



THE REENACTOR'S GUIDE

to 14th century Spain

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The Landscape of Iberia

Physical Geography

- westernmost European peninsula
- ~583,000 sq. km
- ~3400 miles of coastline
- 5 major rivers
 - Ebro
 - Douro
 - Tagus
 - Guadiana
 - Guadalquivir
- Major mountain systems
 - Pyrenees
 - Cantabrian
 - Galicia Massif
 - Sistema Ibérico
 - Sistema Central
 - Montes de Toledo
 - Sierra Morena
 - Baetic System
 - Prebaetic System
 - Subbaetic System
 - Penibaetic System
- Highest points
 - Mulhacén (3,478 m)
 - Aneto (3,404 m)
 - Torre de Cerredo (2,648 m)
- Significant features
 - Meseta Central
 - massive central plain
 - 610-760 m. altitude;
 - ringed with mountains;
 - source of most of Spain's rivers
 - 75% of peninsular landmass
 - Extremadura
 - Strait of Gibraltar
 - Pyrenees

Human Geography

Major Cultural Groups

- **Moor:** Muslims in Al-Andalus
- **Morisco:** Muslim converts to Catholicism (and their descendants)
- **Mozarab:** Iberian Christians, including Christianized Iberian Jews, who lived under Muslim rule in Al-Andalus following the conquest of the Christian Visigothic Kingdom by the Umayyad Caliphate (Mozarabic/Visigothic Rite Catholicism)
- **Mudéjar:** originally the term used for Moors or Muslims of Al-Andalus who remained in Iberia after the Christian *Reconquista* but were not initially forcibly converted to Christianity or exiled
- **Muladí:** Muslims of local Iberian descent or of mixed Arab, Berber, and Iberian origin who lived in al-Andalus during the Middle Ages; Christian convert to Islam
- **Sephardim:** Jewish diaspora in Iberia

Crowns, Counties & Emirates

1. Kingdom of Aragon
2. Crown of Aragon
3. Kingdom of Leon
4. Crown of Castile
5. Catalonia
6. Kingdom of Navarre
7. Al-Andalus/Nasrid Kingdom of Granada
8. Kingdom of Portugal

Major Medieval Cities

1. Barcelona
2. Bilbao
3. Burgos
4. Córdoba
5. Granada
6. León
7. Málaga
8. Murcia
9. Oviedo
10. Salamanca
11. Santander
12. Seville
13. Toledo
14. Valencia
15. Valladolid
16. Zaragoza

Industry & Commerce

Agriculture & Livestock

- A. **Mesta:** incorporated in the 13th century; largest & most powerful guild in Castile; protected livestock owners and their animals, and regulated care and trade of animals
 - a. Most profitable group = Merino sheep
 - i. *cañadas* (traditional rights-of-way for sheep or sheep-walks) legally protected in perpetuity from being built on, cultivated or blocked
 - ii. royal protection for the Mesta's flocks and herds was signified by the term *Cabaña Real*
 - iii. right of *posesión* established the Mesta's perpetual title to tenancy for all pastures leased by its members
 - b. 14th century: Spain begins wool exports to Europe
- B. **Alquería:** small communities organized around a farm
 - a. Cereals (Catalonia and Aragon)
 - i. Wheat
 - ii. Barley
 - b. Wine grapes
 - c. Olives
 - d. Rice (Valencia and Catalunya)
 - e. Saffron

Mining & Forging

- A. Minerals
 - a. Salt (Ibiza and Alicante)
 - b. Alum
- B. Iron
 - a. Development of the Catalan forge
 - b. Exports to France
- C. Coral (Sardinia)
 - a. Cornered the market in Tunisian coral

Textiles

- A. Wool (Aragon, Valencia, Asturias, Andalusia, Catalunya)
 - a. 13th century - established in vacuum left by French wars
 - b. Set up by foreign workers
 - c. Barcelona known for finest woolen cloth
- B. Fustian (Catalunya)

