Navarre till the conquest of Ferdinand the Catholic : —

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| García IV. | 1134-1150 | A descendant of Sancho cl Mayor. Elected by the Navar­rese on the death of Alphonso of Aragon without issue. |
| Sancho VI., called | 1150-1194 | Son. Father of Berengaria, wife |
| “ The Wise ” | of Richard Cœur de Lion. |
| Sancho VI1. | 1194-1234 | Son. Died without issue. |
| Theobald I. | 1234-1253 | Husband of Blanche, daughter |
|  | of Sancho “ The Wise.” |
| Theobald II. . | 1253-1270 | Son. Died without issue. |
| Henry I. | 1270-1274 | Brother. |
| Jeanne 1. | I274-1305 | Daughter, wife of Philip IV. of France. Navarre was now absorbed in France, and so remained till 1328, when on the death of Charles IV. of France, the last of the house of Hugh Capet, it passed to hîs niece Jeanne,, daughter of Louis X., and wife of Philip, count of Evreux. |
| Jeanne 11. | 1328-1349 |  |
| Charles ∏., called | 1349-1387 | Son. These two kings were much |
| “ The Bad " |  | concerned with France, and |
| Charles IlLt"The  Noble ” | 1387-1425^ | little with Spain. |
| John I. of Aragon | I425-1479 | King of Navarre by right of his wife Blanche, daughter of Charles III. On his death Navarre passed to hîs daugh­ter by Blanche, Eleanor, widow of Gaston IV.i count |
|  |  | of Foix. She died in the same year as her father, and Navarre passed to her grand- son, Francis Phoebus.  Died without issue, and was |
| Francis Phoebus | 1479-1483 | succeeded by his sister, the wife of Jean D’Aïbret. The |
| Catherine | 1483-1514 ' | Spanish part of Navarre was conquered by Ferdinand the Catholic in 1512. |

Kings of United Spain

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| Joan, “The Mad” | 1504-1520 | Daughter of Isabella, whom she succeeded in Castile, with her husband Philip L, of Habsburg. After his death, her father Ferdinand was guardian and regent. |
| Charles 1. in  Spain | •1516-1556 | Son of Joan. Was recognized as king with his mother; elected to the empire as Charles V. |
| Philip II. . . | 1556-1598 | Son. Succeeded on abdication of Charles V. |
| Philip III. . . | 1598-1621 | Son. |
| Philip IV. . . | 1621-1665 | Son. |
| Charles ∏. . | 1665-1700 | Son. Died without issue. |
| Philip V. . . | 1700-1746 | Succeeded by the will of Charles Il., as grandson of Maria Tere­sa, daughter of Philip IV., and of Louis XlV., king of France. With him began the line of the Spanish Bourbons. He abdi- cated for a few months in 1 724- 1725 in favour of his son Louis, but resumed the crown when Louis died. |
| Ferdinand VI. . | 1746-1759 | Son by Philip V.’s first marriage with Maria Louisa of Savoy. Died without issue. |
| Charles III. . | 1759-1788 | Brother. Son of Philip V. by his second marriage with Elizabeth Farnese. |
| Charles IV. . . | 1788-1808 | Son. He abdicated under Pres­sure in 1808 in favour of his son Ferdinand, and then re­signed his rights to Napoleon. |

Kings of United Spain *(continued)*

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| Ferdinand VII. . | 1808-1833 | Was proclaimed king on the forced abdication of his father. Remained a prisoner in France during the Peninsular War. He repealed the Salic Law estab- lished by Philip V. |
| Isabella 11. . | 1833-1868 | Daughter. Her succession was resisted by her uncle Don Carlos, and the Carlist Wars ensued. Deposed. |
| Alphonso XI1. . | 1875-1885 | Son. His mother abdicated in his favour and he was re­stored. |
| Alphonso XI11. . | 1886- | Born after hîs father’s death. |

(D. H.)

