



Timeline of Ferdinand and Isabella, the “Catholic Kings”

1451	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Isabella born, second in line to the throne after half-brother Henry
1452	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ferdinand born
1453	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alfonso born, Isabella’s brother; Isabella now third in line to the throne
1454	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• John II of Castile died; Henry became Henry IV
1461	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ferdinand named heir to throne of Aragon (other contenders)
1462	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Henry IV’s second wife gave birth to daughter Juana; her legitimacy was questioned from birth• Later than year, Henry named Juana as his heir
1464	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Henry forced to name Alfonso as heir
1465	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rebels tried to put Alfonso on throne; battles went on for years
1468	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alfonso died and his supporters offered to support Isabella; instead, she made agreement with Henry IV that she would succeed him• Ferdinand named King of Sicily to help in his negotiations with Isabella• Isabella secretly negotiated for marriage with her second cousin Ferdinand of Aragon
1469	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ferdinand and Isabella signed agreement they would share power• They secretly married with dispensation signed by Pope Pius II (died 5 years earlier); stories that they came to wedding in disguise• Henry IV declared Isabella guilty of treason
1470	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Birth of Ferdinand and Isabella’s first child, Isabella
1472	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The couple received a papal bull declaring marriage legitimate
1473	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Mendoza family supported Ferdinand and Isabella
1474	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Henry IV died, and Isabella became queen of Castile and Leon
1475	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• War of Castilian succession, as Juana’s husband the king of Portugal launched war in her behalf
1476	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ferdinand defeated Juana’s forces• Isabella put down rebellion against her rule in Segovia
1478	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Juan born; heir of throne and Prince of the Asturias
1479	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Treaty of Alcacovas ends war of Castilian succession• Juana born
1480	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Beginning of Spanish Inquisition
1482	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ferdinand and Isabella moved to Medina del Campo, which would be their base for conquering Granada• Maria born
1485	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Catalina born• Ferdinand and Isabella continued to succeed in expanding empire through 1480s
1491	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ferdinand and Isabella successfully sieged Granada• By end of year, Granada agreed to surrender, and Moors were granted religious freedom



1492	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ferdinand and Isabella expelled Jews from Spain; this marked end of Reconquista• Christopher Columbus set sail, reached San Salvador, and claimed it for Spain
1494	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pope Alexander awarded Ferdinand and Isabella title “Catholic Kings/Monarchs”
1497	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Juan died; Isabella of Portugal became heir to Castile
1498	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Isabelle of Portugal died, her son Miguel became heir to Castile
1499	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Muslims in Granada revolted against rule of Catholic kings
1500	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Miguel died; Juana became heir of Castile
1501	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Catalina (Katherine of Aragon) married Prince Arthur
1502	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Muslims in Spain ordered to convert to Catholicism or leave country• Arthur died, leaving Catalina a widow; disagreements about her dowry went on for seven years• Juana and husband Philip, heirs to Castile, separated; Isabella and Ferdinand reported to have had concerns about Juana’s mental state; they kept her away from husband
1504	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ferdinand and Isabella allowed Juana to reunite with Philip and kept their son in Spain• Isabella withdrew from government• She made her will and specified Castile should pass to Juana• Isabella died 26 November• Ferdinand said he didn’t think Juana was capable of rule and made himself governor of Castile
1505	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Treaty of Salamanca declared Juana unfit to rule and divided regency between Ferdinand and Philip
1506	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ferdinand married Germaine de Foix, the King of France’s niece (he was hoping to have a son)• Treaty of Villafafila recognized that Juana was unfit to rule and named Philip as regent• Ferdinand left Castile• Philip died and Juana, grief stricken, wouldn’t leave body so she was thought insane; Cardinal Francisco Jimenez de Cisneros took over Castile, but Ferdinand returned with an army
1507	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ferdinand placed Juana under house arrest
1508	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ferdinand joined the League of Cambrai
1509	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ferdinand’s daughter Catalina (Katherine of Aragon) married Henry VIII of England
1511	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Treaty of Westminster between Henry and Ferdinand: Henry wanted to invade France and Ferdinand wanted throne of Navarre
1516	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ferdinand died