

# The Medieval Spains

## 400 to 1492

# SPAIN



SPAIN IS BEAUTIFUL  
AND "DIFFERENT."  
VISIT SPAIN.

PUBLISHED BY THE  
 Instituto de Turismo  
DESPACHO TURÍSTICO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS



SPAIN IS "DIFFERENT"  
VISIT SPAIN

PUBLICADO POR EL  
 Instituto de Turismo  
DEPARTAMENTO  
DE DESPACHOS TURÍSTICOS  
ESTADOS UNIDOS



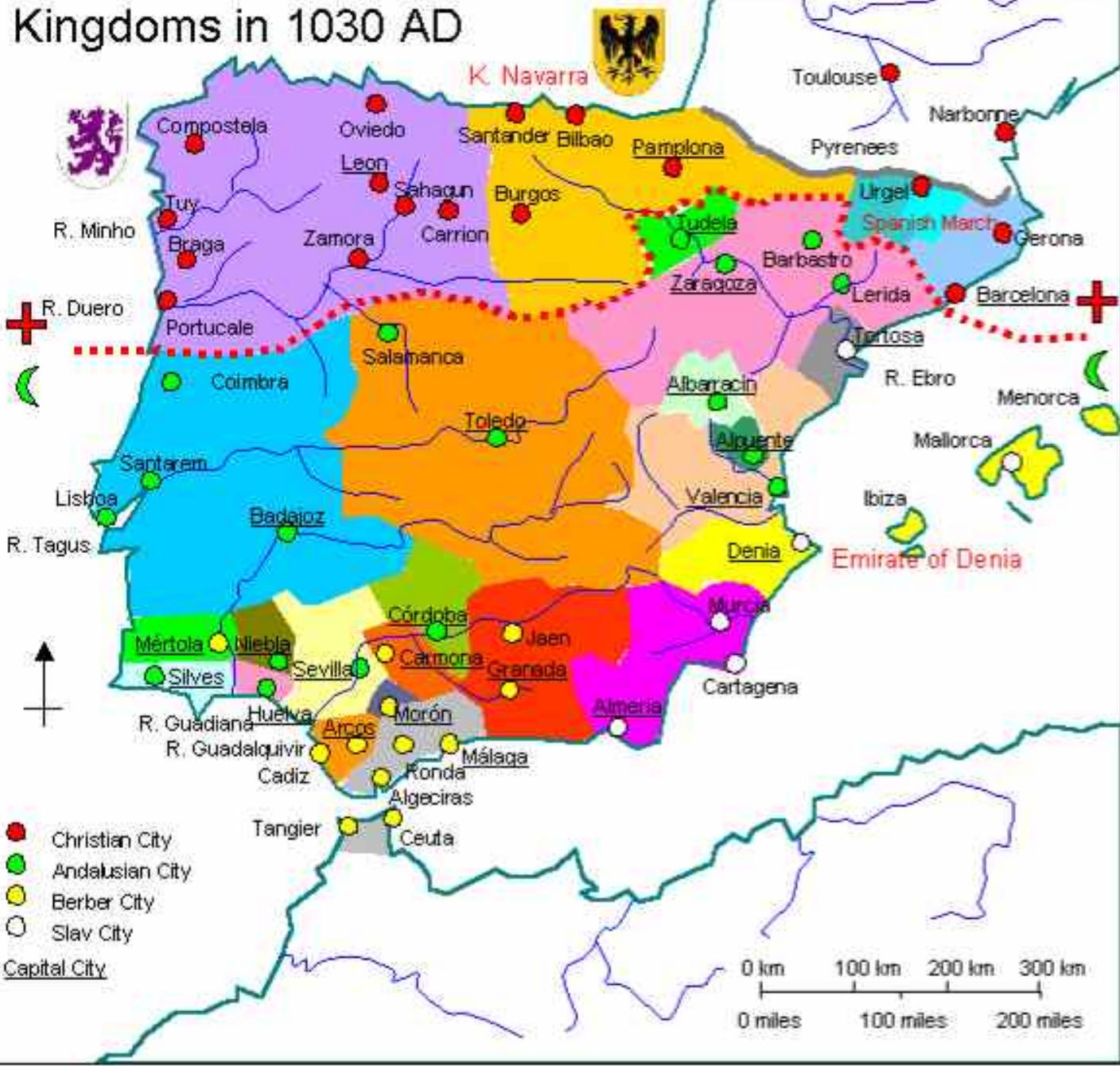
Spain is different

Instituto de Turismo  
DESPACHO TURÍSTICO

Bay of Biscay



# Kingdoms in 1030 AD



# Kingdoms in 1086 AD

K Leon-Castile



Compostela  
Oviedo  
Leon  
Sahagun  
Burgos  
Pamplona  
Tudela  
Barbastro  
Zaragoza  
Alberic  
Alcante  
Valencia  
Denia  
Murcia  
Cartagena  
Almeria  
Córdoba  
Jaén  
Sevilla  
Cádiz  
Arcos  
Málaga  
Ronda  
Algeciras  
Tangier  
Ceuta



K Navarra

K Aragon



Toulouse  
Narbonne  
Pyrenees  
Urgel  
Spanish March  
Gerona  
Barcelona

R. Minho

R. Duero

Portucale

Coimbra

Santarem

Lisboa

R. Tagus

Badajoz

Mértola

Niebla

Silves

Huelva

Arcos

Cádiz

Tangier

Ceuta

Oviedo

Leon

Sahagun

Burgos

Pamplona

Tudela

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Tangier

Ceuta

Santander

Bilbao

Pamplona

Tudela

# Kingdoms in 1102 AD



K Navarra

K Aragon

K Leon-Castile



R. Minho

R. Duero

Portucale

R. Tagus

Santarem

Lisboa

R. Guadiana

Huelva

R. Guadalquivir

Cadiz

Tangier

Algeciras

Ceuta

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Christian City

Muslim City

Capital City

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# Roman Spain







Fortune is of sluggish growth, but ruin is rapid.  
~Seneca

New Studies in Archaeology

# The Collapse of Complex Societies

JOSEPH A. TAINTER



More complex societies are more costly to maintain than simpler ones, requiring greater support levels per capita. [...] It is the thesis of this chapter that return on investment in complexity varies, and that this variation follows a characteristic curve. More specifically, it is proposed that, in many crucial spheres, continued investment in sociopolitical complexity reaches a point where the benefits for such investment begin to decline, at first gradually, then with accelerated force. Thus, not only must a population allocate greater and greater amounts of resources to maintaining an evolving society, but after a certain point, higher amounts of this investment will yield smaller increments of return. Diminishing returns, it will be shown, are a recurrent aspect of sociopolitical evolution, and of investment in complexity.

~Joseph Tainter

## Tainter's 11 Themes of Collapse

- 1) Depletion or cessation of vital resources
- 2) Establishment of new resource base
- 3) Insurmountable catastrophe
- 4) Insufficient response to circumstance
- 5) Other complex societies
- 6) Intruders
- 7) Class conflict, societal contradictions, elite mismanagement
- 8) Social dysfunction
- 9) Mystical factors
- 10) Chance concatenation of events
- 11) Economic factors.