Urban Industrial Production

- A. Silversmiths
 - a. Barcelona - monopoly on jewelry market in Crown of Aragon
 - b. Smiths among upper merchant class - wealthy, influential
- B. Metallurgy
 - a. Blacksmiths
 - b. Weaponry
 - c. Armor
 - d. Wrought metals
- C. Apparel
 - a. Hats
 - b. Purses
 - c. Hosen
 - d. Belts
 - e. Doublets
 - f. Furriers
 - g. Tailors
 - h. Cordwainers & cobblers
- D. Transport
 - a. Boatmen
 - b. Couriers
 - c. porters
- E. Construction
 - a. Shipwrights
 - b. Carpenters
 - c. Brickmakers
 - d. Potters
 - e. Masons
- F. Tanners & Leatherworks
 - a. Gloves
 - b. Harness
 - c. Saddle makers
 - d. Parchment makers
- G. Textiles
 - a. Wool weavers
 - b. Cotton weavers
 - c. Dyers
 - d. Shearers
 - e. Carders
 - f. spinners
- H. Highly specialized trades
 - a. Coral merchants
 - b. Ropemakers

Urban Marketplaces

- A. Vegetable products
 - a. Wheat
 - b. Olive oil
 - c. wine
- B. Animal products
 - a. Meat
 - b. Milk
 - c. Fowl
 - d. Fresh or dried fish
- C. Forest products
 - a. Kindling
 - b. Wood
 - c. Charcoal

The Castilian Fairs

13th c - local/regional market fairs established during Reconquista continue to develop
Fair vs. market: fairs lasted multiple days, had more privileges, more subject to regulation, covered larger area

- Southern Fairs
 - Reign of Alfonso X: New Castile, Extremadura, Andalusia
 - 1254: Seville
 - 1258: Badajoz
 - 1268: Alcaraz
 - 1284: Cadiz
 - 1294: Talavera
 - 1300: Mérida
- Northern Fairs
 - 12th c: Valladolid, Sahagún
 - ~14th c: Palencia, Segovia, Toledo, San Sebastián
 - 1321: Medina del Campo
 - 1339: Burgos
 - 1351: Compostela

Religion

Catholicism

High Middle Ages: fight against the Moors in the Iberian Peninsula linked to the fight of the whole of Christendom.

- Reconquista was originally a mere war of conquest
- significant shift in meaning toward a religiously justified war of liberation

- Papacy and the influential Abbey of Cluny in Burgundy justified anti-Islamic acts of war & encouraged Christian knights to seek armed confrontation with Moorish "infidels" instead of with each other
- 11th century onwards indulgences were granted for fighting Moors
- 1064: Pope Alexander II promised the participants of an expedition against Barbastro a collective indulgence (30 years before First Crusade)
- 1095: Council of Clermont combines conflicting concepts of a peaceful pilgrimage and armed knight-errantry.
- 1089: Urban II tried to persuade the *reconquistadores* fighting at Tarragona to stay in the Peninsula rather than join the armed pilgrimage to conquer Jerusalem - promised same indulgence that awaited the first crusaders.

Medieval Spain: constant warfare between Muslims and Christians.

- 1147: Almohads take control of the Almoravids' Maghribi and Andalusian territories
 - Much more fundamentalist than Almoravides
 - treated the *dhimmi*s harshly
 - faced with the choice of death, conversion, or emigration, many Jews and Christians left.

Christianity provided the cultural and religious cement that helped bind together those who rose up against the Moors and sought to drive them out. Christianity and the Catholic Church helped shape the re-establishment of European rule over Iberia.

Santiago de Compostela

- Legend of St. James (from *Historia Compostelana*)
 - St. James preached the gospel in Spain, as well as in the Holy Land
 - after his martyrdom at the hands of Herod Agrippa, his disciples carried his body by sea to Iberia, where they landed at Padrón on the coast of Galicia, then took it inland for burial at Santiago de Compostela
- c. 818-842: Bishop Theodemar of Iri claims to have discovered remains of St. James the Greater in Asturias
 - New settlement & pilgrimage site emerges
 - Alfonso II orders shrine built on site
 - 829: church constructed
 - 899: pre-Romanesque church built
 - 997: church destroyed by army of caliph of Cordoba
 - 10th c.: known as Compostela
- 1075: construction of cathedral begins under Alfonso VI of Castile
 - 1122: final stone laid
 - 1211: cathedral consecrated
- 1111: Compostela is capital of Kingdom of Galicia

Camino de Santiago

C. 10th c.: Way of St. James becomes major pilgrimage route

11th c.: first recorded pilgrims from beyond Pyrenees

- 1092-1105: first English pilgrims recorded
- 12th c.: Pope Callixtus II starts Compostelan Holy Years
 - 1145: Codex Calixtenus published: official pilgrims guide to Way of St. James

Purpose:

1. Penance for sins
2. Judicial punishment for crimes

Symbols:

1. Scallop shell
 - a. Legend = ship that brought St. James' relics came ashore covered in scallop shells, or the ship disturbed a wedding, and horse and rider plunged into sea, emerged covered in scallop shells
 - b. Represents pilgrimage (both to place and to heaven)
 - c. Given at completion of Camino
2. Gourd - water bottle hung from pilgrim's staff
3. Pilgrim staff: walking stick with hook or crosspiece

Islam

Islamic rule brought libraries, schools, public bathrooms, literature, poetry, and architecture to peninsula

Public legal terms:

- Did not enslave non-Muslims
- Did not influence non-Muslim groups under rule to convert
- *Dhimmi*: non-Muslims living in Islamic state
 - State obligation to protect life, property & freedom of religion in exchange for loyalty and payment of *jizyah* tax
 - Historically applied to Jews, Christians, and Sabians
 - Dhimmi usually governed by own laws in place of some of the Muslim laws
 - Jews allowed own Halakhic courts
 - Christians allowed to consume pork

Idea of Convivencia possibly not 100% correct:

- Most rulers allowed Christians and Jews to practice own religions with taxation
- Some rules - such as Almoravids and Almohades - regarded Christianity and Judaism as "barely tolerable"

The Jews in Spain

Under the Visigoths, Jews were oppressed & expelled in great numbers

- 589: Third Council of Toledo institutes forced baptisms of mixed Christian/Jewish marriages

- Forbade Jews from holding public office, having intercourse with Christian women, and performing circumcision on slaves or Christians
- 612-620: King Sisebut issues first expulsion edicts
- 633: Fourth Council of Toledo: opposed compulsory baptism, but voted to remove children from crypto-Jews & place in monasteries/nunneries
- 638: Sixth Council of Toledo expelled all non-Catholics from Visigothic kingdoms
- 653: Eighth Council of Toledo forbade all Jewish rites, ordered all converted Jews to execute any non-converted Jews
- Egica (687-702): increased taxes and forced sale of all Jewish-owned property (ended agriculture for Jews); forbade Jews to engage in commerce with Christians in kingdom or abroad
- 694: Jews condemned to slavery

Some historical evidence to suggest Jews may have assisted Moorish invasion due to oppression from Catholic Visigoths

- Defense of Cordoba given to city's Jews
- Granada, Malaga, Seville and Toledo left to mixed armies of Jews and Moors

Dhimmi status brought vast improvements to life of Sephardi Jews - Muslim Iberia seen as land of relative tolerance and opportunity, prompting immigration from around Europe and Arabian territories

Jews active in linguistics (often adopting Arabic), translation of ancient texts, philosophy, theology, literature, and poetry

11th c: under taifa states, Jewish viziers served in Granada, Lucena, Seville & Saragossa

1066: Massacre of Granada anti-Jewish pogrom - Jewish vizier murdered by Muslim mob, ~4000 Jews killed

Reconquista: position of Jews in Spain gradually devolves to Visigothic levels

14th century - the tide turns

1300: ~120 Jewish communities in Catholic Spain, with ~500K Jews (largely concentrated in Castile)

- Owned real estate, cultivated property, engaged in commerce and public office
- Primarily lived and were governed by Juderias (Jewish communities)

1350: Pedro "the heretic" of Castile ascends throne - placed Jews in high positions at court, which was regarded unfavorably by Christian nobles

1355: Henry of Trastamara leads mob to invade section of the Juderia of Toledo

- Plundered warehouses

- Killed ~1200 Jews of all ages

1360: Henry of Trastamara invades Castile; murders all Jews in Najera

1366: Henry supports widespread massacre of Jewish citizens of Castile

- Ascends throne as Henry II of Castile

1371: Cortes of Toro bar Jews from royal service or public office; order separation from Catholic population, prohibit Jews from wearing expensive clothing or riding mules or having Catholic names, and proscribed wearing of Jew badges

1379: Cortes of Burgos prohibited Jews from carrying or trading in weapons

1380: Cortes of Soria

- rabbis prohibited to inflict upon Jews the penalties of death, mutilation, expulsion, or excommunication
- Ordered removal of certain passages (thought to be curses against Catholics) from prayer books
- Ordered enslavement of anyone who caused a Moor or Christian to convert or to be circumcised

1385: John I of Castile prohibits Jews from working as financial agents

1391: Massacre of 1391

- Castile: ~50K Jews killed in 3 months
- Aragon: ~100K Jews converted
- Valencia: despite protection order from the Queen, ~200 Jews killed and ~11K converted

