

Contents

<i>List of Maps and Figures</i>	x
<i>Preface to the First Edition</i>	xi
<i>Preface to the Second Edition</i>	xii
<i>Introduction</i>	xiii
1 Origins: Prehistory to AD 711	1
Iberia in prehistory	1
Phoenicians, Greeks and Carthaginians	4
Roman Hispania	6
The twilight of Roman rule	12
The kingdom of the Visigoths	14
2 Spain and Islam, 711–1000	22
The ‘ruin of Spain’	22
Al-Andalus	26
The Umayyad emirate	28
‘The other Spains’	33
The caliphate of Córdoba	41
3 The Ascendancy of Christian Iberia, 1000–1474	48
The fall of the Umayyad caliphate	48
The Almoravid invasion	53
The ‘Europeanization’ of Christian Iberia	56
Reconquest and crusade	60
The rise and fall of the Almohad empire	64
An expanding society	71
The land of three religions	77
Iberian politics, 1250–1350	81
Kingship and government	86
Cultural developments	89
Crisis and recovery	92
4 The Universal Monarchy, 1474–1700	98
The Catholic Monarchs	98
A new monarchy?	100

CONTENTS

The Reconquest completed	103
The advance of empire	105
The quest for religious unity	108
The Habsburg succession	111
Charles V and the defence of empire	114
Spain and the New World	117
Philip II: the apogee of Spanish power	124
The 'Black Legend'	130
The strains of empire	131
Philip III and the <i>Pax Hispanica</i>	132
Philip IV and Olivares: the defence of reputation	135
Social and economic developments	139
Cultural trends	143
The last of the Habsburgs	145
5 The Enlightened Despots, 1700–1833	147
The War of the Spanish Succession	147
The government of Philip V (1700–46)	151
Ferdinand VI (1746–59)	154
Charles III (1759–88)	156
Charles IV and the crisis of the <i>ancien régime</i>	162
Society and economy in Bourbon Spain	166
Spain and the Enlightenment	172
Spain and its American empire	173
The War of Independence	177
The independence of Spanish America	181
Revolution and reaction	183
6 Liberalism and Reaction, 1833–1931	186
Demographic change	186
Agrarian society: expansion and stagnation	187
A failed Industrial Revolution?	189
Cultural developments	195
Political change: the liberal ascendancy	197
Praetorian politics	201
The Moderate decade	202
The 'Progressive Revolution' and the Liberal Union	204
The 'Glorious Revolution' and the First Republic	205
The Restoration System	208
The Cuban Disaster	210

CONTENTS

Other critics of the regime	212
Church and society	216
The crisis of Liberal Spain	217
The dictatorship of Primo de Rivera	221
7 The Modern Era, 1931–2008	225
The Second Republic: ‘the reforming years’	225
The ‘two black years’	231
The road to civil war	234
The Spanish tragedy	236
The Nationalist zone	240
The Republican zone	242
The fall of the Republic	245
Francoism triumphant	246
Spain and World War II	250
The ‘Sentinel of the West’	252
Change and its consequences	254
The transition to democracy	258
The triumph of the Centre	264
The new Spaniards	269
<i>Glossary</i>	275
<i>Chronology</i>	278
<i>Selected Further Reading</i>	290
<i>Index</i>	296

Origins: Prehistory to AD 711

IBERIA IN PREHISTORY

The ethnic origins of the population of the Iberian peninsula are shrouded in mystery and controversy. However, thanks to the remarkable excavations currently taking place in the Sierra de Atapuerca, high up in the north-eastern corner of the Castilian *meseta*, we can at least be sure that communities of hominids (ultimately of African origin) had already begun to establish themselves in the peninsula around 1.2 million years ago. *Homo antecessor*, as he has been dubbed, probably relied principally on hunting to sustain himself, although the grisly forensic evidence from Atapuerca – where human bones bearing cut marks have been discovered – suggests that he also routinely resorted to cannibalism. Whether any relationship existed between *Homo antecessor* and the other hominid forms that subsequently settled in the peninsula has yet to be firmly established. Among the latter were the cave-dwelling Neanderthals, who during the Middle Palaeolithic period (c.100,000–40,000 BC) founded numerous settlements on Iberian soil, with particularly important concentrations in Cantabria, the Western Pyrenees, Catalonia and the Levante.

During the Upper Palaeolithic period (c.40,000–10,000 BC), when Europe lay in the grip of the last Ice Age, and mammoth, woolly rhinoceros and bison still roamed the peninsula, the Neanderthals were gradually displaced by a new wave of immigrants, the so-called Cro-Magnon humans, from whom modern man, *Homo Sapiens Sapiens*, descends. Like the Neanderthals, the Cro-Magnon newcomers were primarily cave-dwellers, who made extensive use of stone

and bone tools and weapons, and who lived as hunters, fishers and food-gatherers. What set these peoples apart from their Neanderthal cousins – their strikingly different physical constitution aside – was their incipient artistic creativity, manifested from around 15,000 BC in a series of colourful cave paintings of animals. The best examples of these are to be found in the northern regions of Asturias and Cantabria, the most spectacular of all being the collection that was discovered in 1879 in the caves of Altamira near Santander. In vivid hues of ochre, red and black, the Altamira paintings depict bison, red deer, horses and wild boar, all of which would have grazed nearby and were hunted by the cave dwellers for sustenance.

As the Ice Age slowly retreated, from around 5000 BC, and the climate warmed, patterns of human settlement in the peninsula (and elsewhere in Europe) were slowly transformed by the diffusion of cultural influences from the eastern Mediterranean. What has been dubbed the ‘Neolithic Revolution’ saw formerly highly mobile groups of humans gradually abandon their hunter-gatherer lifestyle and adopt livestock husbandry and agriculture as the principal means to sustain themselves. The foundation of sedentary communities, the first of which appear to have been established in Catalonia, the Levante and Andalusia, was accompanied by technological advances: pottery, often richly decorated, began to be widely used; linen and wool were woven; and lithic technology was further perfected by the development of polished-stone weapons and tools.

Maritime contact with the wider Mediterranean world played a major role in introducing new technologies and cultural influences to Iberia throughout its early history. The advent of metalworking expertise was particularly significant in this respect, in that it seems to have acted as a stimulus to economic development and social change. Thus, from the middle of the second millennium BC, copper smelting gradually began to be introduced into the south-eastern and south-western regions of the peninsula, where some of the largest deposits of metal ores were to be found. Excavations at Los Millares in the province of Almería have revealed evidence of a prosperous fortified farming and stock-breeding settlement, which flourished on the site between c.2500 and 1800 BC, where craftsmen produced a wide range of copper tools, including axes, chisels and knives. Copper working was followed in the second millennium BC by the introduction of bronze technology. Between c.1700 and 1200 BC, the principal Bronze Age societies were again located in the south-east and south-west; however,

there was also a concentration of bronze-using communities on the plains of La Mancha – where a series of *motillas*, or heavily fortified mounds, have been excavated – and in the Levante. The archaeological evidence from thriving Early Bronze Age settlements such as El Argar in the province of Almería, where bronze weapons and ornaments were produced on a large scale, points to considerable disparities in levels of wealth among the population and to the development of social stratification. Yet the impact of metallurgy was not felt uniformly across the peninsula: copper and bronze initially circulated in such small quantities that flint tools and weapons remained in widespread use, and it would be some time before the new technology had spread widely to the scattered and sparsely populated communities of the interior. Even in those communities where metallurgy was most highly developed, farming and livestock breeding remained the mainstay of the local economy.

Archaeologists have pointed to a significant ‘realignment’ of Bronze Age societies during the period after *c.*1200 BC. As some settlements were abandoned, new farming villages were established across the northern and southern *mesetas*, probably in response to rising population levels; bronze-working skills became commonplace, although flint tools still predominated; and highly decorated pottery circulated widely among the communities of the Duero basin and further afield. Meanwhile, increased production of bronze weapons in Atlantic Europe led to a growing demand for supplies of Iberian copper and tin, and to the development of a flourishing two-way trade route along the western and southern coastal waters of the peninsula. By *c.*850 BC, it is evident that some Bronze Age communities were enjoying a far higher degree of material wealth than had been the case hitherto. Evidence of this is provided by the large hoards of gold and bronze artefacts (including jewellery and weapons) that have been discovered in good number along the western and southern seaboard of the peninsula. It can also be seen in the engraved stelae, or decorated stone slabs, principally from the south-west, many of which depict warriors surrounded by their weapons and other chattels, including chariots, slaves, dancers and even musical instruments. To the north-east, in the region of Catalonia and the Ebro valley, meanwhile, a distinctive Late Bronze Age culture predominated between *c.*1100 and 700 BC. These are the Urnfield settlements, so called because their inhabitants cremated their dead and preserved the ashes in biconical pottery urns. This funerary practice closely mirrors the one followed by the Hallstatt culture of Central and Western Europe at this

time, prompting speculation that ‘Urnfield invaders’ may have constituted the first wave of Celtic settlers to enter the peninsula by force. Alternatively, it is conceivable that what took place in north-eastern Iberia at this time was a peaceful transfer of religious ideas and practices from beyond the Pyrenees, rather than the violent imposition of new societal customs and ideologies.

PHOENICIANS, GREEKS AND CARTHAGINIANS

During the first millennium BC, the peninsula was to be subjected to a series of other powerful seaborne cultural influences. According to later tradition, Phoenician seafarers from the eastern Mediterranean established their first foothold on Iberian soil around 1100 BC at *Gadir* (modern Cádiz), ‘at the farthest extremity of the inhabited world’, in the words of Diodorus of Sicily. However, archaeological evidence currently suggests that the foundation of Cádiz probably took place some three hundred years after that. Attracted chiefly by the rich deposits of metal ores (principally gold, silver, copper and tin) of the peninsula, which they sought for export to the Assyrian Empire in the Near East, Phoenician merchants soon founded a series of settlements along the southern coast of Iberia, from Cádiz in the west as far as Villaricos in the province of Almería in the east. It has often been assumed that these colonies were little more than simple trading posts, but excavations carried out at El Cerro del Villar and Toscanos near Málaga have revealed the existence of two sizeable self-sufficient Phoenician settlements, each of which must have housed a population of at least 1000 inhabitants. From bases such as these, the Phoenicians were able to establish close commercial relations with the indigenous peoples of the interior, obtaining the precious metals they craved, as well as grain, meat and salt, in exchange for wine, oil, textiles, perfumes and other luxury goods.

Greek traders were also active in the peninsula. Greek ceramics, perfume and wine began to be imported into southern Iberia from about 630 BC onwards. Around 575 BC a group of merchants from the Phocaeen colony of Marseille founded a trading centre at *Emporion* (modern Ampurias) on the far north-eastern coast; this may have been followed by a similar settlement at nearby *Rhode* (Rosas). Ampurias and Rosas acted as important distribution points for Greek ceramics and Italian metalwork, in particular, and enabled Greek merchants to enter into close commercial relations with the communities of the

interior. Greek manufactures also circulated widely along the eastern and southern seaboard, but here Greek traders appear to have relied heavily on Phoenician middlemen to distribute their goods. It is unknown whether they were able to establish any further colonies or trading bases along the Iberian coastline.

Together, between c.750 and 550 BC, the Phoenicians and Greeks wrought a major change in the material culture of the indigenous societies of southern and eastern Iberia. Quite apart from the wealth of metalwork, ceramics and other luxury goods that entered the southern areas of the peninsula at this time, ironworking and the potter's wheel were introduced, mining production increased, and urbanization and agricultural expansion received a notable impulse. The Phoenicians also introduced writing to the peninsula. The earliest inscriptions in a semi-syllabic script derived from the Phoenician alphabet are to be found on numerous grave stelae in what is now southern Portugal. However, no lengthy literary compositions or documents survive and all attempts to decipher the meaning of this indigenous writing system have been unsuccessful hitherto.

The Iberian civilization which was subjected to these 'orientalizing' cultural influences stretched in a great arc from the southern Atlantic seaboard to the eastern Pyrenees and beyond; politically, however, it was divided into a mosaic of competing tribal kingdoms and city-states. Most celebrated of all among the diverse Iberian polities was the realm of Tartessos, whose centre of gravity lay in the south-west of the peninsula between the Guadalquivir and Guadiana rivers, and whose fabulous wealth due to its abundance of precious metals was recorded and exaggerated by later Greek writers. While the origins and history of Tartessos itself remain hazy in the extreme, it is clear enough that the commercial exchange that took place between the Phoenicians and the indigenous Iberians was accompanied by a process of lively cultural cross-fertilization. Two masterpieces of Iberian sculpture executed in the fourth century BC, the funerary statues known as the *Dama de Baza* and the *Dama de Elche*, both of which represent richly robed and bejewelled goddesses or priestesses, appear to have been inspired by Punic religious imagery. Phoenician influences can also be glimpsed in Iberian architectural styles, tombs, metalwork and votive offerings.

Beyond the orbit of the Iberian civilization, three principal cultural groups may be identified. The western Pyrenees were the stronghold of the Basques, a pre Indo-European people, whose origins remain obscure and controversial. Northern and western Iberia were dominated by

iron-using Celtic tribes, some of whom appear to have migrated into the peninsula during the sixth century BC. These tribes established themselves in heavily fortified settlements with distinctive round houses, known as *castros*, which became a prominent feature of the landscape and whose remains can still be seen to this day. In Aragon, the upper Ebro valley and the plains of the eastern *meseta*, meanwhile, contact between Celtic and Iberian peoples gave rise to a distinctive 'Celtiberian' culture, whose art forms assimilated both Celtic and Iberian traditions; by the fourth century BC, moreover, these tribes had begun to embrace the urbanizing tendencies of their Iberian neighbours to the south and east.

The fall of Tyre, the last of the independent Phoenician city-states of the eastern Mediterranean, to the Babylonian king Nebuchadnezzar in 573 BC, led to the abandonment of many of the trading centres that had earlier been founded in southern Iberia. Those that remained were eventually taken over by Carthage, a Phoenician colony which had been founded on the Bay of Tunis c.750 BC. Initially, it seems, the Carthaginians were content simply to consolidate or expand the trading centres which the Phoenicians had already established in the coastal regions of southern Iberia. However, defeat in the First Punic War (264–41 BC) by Rome, followed by the loss of her territories in Sicily, Corsica and Sardinia, encouraged Carthage to extend her territorial presence in the peninsula. Between 237 and 228 BC, under the leadership of Hamilcar Barca and his son-in-law and successor Hasdrubal, the Carthaginians brought the peoples of southern, eastern and central Iberia under their authority, and established an important naval base at 'New Carthage' (Cartagena). Carthaginian expansionism in the peninsula was viewed with consternation by Rome, her arch-rival for political and economic supremacy in the western Mediterranean, so much so that when Hamilcar's son Hannibal besieged and sacked the town of Saguntum (Sagunto) in 219–18 BC, Rome dispatched an expeditionary force under Gnaeus Cornelius Scipio to the peninsula. The titanic military struggle that ensued, during the course of which Hannibal's troops reached the very gates of Rome and brought their adversary to the brink of defeat, dragged on until 206 BC, when the Carthaginians were forced to evacuate the peninsula.

ROMAN HISPANIA

Victory over Carthage left Rome in control of eastern and southern Iberia. However, the difficulty of the terrain, the obduracy of the

indigenous tribes, who frequently rose up in rebellion, and above all the lack of any coherent long-term military strategy on the part of the Roman authorities – who were seemingly content to maintain an endemic state of conflict in the region in order that governors might have the opportunity to enrich themselves and enhance their own careers – ensured that another two centuries of campaigning were to be necessary before the tribes of the entire peninsula were brought to heel. The campaign to quell the rebellion of the Lusitani in the west of the peninsula between 147 and 139 BC, and what the Greek historian Polybius called the ‘war of fire’ to reduce the Celtiberian town of Numantia (near modern Soria) in 142–33 BC, which culminated in the mass suicide of many of the Numantine inhabitants and the total destruction of the town, were but two of the most serious military operations that Rome was to undertake during this long and arduous period of conquest. Besides, the peninsula was not immune to the internecine conflicts that periodically convulsed the Roman Republic during the first century BC. Most notorious of all, the struggle for political supremacy between the supporters of Julius Caesar and Pompey, which unfolded between 49 and 45 BC, was finally resolved when Caesar defeated his enemies on the battlefield of Munda in Andalusia. Even after the pacification of Iberia was officially deemed complete, with the defeat of the Cantabrian tribes in 19 BC, revolts against Roman rule still flared up periodically.

