

Social Sciences

## **Early Modern Spain (Second Part)**

Here, you have some ideas to complete and finish the project (lap book)....

### **The Hapsburgs**

In the 16th and 18th centuries, Spain was ruled by the Hapsburg Dynasty.  
the most important Kings were:

- Carlos I: He was the grandson of Catholic Monarchs and the Holy Roman Empire.
- Felipe II : He became King of Portugal. he won the battles of San Quintin against France and the battle of Lepanto against the Ottoman Empire.
- Other Hapsburg were: Felipe III, Felipe IV, and the last Hapsburg was Carlos II because he had no children.

The Spanish Empire became the largest in the world, with territories in five continents. Spain was very rich because gold and silver from America financed the empire.

The Spanish territories in America were divided into two viceroyalties called New Spain and Peru. The viceroys were the representatives of the Spanish Monarchs there.

### **The was of Spanish Succession**

This was began in 1701 and ended in 1713, with Treaties of Utrecht. Felipe V, was the first bourbon king of Spain, and Spain lost some of its territories in Europe.

### **The Bourbon Kings**

Felipe V , centralized the government to consolidate his power and introduced a law called the Ley Sálica, which prohibited women to be queens.

Spain had four kings in the 18th century: Felipe V, Fernando IV, Carlos III and Carlos IV.

The most important Bourbon King was Carlos III, who ruled Spain in the second half of the 18th century.

He wanted to modernise Spain ( education, agriculture, services,...) and improve the lives of Spanish people.

### **The Enlightenment**

The Enlightenment was a cultural and intellectual movement developed in Europe in the 18th century. This movement influenced many European monarchs who wanted to end with ignorance and superstition of the The Middle ages.

## **Artistic Styles**

### **Renaissance**

It began in Italy in the 15th century, It was inspired By Ancient Greek and Roman art. Artist wanted to express classical beauty.

Some of the most famous painters were: Michelangelo, Leonardo da Vinci and Raphael.

Renaissance architecture appeared in Spain in the 16th century, but this style here is called Plateresque. ( Salamanca University)

And in the second half of the 16th century, It's called the Herrerian style ( The Monastery of El Escorial).

### **The Baroque**

It began in Italy in the 17th century. It was inspired by Ancient Greek and Roman Art. but the artists mixed lights and shadows and curved lines and decoration. Most baroque buildings are religious.

### **The golden Age**

**Spain's Golden Age was a period during the 16th and 17th century.**

**There were many great artists and writers in Spain.**

#### **During 16th century:**

**Writers: Santa Teresa de Jesús, San Juan de la Cruz, Garcilaso de la Vega, Fray Luis de León. They wrote poems.**

**The most important painter: El Greco**

#### **- 17th century**

**The most important painters: Velázquez. Murillo**

**The most important writers: Miguel de Cervantes (novels), Lope de Vega, Calderón de la Barca, Tirso de Molina (plays), Quevedo and Góngora ( poems).**