By 1410, more than half Spanish Jews had converted

- 200,000 conversos
- 100,00 remaining openly practicing Jews

Prelude to the 14th Century

Early Iberia

Hispania

9th century BCE: Phoenicians, Greeks, Carthaginians & Celts enter Peninsula

2nd century BCE: Roman occupation

4th century CE: Germanic Conquest

5th century CE: Visigothic occupation

- 507-711: Arianist Visigoths control Iberia - converted to Catholicism in 587

The Moorish Conquest

711 CE: Moorish invasion of Iberia

711 - 1492 CE: Moorish control of/presence in Iberia

Introduction to the Tumultuous 14th Century

Historical Terminology

Convivencia: Academic term used to describe the period of Spanish history from the Muslim Umayyad conquest of Hispania in the early eighth century until the expulsion of the Jews in 1492

- Relative peace between Christians, Moors, and Jews
- Period of cultural and intellectual cross-pollination

Al-Andalus coincided with [La Convivencia](#), an era of religious tolerance (as far as Christians and Jews peacefully accept submission to Muslims, as well as being reduced to the condition of tax-paying serfs) and with the [Golden age of Jewish culture in the Iberian Peninsula](#) (912, the rule of [Abd-ar-Rahman III.](#) to 1066, [Granada massacre](#)).

The Collapse of Tolerance

- 1478 - Spanish Inquisition established
- 1492 - fall of Granada
 - Alhambra Decree - expelled all Jews from Spain who had not converted to Christianity
- 1497 - Jews expelled from Portugal
- 1499 - Granada revolt fails
 - Muslims in Granada and Crown of Castile force to flee, convert, or die
- 1500-1502 - all remaining Muslims converted
- 1525 - Muslims in Aragon forced to convert
- 1609-1614 - 300,000 Moriscos (Muslims converted to Christianity) expelled from Spain

Reconquista: Academic term used to describe the 781-year period of Iberian history between the Umayyad Conquest of Hispania in 711 and the fall of the Nasrid Kingdom of Granada in 1492, during which Christian Spanish kingdoms rose, expanded, and conquered Al-Andalus.

- Beginning: Battle of Covadonga (718 or 722)
 - First victory by Christian forces since the Moorish Invasion
 - Rebel forces established Kingdom of Asturias
- 10th century : Umayyad dynasty wages 30 year war to subjugate northern Christian kingdoms
 - Sack of Cathedral of Santiago de Compostela
- 11th century: Government of Córdoba collapses
 - Taifa kingdoms emerge
 - Northern kingdoms take opportunity to push deep into Andalusia
- 12th century: Moorish resurgence under Almohads

- 13th century: great southern Moorish strongholds fall
 - 1212: Battle of Las Navas de Tolosa
 - 1236: Córdoba falls
 - 1248: Seville falls
 - Granada is last Moorish enclave in Iberia

Medieval Moorish Kingdoms

I. Umayyad Dynasty in Spain

- A. Umayyad Emirate of Córdoba, 756–912 (929)
- B. Umayyad Caliphate of Córdoba, 929–1031

II. Taifa kingdoms

- A. First period (11th century)
 - B. Second period (12th century)
 - C. Third period (13th century)
- II. Emirate of Granada/Nasrid Kingdom of Granada (1230-1492)

taifas (singular taifa, from Arabic: طائفة *ṭā'ifa*, plural طوائف *ṭawā'if*, a party, band or faction): independent Muslim principalities/kingdoms that emerged from the decline and fall of the Umayyad Caliphate of Córdoba

Major Christian Kingdoms & Dynasties

- I. Kingdom of Asturias (718–924)
- II. Kingdom of Leon (910–1230)
- III. Kingdom of Castile (1037–1230)
- IV. Kingdom of Navarre (824–1620)
- V. Kingdom of Aragon (1035–1706)
- VI. Kingdom of Portugal (1139–1910)

Emirate of Granada (Al-Andalus)

Last major Moorish threat to Christian nations was the rise of Marinids in Morocco (14th c.)