For all that, Hispania, as the peninsula was known to the Romans, became a relatively peaceful and prosperous region which was fully integrated into the political, administrative and economic structures of the Empire. In 197 BC, the territory then under Roman rule had been divided into two vast provinces: Hispania Citerior, which comprised the east and the central *meseta*; and Hispania Ulterior, which included the south and west. Subsequently, under the emperor Augustus (27 BC–AD 14), the peninsula was redivided into three administrative areas: Baetica (approximately modern Andalusia and southern Extremadura), based upon its capital at Córdoba; Lusitania (the far west of the peninsula), whose capital was Mérida; and Hispania Tarraconensis (which comprised the rest of the peninsula), whose administrative centre, as the name suggests, was Tarragona. A network of towns, linked by roads and bridges, served to bind the peninsula more tightly under Roman rule, and acted as a conduit of Roman ideas and methods into the interior. Some of these towns were newly founded colonies for veteran legionaries, like Italica (Santiponce, near Seville) and Emerita Augusta (Mérida). Others had

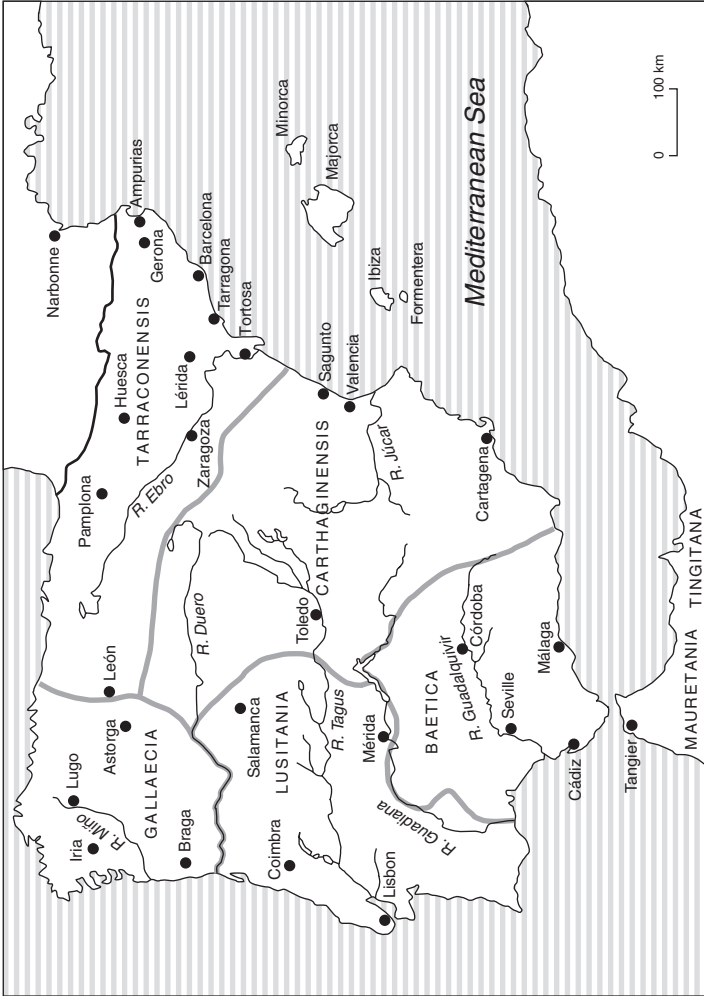
their origins in the military bases that were established by the Romans, such as those founded at the height of the Cantabrian wars at Asturica (Astorga), Legio (León) and Lucus Augusti (Lugo), or were developed on existing urban centres, such as Tarraco (Tarragona), Carthago Nova (Cartagena) and Gades (Cádiz). The imprint of Roman civilization gradually made itself felt in the form of the Latin language (from which the modern Iberian languages, with the exception of Basque, derive), law, religion, art, public engineering works, education, coinage and so on. The early imperial period, that is, from the beginning of the reign of Augustus in 27 BC to the death of Hadrian in AD 138, saw a remarkable surge in building activity, much of it promoted by members of the local aristocracy keen to demonstrate their Romanizing credentials. The vast, imposing granite aqueduct that still bestrides the city centre of Segovia and the majestic bridge that spans the Tagus at Alcántara near Cáceres – to name only two of the most spectacular public buildings that stand to this day – speak volumes for the power and sophistication of Roman imperial rule in the peninsula.

Urban growth went hand in hand with a substantial increase in agricultural production, as improved irrigation techniques helped to bring large areas of marginal land under the plough. Rome looked to the peninsula to provide the Mediterranean market with horses, grain, *garum* (a fish sauce), olive oil, wine, wool and, not least, precious metals. Contemporary writers laid particular emphasis upon the mineral wealth of the peninsula. According to the elder Pliny, who was responsible for the collection of revenues from Hispania Citerior in around AD 72–4, the mines of the north-west – such as the vast open-cast workings at Las Médulas near Astorga, where a complex system of water channels was used to wash the gold deposits – yielded over 20,000 pounds of gold per annum. The mining operations were on such a scale that Pliny declared them to be ‘far beyond the work of giants’. Hispania was also regarded by Rome as an important source of military manpower: soldiers from the peninsula served throughout the Empire, such as the unit of mounted infantry recruited from the Basque tribe of the Varduli, which in the third century AD was stationed at High Rochester to the north of Hadrian’s Wall. Far from being simply an important reservoir of raw materials and manpower, however, Hispania made its own distinguished contribution to the political and cultural life of the Roman Empire. No fewer than four emperors – Trajan (98–117), Hadrian (117–38), Theodosius I (378–95) and Magnus Maximus (383–88) – hailed from the peninsula,

and numerous Spaniards came to occupy positions of influence in the imperial administrative hierarchy, while among the most distinguished literary luminaries of the Hispanic provinces were the two Senecas, Lucan, Martial, Quintilian and the Christian poet Prudentius.

The patina of Roman culture was not spread evenly across the peninsula. Like the conquest of Hispania itself, 'Romanization' was a slow, gradual and piecemeal process. While some areas, such as the prosperous Levante and the Ebro and Guadalquivir valleys, became thoroughly assimilated from an early date, adopting Latin speech and Roman dress and customs, yet others – notably the remote, mountainous regions of the north and north-west – retained their tribal structures, religious beliefs and pastoral lifestyles. In much of the peninsula, Roger Collins has said, cultural assimilation was little more than a 'superficial veneer, barely masking the indigenous subculture'. The most substantial and prosperous Roman urban and rural settlements were situated in the main areas of economic wealth, chiefly in the prime agricultural land of the Mediterranean coastal regions and the Ebro and Guadalquivir valleys, or else near to major mining centres such as Río Tinto (in the modern province of Huelva). Of the few Roman towns that were established in the north and west, several – León, Astorga, Lugo and Braga – were chiefly military bases whose principal role was to guard over Rome's vital economic interests, notably the gold and silver mines of León, Galicia and Asturias, and to police the potentially volatile territories further to the north.

The relative stability and prosperity of Roman Hispania were to be disturbed during the period of the later Empire. The peninsula was subjected to external attacks by Berber tribesmen from Mauretania (modern Morocco), who raided Baetica in AD 171–3 and again in 177, and by migrating Germanic war-bands of Franks and Alamani, who crossed into Hispania from Gaul *c.*262 and sacked Tarragona. Furthermore, the Empire as a whole was racked by political instability, to the extent that between 260 and 269, Hispania and the other western provinces repudiated their allegiance to Rome altogether. Political turmoil disrupted trade and communications and contributed to a significant downturn in economic activity: exports of foodstuffs and wine declined; mining production fell; the debasement of the imperial coinage by successive emperors led to the complete collapse of the currency in the second half of the third century AD; and the great public building projects that had been such a feature of the previous century became few and far between. In many cities, increasing



Map 2 Hispania in the Late Roman Empire. Adapted from Joseph F. O’Callaghan, *A History of Medieval Spain* (Cornell University Press, 1975), p. 29.

numbers of civic and religious buildings were gradually abandoned or allowed to fall into decay, and urban centres began to contract. That many Hispano-Roman citizens found it necessary to bury large hoards of coins during the second half of the third century AD is itself symptomatic of the sense of insecurity that prevailed at this time.

During the late third and fourth centuries AD, the imperial authorities attempted to shore up the creaking administrative structures of government. Under the emperor Diocletian (284–305), the provincial boundaries of the Empire were redrawn in an attempt to tighten administrative control over the territories and ensure the efficient collection of taxes. Within Hispania itself, Tarraconensis was subdivided into three smaller provinces: Gallaecia (the north-west of the peninsula), whose capital was to be Braga, in what is now northern Portugal; Carthaginensis (which encompassed the centre and the south-east), based upon its capital at Cartagena; and Tarraconensis (the north and north-eastern districts), whose administrative centre remained Tarragona. As if to underline the determination of the imperial authority to strengthen its control over the provinces of Hispania, it may have been at this time that many of the most important administrative centres (for example, Barcelona, Lugo and Zaragoza) were fortified with massive town walls and towers. However, these measures do not appear to have restored the waning confidence of the Hispano-Roman élite in the late imperial state. During the fourth century AD, as the burden of taxation on the urban aristocracy increased yet further, many wealthy individuals sought to secure exemption from service on town councils. Civic pride gave way to private ostentation, as many among the élite channelled their wealth into lavish private town-houses or, increasingly, sumptuous rural villas. The latter were the residential and administrative centres of vast estates, which not only employed large numbers of labourers and craftsmen, but also, in some cases, their own private armies.

Perhaps the most significant development in Hispania during the period of the later Empire was the introduction and diffusion of Christianity. In his *Epistle to the Romans*, St Paul had spoken of his intention to travel to Hispania, but when and how the new religion took root in the peninsula is uncertain. It has been speculated that returning soldiers, who had previously served in Mauretania, may have played a significant part in spreading the faith. At any rate, by the middle of the third century, Christian communities had sprung up in many parts of the peninsula and bishoprics had been created in León, Mérida and Zaragoza. The ecclesiastical council held at Elvira

(near modern Granada) c.300 was attended by some twenty bishops in all. These communities were to suffer persecution at the hands of the emperors Decius (249–51), Diocletian and Galerius (305–12). However, after the conversion of the emperor Constantine (306–37) in 312, and the adoption of Christianity as the official religion of the Empire, the Christian Church in the peninsula went from strength to strength. Ecclesiastical buildings, such as churches, baptisteries, hospitals and episcopal palaces, were erected in most of the major Hispano-Roman towns, and many among the landed aristocracy embraced the faith and converted residential sections of their villas into chapels. Free from the fear of persecution, Christian writers were able to flourish, such as the poets Iuvencus (*fl.* c.330) and Prudentius (*fl.* c.400), and the historian Orosius (*fl.* c.418), author of the *Seven Books of History against the Pagans*, an influential history of the world from the Creation to his own times. One of the most prominent among the Hispano-Roman Christians was the wealthy landowner Priscillian of Ávila, who championed an ascetic movement which attracted widespread support in Hispania and south-western Gaul, until he was executed for heresy by command of the emperor Magnus Maximus in 385. In rural districts, meanwhile, and particularly in the largely un-Romanized north, pagan cults would continue to flourish for generations to come.

THE TWILIGHT OF ROMAN RULE

By the early fifth century AD, Roman imperial authority in the West had begun to disintegrate. In 409, a confederacy of peoples of Germanic origin – the Alans, Sueves and the Hasding and Siling Vandals – who had entered the Empire across the Rhine frontier only three years before, crossed the Pyrenees with their families and established themselves in the peninsula. According to Orosius and the Galician chronicler Bishop Hydatius (d. 469), the newcomers spent the next two years ‘running wild’ and war, famine and disease caused large-scale loss of life among the local population. Far from amounting to a full-scale ‘barbarian’ invasion, however, it is likely that these forces were brought into Hispania at the express invitation of the Roman general, Gerontius, who had raised up a rebel emperor, Maximus, in Barcelona and was desperate to free regular army units for campaigning in neighbouring Gaul. But when the Roman troops did not return

to the peninsula after 411, and the regime of Maximus and Gerontius promptly collapsed, a power vacuum opened up and political authority in much of the region was appropriated by the Germanic newcomers. The Sueves and Hasding Vandals established themselves in Gallaecia, the Alans in Lusitania and Carthaginensis, and the Siling Vandals in Baetica; only Tarraconensis remained under Roman rule. None the less, the imperial government was not ready to relinquish Hispania without a fight. In 416, another Germanic people, the Visigoths, who had earlier sacked Rome in 410 and then established themselves in south-western Gaul, crossed into Hispania as allies of the Roman authorities. They inflicted a crushing defeat on the Alans and Siling Vandals, who were forced to retreat north to Gallaecia, where they merged with the Hasding Vandals. Two years later, however, the Visigoths were recalled by the Romans to Gaul, where they were re-established as federates in Aquitaine.

The inability of Rome to recover her lost provinces in Hispania, and the decision of the Hasding Vandals to cross the Straits of Gibraltar in 429 in order to establish themselves in the Roman provinces of North Africa, allowed the Sueves to emerge as the dominant power in the peninsula. Under their kings Rechila (438–48) and Rechiarius (448–56), the Sueves established their capital at Mérida, after that city was conquered in 441, and extended their authority over Lusitania, Baetica and Carthaginensis. But any hopes Rechiarius may have entertained of reuniting the peninsula under his rule were dashed in 456 when he was defeated and killed near Astorga by a Visigothic expeditionary force led by Theoderic II (453–66), acting apparently at the behest of the Roman imperial authorities. The Suevic kingdom quickly unravelled until it had been reduced to only Gallaecia, allowing Visigothic forces to seize control of Baetica, Lusitania and Carthaginensis. Subsequently, as the Western Roman Empire steadily descended into insignificance, the various ‘barbarian’ groups who had established themselves in the West by treaty with the Roman government, and who had effectively taken over the functions of the imperial army, jockeyed with one another to carve out their own independent centres of power. In the mid-470s, what remained of Roman authority in Hispania was ended for good when the armies of Theoderic’s brother, Euric (466–84), overran Tarraconensis, as well as most of southern Gaul. In 476, the emperor Romulus Augustulus (475–6) was deposed and the Roman Empire in Western Europe was finally extinguished.

THE KINGDOM OF THE VISIGOTHS

The campaigns of Theoderic II and Euric left almost the whole of the peninsula, with the exception of the Suevic territory in Gallaecia, under Visigothic control. However, Hispania initially remained peripheral to Visigothic interests. It was not until their dominions in south-western Gaul had been almost obliterated, after a series of catastrophic defeats at the hands of the Franks and Burgundians between 507 and 531, that Visigothic settlement in the peninsula appears to have begun in earnest. Even so, the Germanic newcomers never represented any more than a very small minority of the population of Iberia as a whole. That the precarious Visigothic realm in Hispania survived at all at this time of military crisis was due to the intervention of the Ostrogothic king of Italy, Theoderic the Great (493–526), who halted the Frankish and Burgundian advance and brought the remaining Visigothic dominions in Hispania and Septimania (the area around Narbonne and Carcassonne) under his overlordship. When his grandson and successor in the Visigothic lands, Amalaric (526–31), born of the marriage of Theoderic's daughter to Alaric II of the Visigoths (484–507), was defeated by the Franks and murdered in 531, the old Visigothic royal dynasty, which had held power almost without interruption since the late fourth century, came to an end. In 541, Frankish armies crossed the Pyrenees, captured Pamplona and subjected Zaragoza to siege. It was only thanks to determined resistance by Amalaric's successor, Theudis (531–48), an Ostrogothic general who had previously administered the Visigothic territories on Theoderic's behalf, that the Frankish advance was halted.

The transition from Imperial to Visigothic rule did not result in the wholesale destruction of Roman civilization in the peninsula. On the contrary, the Visigoths were firm admirers of Roman ways, so much so that it has been said by Richard Fletcher that the kingdom they founded in Hispania was in effect 'Roman Spain under changed management'. The fact that the newcomers adopted the Latin language and the Christian religion (albeit of the non-Catholic Arian form), issued a coinage inspired by imperial models, and admired the literary and intellectual heritage of antiquity is proof enough of the enthusiasm with which the Visigothic rulers embraced the Roman legacy. Visigothic government also owed much to imperial precedent: the structures of Roman provincial administration were in large part preserved, as were the mechanisms of fiscal organization; some of the Hispano-Roman officials who had served the previous regime remained in post; and sets of

laws were promulgated (such as the *Breviary of Alaric* of 506) which were closely based upon Roman codes. In some areas, moreover, local infrastructure was maintained. At Mérida, an inscription records that in 483, during the reign of King Euric, the Roman bridge over the Guadiana was repaired by command of the Visigothic official Count Salla and the local bishop, Zenon. For the most part, however, the physical contraction of urban centres and the gradual abandonment of Roman public buildings, which had already begun during the period of the late Empire, continued unchecked. At Tarragona, the lower town was all but abandoned during the late fifth and sixth centuries and the old forum used as a quarry. Yet even as Roman buildings were allowed to fall into decay, new structures were being erected. During the second half of the sixth century, for example, the bishops of Mérida promoted the construction of a number of ecclesiastical and charitable buildings within that city. For his part, King Leovigild (569–86) revived the Roman urban tradition by founding two new towns: one at Reccopolis (near Zorita de los Canes to the east of Madrid) in 578, which, according to the bishop of Gerona and contemporary chronicler John of Biclaro, ‘he endowed with splendid buildings, both within the walls and in the suburbs’; the other at Victoriacum (probably modern Olite) in Navarre in 581.

The economic horizons of Visigothic Hispania were markedly more circumscribed than they had been under Roman rule. Although the commercial ties which bound the peninsula to the rest of the Mediterranean were not entirely sundered after the fall of the Western Empire, the disruption and fragmentation of the former imperial trading network undoubtedly caused the already diminishing volume of trade to decline yet further. The mines, which had lured the Romans to the peninsula in the first place, experienced a marked slump in production and the celebrated *garum* factories of southern Hispania closed down altogether. What little is known of the organization of rural society under the Visigoths suggests a similar process of continuity and change. The disengagement of the Hispano-Roman élite from urban life and the progressive ruralization of the economy, which was under way well before the arrival of Visigoths, continued unabated. Some villas that had been built during the period of the Late Empire were abandoned or destroyed during the fifth-century invasions, but many others continued to function much as before, and yet others, such as the substantial Visigothic residence at Pla de Nadal near Valencia, were built from scratch. Agricultural techniques remained largely unchanged, but

the dislocation of the formerly lucrative imperial export markets meant that villa estates, still worked by slaves and serfs, began to contract and became largely geared towards self-sufficiency. Some of these great estates remained in the hands of the still powerful Hispano-Roman aristocracy; many others were appropriated by the monarchy or by the secular and ecclesiastical magnates among the Visigothic élite. A number of landowners erected churches and monasteries on their rural estates, some of which survive to this day, such as that of San Juan de Baños near Palencia, which was founded by King Reccesuinth (649–72) in 661.

The Hispano-Gothic magnates stood at the apex of Visigothic society. The ruling monarch, lacking a standing army, relied upon the contingents of troops provided by such magnates to wage war on his enemies. The king also looked to the great nobles to serve in his household and advise him on matters of state, and he entrusted them with the governorship of towns and provinces throughout the realm. At a local level, the growing power and independence of the land-owning class was reflected in various ways. Some estate owners appropriated the right to levy taxation and carry out judicial functions on their own lands; others began to fortify their rural residences and raise private armed retinues. The Ostrogoth Theudis, who married a wealthy Hispano-Roman heiress in the early sixth century, is reported to have commanded a personal militia of some 2000 men. At the same time, a growing sense of insecurity, exacerbated by rural lawlessness and regular outbreaks of plague, drought and famine, prompted many free peasant families to place themselves and their lands under the protection of these local lords, as a result of which further swathes of the countryside passed into the hands of the already powerful secular and ecclesiastical magnates.

