The Age of Exploration

Outcome: The Spanish Empire Weakens

1. Setting the Stage: Charles V
   a. ______________ King, Charles V, inherited ___________, Spain’s American colonies, parts of __________, lands in ___________ and the Netherlands.
   b. Was elected ___________________ and ruled much of Germany as well
   c. Devout ____________ who sparred with Martin Luther but eventually signed the ___________________ which allowed _____________ to have their beliefs
   d. Following Peace of Augsburg, he ____________ up his territory and retired to a monastery
      i. Brother _______________ got ___________ and the Holy Roman Empire
      ii. Son _________ inherited _________, Spanish Netherlands, and American ________________

2. A Powerful Spanish Empire
   a. Philip II
      i. Deeply ____________ (____________) and hard working
      ii. Was very ____________ of most people and did not trust for long
      iii. When _____________ king died without an heir, Philip seized the kingdom for Spain which included strongholds in _______, India, and the _________
      iv. Spain’s land brought in tons of wealth: ____________ --> wealth = _______
      v. Each shipload of treasure brought in was required to give king between ____ and ____ of cargo which allowed Spain to have army of over 50,000 soldiers
      vi. Philip was a ____________ of Catholicism
      vii. Created the __________ __________ in 1588

Result: Spain was seriously _________ by defeat of Spanish Armada but still had great ___________ that would give Spain strength for a short while longer.

3. The Spanish Empire Weakens
   a. Spain’s empire would fall apart for 4 main reasons:
      i. Inflation:
         1. Caused by a rise in ________________ , thus, a rise in demand for goods allowed merchants to ________________.
      ii. Taxes:
         1. Spain had expelled the _______ and _______ who were valuable artisans and business people (meant less was collected in ________)
         2. Spain’s nobles didn’t have to ________
         3. Tax burden fell to ________ classes, which meant they stayed ______.

Result: Spain never developed a ____________ class.
iii. Poor spending choices
1. Spanish _______ and ____________ goods were more expensive than those made elsewhere
2. Spaniards purchased goods from ________, England, ____________
3. To pay for ________, Spanish kings ___________ from German and Italian bankers

**Result:** Spanish wealth was not ___________ within Spain, which allowed Spain’s neighbors to ____________. Most gold and silver that came in was shipped off to Germany and Italy to repay _________. Spain’s economy is ______________.

iv. Dutch Revolt
1. The Dutch revolt in Spanish controlled ________________
2. Dutch were ____________ (Protestants) and Spain was ____________
3. Philip raised ______ and sent troops in. Executed 1500 ____________.
4. Dutch and Spanish fight for another ____ years and in 1579 the Dutch declare their ____________

**Result:** At the end of the Age of Exploration, the Spanish Empire was ____ _________ leading the way, however with their downfall, countries like ___________ ___________ would be able to rise up and become the world’s ________________ leader.

**Constructive Response Question**
Describe Spain’s motivation for exploration and how Spain’s economy fell apart: