


UNIT 3: 18th 19th CENTURIES

<p>IMPORTANT EVENTS IN THE WORLD:</p>	<p><i>In France: The French Revolution (1789-1799) marked the beginning of the Late Modern Period, and brought new ideas and changes such as Liberalism and the move from absolute monarchies to giving power to the people.</i></p> <p><i>In Britain: The Industrial Revolution (1760-1820) had also begun and brought about new social classes. It spread across Europe during the first part of the 19th century.</i></p> <p><i>In America: The American Civil War ended in 1865 so the steam-powered manufacturing began in the 1860s and industrialization spread across the nation.</i></p> <p><i>In Spain: In Spain, the 19th century brought wars, the loss of its colonies and different forms of government ruled the country. Spain was at war with France from 1808 to 1814.</i></p>
<p>BEGINNING OF THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE</p>	<p>1788: Carlos IV came to the Spanish throne. Relations between France and Spain started to improve. Carlos IV named Prime Minister Manuel Godoy.</p> <p>1807: Manuel Godoy signed the <i>Treaty of Fontainebleau</i> to allow French troops to cross Spain to occupy Portugal. But the French, Napoleon Bonaparte the Emperor of France, broke the treaty and invaded Spain.</p> <p>1808: Mutiny of Aranjuez against Manuel Godoy. King Carlos IV abdicated the throne to his son, Fernando VII. Napoleon Bonaparte replaced Fernando VII with his brother (he forced the king to abdicate) Joseph Bonaparte.</p> <p>The population of Madrid didn't accept it 2nd May 1808 (the Spanish rebelled against the French) and The <u>WAR OF INDEPENDENCE</u> started.</p>

<p>DEVELOPMENT OF THE WAR</p>	<p>This War was a war against France and also a Civil war. There were two Spanish groups:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. FRANCOPHILES (wanted Joseph Bonaparte) 2. NATIONALISTS (wanted Ferdinand VII to return or another Spanish monarch). This group is subdivided into two groups. CONSERVATIVES (give power to the king) and LIBERALS (write a Constitution and limit the power of <div data-bbox="454 245 1682 419" style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin: 10px auto; width: fit-content;"> <p style="text-align: center;">SPANISH GROUPS IN THE WAR</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Francophiles against Nacionalist</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Liberals Consevatives</p> </div>  <p>In 1810 The NATIONALISTS made a Parliament in Cadiz and in 1812 they signed the Constitution of Cadiz. It was the most liberal Constitution of its time and the first constitution in Spain. Some of the characteristics of this Constitution were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Limited the king's power and established a series of rights for citizens= Constitutional Monarchy ➤ Division of the State into three powers: legislative, judicial and executive. ➤ Freedom of expression ➤ National sovereignty ➤ Freedom of the press ➤ Equality for all ➤ Voting rights for all men over 18 <p>In 1814: Spain with the help of the British won the war and Ferdinand VII returned as king of Spain so It was the return of absolutism.</p>	
<p>OTHER TERRITORIES OF SPAIN</p>	<p>The inhabitants of Spain's American territories demanded independence. Political battles, wars and instability left Spain unable to defend its territories. By 1825 Spain had lost all its territories except Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines.</p>	
<p>HIS REIGN CAN BE DIVIDED INTO THREE PERIODS:</p>	<p>1807-1808</p>	<p>First period until Napoleon Bonaparte made him abdicate.</p>
	<p>1814-1820 ABSOLUTISM</p>	<p>The return of Fernando VII meant the end of the French occupation. He abolished the Constitution of Cadiz in 1814 and established an absolute monarchy. He persecuted the LIBERALS. They left Spain or took power through a COUP.</p>
	<p>1820-1823: LIBERAL TRIENNIUM</p>	<p>Rafael De Riego led a military rebellion and took the power. He restored the Constitution of Cadiz. In 1823 7th April, the French army (Cien Mil Hijos de San Luis) crossed the borders and the</p>

	government of Riego ended. 1823: Fernando VII revoked the Constitution again.
1823-1833: OMINOUS DECADE	It was a period of repressions Fernando VII ordered to pursue, kill or imprison the liberals. Problem of succession. Fernando VII had two daughters and according to the law (Salica Law) they couldn't obtain the throne. He changed the law but had many problems later. Fernando VII died in 1833.
FIRST REGENCY 1833-1843	Isabel II came to the throne in 1833 when she was 3 years old. Since she was only 3 years old, his mother Maria Cristina and General Espartero ruled as <u>regents</u> until <u>Isabel became queen</u> at the age of 13. This period was marked by civil wars -> THE CARLIST WAR There were two groups: the Carlist (supporters of Carlos who wanted an absolute monarchy). And Elizabethan (supporters of Isabel II who wanted a parliamentary monarchy). Carlos was the brother of Fernando VII and uncle of Isabel II. Apart from the war there were many revolts and the <i>Disentailment of Mendizabal</i> (many properties of the church and people of the nobility were auctioned and sold). This meant that the Church and the Vatican were against the Spanish government.
HER REIGN	Isabel became queen at the age of 13. It was a Parliamentary Monarchy. There were two main political parties: CONSERVATIVES: wanted to increase the Queen's power and give less importance to the Constitution LIBERALS: wanted to limit the Queen's power and give more importance to the Constitution. Meanwhile: military COUPS continued and changes of government took place. It was a period of <u>Political instability and conflicts</u> . 1868: REVOLUTION (people got fed up with instability) -> General Juan Prim sent the Queen into exile. Isabel II exiled from Spain to France and General Prim looked for a new monarch (for two years there was no king). During that period there was another constitution, the Constitution of 1869. Isabel II made many important improvements like: improvement of the railways in Spain, new laws for banks and enterprises, new organization of the state Civil Servants, ordered many museums and scientific institutions to be built and the Canal of Isabel II to have tap water in the houses..

To sum up there were important economic changes in these centuries:

- ❖ **RAILWAYS:** revolutionised transport (travel long distances quickly)
- ❖ **WORK CHANGED:** small craftsmen's workshops -> replaced by **LARGE FACTORIES** (built in cities) and used many **MACHINES** as workers.
- ❖ **TEXTILE and METAL INDUSTRIES** developed rapidly Mechanical looms and Blast furnaces (better quality steel)
- ❖ End of the 19th century and beginning of the 20th century **NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY** developed **ELECTRICITY** and

PETROLEUM.

- ❖ A new sector developed -> CHEMICAL INDUSTRY
- ❖ FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS were created -> BANKS
- ❖ In Spain: Catalonia, Madrid and the Basque Country became very important because they were industrial cities.

SOCIAL CLASSES	UPPER CLASS (the wealthiest)	NOBILITY, (nobles with large areas of land)	They improve their living condition by marrying into nobility or buying big houses
		UPPER BOURGEOISIE (rich factory owners, prosperous merchants and bankers)	
	MIDDLE CLASS	Less prosperous merchants, lower bourgeoisie, small landowners, professionals (doctors, lawyers and engineers).	
	WORKING CLASS	The poorest factory workers, peasants (worked the land of landowners), servants (worked for the upper class) and beggars.	Living conditions were hard for the working class. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - they worked more than 12 hours a day or more for low wages and in dangerous conditions. Workers in rural areas were unemployed for part of the year. - <u>Factory workers</u>: lived in undeveloped neighbourhoods with no electricity or running water. - Many workers joined -> LABOUR UNIONS (General Workers Union = UGT, and the National Confederation of Workers = CNT).

CULTURE AND ARTS: GOYA	Francisco de Goya y Lucientes Throughout his life, Goya painted many people that belonged to different social groups. He was born in 1746 and died in 1828.	YEARS	DESCRIPTIONS	PAINTINGS
		1774-1792	Leisure activities of different social classes of his time.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • La Gallina Ciega • El Pelele • La Vendimia
		1785	Portraits of the Royal family	• La Familia De Carlos IV
		1808-1813	Horrors of the War of Independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • El Dos De Mayo • La Carga De Los Mamelucos • Los Fusilamientos De La Moncloa

		1814-18 24	Black paintings (he painted on the walls of his house)	· Hijo ·	Saturno Devorando A Su El Aquelarre
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