The middle of the sixth century was marked by endemic political instability, as rival factions among the Visigothic nobility competed for the throne. Theudis was murdered in 548 and his successor, the general Theudisclus (548–9), met the same fate after only 18 months, an event that prompted Bishop Gregory of Tours (d. 594) to observe acidly that ‘the Goths had adopted the detestable custom of killing with the sword any of their kings who displeased them, and of replacing him on the throne by someone whom they preferred’. The death of Theudisclus marked the end of the Ostrogothic protectorate in the peninsula. In 551, a bloody struggle for supremacy erupted between the reigning king Agila (549–54) and the nobleman Athanagild, who had raised the flag of rebellion in Seville. When Agila was murdered by his own followers

in Mérida in 554, Athanagild (554–68) seized the throne, but not before a Byzantine expeditionary force which had been sent to assist him had brought a narrow enclave of territory – stretching along the Mediterranean coast from Medina Sidonia near Cádiz to Cartagena – under the authority of the emperor Justinian. At the same time, political infighting at the centre of the kingdom encouraged some notables in the localities to repudiate Visigothic royal authority. In the south, for example, Córdoba rebelled against King Agila in 550 and managed to survive as an independent city-state for a further 22 years; in the north, the emergence of a number of local autonomies is recorded, such as the ‘senate’ of landowners which asserted its independence in Cantabria at this time.

It was not until the second half of the sixth century that the Visigothic monarchy in Iberia became established on a firmer footing. The principal architect of this achievement was King Leovigild, who during the course of the 570s and 580s waged relentless war on what John of Biclaro called ‘the usurpers and despoilers of Spain’. Victories over the Byzantines in 570 and 571, which led to the recapture of Málaga and Medina Sidonia respectively, were followed by a series of successful campaigns to subdue the rebellious localities, including Córdoba, which was brought to heel in 572. In 579, Leovigild had to confront an armed revolt in Baetica led by his own son Hermenegild, who with Byzantine support remained defiant for over four years. However, Hermenegild surrendered in 584 and was murdered the following year. Shortly afterwards, Leovigild defeated the Sueves and subjugated their kingdom for good. When Leovigild died in 586, he held sway over most of the peninsula, with the exception of the small Byzantine enclave in southern Iberia. The latter was to be gradually eroded by Leovigild’s successors on the throne, until it was extinguished by King Suinthila (621–31) in 624.

Military operations apart, Leovigild introduced a number of other measures designed to reinforce the authority of the monarchy. Toledo, strategically situated at the centre of the peninsula, and which Athanagild had already chosen as his capital, was confirmed as the political and religious centre of the Visigothic realm, and would remain so until the early eighth century. Leovigild also sought to enhance his own prestige by adopting many of the trappings of monarchy, including royal regalia and ceremonial inspired by Byzantine custom, and by issuing coinage that was no longer a pale imitation of late Roman and Byzantine styles, but proudly bore his own name, title and image. The decision to found new towns at Reccopolis and Victoriacum and,

perhaps, to issue a new law-code, were also clear echoes of imperial practice. Is it not conceivable that by vigorously asserting his authority in this manner Leovigild was seeking to create his very own 'Byzantium' in the peninsula?

Leovigild's quest for political unity was matched by a desire to bring about religious uniformity within his kingdom. The Visigothic ruling élite were adherents of Arianism – a Christian heresy which believed that Christ was subordinate to God the Father – and were thus at odds with the Catholicism of the majority Hispano-Roman population. The Sueves, it may be noted in passing, had already renounced Arianism and converted to Catholicism under the influence of Bishop Martin of Braga *c.*560. However, Leovigild's attempts to broker a doctrinal settlement between the rival Arian and Catholic Churches at a council held in Toledo in 580, or even to bribe or cajole Catholic bishops into the Arian fold, met with only limited success. During the course of the sixth century, it appears that significant numbers of Goths had already begun to abandon the Arian Church. One who did so was Leovigild's own son Hermenegild, although whether the latter's conversion to Catholicism was the inspiration for his decision to rebel against his father in 579, or rather was subsequent to it, remains uncertain. Pope Gregory the Great was later to declare Hermenegild a martyr to the Catholic cause, but this view was not shared by contemporaries such as John of Biclaro or Bishop Isidore of Seville, for whom the rebellion of 579 was an unwelcome threat to the political stability of the realm. In the event, the religious question was subsequently resolved by Leovigild's son and successor Reccared I (586–601), who, under the guidance of Bishop Leander of Seville, embraced Catholicism in 587 and formally proclaimed the conversion of the entire Visigothic kingdom to the faith at the Third Council of Toledo in May 589. The transition from Arianism to Catholicism was not universally welcomed: Reccared had to confront no fewer than four separate rebellions led by Arian bishops and their supporters among the Visigothic nobility. But, deprived of royal support, theirs was a lost cause: when the last of these insurrections was crushed in 590, all support for Arianism swiftly evaporated.

For John of Biclaro, Reccared's decision to embrace Catholicism, which 'restored all the people of the Goths and the Sueves to the unity and peace of the Christian Church', marked a watershed in the history of the peninsula. Thereafter, Church and monarchy would act together in close mutual support. During the last quarter of the sixth

century, the see of Seville, through its influential bishops Leander and his brother Isidore, was the dominant force in the government of the realm; on Isidore's death in 636, the bishops of Toledo came to the fore. At a series of ecclesiastical councils held in Toledo during the seventh century, the bishops of that city promoted a number of measures designed to enhance the authority of the monarchy, bring about uniformity in ecclesiastical organization and liturgy, and bolster their own supremacy over the other bishops of the Visigothic Church. The bishops also strove to consolidate the position of Toledo as the ceremonial centre of the kingdom and they bound the monarchy ever more closely to themselves by devising a series of inauguration rituals, such as unction, which they alone could administer.

The growing authority and influence of the ecclesiastical élite was matched by an intellectual activity unparalleled anywhere in Latin Christendom. Many Iberian bishops maintained close links with the Byzantine Empire and with the North African Church, and were thus fully integrated into the cultural mainstream of the Mediterranean world. Churchmen were not only responsible for a number of distinguished liturgical and scriptural compositions, but for works of hagiography, polemic, grammar, poetry and history too. Roman culture was far from forgotten, but the literary output of the luminaries of the Visigothic Church – men of the calibre of John of Biclaro, Fructuosus of Braga, Braulio of Zaragoza, Eugenius, Ildefonsus and Julian of Toledo, and Valerio of the Bierzo – owed far more to the example of the Church Fathers than to the pagan writers of the Roman Golden and Silver Ages. The most illustrious of them all was Isidore of Seville, 'the glory of Spain, the pillar of the Church', in the words of Braulio. Isidore's vast literary output included two histories of the Goths, a biographical study of 46 popes, bishops and authors, various exegetical writings and his encyclopaedic *Etymologies*. The latter, which was compiled in 20 books between c.615 and the early 630s, summarized the learning of antiquity across a wide range of fields, and came to enjoy widespread readership in literary circles across Europe. However, intellectual pursuits were not the exclusive preserve of the clergy. King Sisebut (611/12–19), who was rather guardedly described by Isidore of Seville as 'imbued with some knowledge of letters', may have composed a *Life of St Desiderius of Vienne*, and both he and King Chintila (636–9) were accomplished poets in their own right.

For all the determination with which the Visigothic monarchs sought to preserve the unity of their kingdom, their own grip on

power was sometimes fragile. Between the death of Reccared in 601 and the demise of the Visigothic state a little over a century later, no fewer than 16 monarchs occupied the throne. Some, like Leovigild, Sisenand (631–6), Chindasuinth (642–53) and Egica (687–702), ensured a smooth succession by enthroning their sons as co-rulers during their own lifetimes. But the hereditary principle did not take root. Gundemar (610–11/12), Sisebut, Suinthila, Wamba (672–80) and Ervig (680–7) were all elected to the throne by the palatine magnates; Witteric (603–10), Sisenand and Chindasuinth seized power by force. Weak or incompetent rulers, such as those who were unable to provide effective military leadership, were particularly vulnerable to deposition by aristocratic factions. The Fourth Council of Toledo, held at the behest of Sisenand in 633, sought to protect the king from revolt by threatening would-be usurpers with excommunication and by establishing that henceforward his successor should be elected by the bishops and lay magnates of the realm. These provisions were further refined at the councils held in Toledo in 636 and 638. In practice, however, the ecclesiastical authorities were usually pragmatic enough to offer their support to whoever came to occupy the throne: the overthrow of the established ruler was regarded in itself as an act of divine will and conferred legitimacy on the usurper.

Chindasuinth and his son Reccesuinth are chiefly remembered for their legislative achievements. The *Liber Iudicorum*, or ‘Book of the Judges’, which was begun by Chindasuinth and completed and promulgated by Reccesuinth in 654, was the culmination of a tradition of law-giving by the Visigothic monarchy that went back to the late fifth century. Divided into 12 books and comprising a relatively comprehensive collection of criminal, civil and commercial legal procedures, the *Liber* was the largest and most ambitious of any the law-codes issued by the ‘barbarian’ successor states to the Western Roman Empire, and its provisions would remain in use in much of the peninsula until the thirteenth century. The *Liber* was applicable to every citizen in the land, whether of Hispano-Roman or Germanic origin, although it is likely that any legal differentiation between the two communities had already long since disappeared. Intermarriage between the Gothic and Roman élites, formally outlawed until the time of Leovigild, was probably already common practice by the sixth century. The assimilation of the Hispano-Roman aristocracy into the political, military and administrative structures of the kingdom, not to mention the disappearance of the Catholic–Arian divide, helped

speed the process of inter-ethnic integration. By the end of the seventh century, all could regard themselves as members of a common Gothic nation, regardless of their origins.

The development of a collective sense of Gothic identity among the Christian peoples of the peninsula occurred at a time when the minority Jewish population was becoming the target of sustained persecution. Jews had probably begun to settle in the peninsula in significant numbers during the first century AD, although we know remarkably little about the communities they established. At any rate, by the time of the Christian council held at Elvira *c.*300, Jews were evidently numerous enough to raise concerns in ecclesiastical circles. The repression of the Jews from the late sixth century onwards was prompted by the determination of the Visigothic authorities to uphold religious orthodoxy within the kingdom, and it took place against a backdrop of rising anti-Jewish feeling within the Mediterranean world as a whole. In 613, King Sisebut issued a decree which obliged all the Jews in his realm to convert to Christianity, on pain of exile and confiscation of property. This draconian policy was to be the subject of criticism at the Fourth Council of Toledo in 633, but further measures designed to undermine the legal and social standing of Jews were issued at this and later councils. Under King Reccesuinth, Jewish religious customs, such as marriage ceremonies and dietary laws, were proscribed; Jews were also debarred from initiating legal proceedings against Christians, and Jewish converts to Christianity were subjected to supervision. In 694, King Egica accused the Jews of conspiring to overthrow him and ordered that the entire Jewish population be reduced to slavery and their property confiscated. Whether these legal measures were ever fully enacted is very much a moot point. At the beginning of the eighth century, despite the raft of decrees that had gone before, the Jewish communities in the peninsula had far from disappeared. Yet when the Visigothic state shortly collapsed, it is easy to see why the hard-pressed Jews may well have viewed the event as a deliverance.

Index

- ‘Abbāids, 49
 ‘Abd al-‘Azīz, 23, 25, 26
 ‘Abd Allāh b. Buluggīn, ruler of Granada (1073–90), 47, 49, 53
 ‘Abd Allāh b. Yāsīn, 54
 ‘Abd Allāh, emir (888–912), 31, 39, 41
 ‘Abd al-Malik b. Qaṭan, 27
 ‘Abd al-Mu’min, Almohad caliph (1130–63), 64
 ‘Abd al-Raḥmān I, emir (756–88), 28–9, 280
 ‘Abd al-Raḥmān II, emir (822–52), 30, 44–5
 ‘Abd al-Raḥmān III, caliph (912–61), 41–3, 45, 280
 ‘Abd al-Raḥmān, *ḥājib*, 48–9
 ‘Abd el-Krim, 222
 Abbasid caliphate, 28, 30, 42
 abortion, 248, 270, 271
 absolutism, 122, 124–5, 159, 160, 163, 173, 178, 181, 182, 183, 184–5, 186, 195–6, 201, 203, 216, 220, 285
 AbūBakr, emir of Almoravids (1056–87), 54
 Abū’-l-Ḥasan, emir of Granada (1464–85), 104
 Abū’-l-Ḥasan, emir of Merinids (1331–51), 83
 Abū Yūsuf Ya’qūb, emir of Merinids (1258–86), 81
 ‘accidentalists’, 229
 Achila, king (710–13), 24, 280
 Adrian of Utrecht, 113
 Afghanistan, 268, 269
 Afonso I, king of Portugal (1128–85), 62
 Afonso V, king of Portugal (1438–81), 99
 Afonso, prince of Portugal, 100, 106
afrancesados, 180, 181, 275
 Africa, 95–6, 100, 105, 106, 127, 135, 150; *see also* Maghreb; North Africa
agermanats, 114
 Agila, king (549–54), 16–17, 279
 agriculture, agrarian society, xiv, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 15–16, 38–9, 40, 43–4, 73–4, 76, 79, 92, 134, 139, 141, 142–3, 168–9, 171, 172, 177, 183, 187–9, 193, 194–5, 222, 227, 229–30, 232, 243, 248, 249, 253, 255, 270
 Institute of Agrarian Reform, 230
 reform, 168–9, 203, 211–12, 227, 228–30, 232
 Aix-la-Chapelle, treaty of (1748), 155
 Alamani, 9, 279
 al-Andalus, 23, 25, 26–33, 34–5, 39, 40, 41–7, 48–50, 53–5, 56, 58, 63, 64, 66, 67, 68, 70–1, 72, 79, 81, 82–3, 89–90, 276, 277, 280, 281
 Alange, battle of (1230), 68
 Alans, 12, 13, 279
 Alarcón, Pedro Antonio de, 196
 Alarcos, battle of (1195), 66, 281
 Alaric II, king (484–507), 14, 15
 Alba, duke of, 128
 Albacete, 149
 Alberoni, Cardinal, 152

INDEX

- Albert of Austria, archduke, 127
 Alberti, Rafael, 197
 Albigensians, 67, 85, 109
alcabala, sales tax, 102, 132, 136, 275
 Alcácer do Sal, 65, 67
 Alcaçovas, treaty of (1479), 100
 Alcalá de Henares, university, 109, 144
 Alcalá Zamora, Niceto, 226, 228, 232, 233, 234–5
alcaldes de barrio, 159
 Alcántara, 8; Order of, 62
 Alcoraz, battle of (1096), 55
 Alcoy, 207
 Aledo, 53, 54
 Alexandre, Vicente, 197
 Alemán, Mateo, 143
 Alexander II, pope, 57
 Alexander VI, pope, 99, 107
alfaques, 52
Alfonsistas, 206, 208, 236, 241, 249
 Alfonso I, king of Aragon (1104–34), 55, 61, 62, 72, 78, 87, 281
 Alfonso I, king of Asturias (739–57), 34
 Alfonso II, king of Aragon (1162–96), 65–6, 72
 Alfonso II, king of Asturias (791–842), 39, 40
 Alfonso III, king of Aragon (1285–91), 78, 85, 88
 Alfonso III, king of Asturias (866–910), 30, 33, 35
 Alfonso V, king of Aragon (1416–58), 94, 282
 Alfonso V, king of León (999–1028), 50
 Alfonso VI, king of León-Castile (1065–1109), 50, 51, 52–3, 54, 55, 57–8, 60, 62, 71, 75, 78, 280, 281
 Alfonso VII, king-emperor of León-Castile (1126–57), 62, 63, 64–5, 71, 281
 Alfonso VIII, king of Castile (1158–1214), 65, 66–7, 72, 91–2, 281
 Alfonso IX, king of León (1188–1230), 67–8, 92
 Alfonso X, king of Castile (1252–84), 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 87–8, 90, 91, 92, 275, 276
 Alfonso XI, king of Castile (1312–50), 83, 94, 95, 282
 Alfonso XII, king (1874–85), 206, 208, 286
 Alfonso XIII, king (1885–1931), 218, 219, 221, 224, 227, 229, 230, 251, 257, 286, 287
 Alfonso de la Cerda, 82
 Alfonso, prince, half-brother of Henry IV of Castile, 97
 Algarve, 49, 68, 165
 Algeciras, 54, 82, 83
 Algiers, 105, 116
 al-Ḥakam I, emir (796–822), 29–30
 al-Ḥakam II, caliph (961–76), 45
 Alhama, 103–4
 Alhambra, 91
 Alhucemas landings, 222
 ‘Alī b. Yūsuf, Almoravid emir (1106–43), 54
 Alicante, 25, 168, 207, 241, 246
aljamas, 79, 93, 110, 275
 Aljubarrota, battle of (1385), 95, 282
 al-Mam’ūn, ruler of Toledo (1043–75), 52
 Almansa, battle of (1707), 149
 al-Manṣūr, Muḥammad ibn Abī ‘Āmir, *ḥājib*, 45–7, 48, 280
 Almería, 2, 3, 4, 63, 64, 81, 83, 104, 189, 281
 Almirall, Valentí, 213
 Almodis, countess, 60