Bibliography.—(1) *Sources:* There are several published collec­tions of sources for Spanish history. Of these the oldest is R. Belus, *Rerum hispanicarum scriptores aliquot in bibliotheca Roberti Beli . .* . 3 vols. fol. (Frankfort, 1579-1581). In 1740-1752 was published at Madrid J. A. de Creu y Bertodano’s *Coleccion de los tratados de paz, alianza, neutralidad, garanzia, protection, treguia y mediation, &c., que han hecho las reyes de España con los pueblos, republicas y demas potencias y οtras partes del mondo,* in 12 vols, folio. A *Coleccion de documentas inédites para la historia de Espagna,* by Pidal and others, was published in 65 vols. (Madrid 1842-1876). ln 1851 the Royal Academy of History of Madrid began the pub- lication of its *Memorial historica espanοl,* a collection of documents, &c. See also Dioπisio Hidalgo, *Dicciοnariο general de bibliοgrafia española,* 7 vols. (Madrid, 1862-1881).

(2) *Works:* The standard general hístoiy of Spain written by a Spaniard is that of Don Modesto Lafuente in 30 volumes (1850-1867; new ed., by Valera, 22 vols., Barcelona, 1888). It was written before the medieval period had been properly investigated, is wordy, and largely spoilt by displays of national vanity. A later and more critical writer of nearly the same name, Don Vicente de la Fuente, has published valuable *Esiudios criticos sabre la historia y el derecho de Aragon* (1884-1886). No satisfactory general history of Spain has been written by a foreigner. The best is that of Μ. Romey, *Histoire d'Espagne* (1843). Don Rafael Altamira has ρub- lished an *Historia de España y de la civilization española* (2 vols., Barcelona, 1900-1902), in which he sums up the results of later research. Among older writers Juan de Mariana, who ends with the Catholic sovereigns, professedly took Livy as a model, and wrote a fine example of a rhetorical history published in Latin (1592-1609), and then in Spanish translated ana largely re-written by himself. It was continued to 1600 by Minana. An English translation, with supplements, was published by Captain J. Stephens in 1699. *The Anales de Aragon of* Geronimo,Zurita (1610) are very far superior to the history of Mariana in criticism and research. The great school of Spanish historians died out with the other glories of the nation in the 17th century. The later periods have been indifferently treated by them, but Don Antonio Cánovas del Castillo published some valuable studies on the later Austrian dynasty under the title *Estudios del reinado de Felipe IV.* (1880). The reader may also consult—for the earlier period—Florian de Ocampo and Ambrosio de Morales, whose combined works are known as the *Crónica general de España* (fol. editions, 1543-1586, republished in 10 small volumes at Madrid, 1791-1792). This was continued by Prudencîo de Sandoval, bishop of Tuy and afterwards of Pampeluna, under the title of *Hist, de los reyes de Castilla y de Leon: Fernando I.-Alonso VII.* Both ancient and later times are dealt with in the *Historia general de España, escrita par individuos de la real academia de la historia* (Madrid, 1892 sqq.)—a series of studies by different hands; that on the reign of Charles 1II., by Señor Manuel Danvila, is very valuable for the later 18th century. An account of the troubled years of the 19th century has been written by Don Antonia Pirala, *Historia contemporánea* (1871-1879). The latest general history of Spain is Don Rafael Altamira y Creveats *Historia de España y de la civilization española,* 3 vols(Barcelona 1902-1906). The standard authority for the Mahommedan side of Spanish hi story js the *Histoire des Musulmans d'Espagne, 711-1110,* by R. P. A. Dozy (4 vols., Leiden, 1861). It requires to be supplemented by Don Pascual de Gayongos’s· transla- tïon of Al Makkari’s *History of the Mahommedan Dynasties in Spain* (1840-1843) and by Señor Francisco Codera's *Decadencia y desaparición de lοs Almoravides en España* (Saragossa, 1899) and *Estudios críticos de hist. arabe española* (ibid., 1903). See also Stanley Lane Poole, *The Moors in Spain* (“ Story of the Nations ” Series, 1887) and S. P. Scott, *Hist, of the Moorish Empire in Europe* (3 vols., Philadelphia and London, 1904). Other English works, on general Spanish history, are Martin A. S. Hume’s *Spain, its Greatness and Decay, 1479-1788* (Cambridge, 1808) and *Modern Spain, 1788- i898* (“Story of the Nations” Senes, 1899), and Butler Clarke’s *Modern Spain, 1815-1898* (Cambridge, 1906). Excellent summaries of Spanish history year by year are published in the *Annual Register.*