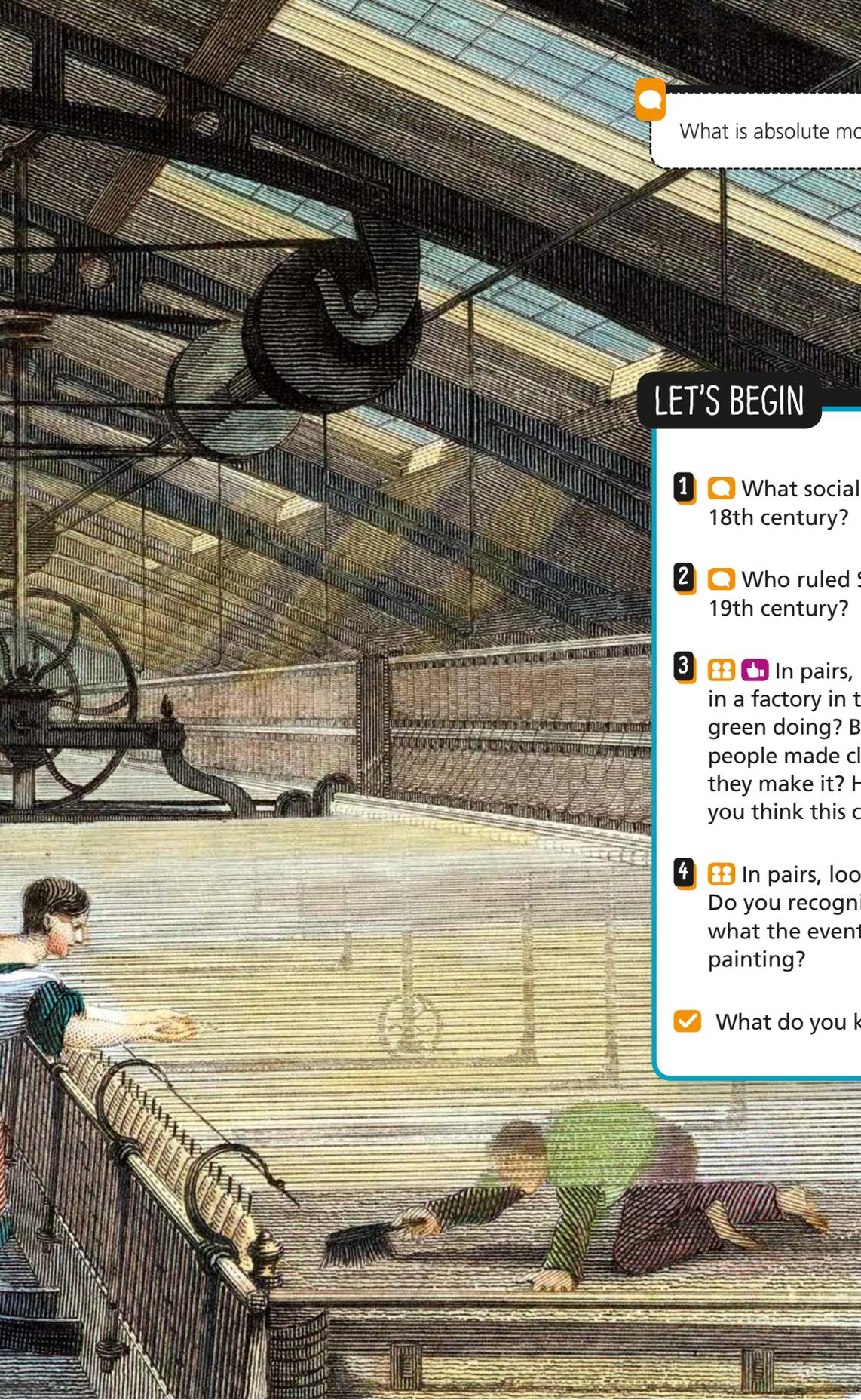


1

SPAIN: 19TH CENTURY





What is absolute monarchy?

LET'S BEGIN

- 1 What social classes existed at the end of the 18th century?
 - 2 Who ruled Spain at the beginning of the 19th century?
 - 3 In pairs, look at the big picture. It shows in a factory in the 1800s. What is the boy in green doing? Before the factories existed, people made cloth a different way. Where did they make it? How did they make it? Why do you think this changed?
 - 4 In pairs, look at the small painting by Goya. Do you recognise this painting? Do you know what the event is? What can you see in the painting?
- What do you know? Let's find out!



Useful language

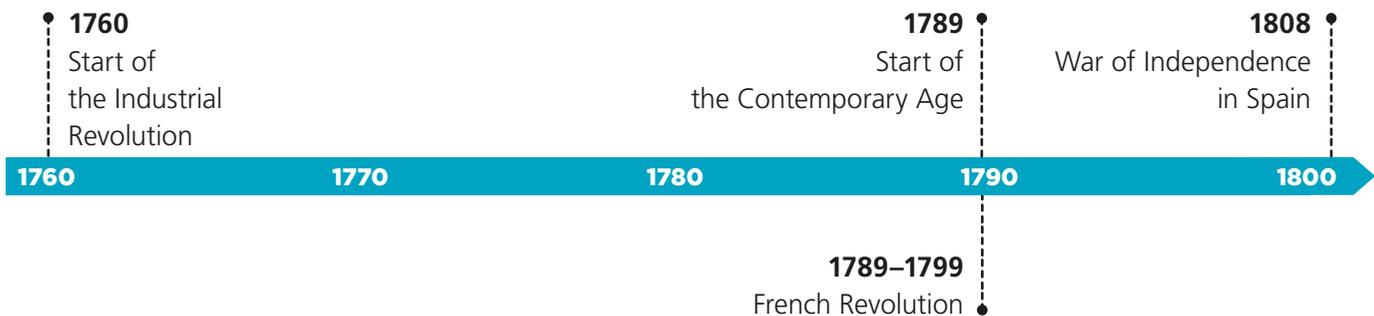
The boy is ...

Before, people made cloth by ...

They made cloth in ...

Reflect

- 1  What was the Enlightenment? Which Spanish kings ruled during the Enlightenment? List three things that Spanish monarchs did during this period.
- 2  Francisco de Goya was a royal court painter at the end of the 1700s. What themes do you think he painted during this time? Can you name any of his paintings?
- 3  Look at the timeline. In pairs, answer the following questions.



- a When did the Industrial Revolution begin?
 - b Was the French Revolution before or after the War of Independence in Spain?
 - c What is the name of the historical period that began in 1789?
- 4  Do research on the French Revolution. Answer the following questions in your notebook.
 - a What type of monarchy did France have in 1789?
 - b Why were many people unhappy?
 - c What happened on 14 July 1789?
 - d Complete this motto from the French Revolution: 'Liberty, ..., fraternity'.
 - e What important document was produced in 1791?
 - 5  How do you think the Enlightenment influenced people's attitudes?
 - 6 Imagine it is 1800 and you are going to visit Goya's studio. What would you ask him? What could he tell you about Spain in the 19th century?



City Hall in Paris, 14 July 1789



Who am I?

Think first

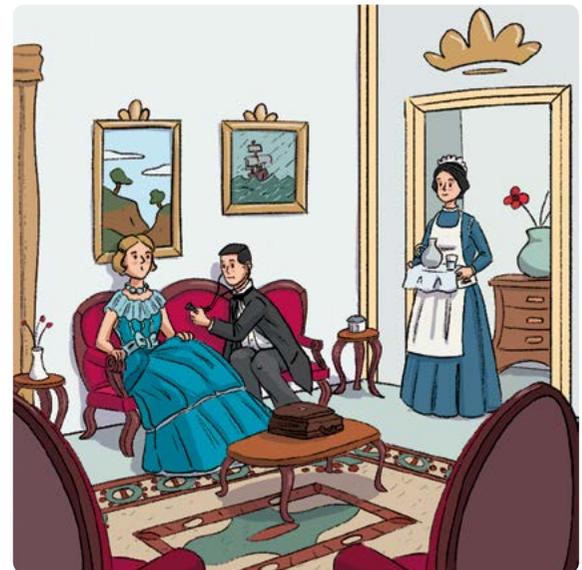
In Spain in the 19th century, new industries and jobs created changes in Spanish society. You will discover more about social classes that existed at that time and play a *Who's who?* game with your classmates.