INDEX

- almogàvers*, 85
- Almohads, 48, 62–3, 64–71, 80, 81, 89–90, 91, 281
- Almoravids, 48, 53–6, 60, 62–3, 64, 70–1, 78, 80, 81, 281
- al-Muqtadir, ruler of Zaragoza (1049/50–81/82), 50–1, 89
- al-Muṣṣafī, *ḥājib*, 45
- al-Musta‘īn, ruler of Zaragoza (1085–1110), 55
- al-Mu‘taḍid, ruler of Seville (1042–69), 51, 89
- al-Mu‘tamid, ruler of Seville (1069–91), 54, 89
- al-Muẓaffar, *ḥājib*, 48
- al-Muẓaffar, ruler of Badajoz (1045–68), 89
- Alpujarras mountains, 104, 111, 124–6, 128, 134
- al-Qādir, ruler of Toledo (1075–85), 53
- al-Rundī, 70
- Alsace, 135
- al-Saffāḥ, caliph, 28
- Altamira, caves of, 2
- alumbrados*, 117
- Álvaro de Luna, 97, 282
- Amadeo I, king (1870–3), 206–7, 286
- Amadis of Gaul*, 144
- Amalaric, king (526–31), 14
- Amazon, river, 121
- Ameixal, battle of (1663), 139
- Amelot, Michel-Jean, 150
- America, 96, 98, 101, 106–8, 112, 116, 117–24, 131, 132, 135, 136, 139, 141, 142, 148, 149, 150–1, 153, 155, 158, 159, 161, 164, 170, 171, 173–7, 181–3, 187, 194, 207, 210–11
- administration, 108, 122, 174
- bullion, 116, 118, 139–40, 132, 142, 144, 145, 277
- Church, 122, 123, 173, 174–5
- creole élites, 173, 181
- economy, 118, 122, 123, 177
- independence movement, 181–3, 285
- military organization, 174
- population, 118, 122–3
- trade and commerce, 108, 173, 175–7, 181
- see also* North America
- Amiens, Peace of (1802), 164
- Ampurias, 4–5, 278
- Anagni, treaty of (1295), 85, 282
- Anarchist movement, 189, 210, 215, 218, 219, 220, 222, 226, 229, 230, 232, 233, 234, 238, 243, 244, 245, 275, 276, 287
- Andalusia, 2, 7, 27, 49, 73, 78, 81, 93, 99, 110, 121, 128, 138, 139, 140, 158, 164, 168, 179, 182, 187, 188, 189, 192, 207, 215, 220, 239, 243, 253, 255, 266, 272, 282
- Angevin dynasty, 85, 282
- Anne, princess, daughter of Philip II, 134
- Annual, battle of (1921), 220–1
- anti-clericalism, 184, 207, 213, 216–17, 218, 228, 232, 239, 242, 248, 287
- Antwerp, 128–9, 132, 134, 135, 138
- apostólicos*, 184–5
- Arabs, 23–4, 26, 27, 28, 30, 31, 33–4, 35, 49, 53, 91
- Arabic, 32, 40–1, 45, 52, 79, 80, 89, 90, 91, 92, 111, 128
- Aragon (Crown of Aragon), xvi, 6, 38, 50, 51, 52, 55, 58, 60, 61–2, 65–6, 67, 68, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76–7, 78, 80, 81, 82–3, 85–6, 87, 88–9, 90, 92, 94, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100–1, 102–3, 105, 106, 109, 110, 111–12, 114, 115, 116, 125–6, 127, 132,

INDEX

- 134, 137–8, 148, 149, 151–2,
169, 187, 198, 206, 243, 270,
277, 281, 282, 283, 284
- Aragonese Party, 160, 165
- Aragonese Union, 88–9
- Council of, 101
- dynastic union with Castile, 97,
101, 111–12, 137–8
- Arana, Sabino de, 214, 277
- Aranda, count of, 159–60, 162–3
- Aranjuez, 154, 158, 165, 178, 285
- Tumult of, 165, 285
- Araucanians, 121
- arbitristas*, 142, 275
- Arcos, duke of, 167
- Areilza, José María de, 258
- Argentina, 174, 182, 187, 251, 252
- Arianism, 14, 18, 20–1, 279
- Arias Navarro, Carlos, 257, 258
- aristocracy, see nobility
- Aristotle, 87, 89, 90, 91, 123
- Army, 153, 154, 160, 161, 203,
207–8, 214, 219, 220, 223,
224, 225–6, 227–8, 233, 248,
260, 263, 264, 269, 272
- of Africa, 217, 235, 238–9, 244
- Arnaldo, physician, 66
- Arnau de Vilanova, 90
- Arthur, prince of England, 106
- artistic developments, 2, 3, 5, 39–40,
60, 89, 91, 144–5, 196–7, 278
- Artois, 139
- Asia, 23, 44, 106, 107, 108
- Assault Guards, 230
- Assembly Movement, 219, 287
- Assyrian Empire, 4
- Astorga, 8, 9, 13, 35, 47, 57
- Asturias, 2, 9, 27, 30, 33–5, 39–40,
61, 165, 178, 192, 215, 232–3,
239, 240, 278, 280, 287
- Royal Company of, 189
- workers' revolt (1934), 232–3,
240, 287
- Atahualpa, 119
- Atapuerca, 50
- Sierra de, 1, 278
- Athanagild, king (554–68), 16, 17,
279
- Athanagild, son of Theodemir, 25
- Athenaeum, Madrid, 196
- Athens, duchy of, 85
- 'Atlanticist' policy, 265, 268
- Atlantic Ocean, 3, 5, 23, 42, 70, 76,
77, 95–6, 100, 106, 107, 136,
161, 164, 165, 169–70, 173,
174, 175, 177, 181, 282
- Audiencia y Chancillería*, 102
- Augsburg, 132
- Peace of (1555), 117
- Augustus, emperor, 7, 8, 278
- Ausona, 38
- Austria, 106, 117, 126, 127, 128,
135, 136, 145, 146, 148, 149,
150, 153, 155
- auto de fe*, 109–10
- autonomous regions (*autonomías*),
260–2, 264, 272, 273, 275,
288
- Autun, 25
- Avendaut, 91
- Ávila, 12, 71, 76, 77, 79, 143, 160
- 'Farce of', 97, 282
- Avis, Order of, 62, 95
- Ayacucho, battle of (1824), 183
- Azaña, Manuel, 227–8, 229, 230,
233, 234, 235
- Aznar, Admiral, 224
- Aznar, José María, 267–8, 289
- Azores, 95, 127, 130
- Aztecs, 118–20, 283
- Badajoz, 31, 50, 54, 68, 89, 93, 239
- Baetica, 7, 9, 13, 17, 278, 279
- Baghdad, 28, 30, 42, 44, 45, 64
- Bahamas, 107, 118
- Bahía, 136

INDEX

- Bailén, battle of (1808), 179
 Bakunin, Michael, 215
 Balearics, 68, 76, 85, 235, 281
 banking, 77, 116, 132, 137, 142,
 192, 194, 202, 204, 214, 217,
 248, 265
 Banū Amrūs, 25
 Banū Qasī, 25, 30
 Barbara of Braganza, queen, 156
 Barbastro, 58
 Barcelona, 11, 12, 38, 47, 50, 51, 52,
 56, 60, 62, 63, 76, 77, 80, 91,
 93, 94, 101, 140, 146, 148,
 149, 150, 160, 167–8, 169–70,
 171, 172, 189, 191, 192–3,
 195, 196, 201, 210, 212–13,
 214, 215, 218, 219, 220, 221,
 232, 271, 280, 281, 287
 and Civil War, 236, 243, 244, 245,
 287
 Olympic Games (1992), 266
 University of, 223
 Baroja, Pío, 196
 Basle, Peace of (1795), 163
 Basques, Basque Country, xvi–xvii,
 5, 8, 24, 34, 35–8, 76, 95,
 100, 152, 163, 170, 171, 198,
 199, 207, 234, 238, 239, 240,
 243, 244, 259, 262, 287
 industrial development, 192, 194
 language, 8, 214, 247, 271, 272
 nationalism, 214, 230, 256, 259,
 260, 267, 272–3, 276, 277,
 286
 self-government, 234, 238, 243,
 262, 272–3, 288
 Basque National Party (PNV), 214,
 256, 259, 273, 277
 Batasuna, 273
 Bay of Biscay, 95
 Bayonne, 166
 treaty of (1388), 95
 Beatus, monk, 40
 Belchite, militia of, 61
 Belgium, 189
 Beltrán de la Cueva, 99
 Benedictine Rule, 56, 58
 Berbers, 9, 22, 23, 27–8, 31, 34, 42,
 43, 45, 47, 48, 49, 53–4, 62–3,
 64, 70, 71, 81, 105, 222, 280
 Berenguer, General Dámaso, 223–4
 Bergà, 56
 Berlanga, Luis García, 271
 Bernard, archbishop of Toledo, 58
 Berwick, Marshal duke, 149
 Besalú, 38, 56
Biga, 94
 Bilbao, 165, 192, 195, 198, 214,
 215, 236, 251
 Black Death, 92, 93, 282
 Black Legend, 130–1
 Blasco Ibáñez, Vicente, 223
 Blue Division, 250
 Blum, Léon, 238
 Boabdil, see Muḥammad XII, emir
 of Granada
 Bobastro, 31
 Bogotá, 122
 Bohemia, 135
 Bolívar, Simón, 181, 182
 Bolivia, 182, 183
 Bolshevism, 220, 221, 229
 Bonaparte, Joseph (Joseph I), 166,
 177, 179, 180, 182, 275, 285
 Bonaparte, Napoleon, 147, 165–6,
 179, 180–1, 285
 Boniface, St, 24
 Boniface VIII, pope, 85, 282
 Bono, José, 272
 booty, 26, 27, 41, 47, 67, 72, 75, 119
 Bougie, 105, 116
 Bourbon monarchy, 146, 147–66,
 171, 173, 204, 208, 252, 257,
 258, 276, 284
 reform programme, 151–8, 160–1,
 166–72, 173, 174–7, 180, 216

INDEX

- Boyacá, battle of (1819), 182
 Braga, 9, 11, 18, 19, 58
 Braulio of Zaragoza, bishop, 19
 Bravo, Juan, 114
 Bravo Murillo, Juan, 203
 Brazil, 107, 127, 135, 136, 138, 187, 283
 Breda, 136
Breviary of Alaric, 14–15
 Britain, 130, 150, 153–4, 155, 156, 158, 160, 161, 163, 164, 165, 171, 174, 175, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 193, 194, 196, 198, 208, 250, 251, 267, 284, 285
 British investors, 189, 192
 and Spanish Civil War, 238, 245
 Bronze Age, 2–4, 278
 Bruges, 76, 77
 Brunete, battle of (1937), 245
 Brussels, 106, 117
 Buenos Aires, 174, 181, 183
 Buen Retiro, 144, 170
 bullion, 116, 139–40, 142, 144, 145, 277
 bureaucracy, 30, 31, 39, 43, 115, 122, 124, 133, 144, 154, 160, 202
 Burgos, 35, 39, 50, 57, 60, 67, 91, 93, 99, 112, 123, 140, 149, 240
 Burgundy, Burgundians, 14, 25, 51, 55, 59–60, 71, 113, 115, 117, 151
Busca, 94
 Bush, President George W., 267–8
 Byzantines, 17–18, 19, 23, 43, 85, 279

caballeros villanos, 72, 86, 275
 Cáceres, 8, 68, 76
caciques, *caciquismo*, *clientelism*, 209, 210, 211, 212, 217–18, 223, 227, 266, 275

 Cádiz, 4, 8, 17, 76, 81, 130, 136, 149, 156, 164, 168, 171, 175–6, 177, 179, 183, 230, 239, 253, 278
 Cortes of, 179–80, 181, 285
 Caesar, Julius, 7, 278
 Cairo, 42
 Cajamarca, 119
 Calais, 129
 Calatayud, 72
 Calatrava, 63, 66
 Order of, 62, 66, 281
 Calatrava, Santiago, 271
 Calderón, Rodrigo, 135
 Calderón de la Barca, Pedro, 143
 California, 174
 caliph, caliphate, 23, 26, 27, 28, 30, 41–5, 48–9, 50, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 70, 89, 276, 277, 280
 Calvo Sotelo, José, 235
 Calvo Sotelo, Leopoldo, 263
 Cambó, Francesc, 214, 219–20
 Cambrai, treaties of (1529, 1724), 115, 153
 Campillo, José de, 175–7
 Campomanes, Pedro Rodríguez de, 157, 159, 162, 168, 169, 172, 173
cañadas, 93
 Canalejas, José, 218
 Canary Islands, 95, 100, 107, 235, 272
 Cánovas del Castillo, Antonio, 208–10, 286
 Cantabria, 1, 2, 7, 8, 17, 34, 35, 76, 77, 93, 140, 278
Cantar de mio Cid, 52, 90
Cantigas de Santa María, 90
 cantonalist revolts, 207–8, 286
 Cape St. Vincent, battle of (1797), 164
 Cape Verde islands, 95, 107
 Capetian dynasty, 38
 Caracas, 174, 177, 182

INDEX

- Carcassonne, 14, 25, 51, 56
 Cardona, 38
 Caribbean, 107, 108, 118, 119, 130, 153, 177
 Carlists, 185, 197–9, 209, 214, 216, 229, 235, 236, 239, 241, 249, 251, 277
 First Carlist War, 185, 197–9, 200, 285
 Second Carlist War, 203
 Third Carlist War, 206–7, 208
 Carolingians, 35–8, 40, 58
 Carrero Blanco, Admiral Luis, 254, 257, 288
 Carrillo, Santiago, 258
 Carrión, 47, 74
 Cartagena, 6, 8, 11, 17, 156, 207
 Cartagena de Indias, 153
 Carthage, Carthaginians, 6, 23, 278
 Carthaginensis, 11, 13, 279
 Carvajal, José de, 154–5, 158
 Casa de la Contratación, 108
 Casado, Colonel Segismundo, 245–6
 Casares Quiroga, Santiago, 235
 Casas Viejas, 230–1
 Caspe, 94, 282
 Castellón, 188
 Castilblanco, 230
 Castile, 1, 35, 42, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 60, 62, 64, 65, 66, 67–8, 70, 71, 72, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81–3, 87–8, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94–5, 97, 98, 99–100, 101–2, 103–4, 105, 108, 109, 110, 111–12, 113–14, 115, 116, 121, 126, 127, 128, 131, 132, 134, 136, 137–8, 139, 140, 143–4, 148, 149, 151, 152, 154, 155, 159, 160, 162, 165, 168, 170, 187, 188, 212, 214, 215, 217, 235, 247, 266, 270, 275, 276, 277, 280, 281, 282, 283
 Castilian language, 52, 79, 90, 91, 143, 152, 214, 247, 272
 Council of, 102, 113, 151, 159, 160, 162, 165, 168
 dynastic union with Crown of Aragon, 97, 101, 111–12, 137–8
 Castilla-La Mancha, 266, 270
 castles and fortifications, 3, 6, 11, 16, 31, 39, 42, 43, 45, 49, 51, 53, 55, 58, 65, 75, 86, 96, 103, 108, 112
 Castro, Américo, xvii
 Castro, Rosalía de, 196
 Castro family, 65
castros, 6
 Catalan Action (*Acció Catalana*), 219–20
 Catalan Solidarity, 214
 Catalonia, Catalans, xvi–xvii, 1, 2, 3, 25, 38, 40, 50, 56, 58, 60, 61, 62, 67, 71, 72, 74, 76, 85–6, 87, 89, 92, 94, 100–1, 103, 110, 137–8, 139, 141, 146, 148, 149, 150, 152, 153, 163, 165, 166, 168, 180–1, 194, 198, 203, 206, 215, 223, 224, 243, 244, 245, 259, 267, 283, 284, 285, 286, 289
 industry, 77, 165, 168, 171, 177, 191–2, 215
 language and literature, 90, 91, 196, 213, 223, 247, 271, 272, 277
 nationalism, 213–14, 219–20, 226, 230, 238, 256, 272, 286
 self-government, 100–1, 137, 151–2, 222, 229, 230, 232, 233, 243, 244, 260, 262, 267, 272, 287, 288
 trade, 76–7, 92–3, 165, 171, 177, 188, 194, 213–14
catastro, 155, 162

INDEX

- ‘catastrophists’, 229, 230, 233
- Câteau-Cambrésis, treaty of (1559), 129
- Catherine of Aragon, 106
- Catherine of Lancaster, 97
- Catholic church, Catholicism, xviii
 in America, 122, 123, 173, 174–5
 and the Bourbon monarchy, 157–8, 162, 165, 167, 168–9, 180, 181, 183
 (1833–1931), 198, 202, 216, 217, 221; *see also* anti-clericalism
 and the Catholic Monarchs, 99, 104, 108–11
 and the Franco dictatorship, 248, 253–4, 256, 257
 and the Habsburg monarchy, 116, 117, 121, 124, 127, 128, 132, 134, 140
 and the Later Roman Empire, 11–12
 in the medieval period, 40, 53, 56–9, 73, 79, 80–1
 National Catholicism, 251
 and the Second Republic, 225–6, 228, 229, 231, 232
 Social Catholicism, 216–17
 and the Spanish Civil War, 236–7, 237–8, 239, 242
 and the Transition, 260, 270–1
 and the Visigothic monarchy, 18–19, 20, 23, 279
- Catholic Holy League, 129
- Catholic Monarchs, 98–111, 113, 140, 143, 241, 242
- Catholic Workers’ Circles, 216–17
- Cazola, treaty of (1179), 66
- CCOO (*Comisiones Obreras*), 256, 260, 266–7, 275
- CEDA (*Confederación Española de Derechas Autónomas*), 231–2, 233, 234, 235, 241, 275
- Cela, Camilo José, 249, 271
- Celtiberian culture, 6
- Celts, 3–4, 5–6
- censorship, 109, 136, 143, 162, 206, 242, 248, 257, 271
- Cerdanya, 38, 56, 105, 139
- cereal cultivation and trade, 4, 8, 25, 44, 74, 76, 122, 139, 140, 164, 168, 169, 187, 192, 205, 249
- Cerignola, battle of (1503), 105–6, 283
- Cernuda, Luis, 197
- Cervantes, Miguel de, 143–4
- Cervera, university of, 152, 196
- Ceuta, 24, 42, 95, 220, 262
- Chacabuco, battle of (1817), 182–3
- Chacón, Carme, 270
- Chanson de Roland*, 35
- Charles II, king (1665–1700), 145–6, 147, 148, 283, 284
- Charles III, king (1759–88), 156–62, 170, 173, 174, 181, 284
- Charles IV, king (1788–1808), 162–5, 177, 181, 284, 285
- Charles V, Emperor (1516–56), 98, 112–17, 140, 143, 283
- Charles of Anjou, 85
- Charles of Austria, archduke, 146, 148, 149, 150
- Charles of Valois, 85
- Charles, prince of Viana, 94
- Charles, prince, son of Philip II, 131
- Charles, first Carlist pretender, 185, 197, 198
- Charles VII, Carlist pretender, 206–7
- Charles VIII, king of France, 105
- Charles the Great (Charlemagne), king-emperor, 35
- Charles Martel, king, 26, 280
- Chile, 121, 122, 144, 175, 182–3
- Chindasuinth, king (642–53), 20
- Chintila, king (636–9), 19
- Christian Democrats, 259, 264

INDEX

- Christians, Christianity, 11–12, 14;
see also Catholic Church,
 Catholicism
- Chronicle of 754*, 23, 24, 25
- Chronicle of Albelda*, 33–4
- Chronicle of Alfonso III*, 33
- Cibola, 121
- Cisneros, Cardinal, 108–9, 111,
 112–13, 144
- Cistercian Order, 58, 59, 92
- Ciudad Real, 223
- Civil Guard, 203, 215, 224, 228,
 230, 235, 263
- Civil War (1936–9), 225, 236–46,
 258, 287
- and the Church, 236–7, 239,
 242
- international intervention, 238,
 239–40, 245
- Nationalist zone, 239, 240–2
- Republican zone, 239, 242–5
- workers' militias, 236, 239,
 242–3, 244
- Clement VII, pope, 115
- Clement XI, pope, 149
- Clement XIV, pope, 159
- Clermont, council of (1095), 60–1
- climate, xiv
- Cluny, 51, 57–8, 59, 280
- CNT (*Confederación Nacional del
 Trabajo*), 215, 219, 222, 229,
 230, 232, 233, 234, 243, 244,
 275, 287
- coal production, 189, 192
- Cobos, Francisco de los, 115
- Coimbra, 47, 50, 92
- coinage, currency, 8, 9, 11, 14, 17,
 26, 43, 51, 75, 86, 100, 101,
 127, 135, 202, 223, 249, 254,
 267, 289
- colegiales*, 157, 160, 275
- colonization, 35, 39, 53, 60, 71–3,
 78, 86, 107, 118, 121, 169
- Columbus, Christopher, 106–8,
 117–18, 282
- Comintern, 239–40
- commenda* contracts, 77
- Commentary on the Apocalypse*,
 40
- communications, 7, 51, 57, 171–2,
 222, 269; *see also* railways
- Communism, Communist Party
 (PCE), 222, 233, 234, 238,
 242, 243–4, 245–6, 251, 252,
 256, 258, 259–60, 264, 275,
 277, 287, 288
- Compañía Guipuzcoana de Caracas,
 177
- Companys, Lluís, 232, 233
- Comuneros*, revolt of, 113–14, 283
- conciliar government, 101–2, 113,
 115, 122, 127, 134, 145, 151
- Condor Legion, 240
- Conflent, 56
- conquistadors, 118–22, 123
- Conservative party, 208, 214, 217,
 218, 286
- conservatives, conservatism, 164,
 165, 184, 194, 198, 199, 203,
 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 214,
 220, 223, 226, 227, 231, 234,
 239, 241, 243, 249, 251,
 253–4, 256
- Constance, queen, 60
- Constantine, emperor, 12, 279
- Constantinople, 43
- Constanza, princess, 95
- Constitution
 (1812), 179–80, 181, 182, 183,
 184, 199, 216, 285
 (1837), 200–1, 216
 (1845), 202
 (1869), 205–6
 (1876), 209, 221
 (1931), 227, 228
 (1978), 260–2, 272, 288

INDEX

- ‘Consulate of the Sea’ (*Consulat del Mar*), 77
Llibre del Consulat del Mar, 77
 consumer society, 255
 contraception, 248, 270
 Convention of Vergara (1839), 198–9
 Convergence and Democratic Union of Catalonia (CiU), 259, 267, 289
conversos, 93, 109–10, 137
convivencia, 32, 276
 copper working, 2, 3, 4, 189, 278
 Corbeil, treaty of (1258), 85, 281
 Córdoba, 7, 17, 23, 26, 27, 28, 29–30, 31, 32–3, 41–2, 43, 44–7, 48, 49, 50, 63, 64, 68, 73, 76, 81, 82, 89, 169, 277, 280, 281
 Great Mosque, 43, 44, 47
corregidores, 83, 102, 113, 151–2, 276
 Corsica, 6, 85, 282
Cortes, 87, 88, 89, 94, 101, 102, 113, 115, 116, 126, 133, 136, 137, 151, 179–80, 181, 199–200, 203, 209, 220, 221, 226, 229, 230, 233, 251, 252, 258, 259, 268, 269, 273, 276, 285
 Cortés, Hernán, 118–20, 121, 283
 Costa, Joaquín, 211–12, 221
costumbrista writers, 196
 Counter-Reformation, 128, 130–1
covachuelas, 160
 Covadonga, 33–4, 178
 ‘credit crunch’, 271, 289
 Creutz, Count, 172
 Cro-Magnon humans, 1–2, 278
 ‘Cross of the Angels’, 40
 crusade, 33, 60–4, 66–7, 77, 83, 85, 104, 105, 109, 116, 126–7, 132, 149, 237–8, 242, 247, 256
 Cuba, 107, 118, 136, 153, 174, 183, 188, 191, 209, 213, 285
 rebellion (1868–78), 207, 286
 war (1895–8), 210–11, 286
 Cuenca, 65–6, 72, 79, 89, 93
 cultural developments, 8, 40–1, 44–5, 89–92, 143–5, 172–3, 195–7, 271
 Cuzco, 119
 Dalí, Salvador, 197
 Dama de Baza, 5
 Dama de Elche, 5
 Damascus, 23, 26, 28
 Darién, 118
 Daroca, 72
 Dato, Eduardo, 214, 218, 220
 debt, 74, 131–2, 135, 138, 141, 145, 162
 Decius, emperor, 12
 decline of Spain, xvii
 Delibes, Miguel, 271
 democracy, xviii, 179–80, 184, 199–200, 210, 220, 221, 223, 225, 226, 227, 229, 231, 234, 238, 244, 246, 251, 252, 257, 269, 272, 274
 transition to, xviii, 225, 258–64, 288
 voting rights, 200–1, 202, 203, 206, 209, 260
 Democratic party, 194, 203, 204, 205, 206, 208, 286
 Democratic and Social Centre (CDS), 264, 275
 Denia, 64
 Desclot, Bernat, 90
 Desiderius of Vienne, St, 19
 Deusto, university, 216
dhimmīs, 31–2
 Dhu’l-Nunids, 89
 Dias, Bartholomew, 106
 Díaz, Toda, 74
 Díaz del Castillo, Bernal, 121

INDEX

- Diet of Worms (1521), 117
 Diocletian, emperor, 11, 12, 279
 Diodorus of Sicily, 4
 Diogo Cão, 96
 diplomacy, 29, 42, 43, 45, 49, 50,
 52, 56, 66, 80, 85, 86, 87, 99,
 105, 106, 134, 146, 147, 150,
 252–3, 265, 288
Diputació, 87
 disease, plague, 12, 67, 92–3, 141,
 142, 161, 164, 166, 168, 187,
 204, 211, 246, 249, 257
 in America, 107, 118, 121, 122–3
 disentailment (*desamortización*),
 165, 187, 188–9, 194, 198,
 200, 204, 216, 285, 286
 divorce, 228, 248, 263, 270
 Djerba, 126
 Domènec i Montaner, Lluís, 195
 Doria, Andrea, 126
 Douce, countess, 56
 Downs, battle of the (1639), 136
 Drake, Francis, 130
 drought, 16, 28, 67, 74, 187, 227
 Duero valley, xiii–xiv, 3, 27, 28, 34,
 35, 39, 40, 41, 45, 53, 71, 93
 Dunes, battle of the (1658), 138
 Dunkirk, 138
 Dupont, general, 179
 Dutch United Provinces, 138, 142,
 146, 148, 149, 150, 153, 283
 Ebro valley, xiv, 3, 6, 9, 23, 25,
 26–7, 28, 30, 35, 61, 62, 63,
 72, 78, 169, 179, 198, 245
 Écija, 73, 82
 Economic Societies, 167, 171, 173
 economy, xvi, xviii, 2, 3, 7, 9,
 15–16, 32, 38–9, 43–4, 65,
 71, 73, 74–5, 78, 79, 80, 82,
 86, 92–3, 97, 101, 102, 107,
 110, 114, 118, 122, 123–4,
 127, 134, 135, 138, 139–43,
 144, 145, 155, 160, 162, 164,
 166–72, 173, 174, 175, 177,
 183, 186, 187–95, 198, 199,
 200, 202, 204, 205, 207, 209,
 210, 211–12, 213–14, 216,
 219, 222, 223, 225, 226, 233,
 247, 249, 253–5, 256, 260,
 262, 263, 264–5, 265–6, 267,
 268, 269, 270, 271–2, 275,
 286, 288, 289
 Ecuador, 119
 education, 8, 80, 143–4, 167, 173,
 180, 197, 202, 212–13, 216,
 228, 231, 248; *see also*
 universities
 Egica, king (687–702), 20, 21, 280
 Egilona, queen, 25
 Egmont, count of, 128
 Egypt, 42, 44, 67, 90, 105
 El Argar, 3
 El Cerro del Villar, 4
 El Cid, *see* Rodrigo Díaz
 El Dorado, 121
 El Escorial, 124, 144
 El Greco, 145
 Elizabeth I, queen of England,
 129–30, 133
 Elizabeth, princess, sister of Louis
 XIII of France, 134
 Elizabeth of Valois, queen, 129
 Elvas, battle of (1659), 139
 Elvira, 21, 43
 emigration, 39, 78, 121, 141, 187,
 189, 254–5
encomiendas, *encomenderos*, 73,
 122, 123, 276
 England, 24, 94, 95, 98, 100, 105,
 106, 115, 117, 124, 129–30,
 136, 139, 148
 Enlightenment, xviii, 172–3
 Epila, battle of (1348), 88–9
 Erasmus, Desiderius, 117, 143
 Ermesinda, queen, 34

INDEX

- Ervig, king (680–7), 20
 Escobedo, Juan de, 126
 Eslonza, monastery, 47
 Espartero, Baldomero, 198–9,
 201–2, 203–4, 216, 285, 286
Espéculo de las leyes, 87–8
 Espronceda, José de, 196
Esquerria, 230
 Essex, earl of, 130
Estoria de Espanna, 90
 ETA, 256, 257, 258, 259, 263, 266,
 268–9, 272–3, 276, 288
 Eugenius, bishop of Toledo, 19
 Eulogius, bishop of Toledo, 33
 Euric, king (466–84), 13, 14, 15, 279
 Europe, xviii, 3, 19, 40–1, 44,
 56–60, 67, 76, 83, 89, 91–2,
 98, 99, 106, 110–11, 112,
 115, 116, 131, 135, 139, 142,
 145, 147, 148, 151, 153, 189,
 197, 211, 222, 238, 250,
 251–2, 254, 255, 256, 270
 European Community, European
 Union, xviii, 256, 264–5,
 267, 269, 288
 Monetary Union, 267, 289
 Euzkadi, 214
 evangelization, 80–1, 107, 109, 110,
 111, 122
 Évora, Order of, *see* Avis
 Evreux, counts of, 70
exaltados, 184, 200, 276
excusado, 132, 157, 276
 Extremadura, xiv, 7, 68, 93, 99, 117,
 118, 119, 121, 128, 163, 188,
 230, 234, 239, 255, 266, 270
 FAI (*Federación Anarquista Ibérica*),
 229, 232, 233, 243, 244, 276
 Fajardo, Diego de Saavedra, 142
 Falange, Falangists, 235, 236, 239,
 241–2, 247, 249, 250, 251,
 252, 253, 287
 Fal Conde, Manuel, 241
 Falla, Manuel de, 197
 famine, 12, 16, 28, 34, 67, 74, 92,
 122, 139, 141, 142, 169
 Fanjul, general, 233, 241
 Farnese, Alexander, duke of Parma,
 129, 130
 fascism, 229, 231, 233, 234, 236,
 238, 240, 241, 244, 251, 274
 Fatimids, 42
 Federal Republicans, 206, 207–8, 286
 Feijóo, Benito Jerónimo, 172
 Ferdinand I, emperor, 117
 Ferdinand I, king of León-Castile
 (1035–65), 50, 51, 57–8, 280
 Ferdinand ‘the Catholic’, king of
 Aragon and Castile (1479–
 1516), xvi, 97–112, 282
 Ferdinand II, emperor, 135
 Ferdinand II, king of León (1157–
 88), 64–5
 Ferdinand III, king of Castile-León
 (1217–52), 65, 67–8, 281
 Ferdinand IV, king of Castile
 (1295–1312), 82–3
 Ferdinand VI, king (1746–59),
 154–6, 160, 173, 284
 Ferdinand VII, king (1808–33),
 165–6, 177, 178, 179–80,
 181, 182, 183–5, 195–6, 197,
 199, 216, 285
 Ferdinand of Antequera, king of
 Aragon (1412–16), 94, 97,
 282
 Ferdinand, prince, brother of Charles
 V, 112–13
 Ferdinand de la Cerda, 82
 Fernández de Córdoba, Gonzalo,
 ‘the Great Captain’, 105–6
 Fernández, Gutierre, 74
 Fernández de Navarrete, Pedro, 137
 Ferrante II, king of Naples, 105
 Ferrol, 153, 156, 161

INDEX

- Flanders, 93, 95, 112, 113, 115, 133, 137, 138, 139, 145–6
- Florida, 121, 153–4, 158, 161, 162, 174, 284
- Floridablanca, count of, *see* Moñino, José
- FNTT (*Federación Nacional de Trabajadores de la Tierra*), 229–30, 232, 276
- Fontainebleau, treaty of (1807), 165
- Ford, Richard, xvi
- Fountain of Life, The*, 90
- Fraga, 62, 63
- Fraga, Manuel, 258, 259, 260, 266, 267, 275
- France, French, 25–6, 35, 57, 58–60, 61, 63–4, 68, 70, 75, 76, 82, 85, 94, 95, 98, 100, 101, 105–6, 112, 115, 116, 129, 131, 134, 136, 137, 138, 139, 142, 145–6, 147–8, 149–50, 151, 153, 155, 158, 160, 161, 162–5, 171, 173, 174, 175, 177–81, 182, 184, 188, 189–90, 192, 193, 194, 196, 198, 199, 205, 220, 222, 238, 245, 250, 251, 266, 281, 283, 284, 285
- and Civil War, 238, 245
- investors, 189–90, 192
- Revolution, 147, 162–3, 173
- Franche-Comté, 112, 117, 139, 146
- Francis I, king of France, 115
- Franciscan Order, 80
- Franco, General Francisco, 225, 232–3, 235, 275, 287, 288
- Civil War, 235, 238–9, 240–2, 245, 246, 269, 287
- Franco dictatorship, 246–58
- ‘Charter of the Spaniards’, 251, 288
- Church, *see* Catholic church
- economy, 248–9, 253–5
- Law of Succession, 252
- monarchy, 252, 257, 288
- opposition, 256, 257–8
- ‘political families’, 249–50, 251, 252
- propaganda, 256
- repression, 246–7, 256, 257, 258, 273–4
- social change, 255
- World War II, 250–2
- Franks, 9, 14, 26, 35–8, 56, 279, 280
- FRAP (*Frente Revolucionario Antifascista y Popular*), 258
- Frederick, prince of Aragon, 94
- Frederick of Sicily, 85
- Freemasonry, 246
- Fructuosus of Braga, bishop, 19, 40
- Fruela I, king of Asturias (757–68), 34
- Fuenterrabía, 76
- Fuero Real*, 87–8
- fueros*, 60, 71–2, 87–8, 137, 152, 198–9, 214, 251, 276, 284
- Fusi, Juan Pablo, xviii
- GAL (*Grupos Antiterroristas de Liberación*), 266
- Galdós, Benito Pérez, 196, 209, 217
- Galerius, 12
- Galicia, 9, 27, 34, 39, 40, 50, 56–7, 95, 99, 141, 153, 164–5, 187, 188, 235–6
- language and literature, 90, 196, 247, 271, 272
- self-government, 260–2
- Gallaecia, 11, 13, 14, 279
- Gálvez, José de, 175
- García I, king of León–Asturias (910–13/14), 35
- García III, king of Navarre (1035–54), 50
- García Ramírez IV, king of Navarre (1134–50), 62

INDEX

- Garigliano, battle of (1503), 105–6, 283
- Garrigues, Antonio, 258
- garum*, 8, 15
- Gattinara, Mercurino de, 113
- Gaudí, Antoni, 195
- Gaul, 9, 12, 13, 14, 34, 279
- Gautier, Théophile, xvii
- Gelasius II, pope, 61
- Gelmírez, Diego, archbishop of Santiago de Compostela, 58, 61
- General Estoria*, 90
- Generalitat*, 87
- Generation of '98, xvii–xviii, 196, 212
- Generation of 1927, 197
- Genoa, 63, 76, 86, 92–3, 106, 132, 140–1, 171
- geographical features, xiii–xvi
- Gerard of Cremona, 91
- Gerbert of Aurillac, 40–1
- Germaine de Foix, 112
- Germany, 43, 63, 67, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 169, 193, 194, 211, 231, 250–1
and Civil War, 238, 240, 245
- Gerona, 15, 38, 163, 214
- Gerontius, 12–13
- Ghālib, 45
- Ghana, 54
- Ghent, 113
- Gibraltar, 22, 83, 149, 150, 153, 161, 162, 284
Straits of, xiii, xiv, 13, 22, 23, 24, 53, 54, 81, 82, 83
- Gijón, 33–4
- Gil Robles, José María, 229, 231, 232, 233, 235, 241, 275
- Giner de los Rios, Fernando, 197
- Giro Real, 155
- Glorious Revolution, 205–6, 286
- Goded, general, 233, 235, 241
- Godoy, Manuel, 163–5, 178
- gold, 3, 4, 8, 9, 23, 42, 43, 44, 50–1, 52, 54, 57–8, 76, 96, 101, 104, 107, 118, 119, 121, 132, 239, 280
- Golden Age, 143–4
- golillas*, 157, 159–60, 163, 276
- Gomá, Cardinal, 242
- Gómez b. Antonian, 31
- González, Domingo, archdeacon, 91
- González, Felipe, 262, 264–7, 288
- González, Fernán, count, 42
- González de Cellorigo, Martín, 142
- Gormaz, castle, 45
- Gothic architecture, 60
- Goya, Francisco de, 177–8
- Goytisoló, Juan, 271
- Granada, xvii, 12, 33, 47, 49, 52–3, 68, 70, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83, 90, 91, 93–4, 98, 99, 101, 102, 103–4, 105, 106, 108, 111, 127–8, 140, 144–5, 189, 239, 281, 282, 283
- Grand Alliance of the Hague, 148
- Graus, 51, 55
- Gravelines, 138
battle of (1558), 129
- Greeks, 4–5, 7, 45, 91, 145
- Gregory VII, pope, 57
- Gregory of Tours, bishop, 16
- Gregory the Great, pope, 18
- Grimaldi, marquis of, 157, 159
- Gris, Juan, 197
- Guadalajara, 144, 150, 170
- Guadalquivir valley, xiii–xiv, 5, 9, 26, 28, 64, 68, 72, 81, 93, 139
- Guadarrama mountains, 124, 247
- Guadiana valley, xiii–iv, 5, 15, 63
- Guadix, 104
- Guam, 211
- Guarrazar, 23
- Guernica, 240
- guerrilla*, 179, 198
- Guibert of Nogent, 61