- Took Granada & Algeciras
- Unable to take Tarifa

1246 - Granada becomes tributary state (taifa) under Crown of Castile

1306 - Granada conquers Ceuta

1309 - loses control of Ceuta to Kingdom of Fez (with help from Crown of Aragon)

1310 - Granada re-conquers Ceuta

1314 - Granada loses Ceuta again

1315-1327 - Granada retakes & holds Ceuta

1330 - Granada loses territory to Castile in Battle of Teba

1340 - Granada, under Yusuf I, supports Marinid invasion of Iberia; loses Battle of Tarifa to combined armies of Portugal & Castile

1344 - Algeciras retaken from Moors

1349-1350 - Siege of Granada

1384 - Granada retakes Ceuta

1386 - Granada loses Ceuta to Kingdom of Fez

Crown of Castile

1297 - Treaty of Alcañices signed between Denis of Portugal and Ferdinand IV

- Secured position of Ferdinand as King of Castile
- Defined border b/w Portugal and Castile
- Returned lands to Portugal
- Established alliance of friendship & mutual defense
- Confirmed marriage of Fernando IV to Constance
- Confirmed betrothal of Afonso of Portugal to Infanta Beatrice
- Portugal supplied troops to aid Maria against John of Castile

1300 - Pope Boniface VIII grants dispensation to allow marriages of Ferdinand and Afonso
Also granted dispensation that legitimized marriage of Maria de Molina and Sancho

1300 - Cortes of Valladolid - John of Castile renounces pretensions to throne of Castile and swore oath of loyalty to Fernando IV

1301 - Fernando IV comes of age

1302 - Ferdinand IV marries Constance in Valladolid

Sultan Muhammed II al-Faqih of Granada dies and was succeeded by his son, Muhammad III, who attacked the Kingdoms of Castilla y León and conquered the municipality of Bedmar

1309 - Ferdinand IV lays siege to Algeciras and Gibraltar

Seizes Gibraltar, but fails to seize Algeciras

1311 - Alfonso XI born in Salamanca

1312 - City of Alcaudete conquered

Cortes of Valladolid - Ferdinand promotes judicial reform

1312 - Ferdinand IV of Castile dies, only heir is 1 year old. Regency crisis results

1313 - Constance of Portugal dies

1319 - Disaster of the Vega de Granada (Battle of Sierra Elvira) - catastrophic defeat of armies of Castile

1325 - Alfonso XI takes the throne of Castile

1340 - Castilian victory at the Battle of Rio Salado

1344 - Algeciras falls

1348 - Ordenamiento de Alcalá legal code enacted

collection of 58 laws enacted by the courts of Alfonso XI in Alcalá de Henares

The Castilian Succession Crisis

1350 - Alfonso XI dies and plunges kingdom into another succession crisis

Alfonso had two sons by his wife, Maria of Portugal, and ten children by his mistress, Eleanor de Guzman

- Conflict b/w Infante Pedro (designated heir) and Henry, Count of Trastamara (son by Eleanor de Guzman) - Henry contested Pedro's right to throne
- Pedro allies with Edward, Prince of Wales
- 1367: Battle of Najera - Black Prince defeats Henry's forces & restores Pedro to the throne
 - Pedro fails to repay Edward for services; Edward leaves Castile
 - Henry takes opportunity to attack Castile
- 1369: Pedro killed at Battle of Montiel
- 1371 - John of Gaunt, 1st Duke of Lancaster (brother of Edward, Prince of Wales AKA the Black Prince) married Constance (daughter of Pedro)
- 1379: Henry II dies
 - John I (Henry's son) assumes the throne
 - Henry III (John I's son) born
- 1385: Battle of Aljubarrota - Castilian army defeated by Portuguese
- 1386: John of Gaunt claims throne of Castile for Constance
 - Occupied cities of A Coruña, Santiago de Compostela, Pontevedra and Vigo
 - Demanded John I (Henry's son) give up throne
 - John declined, instead married son Henry (III) to Catherine, Gaunt's daughter
 - Title of Prince & Princess of Asturias created for royal couple
 - 1387: John I of Portugal invades Castile to place John of Gaunt on Castilian throne

1388: Henry III marries Catherine of Lancaster

- resolves succession crisis
- Secures House of Trastámara
- Establishes peace between England and Castile

1390: John I dies, Henry III proclaimed king

1393: Henry II assumes power

Crown of Aragon

828: County of Aragon emerges between Aragón river and Aragón Subordán river

1035: Kingdom of Aragon breaks away from Kingdom of Pamplona

1137: Kingdom of Aragon and County of Barcelona merge into Crown of Aragon

1285: James II becomes King of Sicily

1291: James becomes King of Aragon

1296: James signs treaty with Charles II of Anjou - cedes Sicily
Allied with Ferdinand IV of Castile to capture Murcia