In groups, think about the social classes that existed in Spain in the 19th century: upper class, middle class and working class. What were the typical characteristics of each social class?

Materials: notebook, computer and internet access, pen, pencil.

Step by step

- 1 As a group, choose one social class to research.
- 2 Each member of your group will research one question related to your social class.
 - a What kind of clothes did they wear?
 - b What kind of jobs did they work in?
 - c What type of housing did they live in?
 - d What did the people in your social class do for fun?
- 3 Write down the information you found in your notebook.
- 4 Now each group member reads their question and shares the information they have found. Write down the answers in your notebook. What was the most surprising fact that you found?
- 5   As a group, prepare a short description about someone from your social class.
- 6 Now play the *Who's who?* game with the class. Read your description to your classmates. Can they guess which social class you belong to?



Dr García visits Lady O'Sullivan at home and the maid, María, brings her some water.

Useful language

I live in a ...
 I work in a ...
 Who am I?

Wrap it up

After the game, discuss the following questions with your group:

- a Which social classes were the easiest to guess?
- b Which social classes were the most difficult to guess?
- c Were there any characteristics shared by people from different social classes?

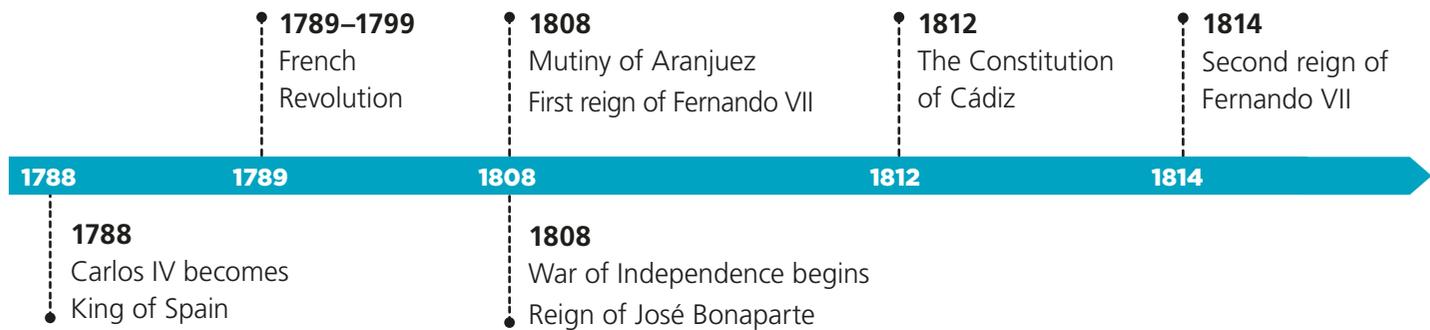
Evaluate your cooperative learning.



A period of change

Which royal family did Carlos IV belong to?

The French Revolution changed life in Europe. Absolutism ended in France and the new constitution removed the king's unlimited powers. The Contemporary Age began and new liberal ideas spread around the world.



The reigns of three kings

Carlos IV became King in 1788 just before the start of the French Revolution. He was not interested in politics, so he gave the Spanish Prime Minister, **Manuel Godoy**, all of his power.

In 1807, Manuel Godoy signed the **Treaty of Fontainebleau** with **Napoleon Bonaparte** of France. They agreed to invade Portugal and divide it between their two countries. However, France used this alliance to achieve another objective – the invasion of Spain. Carlos IV's son, Fernando, opposed this agreement. He led the successful **Mutiny of Aranjuez** in 1808 against Godoy. Carlos IV abdicated and his son became **King Fernando VII**.

Two months later, Napoleon forced Fernando VII to abdicate. Napoleon named his own brother, **José Bonaparte**, as the new King of Spain.



Carlos IV



Fernando VII

The War of Independence

The people of Madrid opposed the French invasion. This caused an **uprising** in Madrid on 2 May 1808 and the **War of Independence** began. This war was not only against France. It was also a civil war in Spain about who the monarch should be. The British helped the Spanish to defeat the French and in 1814 Napoleon recognised Fernando VII as King of Spain.

1 Who was Manuel Godoy?

2 What caused the uprising in Madrid in 1808?

The Constitution of 1812

In 1810, Cádiz was the only place in Spain not controlled by the French. Delegates met there to create a constitution which was signed on 19 March 1812.

The Constitution of 1812, or Constitution of Cádiz, was the most liberal constitution of its time and the first constitution in Spain. It established freedom of the press, voting rights for all men over 25, freedom of expression, national sovereignty and a constitutional monarchy.



Proclamation of the Constitution of 1812

The independence of the American territories

Liberal ideas from the Revolutionary War in the United States and the French Revolution helped to inspire independence movements in Spain's colonies in the Americas.

During the Spanish War of Independence, many people in the colonies began to feel less loyalty to Spain and wanted to create their own countries.

A series of revolutions began and by the end of 1838, Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines were Spain's only remaining territories.



Independence of Spanish colonies in the Americas

3 🗣️ Why do you think the Constitution of 1812 is also known as 'La Pepa'?

4 🗣️ Discuss which of the rights in the Constitution of 1812 are most important for you.

5 🗣️ Look at the map and listen to the audio. Answer the questions in your notebook.

👍 Useful language

For me, ... is the most important right.

I agree that ... is important, but I think ... is more important.

Fernando VII

Where was the Constitution of 1812 signed?

1814–
1820

Absolutism: When Fernando VII returned from prison in France, the Spanish people were happy because it meant the end of French rule. People in the upper class wanted an absolutist monarch again. In 1814, Fernando VII made the Constitution of 1812 illegal.

1820–
1823

Liberal Triennium: One liberal military leader, **Rafael de Riego**, was not happy with the changes made by Fernando VII so he led a rebellion in 1820. The rebellion was successful and Fernando VII reestablished the Constitution of 1812 and other rights.



General Rafael de Riego

1823–
1833

Ominous Decade: Fernando VII considered the liberals to be a problem. He revoked the Constitution of 1812 for the second time and a period of repression against the liberals began. Fernando VII had a problem of succession. **Salic Law** only permitted male members of the royal family to be crowned and Fernando VII had no sons. He wanted his daughter, Isabel, to rule instead of his brother, Carlos.



Fernando VII and the royal family arriving in Cádiz in 1823

1833

When Fernando died, Isabel was only three years old. Isabel's mother, **María Cristina of Bourbon**, and **General Espartero** ruled as **regents** until she became **Queen Isabel II** at age 13. During the regency period, people disagreed about who they wanted to govern Spain. Some people thought Carlos, Fernando VII's brother, was the 'correct' person to rule Spain. Carlos's supporters were called **Carlists**. They had traditional opinions, followed Salic Law and wanted an absolutist monarchy. Other people wanted Isabel to be Queen. These disagreements resulted in a series of **civil wars** called the **Carlist Wars**.

1 Match the words to the definitions.

- | | |
|---|---------------------|
| a supporters of traditional ideas who wanted Carlos to be King | 1 absolute monarchy |
| b someone who acts as king or queen | 2 regent |
| c this does not permit female members of the royal family to be crowned | 3 Carlists |
| d the monarch rules the country | 4 Salic Law |

2 Listen to the audio and answer the questions in your notebook.

The Industrial Revolution

Which social class did the nobility belong to?