# 5<sup>Th</sup> Century Barbarian Invasion Vandals, Suebi & Alans

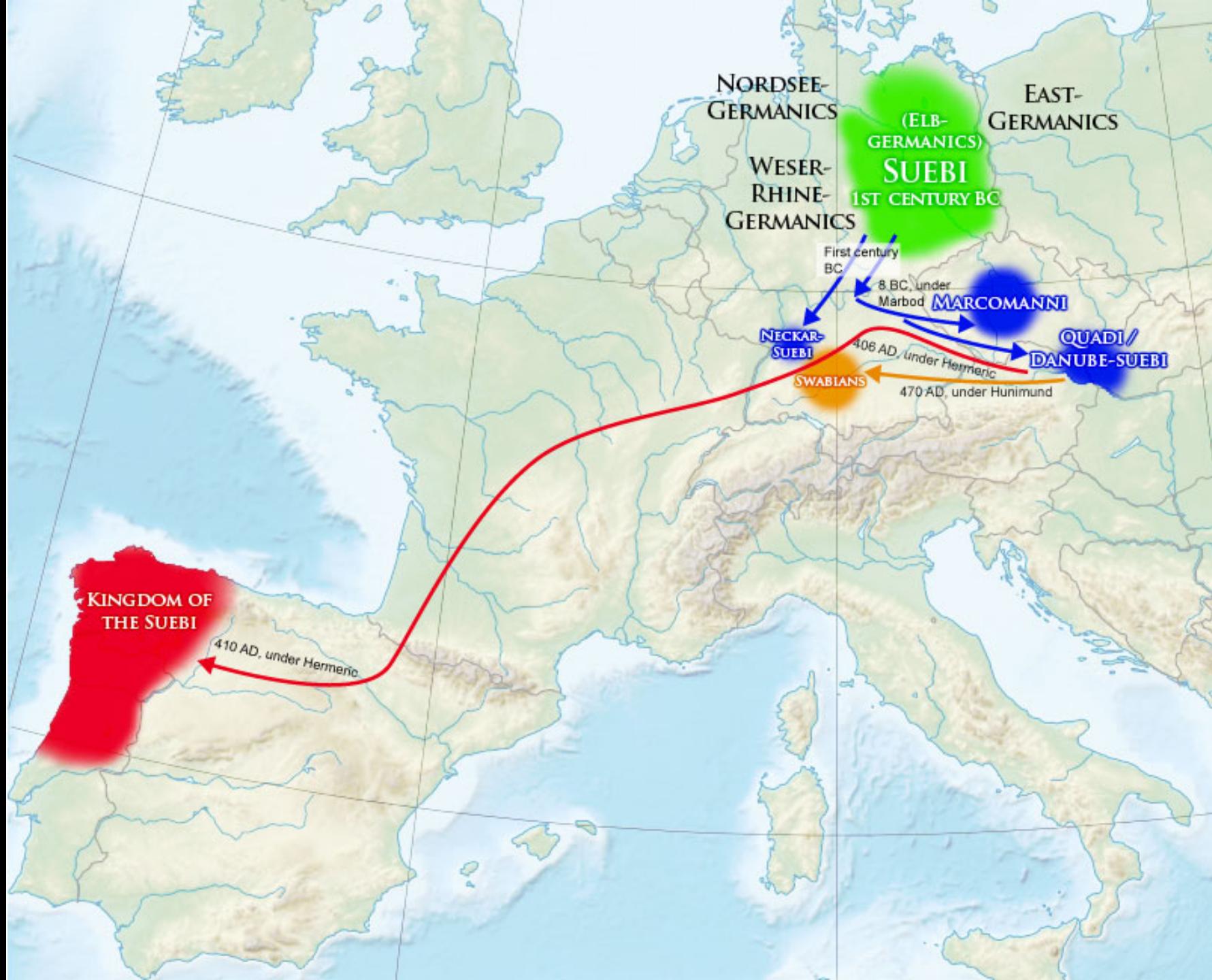


# The Germanic Invasions, AD 378-439



This map shows the breakdown of the Roman frontier in the late fourth and early fifth centuries CE. Great cities including Augusta Treverorum (modern Trier) and Rome itself were sacked by invading barbarian forces.

Historians debate the reasons for what happened, but one of them was the rise of the Huns in Central Asia. As they moved westwards, they pushed against the various Germanic and Gothic tribes. These, in turn, looked for refuge and plunder inside the Roman Empire.



