

CHAPTER
16
SECTION 1**Note Taking Study Guide****SPANISH POWER GROWS**

Focus Questions: How did Philip II extend Spain's power and help establish a golden age?

As you read this section in your textbook, use the outline to identify main ideas and supporting details about Spain's power.

I. Charles V Inherits Two Crowns**A. Ruling the Hapsburg empire**

1. Spain
2. Holy Roman Empire and Netherlands

B. Charles V abdicates

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

II. _____**A. _____**

1. _____
2. _____

B. _____

1. _____
2. _____

C. _____

1. _____
2. _____

D. _____

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____
4. _____
5. _____

(Outline continues on next page.)

CHAPTER
16
SECTION 1

Note Taking Study Guide
SPANISH POWER GROWS

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III. _____

A. _____

B. _____

C. _____

D. _____

E. _____

CHAPTER

16

SECTION 1

Section Summary

SPANISH POWER GROWS

In 1519, **Charles V**, the king of Spain and ruler of the Spanish colonies in the Americas, inherited the **Hapsburg empire**. This included the Holy Roman Empire and the Netherlands. Ruling two empires involved Charles in constant religious warfare. Additionally, the empire's vast territory became too cumbersome for Charles to rule effectively. His demanding responsibilities led him to abdicate the throne and divide his kingdom between his brother Ferdinand and his son Philip.

Under **Philip II**, Spanish power increased. He was successful in expanding Spanish influence, strengthening the Catholic Church, and making his own power absolute. Philip reigned as an **absolute monarch**—a ruler with complete authority over the government and the lives of the people. He also declared that he ruled by **divine right**. This meant he believed that his authority to rule came directly from God. Philip was determined to defend the Catholic Church against the Protestant Reformation in Europe. He fought many battles in the Mediterranean and the Netherlands to advance or preserve Spanish Catholic power.

To expand his empire, Philip II needed to eliminate his rivals. He saw Elizabeth I of England as his chief Protestant enemy. Philip prepared a huge **armada**, or fleet, to carry an invasion force to England. However, the English ships were faster and easier to maneuver than Spanish ships. Several disasters led to the defeat of this powerful Spanish fleet.

This defeat marked the beginning of a decline in Spanish power. Wars were costly and contributed to Spain's economic problems. However, while Spain's strength and wealth decreased, art and learning took on new importance. Philip was a supporter of the arts and founded academies of science and mathematics. The arts flourished between 1550 and 1650, a time known as Spain's *Siglo de Oro*, or "golden century." Among the outstanding artists of this period was a painter called **El Greco**. Famous for his religious paintings and portraits of Spanish nobles, his use of vibrant color influenced many other artists. This period also produced several remarkable writers. One of the most significant was **Miguel de Cervantes**. His *Don Quixote*, which mocks medieval tales of chivalry, is considered Europe's first modern novel.

Review Questions

1. What territories were included in the Hapsburg empire?

2. In what ways was Philip II an absolute monarch?

READING CHECK

Who wrote Europe's first modern novel?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does the word *cumbersome* mean in the underlined sentence? Circle context clues in the nearby words and phrases to help you figure out the meaning of *cumbersome*.

READING SKILL

Identify Main Ideas and Supporting Details What details support the main idea that the period from 1550 to 1650 was a "golden century" in Spain?