A period of invention began in the 1760s. New machines and forms of transport appeared. These machines produced goods more quickly than by hand and in bigger quantities. Factories were built to produce these goods, and cities formed around the factories. Better transport was needed for all these goods, so trains became important. Farming also became more productive. This was the Industrial Revolution. It began in Britain, but it spread to other European countries, North America and Japan.

Changes in society

Industrialisation and the ideas of the revolutions in different countries at this time resulted in a new class system.

People in the **upper class** were powerful, wealthy and had property. The nobility and a new group called the **bourgeoisie**, which included rich factory owners and bankers, belonged to the upper class.

The **middle class** was not as wealthy and had less property and income than the upper class. People such as doctors, lawyers, civil servants, merchants and small landowners belonged to this group.

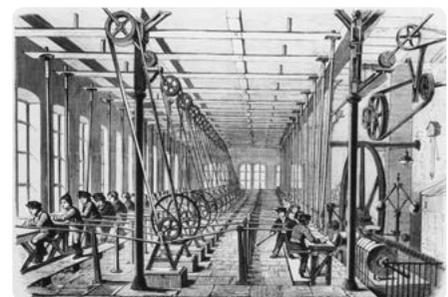
The **working class** included agricultural workers, rural labourers and factory workers in urban areas. Members of this class often worked in terrible conditions and had little opportunity to improve their social status. Children worked in factories and mines and often did dangerous jobs adults could not do because they were too big. Many workers created associations called **unions** to demand better wages and working conditions.



Upper-class leisure activities



Middle-class merchants



Working-class children in a paper mill

1  How did the Industrial Revolution affect life in rural areas? How did it change life in urban areas?

2  In your notebook, classify these people into the three social classes.

banker • civil servant • doctor • factory owner
factory worker • labourer • merchant • noble • servant

3  Listen to the audio. Match the descriptions you hear to three of the people in activity 2.

Project tips

Spanish cities experienced many urban planning changes in the 19th century because of industrialisation.

From Isabel II to Alfonso XII

Who ruled Spain after Fernando VII died and before Isabel II became Queen?

After Fernando VII's death, change and political instability in Spain continued. There were civil wars, new political parties, economic problems, changes in monarchs and Spain even became a Republic.

Queen Isabel II

1833–1868

During Isabel II's reign, Spain became a **parliamentary monarchy** (a constitutional government with a monarch). Isabel II was not popular with the nobility, clergy or political parties. However, two strong military politicians, **Ramón María Narváez** and **Leopoldo O'Donnell**, did support her.

When they died, the government became very weak. There was an uprising led by **General Juan Prim**. He took control of the government and sent the Queen into **exile** in 1868. He then started looking for a new monarch.



Isabel II

King Amadeo I de Saboya

1870–1873

Two years after Isabel II's exile, Amadeo, Duke of Aosta, became King of Spain. Soon after Amadeo became King, his main supporter, General Prim, was assassinated.

King Amadeo was not completely accepted in Spain. Carlists, **Alfonsoists** (supporters of Isabel II's son, Alfonso) and supporters of a republic opposed him.



Amadeo I

Amadeo's reign was complicated by the Cuban revolution, Carlist rebellions in the Basque and Catalan regions, republican uprisings, problems with the army and conflicts between political parties. Amadeo abdicated in early 1873.

The First Republic

1873–1874

After Amadeo abdicated, the Parliament declared Spain a **republic** on 11 February 1873. However, political and social instability continued. The First Republic had four presidents in only 11 months. There were also three simultaneous civil wars at this time.



Proclamation of the First Republic in the Puerta del Sol in Madrid, 1873

General Manuel Pavía led a coup d'état on 3 January 1874 to try to end the Republic. Some groups supported a return of the monarchy under Alfonso, Isabel II's son.