# The Visigoths







ATAULFO  
M. A.º DÉ 415.







LEOVICILDO  
M. A. DE 585.





VVAMBA.  
M.U. Aº. DE 680

## 5<sup>th</sup> Century Visigothic Kings

Alaric I (395–410). Sacked Rome. Died of Malaria.

Athaulf (410–415) Assassinated by Sigeric.

Sigeric (415) Assassinated after seven days on the throne.

Wallia (415–419) Died of Natural Causes.

Theodoric I (419–451). Killed fighting Atilla the Hun

Thorismund (451–453) Son of Theodoric. Assassinated by brother  
Theodoric II

Theodoric II (453–466) Son of Theodoric. Assassinated by brother Euric

Euric (466–484) Died of natural causes.

Alaric II (484–507) Killed in battle against Franks

"The Goths had adopted the reprehensible habit of killing out of hand any king who displeased them and replacing him on the throne by someone they preferred,"

~ Gregory of Tours

# 6<sup>th</sup> Century Visigothic Kings

[Gesalec](#) (507–511) Captured and executed by Ostrogoths

[Theoderic the Great](#) (511–526) King of Ostrogoths, regent for Amalaric.

[Amalaric](#) (511–531) Assassinated.

[Theudis](#) (531–548) Assassinated.

[Theudigisel](#) (548–549) Assassinated during a banquet by outraged husbands.

[Agila I](#) (549–554) Assassinated.

[Athanagild](#) (554–568) Died of natural causes.

[Liuva I](#) (568–572) Died of natural causes.

[Liuvigild](#) (569–586) Arian King. Died of natural causes.

[Hermenegild](#) (580–585), son of Liuvigild, Ruled as Sub-king in Baetica.

Converted to Catholicism. Rebelled & executed by Liuvigild.

[Reccared I](#) (580–601), son of Liuvigild. Sub-king in Narbonensis until 586.

Converted to Catholicism in 587. Died of natural causes.





“Under anarchy, uncoordinated competitive theft by ‘roving bandits’ destroys the incentive to invest and produce, leaving little for either the population or the bandits. Both can be better off if a bandit sets himself up as a dictator-a ‘stationary bandit’ who monopolizes and rationalizes theft in the form of taxes. A secure autocrat has an encompassing interest in his domain that leads him to provide a peaceful order and other public goods that increase productivity. Whenever an autocrat expects a brief tenure, it pays him to confiscate those assets whose tax yield over his tenure is less than their total value. This incentive plus the inherent uncertainty of succession in dictatorships imply that autocracies will rarely have good economic performance for more than a generation. The conditions necessary for a lasting democracy are the same necessary for the security of property and contract rights that generates economic growth”

~Mancur Olsen

## 7<sup>th</sup> Century Visigothic Kings

Liuva II (601–603) Catholic son of Reccared. Executed by Witteric.

Witteric (603–610) Arian. Assassinated

Gundemar (610–612) Died of Natural Causes.

Sisebut (612–621) Assassinated

Reccared II (621) Died of natural causes.

Suintila (621–631) Deposed by Sisenand. Died of natural causes..

Sisenand (631–636) Died of natural causes.

Chintila (636–640) Died of natural causes.

Tulga (640–641) Deposed by Chindiswinth. Tonsured and sent to a monastery.

Chindasuinth (641–653) Died of natural causes at age 89.

Recceswinth (649–672), son of Chindiswinth. Died of natural causes.

## 7<sup>th</sup> & 8<sup>th</sup> Century Visigothic Kings

[Wamba](#) (672–680) Resigned and entered a monastery.

[Erwig](#) (680–687) Son of Ardabast an Armenian or Persian émigré.  
Resigned and entered a monastery.

[Egica](#) (687–702) Son-in-law of Erwig. Died of natural causes

[Wittiza](#) (694–710) Son of Egica. Fate unclear.

[Roderic](#) (710–711) ???

Al-Andalus  
711 AD