1304: Lost Murcia

1313: granted autonomy to the Aran Valley (Pyrenees)

The 1321 Leper Scare

alleged conspiracy of French lepers to spread their disease by contaminating water supplies, including well water, with their powders and poisons

- 1320: members of Shepherd's Crusade claimed to have found barrels filled with rotten bread while pillaging a leper colony (possibly near Le Mas-d'Agenais), and made a strikingly uncommon accusation, alleging that the lepers had intended to use the bread to prepare poisons for contaminating well water.
- June 1321: people of southern France stated that the lepers were acting on the orders of Jews, who in turn had been bribed by the Muslims of Spain
- June 2 1321: King Sancho of Majorca informs King James of Aragon of "leper conspiracy" - French lepers fleeing France seeking shelter in Spain
- James authorizes arrest & expulsion of all leprous foreigners
 - By June 27, changed order to arrest and expel all leprous and non leprous foreigners
 - Destruction of goods
 - Local inquisitions set up in Manresa, Ejea de los Caballeros, Huesca, Montblanc, Tarazona and Barcelona
 - Leper colonies and sanatoriums attacked & goods seized

Portugal

Creation of Portugal

9th c: county of Portus Cale established on western Iberian coast on orders of Alfonso III

10th c: county expands; becomes known as Portugalia (County of Portugal)

Northern portion of Portugal absorbed into Kingdom of Galicia, and then into Kingdom of Leon - alternating periods of independence and polity

1073: Alfonso VI gathers power across Iberia

1077: Alfonso VI styles himself *Imperator totius Hispaniæ* (Emperor of All Hispania)

June 24, 1128: Battle of São Mamede - Portuguese independence established - Afonso Henriquez proclaims himself Prince of Portugal

1139: Afonso adopts the title King of Portugal

1143: Afonso recognized King by Leon in Treaty of Zamora

1179: Afonso recognized as King of Portugal by Pope Alexander III

Reconquista in Portugal

1139: Afonso invades Alentejo and defeats combined forces of Moors

1140: Moors seize fortress of Leira (outpost for Coimbra)

1144: Moors defeat Portuguese Templars at Soure

1147: Afonso storms fortress of Santarém

- June 16, 1147: band of crusaders on their way to Palestine land at Porto & volunteer to volunteered for the impending siege of Lisbon
- October 24, 1147: Afonso captures Lisbon

1166-1171: truce with Moors

1179-1184: Moors retrieve most lost territory

1185: Afonso dies; Sancho I takes the throne, continues war against Moors

1192: brokers peace with Moors

1192-1201: engaged in hostilities with Alfonso IX of Leon

1249: the Algarve reclaimed from the Moors - end of Reconquista in Portugal

1309: Prince Afonso of Portugal marries Beatrice of Castile

January 1325: Afonso IV becomes King of Portugal

1357: Afonso IV dies; Pedro I takes throne

May 1383: King Ferdinand I marries daughter Beatrice of Portugal to John I of Castile

- End of hostilities between Portugal & Castile
- Meant that Portugal would lose independence to Castile on Ferdinand's death
- Preferred candidates for the throne
 - John, son of Peter I of Portugal and Inês de Castro (Castile)
 - John, Great Master of Aviz, son of Peter I - preferred candidate of merchants class

October 1383: Ferdinand I dies; wife Leonor assumes regency for John and Beatrice

Crisis of 1383-1385 (Portuguese Interregnum)

- December 1383: John of Aviz faction murders João Fernandes Andeiro, Count of Ourém (Leonor's lover)

- April 1384: Battle of Atoleiros
 - Castilian army against John of Aviz faction
 - Aviz faction wins; John I retreats to Castile
 - Summer 1384: John of Gaunt levies troops to reinforce Portuguese army laying siege to Lisbon
 - July 1384: Aviz faction breaks naval blockade
 - Plague breaks out among Portuguese and Castilian troops
 - September 1384: John I retreats to Castile
 - April 1385: John of Aviz proclaimed tenth king of Portugal by the *Cortes*
 - August 14, 1385: Portuguese and English combined forces defeat Castilian army at Battle of Aljubarrota
 - Fought a la Crecy & Poitiers - longbowmen, and defensive structures used to defeat heavy cavalry
 - John of Aviz recognized King of Portugal
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