1 Listen and decide if the sentences are true or false. Correct the false sentences in your notebook.

- a The uprising in 1868 was called the Glorious Revolution.
- b The Constitution of 1869 allowed men to vote.
- c People could choose the king by voting.
- d A monarch would govern the country.

King Alfonso XII

1875–1885

In late 1874, **General Martínez Campos** restored the monarchy to the Bourbons. Alfonso XII became the new King and the First Republic ended. This period, called **the Restoration**, was quite calm and there was less violence than in previous years. It was a time of economic prosperity and modernisation.

Spain was a parliamentary monarchy again, which created stability in the country. At this time, only two official political parties were permitted: **the Conservatives** and **the Liberals**. The two parties took turns to rule the country. There were two key political figures during this time: **Antonio Cánovas del Castillo**, who was leader of the Conservatives, and **Práxedes Mateo Sagasta**, who was leader of the Liberals.



Alfonso XII

Although this two-party system created stability, many people opposed it. The system was unfair to the other, excluded, political parties. It was also **electoral fraud**: the King chose which party ruled the government and election results were decided in advance. Basque and Catalan nationalism grew in protest against the political system.

María Cristina of Habsburg

1885–1902

Alfonso XII died in 1885. His wife, **María Cristina**, acted as regent for their son, **Alfonso XIII**.

In 1898, Spain lost the last of its colonies outside Africa, including Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

María Cristina ruled until Alfonso XIII turned 16 in 1902.



Alfonso XIII

2 Answer the questions in your notebook.

- a Who were the Alfonsoists?
- b What connection did General Prim have with Isabel II and Amadeo I?
- c What caused the First Republic to end?

3 Compare and contrast an absolute monarchy and a parliamentary monarchy.

4   How did the two-party system work? Why was it unfair?

Useful language

It was an unfair system because the other parties ...
The citizens had less choice because ...

Francisco de Goya

Francisco de Goya was an artist in the 18th and 19th centuries. His works are divided into three different periods that reflect what was happening at the time.



The Pottery Vendor (1778)

1774–1808

In the first period, Goya painted pictures of the leisure activities of the different social classes as well as portraits of the royal family and other wealthy people. Goya's paintings from his first period were full of colour and happiness.

Works: *The Parasol* (1777), *The Grape Harvest or Autumn* (1786), *Blind Man's Buff* (1788), *The Family of Carlos IV* (1800)

1808–1820

In the second period, the themes of Goya's paintings changed and became darker. This period began with the War of Independence and its paintings and etchings reflect and criticise the horrors of war.

Works: *The 2nd of May 1808 in Madrid or 'The Fight against the Mamelukes'* (1814), *The 3rd of May 1808 in Madrid or 'The Executions'* (1814)



A Scene from the Spanish War of Independence (1808–1812)



Reading (1820–1823)

1820–1824

In the third period, Goya painted his *Black Paintings*, a series of 14 scenes. He used dark colours in these paintings, which often show sinister or unhappy themes. He painted these pictures directly onto the walls of his house, known as *Quinta del Sordo*, in Madrid.

In 1873, a French photographer took pictures of the walls and a year later the paintings were copied and transferred onto canvas. The house was demolished in 1909.

Works: *Duel with Cudgels* (1820–1823), *Saturn* (1820–1823), *Two Old Men Eating* (1820–1823)

True or false

Read the text and decide if the statements below are true or false. Then correct the false ones in your notebook.

Various cultural movements influenced Spanish art and culture in the 19th century. Early 19th-century artists, such as José de Madrazo, painted in the Neoclassical style. Romanticism arrived in Spain in the mid-19th century. At this time, new art movements, such as Realism and Impressionism, were already replacing it in the rest of Europe. Many Spanish painters mixed Romanticism and Realism, such as Francisco Pradilla in his painting *Doña Juana la Loca* (1877). Joaquín Sorolla was strongly influenced by Impressionism.