INDEX

- guilds, 77
 Guipúzcoa, 243
 Guise, duke of, 129
 Gundemar, king (610–11/12), 20

 Habsburg monarchy, 96, 98, 111–15,
 127, 136, 142, 145–6, 147,
 148, 151, 154, 160, 166, 174,
 283, 284
 Hadrian, emperor, 8, 279
 Hafsids, 81, 83
hājib, 30, 45, 47, 48–9
 Hallstatt Culture, 3–4
 Hamilcar Barca, 6
 Hannibal, 6
 Hanseatic League, 95
 Haro, Luis Méndez de, 138–9
 Hasdāi b. Shaprūt, 43
 Hasdrubal, 6
 Havana, 158, 161
 Hawkins, John, 130
 Hedilla, Manuel, 241
 Hendaye, 250, 287
 Henry I, king of Castile (1214–17),
 67
 Henry II, king of Castile (1369–79),
 95, 97
 Henry II, king of France, 129
 Henry III, king of Castile
 (1390–1406), 95, 97
 Henry IV, king of Castile (1454–74),
 97, 99, 101, 109, 282
 Henry IV, king of France, 129
 Henry VIII, king of England, 106
 Henry, count of Portugal, 55, 60, 62
 Henry, cardinal-king of Portugal
 (1578–80), 127
 heresy, 12, 18, 58, 67, 109–10, 117,
 126, 128, 143, 158, 180
hermandades, 92, 101–2, 276; *see*
 also Santa Hermandad
 Hermenegild, 17, 18
 Hernández, Miguel, 246

hidalgos, 86, 97, 118, 121, 140, 157,
 166, 167, 276
 Hishām, caliph, 27, 28
 Hishām II, caliph (976–1009), 45,
 48, 49, 280
 Hishām III, caliph (1027–31), 49
 Hispania Citerior, 7, 8, 278
 Hispania Ulterior, 7, 278
hispanidad, 247
 Hispaniola, 107, 118, 123, 146
 Hispano-Suiza company, 192–3
History of the Kings of the Goths,
 22
 Hitler, Adolf, 231, 238, 240, 250,
 287
 Hohenzollern dynasty, 206
 Holy Land, 60–1, 63, 66, 67
 Holy League, 105, 113, 126, 129,
 283
 Holy Roman Empire, 82, 105, 106,
 113, 117, 283
 Holy Sepulchre, Church of the, 62
Homo antecessor, 1, 278
 homosexuality, 97, 109, 239, 242,
 270
 Honduras, 108, 158, 161, 174
 Hopton, Sir Arthur, 138
 Horn, count of, 128
 Hospitallers, 61–2
 Huelva, 9, 107, 189
 Huesca, 25, 51, 55, 92, 156
 Huéscar, duke of, 156
 Huete, 65
 Hugo de Santalla, 91
 Hundred Years War, 94, 282
 Hungary, 116
 Hydatius, bishop, 12

 Ibarretxe, Juan José, 273
 Iberians, 5
 Ibero-American conferences, 265
 Ibiza, 78
 Ibn al-‘Aṣṣāl, 53

INDEX

- Ibn al-Khaṭīb, 90
 Ibn al-Zarqalī, 89
 Ibn Hafṣūn, 31, 41, 280
 Ibn Ḥawqal, 32
 Ibn Ḥazm, 32, 89
 Ibn Marwān, 30–1
 Ibn Rushd (Averröes), 89
 Ibn Tufayl, 89
 Ibn Tūmart, 64
 Idiáquez, Juan de, 133
 Idrisids, 45
 Iglesias, Pablo, 215
 Ildefonsus of Toledo, bishop, 19
 immigration, 270
 Incas, 119, 121, 123, 283
 Independence, War of (1808–14),
 177–81, 182, 183, 184, 198,
 201
 India, 44, 106, 135
 Indians, American, 107, 118, 123–4,
 159
 Indies, *see* America
 Indies, Council of the, 122, 175
 Indochina, 205
 Indonesia, 135
 industry, industrialists, xvii, xviii,
 39, 44, 77, 79, 127, 139–40,
 141–2, 143, 155, 167, 168,
 169–71, 177, 183, 189–95,
 199, 204, 205, 207, 209,
 213–14, 215, 219, 220, 221,
 222, 223, 228, 234, 236, 243,
 249, 253, 254–5, 264–5, 269
 Infantado, duque de, 144
infanzones, 86
 Iñigo Arista, 38
 Innocent IV, pope, 77
 Innocent VIII, pope, 104, 108
 Inquisition, xviii, 102, 109–10, 117,
 127, 128, 131, 158, 162, 173,
 180, 184, 282
 Council of the, 102
 Institute of Free Education, 197
 intendants, 155, 158, 160, 169, 174
 International Brigades, 239–40, 244,
 245
 International, First, 207
 inward investment, 189–91, 192,
 193–4, 253, 265–6
 Iraq, 267–8
 Ireland, 251
 Iria Flavia, 40, 56
 iron, iron production, 5, 6, 73, 76,
 77, 140, 170, 189, 192, 193
 irrigation, 8, 40, 43–4, 73–4, 168,
 169, 211–12, 222, 255
 Irvine, Washington, xvii
 Isabella Farnese, queen, 152, 153
 Isabella I, queen of Castile (1474–
 1504), xvi, 97, 98–112, 282
 Isabella II, queen (1833–68), 185,
 194, 197, 199, 201, 203–4,
 205, 206, 285, 286
 Isabella of Portugal, empress, wife
 of Charles I of Spain, 115,
 126
 Isabella of Portugal, queen, wife of
 John II of Castile, 97
 Isabella, princess, daughter of
 Isabella I of Castile and
 Ferdinand II of Aragon, 106
 Isidore of Seville, bishop, 18, 19, 22,
 51, 279
 Islamicization, 31–2
 Islamist terrorism, 268, 271, 289
 Italica (Santiponce), 7, 279
 Italy, 14, 93, 105–6, 110, 115, 129,
 132, 134, 136, 146, 149, 150,
 153, 157, 206, 222, 231, 250,
 284
 and Civil War, 238, 240, 245
 Iuvencus, 12
 Jaca, 51, 60, 75, 93, 224
 Jaén, 68, 81–2, 179, 189
 Jamaica, 138

INDEX

- James, St, cult of, 40, 56–7, 280
- James I, king of Aragon (1213–76),
67, 68, 73, 76, 77, 78, 80, 81,
85, 88, 90, 281
- James II, king of Aragon
(1291–1327), 82–3, 85
- James II, king of Majorca
(1276–1311), 80, 85
- James VI, king of Scotland, 133
- Jansenists, 167
- Jenkins' Ear, War of (1739–48),
153–4, 284
- Jerez, 189
- Jerusalem, 61, 66, 105
- Jesuit Order, 144, 159, 167, 173,
174–5, 216–17, 284
- Jews, Judaism, xvii, 21, 31, 32, 43,
52, 77–8, 79–81, 88, 90, 91,
93, 84, 97, 109–11, 200, 271,
275, 276, 280, 282
- jihād*, 47
- Joanna 'la Beltraneja', 97, 99–100
- Joanna of Portugal, queen, 97, 99
- Joanna, queen of Castile and
Aragon, 106, 112, 114
- John, abbot of Gorze, 43
- John I, king of Castile (1379–90),
95, 97, 282
- John I, king of Portugal
(1385–1433), 95
- John II, king of Aragon (1458–79),
94, 100
- John II, king of Castile (1406–54),
97
- John II, king of Portugal (1481–95),
106
- John IV, king of Portugal (1640–56),
138
- John, prince of Aragon, 94
- John, prince, son of Isabella I of
Castile and Ferdinand of
Aragon, 106, 112
- John of Austria, Don, 126, 128, 283
- John of Biclaro, bishop, 15, 17, 18,
19
- John of the Cross, St, 143
- John of Gaunt, duke of Lancaster, 95
- John of Seville, 91
- John Manuel, cousin of Alfonso XI
of Castile, 83
- jornaleros*, day-labourers, 141, 168,
276
- Joseph I, emperor, 148, 150
- Joseph b. Naghrila, 79–80
- Joseph Ferdinand of Bavaria, prince,
146
- Joseph John of Austria, 145
- Jovellanos, Gaspar Melchor de,
168–9, 173, 178
- Juan, Jorge, 156
- Juan Carlos I, king (1975–), 257,
258, 259, 263, 288
- Juan de Borbón, Don, 251, 252, 287
- Judah Halevi, 90
- Julian, count, 24
- Julian of Toledo, bishop, 19
- junds*, 27, 47, 276
- Junta, Supreme Central, 178, 179
- Junta Grande de Reformación*, 136
- juntas*, 101, 113, 155, 178, 182
- Juntas Militares de Defensa* (Mili-
tary Defence Councils),
219, 287
- Junta Santa*, 113
- juros*, state annuities, 116, 132, 135,
276
- justice, administration of, 30, 88,
101–2, 151, 155, 174, 258
- Justiciar, 88
- Justinian, emperor, 17, 279
- Kairouan, 42
- Keene, Benjamin, 154, 156
- kharāj*, 267
- kingship, 86–9
- Krause, Karl, Krausism, 197

INDEX

- Labour Battalions, 246–7
 Labour Code, 222
 labour disputes, 191, 207, 215, 220, 221, 222, 223, 234, 253, 256, 260, 266–7
 La Carlota, 169
 La Carolina, 169
La Celestina, 144
La Colmena, 249
 La Coruña, 130, 179
 La Ensenada, marquis of, 154–6, 157, 158, 160, 162, 173
 La Granja de San Ildefonso, 154, 163–4, 170, 200
 La Luisiana, 169
 La Mancha, xiv, 3, 66, 93, 144, 188, 266, 270
 Lamego, 50
 Lancaster, house of, 95, 97, 282
 Languedoc, 56, 67
 La Plata, United provinces of, 174
 Lara family, 65, 67–8
 Largo Caballero, Francisco, 222–3, 227, 229, 230, 233, 234, 238, 244–5, 287
 Larra, Mariano José de, 196
 Las Casas, Bartolomé de, 123, 124, 131
 Las Huelgas, nunnery, 67, 91
 Las Médulas, 8
 Las Navas de Tolosa, battle of (1212), 66–7, 281
 Lateran councils, 80
 Latin America, 181–3, 187, 265, 269, 270
 law-giving, 8, 14–15, 17–18, 20, 21, 25, 31, 32, 33, 44, 58, 71–2, 77, 86, 87–8, 92, 100, 103, 104, 109, 122, 127, 152, 180, 184, 185, 194, 204, 209, 227, 231, 252, 257, 263, 270, 273–4, 276, 279
 Law for the Recovery of the Historical Memory (2007), 273–4
 Law for the Suppression of Freemasonry and Communism (1940), 246
 Law of Jurisdictions (1906), 214
 Law of Political Reform (1976), 259, 288
 Law of Political Responsibilities (1939), 246
 Laws of Burgos (1512), 112, 123
 lawyers, 157, 166, 169, 173, 194, 209, 211, 221, 253, 259, 276
Lazarillo de Tormes, 143
 Leander of Seville, bishop, 18–19
 Leganés, marquis of, 145
 Leicester, earl of, 130
 León, 8, 9, 11, 35, 39–40, 41–2, 45, 47, 50, 51, 52, 55, 56–7, 62, 64–5, 66, 67–8, 75, 87, 92, 93, 270, 280, 281
 León-Castile, 51, 52–3, 55, 60, 62, 64–5, 71–2, 75, 87, 280, 281
 Leonor de Guzmán, 94
 Leopold I, emperor, 148
 Leovigild, king, 15, 17–18, 20, 279
 Lepanto, battle of (1571), 126, 283
 Lequerica, José Felix, 251
 Lérida, 51, 62, 63, 72, 92, 214
 Lerma, duke of, 133, 134, 135
 Lerroux, Alejandro, 212–13, 219, 226, 231, 232, 233
letrados, 102, 144, 276
 Leulingham, truce of (1389), 95
 Levante, xiv, 1, 2, 3, 9, 49, 54, 56, 188, 206, 207
 Liberals, Liberalism, 164, 173, 178, 179–80, 181, 183–5, 186, 192, 196, 197–210, 213, 216, 217–19, 220, 221, 223, 238, 246, 250, 259, 276, 285, 286
 Liberal party, 208, 209, 214, 217, 218, 219, 286

INDEX

- Liberals, Liberalism, (*Continued*)
 Liberal Union, 204–5, 206, 208, 286
Liber Iudicorum, 20, 279
 life expectancy, 166, 186, 269
 Lima, 174
limpieza de sangre, 110
 Lisbon, 63, 65, 76, 77, 92, 127, 130, 281
 literacy, 5, 40, 58, 144, 197
 liturgy, 19, 40, 56, 58
 livestock breeding, xiv, 2, 3, 74–5, 76, 93, 102, 141, 169, 188–9, 255, 276
 in America, 122, 123
 Lizarra, pact of (1998), 273
 Llamazares, Gaspar, 269
Llochtinent, viceroy, 101
 Loarre, 51
 Loja, 104, 189
 London, 106
 Lope de Vega, 143
 López de Gómara, Francisco, 117–18
 López Pacheco, Diego, marquis of Villena, 99
 López Rodó, Laureano, 255
 Lorca, Federico García, 197, 239
 Los Millares, 2
 Louis of Aquitaine, 38
 Louis I, king (1724), 152, 284
 Louis IX, king of France, 85, 281
 Louis XI, king of France, 100
 Louis XII, king of France, 112
 Louis XIII, king of France, 134, 137
 Louis XIV, king of France, 139, 145–6, 147–8, 149, 150
 Louis XVI, king of France, 162, 163
 Louis XVIII, king of France, 184
 Louis-Philippe, king of France, 199
 Louisiana, 158, 162, 174, 284
 Loyola, Ignatius, St, 144
 Lucan, 9
 Lucas, bishop of Tuy, 90
 Lucena, battle of (1483), 104
 Lugo, 8, 9, 11, 39
 Luis de León, Fray, 143
 Lull, Ramon, 80, 90
 Lusitani, 7, 278
 Lusitania, 7, 13, 278, 279
 Luther, Martin, Lutheranism, 117, 128, 143
 Luxembourg, 146
 Machado, Antonio, 196, 210, 212
 Machiavelli, Niccòlo, 99
 Macià, Francesc, 230
 Madeira, 95
 Madīnat al-Zāhira, 42
 Madīnat al-Zahra, 45–7
 Madoz, Pascual, 204
 Madrid, 82, 109, 122, 124, 126, 129, 133, 137–8, 141, 149, 150, 154, 156, 158–9, 163, 165, 169, 170, 172, 173, 175, 177–8, 179, 180, 191, 192, 195, 196, 198, 203, 207, 208–9, 211, 213–14, 215, 216, 226, 228, 230, 232, 235, 247, 249, 253, 263, 266, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 283, 284, 288, 289
 and Civil War, 236, 239–40, 243, 244, 245–6, 287
 University of, 197, 223
 Magellan, Ferdinand, 108
 Maghreb, 23, 27, 28, 42, 63, 64, 65, 77, 81, 83, 89–90, 105
 Magnus Maximus, 8, 12
 Majorca, 61, 68, 73, 78, 80, 85–6, 93, 100–1, 114, 149
 Málaga, 4, 17, 31, 44, 104, 189, 195, 207, 240
 Maldonado, Francisco, 114
 Malta, 126
Mancomunitat, 214
 Manila, 158
 Manresa Principles, 213, 286

INDEX

- manteistas*, see *golillas*
 Mantua, duchy of, 136
 Manuel I, king of Portugal
 (1495–1521), 106, 112, 126
 Marcabru, 63–4
 marcher territories, 28–9, 30–1, 35,
 37–8, 41, 45, 277
 Margaret, princess, 106
 Margarita Teresa, princess, 148
 María Cristina of Austria, queen, 286
 María Cristina of Naples, queen,
 185, 199, 201
 María de Molina, queen, 82
 María Luisa, queen, 163
 Maria Luisa of Orleans, queen, 146
 Mariana of Austria, queen, 145
 Mariana of Neuburg, 146
 María, princess, 106
 María Teresa, princess, 139, 147
 Marlborough, duke of, 149
 Maroto, General Rafael, 198–9
 Marrakesh, 54, 64
 Marseille, 4
 Marshall Plan, 251–2
 Martial, 9
 Martin I, king of Aragon
 (1395–1410), 94
 Martin IV, pope, 85
 Martin of Braga, bishop, 18
 Martin, son of Peter IV of Aragon, 86
 Martín Artajo, Alberto, 251
 Martínez Campos, Brigadier-
 General Arsenio, 208, 286
 Martyr, Peter, 105
 ‘martyrdom movement’, 32–3, 280
 Marxism, 215, 233, 236, 243, 262,
 277
 Mary Queen of Scots, 129, 130
 Mary Tudor, queen of England, 117,
 124, 129
 Maşmūda peoples, 64
 Mataró, 189
 Maura, Antonio, 217–18, 219
 Maura, Miguel, 226, 228
 Mauretania, 9, 11
 Maximilian I, emperor, 106, 113
 Maximus, emperor, 12–13
mayorazgo, 167
 Medellín, battle of (1809), 179
 Medina Sidonia, 17, 23
 duke of, 130
 Medinaceli, 55
 duke of, 126
 Medina del Campo, 140
 Mediterranean sea, region, xiii, xiv,
 xv, 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 15, 17, 19,
 21, 42, 43, 44, 71, 76, 79,
 85–6, 94, 95, 101, 105, 106,
 110, 116, 126, 129
 Melilla, 42, 105, 220, 262, 282
 Mena Aguado, Lieutenant-General
 José, 272
 Mendizábal, Juan Alvarez, 200, 216,
 285
 Mequinenza, 63
 mercenaries, 30, 43, 45, 52, 67, 68,
 85, 94, 104, 114
 Mérida, 7, 11, 13, 15, 16–17, 23, 28,
 29, 30, 68, 278
 Mérimée, Prosper, xvii
 Merinids, 81–2, 83, 282
 Mers el-Kebir, 105
meseta, xii, xiv, xv, 1, 3, 6, 7, 27, 35,
 39, 74, 92, 188
Mesta, 75, 93, 168–9, 180, 276
 metallurgy, 2–3, 192; see also iron,
 iron production
 Mexico, 118, 123, 183, 205, 265
 Mexico City, 122
 Michael, prince, 112
 middle classes, 140, 167–8, 194,
 197, 200, 212, 213, 214, 217,
 224, 231, 234, 239, 255
 Middle East, 43–4, 45, 89, 116
 Milan, 105, 115, 117, 146, 150
 Milans del Bosch, General, 263

