain: * Philip’s role and actions as Regent (1540–1555) * decisions and reasons for Charles’s abdication (1555) | * *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella 1474-1516*, Woodward * *Spain 1474-1700*, Pendrill * *Spain: Rise and Decline 1474-1643*, Kilsby * *Ferdinand and Isabella: Profiles in Power*, Edwards |
| 3 | 15-16 | Religious conditions and the Church in Spain and its empire | * nature and extent of religious reforms and developments * forced conversion or emigration of *mudejars* * tolerance of *morisco* traditions * relations with Rome * extent and impact of the Inquisition * persecution of Lutherans, Illuminists and Erasmians * the Polyglot Bible * foundation of the Jesuits and role of missionaries * impact of the Reformation on Spanish policy | * *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella 1474-1516*, Woodward * *Spain 1474-1700*, Pendrill * *Spain: Rise and Decline 1474-1643*, Kilsby * *Ferdinand and Isabella: Profiles in Power*, Edwards |
| **Overseas policies and the economy** | 3 | 17-18 | Foreign situation in 1469 | * aims and priorities: defence, crusade, expansion, peace or war * similarity and differences in Castilian and Aragonese interests * relations with Portugal, France and the Italian states | * *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella 1474-1516*, Woodward * *Spain 1474-1700*, Pendrill * *Spain: Rise and Decline 1474-1643*, Kilsby * *Ferdinand and Isabella: Profiles in Power*, Edwards |
| 3-4 | 19-20 | Exploration, discovery and conquest | * reasons for exploration and royal patronage * significance of Seville, access to the Atlantic and role of the Canary Islands * shipbuilding and new technology * competition with Portugal and treaties such as Alcacovas and Tordesillas * role of the papacy * nature of Spanish exploration and methods of conquest * impact of Reconquista mentality * role and significance of the explorers and conquistadors * Columbus and explorations of the ‘Indies’, Caribbean, Hispaniola * Cortes and the Conquest of Mexico (1518–1541) * Pizarro and the Conquest of Peru (1524–1541) * methods of rule in overseas territories, extension and consolidation: *encomienda*, regional differences, consistency | * *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella 1474-1516*, Woodward * *Spain 1474-1700*, Pendrill * *Spain: Rise and Decline 1474-1643*, Kilsby * *Ferdinand and Isabella: Profiles in Power*, Edwards |
| 4 | 21-22 | Economic Condition of Spain 1469-1556 | * nobility, patronage, land and *senorios* * urban groups, revolts and unrest * condition of the peasantry, remensa, famine * domestic trade, industry and agriculture: * sheep farming and the mesta * importance of Burgos * tolls, roads and taxes * royal ordinances * coinage * the *tasa* * traditional industries * strengths and weaknesses of Spain’s economy 1469-1556 * impact of the New World on Spanish trade and economy * Casa de Contratacion * importance of Seville and monopoly of trade * navigation laws * reputation: slavery, brutality and the ‘Black Legend’ * Council of the Indies * mines at Potosi and effect of influx of silver bullion | * *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella 1474-1516*, Woodward * *Spain 1474-1700*, Pendrill * *Spain: Rise and Decline 1474-1643*, Kilsby * *Ferdinand and Isabella: Profiles in Power*, Edwards |
| 4 | 23-24 | Nature of Spanish Foreign Policy | * continuity and change in aims, threats, methods and policy * role of the Reconquista in the development of warfare * development of the army, the *tercios* and role of Cordoba * Castilian interests: the Canaries, America, N. Africa * Aragonese interests: Cerdagne, Roussillon, Navarre, Naples, Milan * success and failure in foreign relations and military operations in Europe and the Mediterranean (Papacy, Italian states, Ottomans, Barbary Corsairs, Portugal, France, Flanders and England): * alliances, treaties and dynastic marriages * impact of the fall of Granada on campaigns in N. Africa * the Italian Wars, defence of Milan and claim to Naples * aid to Rhodes, Malta and the military orders * Breton wars * recovery of Cerdagne, Roussillon and Navarre * nature and extent of Valois rivalry: Francis I and Henry II * role of Barbarossa * impact on Spain of Charles’s problems as Holy Roman Emperor * extent of Spanish achievements and failures 1469-1556 | * *Spain in the Reigns of Ferdinand and Isabella 1474-1516*, Woodward * *Spain 1474-1700*, Pendrill * *Spain: Rise and Decline 1474-1643*, Kilsby * *Ferdinand and Isabella: Profiles in Power*, Edwards |
|  | 5 | 25+ | Optional | Revision |  |

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