Romanticism also influenced writers. Some examples are the play *Don Juan Tenorio* (1844) by José Zorrilla and *Rimas y leyendas* by the poet Gustavo Bécquer. Some women writers also became well known, such as Emilia Pardo Bazán and Rosalía de Castro.

Neoclassicism dominated architecture in the early 19th-century. A typical example is the National Library in Madrid. However, changes in construction techniques and new materials created possibilities for new styles. An example of this is the Glass Pavilion in Retiro Park in Madrid. The architect Antoni Gaudí used new techniques in the Modernist style.



Strolling along the Seashore (1909)

- a José de Madrazo was a Romantic painter.
- b The Romanticism movement started later in Spain than in other parts of Europe.
- c José Zorrilla wrote plays for the theatre.
- d The National Library is a Modernist building.

1  Look at the paintings on page 16. Listen to the audio and identify the painting described.

2   In pairs, look at Goya's painting *Escena de Inquisición* (1808–1812). First, discuss everything you know about the Inquisition. Then search online to learn more about the painting. Analyse the painting. Think about setting, lighting, facial expressions and body language.



Industrialisation

The Industrial Revolution changed the way people lived and shaped modern society. European countries made industrial advances at different rates. Spain became industrialised in the late 19th century.

- 1 🗨️ Get into pairs. Pupil A reads text A below. Pupil B reads text B on page 98. Together, decide if the sentences below refer to text A, B or both.

Unit 1, text A

The Industrial Revolution fundamentally changed how people lived. Previously, most people lived and worked in rural areas. The creation of factories led many people to move from the countryside to bigger cities for work. As people began to depend more on machines and factories for basic needs, they no longer worked on the land with their family and neighbours every day. New family and community structures developed, and people's traditional understanding of the land they lived and depended on also changed.

New inventions made it easier to grow food, make clothing and produce other goods. Advances in medical equipment and treatments improved healthcare for many people. Improvements in transportation and infrastructure made it easier to move people and goods. However, increased industrialisation also had negative consequences, such as pollution and other damage to the environment.



Factories in Sheffield, England in the 1800s

- a Industrialisation changed communities and family structures.
- b Transportation was an important element of industrialisation.
- c Industrialisation harmed the environment.
- d Geography and politics made it difficult to industrialise quickly.
- e People depended less on agriculture.

- 2 🗨️ 🗨️ Although it became industrialised later than some other countries, Spain has produced many well-known inventions over the years. With your partner, look at the list of some of these inventions. Answer the questions below.

classical guitar • digital calculator • table football
 machine-powered submarine
 spacesuit • remote control • cable car • modern mop

- Which inventions do you think are the most recent?
- Which inventions do you think are the most important?

👍 Useful language

I think the most important invention is ... because it ...
 Without the ..., we can't ...



Skim reading a text

Some people think that skim reading is simply reading a text very quickly, but it is much more than that! Skim reading is a technique to quickly understand the general idea of a text and identify its most important parts. This useful skill helps you to study, make notes or learn the main ideas in a long text.

The information in a text is **organised** so that it is easier to find and understand. Read the **introduction**. What is the text about? What details will it mention?

Highlighted text is part of a text that looks different from the rest. This makes it easy to see specific information or details. Read the **title** of the text. Is the text separated with **subtitles**? Are there words in **bold**? Are there any **maps or tables**?

Title

Introduction

Subtitle

A period of change

The French Revolution changed life in Europe. Absolutism ended in France and the new constitution removed the king's unlimited powers. The Contemporary Age began and new liberal ideas spread around the world.

1789-1799 French Revolution

1808 Mutiny of Aranjuez First reign of Fernando VII

1812 The Constitution of Cádiz

1814 Second reign of Fernando VII

1788 Carlos IV becomes King of Spain

1808 War of Independence begins Reign of José Bonaparte

The reigns of three kings

Carlos IV became King in 1788 just before the start of the French Revolution. He was not interested in politics, so he gave the Spanish Prime Minister, **Manuel Godoy**, all of his power.