INDEX

- military orders, 61–2, 70–1, 72–3,
 75, 82, 93, 101, 180
 Council of the Military Orders,
 102
 military organization, spending, 7–8,
 9, 24, 26, 27, 34, 37–8, 47,
 48, 49–50, 62, 65, 70–2, 86,
 102, 105–6, 119–20, 131,
 137, 145–6, 149, 152, 153,
 155, 160–1, 162, 170, 174,
 179, 183, 203, 223, 227–8,
 229, 238, 239–40, 249, 250,
 265
millones tax, 132, 136, 276
 mineral resources, mining, 2, 3, 5,
 8, 9, 15, 44, 76, 107, 118,
 121, 140, 170, 189, 192, 215,
 219, 250
 Minorca, 78, 150, 153, 161, 162,
 284
 Miró, Joan, 197
 Moderates, 199–204, 216, 286
 Mola, General Emilio, 235, 239,
 240, 241, 244, 287
 Mollerusa, battle of (1102), 56
 monasteries, 16, 32, 38, 39–40, 43,
 47, 56, 58, 59, 75, 109, 117,
 124, 180, 184, 200, 216, 247
 Monção, truce of (1389), 95
 Moncloa, pacts of (1977), 260
 Moneo, Rafael, 271
 Moñino, Jose, count of
 Floridablanca, 157, 160,
 162–3, 172, 173, 178
 Monteagudo, treaty of (1291), 82
 Montearagón, 55
 Montesinos, Antonio de, 123
 Montesquieu, 173
 Montezuma, 118–19
 Montiel, battle of (1369), 95
 Montpellier, 63
 Monzón, 55
 Moore, General Sir John, 179
 Moriscos, 111, 127–8, 134, 141,
 277, 283
 Morocco, 9, 27, 45, 54, 62–3, 78,
 80, 81, 83, 104, 126–7, 205,
 218, 220–1, 222, 235, 236,
 238, 250, 271–2, 287
 Morón de la Frontera, 253
 Moses b. Ezra, 90
 Moses Maimonides, 90
motillas, 3
 Mozarabs, Mozarabic culture, 32–3,
 39–40, 56, 58, 77–8, 80, 277
 Mudejars, 78–9, 81, 93, 97, 110,
 111, 114, 277, 282, 283
 architecture, 91
 Muḥammad I, emir (852–86), 30, 31
 Muḥammad I, emir of Granada
 (1237–72), 68, 81, 281
 Muḥammad II, emir of Granada
 (1272–1302), 81–2
 Muḥammad III, emir of Granada
 (1302–8), 83
 Muḥammad XII, emir of Granada
 (1482–92), 104
 Muḥammad XIII, al-Zaghal, emir of
 Granada (1485–87), 104
 Muḥammad al-Mahdī, 49
 Muḥammad al-Nāṣir, caliph
 (1199–1213), 66, 67
 Muḥammad b. Hūd, 68
 Muḥammad, prophet, 23, 28
 Mühlberg, battle of (1547), 117
 Munda, battle of (45 BC), 7, 278
 Munster, treaty of (1648), 138
 Muntaner, Ramon, 90
 Murad III, Ottoman sultan, 126
 Murcia, 26–7, 53, 64, 66, 68, 73,
 78, 79, 80, 81, 93, 127, 140,
 195, 282
 Muret, battle of (1213), 67, 281
 Murillo, Bartolomé Esteban, 145
 Mūsā b. Mūsā, 30
 Mūsā b. Nuṣayr, 23

INDEX

- Muslims, Islamic rule, xvii, 22–33, 35, 41–51, 52, 53–4, 61, 62–3, 64, 65, 68, 70–1, 74, 78–9, 81, 104, 105, 127, 134, 271, 275, 276, 277, 280; *see also* Moriscos, Mudejars
 administration, 26
 conquest, 22–6, 280
 converts to Islam, 25, 31–2
 inter-ethnic conflict, 27–9, 30–1
 settlement, 26–7, 31
- Mussolini, Benito, 222, 231, 238, 249
- muwallads*, 25, 28–9, 30–1, 32–3, 43, 277
- Nájera, 38
- Naples, 94, 105–6, 117, 137, 138, 150, 153, 156, 185, 282, 283
- Narbonne, 26
- Narváez, General Ramón María, 201–3, 204
- Nasrid dynasty, 68, 81–2, 90, 91, 93–4, 103, 104, 281, 282
- National Catholic Agrarian Confederation, 217
- National Defence Committee, 240
- National League of Producers, 212
- National Militia, 202, 204
- National Movement, 250, 257, 258, 259
- nationalism, national identity, xvi–xviii
- Nationalists, 225, 236–42, 245–8, 287
- NATO, xviii, 265, 269, 288
- naval power, 6, 42, 95–6, 126, 130, 131, 136, 149, 151, 153, 154, 155, 156, 158, 160, 161, 163, 164, 177, 235, 253, 283
- Navarre, 15, 38, 41, 45, 50–1, 55, 57, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 68–70, 74, 79, 94–5, 98, 112, 129, 152, 187, 198–9, 206–7, 217, 235–6, 280, 281, 283
- Neanderthals, 1, 278
- Nebrija, Antonio, 143
- Negrín, Juan, 244–6
- Nelson, Admiral, 164, 285
- Neolithic period, 2, 278
- Neopatria, duchy of, 85
- Netherlands, 117, 124, 132, 138, 139, 142, 146, 149, 150, 284
 revolt of, 126, 128–9, 130, 131, 133–4, 135, 136, 138, 283; *see also* Dutch United Provinces
- New Granada, 174, 175, 182
- New Spain, 119, 122
- Niebla, 81
- Nijmegen, Peace of (1678), 146
- Nin, Andreu, 245
- Nithard, Father, 145
- nobility, 16, 18, 34, 39, 50, 51–2, 58–9, 60–1, 62, 67, 71, 72, 73, 82, 83, 86–7, 88–9, 92, 93, 97, 99, 102, 103, 104, 106, 112, 113–14, 124, 125, 127, 132, 134, 138, 140, 144, 151, 155, 156, 158, 163, 166–7, 171, 173, 194, 275, 276, 277
- North Africa, xiii, xiv, 13, 19, 23, 42, 44, 65, 71, 76, 78, 81, 82, 99, 104, 105, 108, 110, 116, 134, 235, 238, 250, 262, 269, 270, 279, 280; *see also* Maghreb
- North America, 121, 158, 161, 174, 187, 284
- Nueva Planta*, 151–2, 153, 284
- Numantia, 7, 278
- Núñez de Balboa, Vasco, 118
- Ocaña, battle of (1809), 179
- Occitania, 85
- Odo of Burgundy, duke, 59–60
- O'Donnell, General Leopoldo, 204–5, 286

INDEX

- oil crisis (1973), 260
 Olavide, Pablo de, 158, 169
 Olite, 15
 Olivares, Count of, 135–8, 145, 283
 Olivenza, 164
 olives
 cultivation, xiv, 44, 65, 74, 122, 168
 oil, 8, 44, 76, 188, 249
 Opus Dei, 253–4, 288
 Oran, 105
 orange cultivation, 188
 Oranges, War of the (1801), 164
 Ordoño I, king of Asturias (850–66), 35, 39
 Ordoño II, king of León (913/14–24), 41
 Ordoño IV, king of León (958–9), 42
 O'Reilly, General Alejandro, 174
 Oreja, *fuero* of, 71–2
 Orellana, Francisco de, 121
 Organic Law of State (1966), 257, 288
 Orosius, xiii, 12
 Orry, Jean, 150
 Ortega y Gasset, José, xvi, xviii, 223
 Orwell, George, 243, 245
 Osma, duke of, 135
 Ostend, 133
 Ostrogoths, 14, 16, 279
 Otto I, emperor of Germany, 43
 Ottoman Turks, 105, 110, 115–16, 126, 127, 283
 Oviedo, 35, 39, 40, 236
 Pacific Ocean, 108, 118, 183, 211
 War of the, 205
 'pact of forgetting' (*pacto del olvido*), 273
 Padilla, Juan de, 114
 Palaeolithic era, 1–2, 278
 Palafox, José de, 178
 Palencia, 16, 58, 91–2
 Pallars, 38
 Palos, 106–7
 Pamplona, 14, 30, 35–8, 39, 41, 47, 57, 60, 198, 280
 Panama, 107–8, 118, 119, 153–4, 174
 papacy, 18, 40, 56, 57–8, 60, 61, 66, 67, 68, 77, 82, 85, 99, 104, 107, 108, 109, 115, 117, 126, 128, 145, 149, 157, 159, 167, 198, 282
 Concordat (1851), 202, 216
 Concordat (1953), 253, 288
 Second Vatican Council (1962–5), 256
 Paraguay, 159
parias, see tribute
 Paris, 195, 223
 Peace of (1763), 158, 161, 174, 284
 Treaty of (1898), 211
 Paschal II, pope, 61
 Patiño, José, 152–3
 Patriotic Union, 223
patronato, 108, 157
 Paul, St, 11
 Paul Alvar, 32
 Pavia, battle of (1525), 115, 283
 Pavía, General Manuel, 208
 PCE, see Communist Party
 peasantry, 16, 39, 43, 73, 74, 75–6, 86, 87, 94, 103, 113, 141, 148, 164–5, 168, 169, 184, 188–9, 194–5, 198, 214, 215, 220, 230, 234, 249, 277
 Pelayo, king (718/22–37), 33–4
 Peñón de Vélez, 105, 116
 Pensacola, 161, 174
 Pereda, José María de, 196
 Pérez, Antonio, 126
 Pérez, Gonzalo, 124
 Pernambuco, 136
 Perón, Juan Domingo, 252

INDEX

- Perpignan, 93
 Peru, 122, 123, 175, 183
 Peter of Cantabria, duke, 34
 Peter I, king of Aragon
 (1094–1104), 55
 Peter I, king of Castile (1350–69),
 94–5
 Peter II, king of Aragon
 (1196–1213), 66, 67, 85
 Peter III, king of Aragon (1276–85),
 76, 85, 88
 Peter IV, king of Aragon (1336–87),
 85–6, 88–9, 92, 94
 Petronilla, countess, 62
 Philip I, king (1504–6), 106, 112
 Philip II, king (1556–98), xvii, 117,
 124–32, 133, 143, 144, 242,
 275, 283
 Philip III, king (1598–1621), 132–5,
 283
 Philip III, king of France, 85
 Philip IV, king (1621–65), 135–9,
 144, 145, 147, 148, 283
 Philip V, king (1700–46), xvi, 147,
 54, 157, 160, 173, 284
 Philippa, daughter of John of Gaunt,
 95
 Philippines, 183, 188, 211, 286
 Phoenicians, 4, 5, 6, 278
 phylloxera, 187–8
 Picasso, Pablo, 197, 240
 Picos de Europa, 34
 pilgrimage, 51, 56–7, 59, 60–1, 63,
 75–6
 Pius V, pope, 128
 Pizarro, Francisco, 119, 121, 283
 Pla de Nadal, 15
 Pliny the Elder, 8
 Poblet, monastery, 92
 Poitiers, battle of (732/3), 26, 280
 Polish Succession, War of the
 (1733–8), 153
 Polybius, 7
 Polyglot Bible, 144
 Pompey, 7, 278
 Popular Action, 229
 Popular Alliance (AP), 259, 260,
 262, 264, 266, 275, 277
 Popular Front, 233–4, 235, 239,
 287
 Popular Party (PP), 267–8, 269,
 272, 273, 274, 277, 289
 population levels, 3, 12, 44, 73, 78,
 79, 101, 118, 122–3, 127,
 128, 134, 139, 141, 142–3,
 166, 169–70, 186–7, 195,
 248–9, 270
 Portela, Manuel, 234
 Porto, 35
 Portugal, xiii, xiv, xvii, 5, 11, 50, 55,
 60, 62, 65, 66, 67, 71, 77, 95,
 97, 98, 99–100, 106, 110,
 112, 115, 148, 149, 165, 179,
 180, 235, 238, 251, 252, 277,
 281, 282
 dynastic union with Spain, 126–7,
 283
 independence of, 138, 139, 284,
 285
 POUM (*Partido Obrero de*
Unificación Marxista), 233,
 243, 244–5, 277, 287
 Pragmatic Sanction, 185
 Prat de la Riba, Enric, 213
 prehistory, 1–4
 press, 162, 173, 196, 204, 206, 212,
 214, 221, 230, 242, 248, 253,
 256, 274
 Press Law (1966), 257
 Prieto, Indalecio, 234
 Prim, General Juan, 205–6
 Primo de Rivera, José Antonio, 241,
 242, 247, 287
 Primo de Rivera, General Miguel,
 221–3, 226, 235, 249, 287
 Primo de Rivera, Pilar, 242

INDEX

- Priscillian of Avila, 12
 Progressives, 194, 200–2, 203–7,
 208, 216
pronunciamientos, 201, 203, 204,
 205, 208, 209, 221, 225, 230,
 260, 263, 265, 269, 277, 287,
 288
Prophetic Chronicle, 35
 Protestants, Protestantism, 98, 109,
 116–17, 126, 128, 129–30,
 131, 271
 Provence, 56, 85, 115
 Prudentius, 9, 12
 Prussia, 155, 160
 PSOE, see Socialist Party
 Puente la Reina, 53
 Puerto Rico, 118, 183, 188, 209,
 211, 285
 Pujol, Jordi, 259, 267
 Punic Wars, 6, 278
 Pyrenees, xiii, xvi, 1, 4, 5, 12, 14, 23,
 25–6, 35, 37–8, 40, 50, 56,
 57, 58, 66, 75, 85, 143, 147,
 149, 172, 184, 214, 239, 273
 Treaty of (1659), 139, 283
- qāḏīs, 26
 Qaysis, 27
 Quetzalcoatl, 118
 Quevedo, Francisco de, 143
 Quintilian, 9
quinto, 116, 132, 277
 Quito, 122
- Radical Party, 206
 Radical Republican Party, 213, 226,
 231, 232, 233
 railways, 189–91, 193–4, 204, 222,
 269, 286
 Rajoy, Mariano, 268
 Ramillies, battle of (1706), 149
 Ramiro I, king of Aragon (1035–63),
 51, 55
 Ramiro II, king of Aragon (1134–7),
 62
 Ramiro II, king of León (930–51),
 41
 Ramón Berenguer I, count of
 Barcelona (1035–76), 51, 60
 Ramón Berenguer III, count of
 Barcelona (1097–1131), 56
 Ramón Berenguer IV, count of
 Barcelona (1131–621), 62,
 63, 64
 Ramon de Penyafort, 80
 Rastatt, Treaty of (1714), 150, 284
 Raymond of Burgundy, count, 55,
 60, 71
 Raymond of St-Gilles, count, 58–60
 Razès, 51, 56
 Reccared I, king (586–601), 18, 20
 Reccesuinth, king (649–72), 16, 20,
 21, 23, 279
 Reccopolis, 15, 17–18
 Recemund, bishop, 43
 Rechiarus, king (448–56), 13
 Rechila, king (438–48), 13
 Reconquest (*Reconquista*), xvii,
 33–4, 60–4, 65–71, 73, 82–3,
 99, 103–4, 105, 121, 178,
 242, 277
 Reformation, 116–17, 128, 130–1
 Reformist Republican Party, 213,
 215
 Regenerationism, 211–12, 219, 221,
 248
 Regional Federation of Spanish
 Workers, 215
 regional nationalism, xvi, 210,
 213–14, 219–20, 223, 226,
 230, 232, 243, 246, 256,
 260–2, 272–3, 238
 Regionalist League, 214, 219–20
 religion, 3–4, 5, 8; see also Catholic
 Church
remença peasants, 74, 103, 277

INDEX

- Renaissance, 143
renewable energy, 269
repartimiento, 73, 123
republicanism, republicans 204,
206, 209, 210, 212, 213, 214,
218, 219, 220, 223, 224, 246,
273–4, 286
First Republic (1873), 205–8,
286
Second Republic (1931–9),
225–40, 242–6, 247, 248,
249, 287
agrarian reform, 229–30, 232,
233
the Church, 228, 229, 231
Civil War, 236–46
military reform, 227–8
military uprising against, 235–6
‘reforming years’, 225–31
‘two black years’, 231–4
Republican Party, 206
Restoration System, 208–10,
217–21, 275, 277
Resumption, Act of, 102
revolution, 147, 162–3, 173, 181,
183–4, 189, 200, 203, 204,
205–7, 208, 209, 212, 213,
215, 217–18, 220, 221, 222,
223, 225, 226, 228–9, 232,
233, 234, 236, 238, 240,
242–5, 246, 258, 260, 262,
263, 264, 277, 286
Rhine Palatinate, 135
Ribagorza, 38, 50
Ribera, Juan de, archbishop of
Valencia, 134
Riego, Lieutenant-Colonel Rafael
de, 183, 201
Rif tribes, 220–1, 222
Rijswijk, Peace of (1697), 146
Ring of the Dove, The, 89
Rioja, La, 38, 40, 55, 62, 74, 188,
272
Río Salado, battle of (1340), 83, 282
Río Tinto, 9, 189
Ríos, Fernando de los, 227
Ripoll, monastery, 40
Ripperdá, Johann Wilhelm, baron
of, 152
Rocroi, battle of (1643), 138
Roda, Manuel de, 157
Roderic, king (710–11), 22–3, 24–5,
33, 280
Rodrigo Díaz (El Cid), 51–2, 54, 56,
242, 281
Rodrigo Jiménez, archbishop of
Toledo, 66, 90
Rodríguez Zapatero, José Luis,
268–9, 273, 289
Rojas, Ferdinand de, 144
Roman Empire, 6–13, 14, 278–9
administration, 7, 11
and Christianity, 11–12
conquest, 6–7
disintegration of rule, 12–13
‘Romanization’, 7–9
urbanization, xiv, 7–8, 9–11
villas and estates, 11
Roman law, 87–8
Romanesque architecture, 60
Romantic movement, xvii, 196
Rome, 22, 25, 56, 57, 58, 63, 67,
106, 115
Romulus Augustulus, emperor, 13
Roncesvalles, 35, 280
Ronda, 104
Rosas, 4
Rota, 253
Rousseau, Jean-Jacques, 173
Roussillon, 85–6, 105, 137, 139
Royal Statute (1834), 199, 200
Ruiz, Juan, Archpriest of Hita, 91
Ruiz, Simón, 140
Ruiz Zorrilla, Manuel, 206
rural depopulation, 188–9, 194–5,
255, 270

