The Kings and Queens of Castile

Fernando I. "El Grande" (1029-1065)
Sancho II "El Fuerte" (1065-1072)
Alfonso VI "El Valiente" or "El Bravo" (1072-1109)
Urraca Alfónsez (1109-1126) married to Alfonso I of Aragon
Alfonso VII Ramírez (1126-1157).
Sancho III Alfónsez "El Deseado" (1157-1158)
Alfonso VIII Sánchez "El de las Navas" or "El Noble" (1158-1214)
Enrique (Henry) I Alfónsez (1214-1217)
Berengaria “La Grande” (1217)
St. Fernando III Alfónsez (1217-1252) – King of Castile-Leon.
Alfonso X "El Sabio" (1252-1284)
The Kings and Queens of Castile

Sancho IV “El Bravo” (1284–96)
Ferdinand IV “El Emplazado” (1296–1312)
Alfonso XI “El Justo” (1312–50)
Pedro I “El Cruel” or “El Justiciero” (first time; 1350–66)
Enrique II Trastámara “El Fratracida”, “El Bastardo”, “El de las Mercedes” (1366–67)
Pedro I (second time; 1367–69)
Enrique (second time; 1369–79)
Juan I (1379–90)
Enrique III “El Doliente” (1390–1406)
Juan II (1406–54)
Enrique IV “El Impotente” (1454–74)
Isabella I and Ferdinand V (Ferdinand II of Aragon) (first time; 1474–1504)
Juana “La Loca” and Felipe I ”El Hermoso” (1504–06)
Ferdinand V (second time; 1506–16)
Ferdinand III of Castile
“El Santo”
reigned 1217 to 1252 ~ canonized 1671

Reunited kingdoms of Castile & Leon.

During the period 1228 until 1248 conquered much of the south, including Ubeda (1233) Cordoba (1238), Murcia (1243), Cartagena (1245) and Seville (1248)

Tomb in the Cathedral of Seville bears inscriptions in four languages: Arabic, Hebrew, Latin and Castilian
Alfonso X of Castile-Leon
“El Sabio”
reigned 1252 to 1284

Cosmopolitan court famed for its support of astronomy, philosophy and efforts to translation from Arabic.

Adopted Castilian as official language and supported its use in literature, law and science.

Poet of the *Cantigas de Santa Maria*

Attempted to standardize legal codes of Castile-Leon through the *Siete Partidas*
Pedro of Castile-Leon
“El Cruel” or “El Justiciero”
reigned 1350 to 1366 & 1367 to 1369

Patron of monumental architecture including the Alcazar in Seville and the El Transito Synagogue in Toledo (through treasurer Samuel Ha-Levi)

Noted for patronage of Jewish and Muslim scholars and artists. Muslim historian Ibn Khaldun briefly resided in Seville with Pedro.

Fought a near continual civil war against his half-brothers led by Enrique II of Trastamara. Allies against Enrique included England’s Black Prince.
De Petro Rege Ispannie

O noble, O worthy Petro, glorie of Spayne,
Whom Fortune heeld so hye in magestee, 2376
Wel oghten men thy pitous deeth complayne!
Out of thy land thy brother made thee flee,
And after, at a seege, by subtiltee,
Thou were bitrayshed and lad unto his tente,
Where as he with his owene hand slow thee,
Succedyng in thy regne and in thy rente.
The Kings and Queens of Aragon

Ramiro I (1035–63)
Sancho Ramirez (1063–94)
Pedro I (1094–1104)
Alfonso I “El Batallador” (1104-1134) married to Queen Urraca of Castile-Leon
Ramiro II “El Monje” (1134-37/1157)
Petronilla (1137–64) married Count Ramon Berenguer IV of Barcelona
Alfonso II (1164-96)
Pedro II (1196-1213)
Jaume I “el Conqueridor” (1213-76)
The Kings and Queens of Aragon

Pedro III (1276-85) Also King of Sicily
Alfonso III (1285-91)
Jaume II (1291-1327)
Alfonso IV (1327-36)
Pedro IV (1336-87)
Juan I (1387-96)
Martin I (1396-1410)
Ferdinand I (1412-16) Trastamara
Alfonso V (1416-58)
Juan II (1458-79)
Ferdinand II (Ferdinand V of Castile) (1479-1516)
Alfonso I of Aragon
“El Batallador”
reigned 1104 to 1134

Relentless warrior and victor in 29 successive battles against Christians and Muslims.

Married Queen Urraca of Castile Leon in 1109
Separated from Urraca in 1110
War with Urraca in 1111
Besieged Urraca in 1112
Marriage to Urraca annulled in 1112

Died without heir. Succeeded by younger brother Ramiro II, Bishop of Barbastro-Roda.
James I of Aragon  
“El Conqueridor”  
reigned 1213 to 1276

Longest reign of any Spanish monarch, 63 years.

Reconquered the Balearic Islands (1229-35) and Valencia (1238)

Patron of arts, sciences and jurisprudence, supported the use of Catalan and wrote his own autobiography *Llibre dels fets* in Catalan. (First autobiography ever written by a Christian king.)

Ruled over large population of Muslims and Jews.
The Emirate of Granada
1238-1492
The Nasrid Emirs of Granada

Muhammad I ibn Nasr (1238–1272)
Muhammed II al-Faqih (1273–1302)
Muhammed III (1302–1309)
Nasr (1309–1314)
Ismail I (1314–1325)
Muhammed IV (1325–1333)
Yusuf I (1333–1354)
Muhammed V (1354–1359, 1362–1391)
Ismail II (1359–1360)
Muhammed VI (1360–1362)
Yusuf II (1391–1392)
The Nasrid Emirs of Granada

Muhammed VII (1392–1408)
Yusuf III (1408–1417)
Muhammed VIII (1417–1419, 1427–1429)
Yusuf IV (1432)
Yusuf V (1445–1446, 1462)
Muhammed X (1446–1448)
Muhammed XI (1453–1454)
Sa'ad (1454–1464)
Abu l-Hasan Ali, known as Muley Hacén (1464–1482, 1483–1485)
Abu ʿAbd Allah Muhammed XII, known as Boabdil (1482–1483, 1486–1492)
Abū ʿAbd Allāh Muhammed XIII, known as El Zagal (1485–1486)
كل عام وأنتم بخير
1492
Aljamiado – Romance language written in Arabic script
Ta’ifa – Petty kingdoms that arose following collapse of Caliphate of Cordoba
Parias – Tribute money paid by Taifa states to Christian kingdoms.
Convivencia – Religious toleration that prevailed in medieval Iberia
Repartimiento – Division of land following the conquest of Muslim territory
Mudejar – Muslims living under Christian control.
Mozarabs – Arabized Christians
Sephardim – Jews of medieval Spain
Conversos – Jews who converted to Christianity and their descendants
Moriscos – Muslims who converted to Christianity and their descendants
Aljamiado – Arabic script used to write a Romance language