INDEX

- Russia, 44, 180, 187, 215
and Civil War, 239–40, 245
Revolution, 220
- Saavedra Ángel, duque de Rivas, 196
- Sabadell, 191
- Sacramento, 174
- Sagasta, Práxedes Mateo, 206, 208,
210–11
- Sagrajas, 54, 281
- Sagunto, 6, 278
- Sahagún, 40, 47, 58, 60, 75–6
- Sahara desert, 42, 54
- St Quentin, battle of (1557), 129
- Salamanca, 71, 76, 91–2, 99
battle of (1812), 180
bishop of, 236–7
- Salazar, Antonio d'Oliveira, 252
- Salé, 81
- Salic Law, 185
- Salla, count, 15
- Salvatierra, 66
- same-sex marriage, 270
- Samos, monastery, 39, 40
- Samuel b. Naghriila, 79–80
- San Cebrián de Campos, 74
- San Cebrián de Mazote, monastery,
39
- San Juan de Baños, church, 16
- Sánchez-Albornoz, Claudio, xvi
- Sancho I, king of León (956–66),
41–2
- Sancho III, king of Castile (1157–8),
64–5
- Sancho III, king of Navarre
(1004–35), 50, 55
- Sancho IV, king of Castile
(1284–95), 82
- Sancho IV, king of Navarre
(1054–76), 50–1
- Sancho VII, king of Navarre
(1194–1234), 66
- Sancho Alfonso, prince, 55
- Sancho Garcés I, king of
Pamplona-Navarre (905–25),
38, 41
- Sancho Ramírez I, king of Aragon
(1063–94), 51, 55, 60, 62,
75
- Šanhāja peoples, 53
- San Ildefonso, treaty of (1796),
163–4
- San Isidoro de León, church, 51
- Sanjurjo, General José, 230, 235,
241, 287
- San Martín, José de, 182–3
- San Miguel de la Escalada,
monastery, 39
- San Millán de la Cogolla,
monastery, 40, 47
- San Sebastián, 163, 195
pact of (1930), 224
- Santa Hermandad*, 101–2, 103, 104
- Santander, 76, 160, 240, 287
- Sant Cugat del Vallès, monastery,
47
- Santiago de Chile, 122, 182–3
- Santiago de Compostela, 40, 47, 51,
56–7, 58, 61, 75
- Santiago de Peñalba, monastery,
39–40
- Santiago, Order of, 62, 281
- Santo Domingo, 163, 205, 285
- San Vicente de la Barquera, 76
- Sanz del Río, Julián, 197
- šaqāliba*, 30, 43, 47, 48, 49, 277
- Sardinia, 76, 85, 86, 94, 100–1, 117,
150, 153, 282
- Saura, Carlos, 271
- Savoy, 136, 150
- Scipio, Gnaeus Cornelius, 6
- Sebastian I, king of Portugal
(1557–78), 126–7
- Segovia, 8, 58, 71, 76, 77, 140, 142,
144, 154, 160, 165
- Segura, Cardinal, 229

INDEX

- seigneurial regime, 16, 74, 75–6,
 92, 103, 114, 140, 148, 157,
 166–7, 178–9, 180, 188, 277
 Seneca the Elder, 9
 Seneca the Younger, 9
 Sentence of Guadalupe, 103
 Septimania, 14, 24, 25, 26
 Sepúlveda, 71
 Sepúlveda, Juan Ginés de, 123
 Serrano, General Francisco, 208
 Serrano Suñer, Ramón, 250, 251
 Seven Years War (1756–63), 155,
 158, 160, 284
 Seville, 16, 18–19, 23, 26, 30, 49, 50,
 51, 54, 64, 68, 73, 76, 77, 78,
 80, 82, 89, 92, 93, 101, 108,
 110, 122, 128, 139, 140, 141,
 144–5, 158, 160, 169, 170,
 179, 195, 228, 235–6, 266, 281
 shipbuilding, 42, 43, 77, 140, 142,
 153, 156, 161, 192, 264–5
 Sicily, 6, 76, 85, 86, 94, 100–1, 117,
 137, 138, 139, 150, 153, 156,
 282, 284
 Sierra Morena, 64, 67, 169
Siete Partidas, 83, 88
 Sijilmassa, 42
 Silvela, Francisco, 217
 silver, 4, 9, 50, 52, 75, 119, 132,
 135, 136, 137, 174, 183; *see*
 also bullion
 Simancas, 41
 Simon de Montfort, 67
 Sindered, bishop, 25
 Sisebut, king (611/12–19), 19, 20, 21
 Sisenand, king (631–6), 20
 Sisnando Davidez, count, 52–3
 slavery, 3, 16, 21, 30, 42, 44, 65, 70,
 76, 78, 96, 107, 118, 123,
 150, 209, 277, 280
 social change, 2, 186, 194–5, 225,
 255, 269–71
 Social Democrats, 259, 264
 Socialist Party (PSOE), 194, 207,
 215, 218, 219, 220, 224, 226,
 227, 228, 229, 231, 232–3,
 234, 235, 238, 243, 244–5,
 245–6, 259, 260, 262, 264–7,
 268–9, 277, 286, 287, 288,
 289
 Solomon b. Gabirol, 90
 Sonora, 174
 Soria, 7, 45, 55, 77
 Soto, Hernando de, 121
 South Seas Company, 177
 Soviet Union, *see* Russia
 Spanish Armada, 130, 131, 283
 Spanish Foreign Legion, 232
 Spanish March, 38, 39, 40, 51, 56,
 280
 Spanish Military Union, 235
 ‘Spanish Renewal’, 235
 Spanish Succession, War of the
 (1702–13), 147–51, 173,
 175, 284
 Spice Islands, 127
 Spinola, Ambrosio de, 133
 Squillace, marquis of, 157, 158–9,
 284
 Stabilization Plan (1959), 254, 288
 State, Council of, 115, 134
 steampower, 187, 191
 Stock Exchange (*Bolsa*), 180
 Strabo, xiii
 Suárez, Adolfo, 259–60, 263, 264,
 275, 277, 288
 Sueves, 12, 13, 17, 18, 279
 Suinthila, king (621–31), 17, 20, 279
 Suleiman the Magnificent, 116
 Swiss troops, 104, 105–6
 Syrians, 25, 27, 28, 276

 Tagus valley, xiii–xiv, 8, 53, 54, 55,
 71, 72
taifa states, 49–54, 55, 56, 58, 63, 68,
 71, 79–80, 89, 277, 280, 281

INDEX

- Talavera, Hernando de, 108, 111
Tamarón, battle of (1037) 50
Tangier, 22–3, 42, 220
Tarazona, 91
Tarifa, 82, 83
tariffs, 187, 192, 222, 249
Ṭāriq b. Ziyād, 22, 23
Tarraconensis, 7, 11, 13, 278, 279
Tarragona, 7, 8, 9, 11, 15, 61, 72, 92, 214, 279
Tartessos, 5, 278
taxation, xiv, 11, 16, 27, 30, 31, 42, 54, 63, 79, 80, 86, 87, 88, 89, 92, 100–1, 102, 103, 113, 113, 116, 126, 127, 128, 131–2, 134, 136, 138–9, 140, 141, 142, 145, 152, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 165, 179–80, 181, 184, 202, 205, 218, 222, 228, 260, 262, 275, 276, 277
technological change, 2–3, 5, 73–4, 171, 189–92
Tejero Molina, Lieutenant-Colonel Antonio, 263, 288
Templars, 61–2
Tenochtitlán, 118, 119, 121, 283
tercias reales, 108
tercios, 105, 114, 277
Teresa de Ávila, St, 143
Teresa, queen of Portugal, 55, 60, 62
Terrasa, 191
Teruel, 65, 72, 245
Tetuán, 205, 220
Texas, 121, 174
textile manufacturing, 44, 51, 75, 76, 77, 93, 140, 142, 165, 170, 191–2
Theodemir, 25
Theodemir, bishop of Iria Flavia, 40
Theoderic II, king (453–66), 13, 14, 279
Theoderic the Great, king (493–526), 14
Theodosius I, 8
Theudis, king (531–48), 14, 16
Theudisclus king (548–9), 16
Thibaut of Champagne, count, 68
Thirty Years War (1618–48), 135, 283
ṭhughūr, *see* marcher territories
Tirso de Molina, 143
Tlaxcalans, 119–21
Tlemcen, 81, 83
Toledo, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 23, 24–5, 28, 29, 30, 35, 39, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58, 60, 66, 71, 78, 89, 90, 91, 99, 102, 108, 140, 229, 240, 242, 279, 280
Tordesillas, 112, 114
 treaty of (1494), 107, 282
Toro, battle of (1476), 99
Torrejon de Ardoz, 253
Tortosa, 51, 63, 72, 74, 281
Toscanos, 4
Totonacs, 119–21
tourist industry, 222, 254, 270
Townsend, William, 170
trade and commerce, 3, 4–5, 8, 9, 15, 39, 44, 75, 76–7, 79, 92–3, 94, 95, 101, 107, 108, 118, 121, 139, 140, 142, 148, 155, 156, 161, 165, 169–70, 171–2, 173, 175–7, 181, 183, 192, 193, 194, 247, 253, 254, 284
trade unions, 212–13, 215, 239, 241, 246, 260, 266–7, 275, 277, 286, 287; *see also* CNT, CCOO, FNTT, UGT, workers' organizations
Trafalgar, battle of (1805), 164, 177, 285
‘Tragic Week’ (1909), 213, 218, 287
Trajan, emperor, 8, 279
Transductine mountains, 23
translators, 31, 45, 80, 90, 91, 144
Trastámara dynasty, 94–5, 97, 112, 282

INDEX

- Trent, Council of, 117, 128
 tribute payments, 25, 47, 50–3,
 54–5, 58, 74, 76, 81, 103,
 119, 123, 277
 Trinidad, 107, 164, 285
 Tripoli, 23, 105, 116, 126
 Tudején, treaty of (1151), 64, 66
 Tudela, 25, 60, 79, 91
 Tujībīds, 30
 Tunis, 77, 80, 116, 126
 Tunisia, 42, 66, 81, 83
 Turin, battle of (1706), 149
turno pacífico, 208, 209, 218, 286,
 287
 Tuscany, 150
 Tyre, 6
- ‘Ubayd Allāh, Fatimid caliph, 42
 Uceda, duke of, 135
 Uclés, 55
 battle of (1809), 179
 UGT (*Unión General de
 Trabajadores*), 215, 219,
 222–3, 227, 229, 232, 260,
 266–7, 276, 277, 286, 287
 Umar ibn Hafsūn, see Ibn Hafsūn
 Umayyad dynasty, emirate,
 caliphate, 23–4, 26, 27–33,
 41–7, 48–9, 277, 280
 Unamuno, Miguel de, 196, 223
 unemployment, 189, 205, 226, 227,
 233, 254, 260, 265, 266, 267,
 268, 271
 Union of Arms, 137, 145, 283
 Union of the Democratic Centre
 (UCD), 259, 262, 263, 264,
 265, 277
 United Left (IU), 266, 269
 United Nations, 251–2, 253, 288
 United States, 193, 210–11, 225,
 251–3, 265, 267–8, 286
 Cuban War, 210–11, 286
 Pacts of Madrid, 253, 288
 War of American Independence,
 161, 284
 Universal Exhibition (1888), 195
 universities, 91–2, 102, 109, 110,
 144, 152, 157, 159, 167, 173,
 196, 197, 202, 213, 216, 223,
 256, 257, 270, 275, 276
 Urban II, pope, 60, 61
 urban centres, 5, 6, 7–8, 9, 10–11,
 12, 15, 16, 17–18, 25, 26, 27,
 35, 49, 52, 60, 70, 72, 73,
 75–6, 77, 78–9, 83, 87–8,
 92, 93, 94, 102, 104, 113,
 114, 119, 126, 128, 133, 139,
 141, 158–9, 164, 169–70,
 178, 184, 188, 189, 191, 194,
 195, 198, 199, 200, 202, 203,
 204, 205, 207–8, 213, 215,
 216, 217, 218, 224, 234, 243,
 248–9, 255, 276, 282, 284
 in America, 122
 Urgel, 38
 Urnfield culture, 3–4
 Urraca, princess, 51
 Urraca, queen of León-Castile
 (1109–26), 55, 60, 62, 87
 Ursins, Princess des, 150, 152
 Uruguay, 174
 Utrecht, Treaty of (1713), 150–1,
 152, 175, 284
- vagrancy, 141, 170
 Valdejunquera, battle of (920), 41
 Valdivia, Pedro de, 144
 Valençay, treaty of (1813), 181
 Valencia, 15, 27, 52, 54, 56, 58, 64,
 68, 72–3, 74, 76, 77, 78, 79,
 88, 89, 92, 93, 94, 100–1,
 114, 127, 134, 137, 140, 141,
 144, 148, 149, 151–2, 164–5,
 166, 168, 170, 188, 195, 198,
 215, 223, 236, 244, 245, 263,
 281, 284

INDEX

- Valenzuela, Ferdinand de, 145
 Valerio of the Bierzo, 19
vales reales, 162
valido, 133, 135, 277
 Valladolid, 41, 76, 92, 102, 113, 128, 133
 Valle de los Caídos, 246–7
 Valle-Inclán, Ramón del, 196, 223
 Vallespir, 56
 Vandals, Hasding and Siling, 12, 13, 279
 Varduli, 8
 Vatican, *see* papacy
 Vázquez Coronado, Francisco, 121
 Velázquez, Diego de, 136, 145
 Venezuela, 174, 182
 Venice, 105, 106, 126, 136
 Veracruz, 118, 122
 Verdaguer, Jacint, 196
 Vermudo III, king of León (1028–37), 50
 Versailles, Peace of (1783), 161, 284
 Vervins, treaty of (1598), 129
 Vespucci, Amerigo, 108
 Vicent, Father, 216
 Vich, 38
 Victoriacum, 15, 17
 Vienna, 116
 Vigo, 149
 Vikings, 30, 34, 50
 Vilaviçiosa, battle of (1665), 139
 Villalar, battle of (1521), 114
 Villaricos, 4
 Villaviciosa, battle of (1710), 150
 Viseu, 50
 Visigoths, xvi, 13–23, 24–5, 26, 28–9, 33, 34, 35, 39, 40, 53, 56, 58, 87, 279–80
 Church, 18–19, 21
 government, 14–15, 17–18, 20–1
 Hispano-Romans, 20–1
 intellectual activity, 19, 39–40
 Jews, 21
 laws, 14–15, 17–18, 20, 87, 279
 monarchy, 14–15, 16–20
 nobility, 16–17, 18, 20–1, 24–5, 28–9, 33–4
 overthrow, 22–5
 political instability, 16–17, 19–20, 24–5
 society and economy, 15, 16, 20–1
 urban centres, 15, 17–18
 Vitoria, 163
 battle of (1813), 180–1, 285
 Vizcaya, 140, 142, 192, 240, 243
 Voltaire, 173
 Vouillé, battle of (507), 279

wali, 26
 Wall, Ricardo, 156
 Wamba, king (672–80), 20
 Wars of Religion, 129
waz̄r, vizier, 30
 Wellington, duke of, 179, 180
 West Africa, 42, 95–6, 127, 135
 Wifred I ‘the Hairy’, count of Barcelona (870–97/8), 38, 40
 William, Prince of Orange, 128, 131
 wine production, vines, xiv, 4, 8, 9, 44, 65, 74, 76, 122, 140, 168, 171, 187–8, 192, 249
 Witteric, king (603–10), 20
 Wittiza, king (702–10), 24, 33, 280
 women, 227, 270
 and Franco, 242, 248, 255
 Woodville, Edward, 104
 wool production and trade, 2, 8, 44, 75, 76, 93, 101, 139, 141, 143, 170, 191
 Workers’ Alliance, 232–3
 workers’ associations and organizations, 203, 209, 210, 215, 219; *see also* trade unions

INDEX

- Workers Commissions, *see* CCOO
 World War I (1914–18), 192,
 219, 222
 World War II (1939–45),
 250–1
 Ya‘qūb, Almohad caliph (1184–99),
 65
 Yemenis, 27, 28
 Yuste, monastery, 117
 Yūsuf I, Almohad caliph (1163–84),
 65
 Yūsuf I, emir of Granada (1333–54),
 83
 Yūsuf II, Almohad caliph
 (1213–24), 68
 Yūsuf b. Tāshufīn, Almoravid
 emir (1061–1106), 54
 Zahara, 103
 Zamora, 47, 77, 99
 Zaragoza, 11, 14, 19, 23, 26, 28, 29,
 30, 50–1, 52, 53, 54, 55, 58,
 60, 61, 62, 88, 89, 92, 150,
 158, 178, 195, 215, 228, 236,
 253, 281
 Aljafería palace, 89
 Zāwī b. Zīrī, 49
 Zayyanids, 81, 83
 Zeno, bishop, 15
 Zīrīd dynasty, 49, 79–80
 Ziryāb, 44–5
 Zorita de los Canes, 15
 Zorrilla, José, 196
 Zumalacárregui, Tomás de, 198
 Zúñiga, Baltasar de, 135, 136
 Zurbarán, Francisco de, 145