In 1807, Manuel Godoy signed the **Treaty of Fontainebleau** with **Napoleon Bonaparte** of France. They agreed to invade Portugal and divide it between their two countries. However, France used this alliance to achieve another objective - the invasion of Spain. Carlos IV's son, Fernando, opposed this agreement. He led the successful **Mutiny of Aranjuez** in 1808 against Godoy. Carlos IV abdicated and his son became **King Fernando VII**.

Two months later, Napoleon forced Fernando VII to abdicate. Napoleon named his own brother, **José Bonaparte**, as the new King of Spain.

The War of Independence

The people of Madrid opposed the French invasion. This caused an uprising in Madrid on 2 May 1808 and the **War of Independence** began. This war was not only against France, it was also a civil war in Spain about who the monarch should be. The **British** helped the Spanish to defeat the French and in 1814 Napoleon recognised **Fernando VII** as King of Spain.

Which royal family did Carlos IV belong to?

The Constitution of 1812

In 1810, Cádiz was the only place in Spain not controlled by the French. Delegates met there to create a constitution which was signed on 19 March 1812.

The Constitution of 1812, or Constitution of Cádiz, was the most liberal constitution of its time and the first constitution in Spain. It established freedom of the press, voting rights for all men over 25, freedom of expression, national sovereignty and a constitutional monarchy.

The Independence of the American territories

Liberal ideas from the Revolutionary War in the United States and the French Revolution helped to inspire independence movements in Spain's colonies in the Americas.

During the Spanish War of Independence, many people in the colonies began to feel less loyalty to Spain and wanted to create their own countries. A series of revolutions began and by the end of 1818, Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines were Spain's only remaining territories.

Useful language

For me, ... is the most important right. I agree that ... is important, but I think ... is more important.

Map

Bold text

1 Who was Manuel Godoy?

2 What caused the uprising in Madrid in 1808?

3 Why do you think the Constitution of 1812 is also known as 'La Pepa'?

4 Discuss which of the rights in the Constitution of 1812 are most important for you.

5 Look at the map and listen to the audio. Answer the questions in your notebook.

10

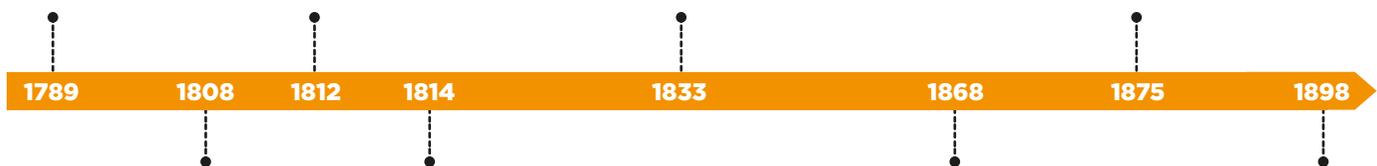
11

- In small groups, write three questions about pages 10–11 in your notebook. Exchange questions with another group. When the teacher says 'start', see which group in class finds the answers fastest.

REVIEW

1 Copy and complete a timeline of these events in your notebook.

- the War of Independence begins
- Constitution of Cádiz
- loss of Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines
- the Bourbon Restoration begins
- Isabel II goes into exile
- first reign of Fernando VII
- the Glorious Revolution
- Mutiny of Aranjuez
- José Bonaparte becomes King
- the French Revolution begins
- second reign of Fernando VII
- Isabel II becomes Queen



2 In your notebook, put the Bourbon monarchs in the order of their reigns.

Isabel II • Carlos IV • Alfonso XIII • Fernando VII • Alfonso XII

3 Which events from Unit 1 do these photos represent? Make notes in your notebook.



4  Life during the Industrial Revolution was difficult for children in the working class. Imagine you work in a factory or a mine in the 19th century. Write a journal entry about what your life is like. You can investigate your topic on the internet before you begin. Describe:

- where you live
- three things about your job
- how working conditions could be improved

5 In your notebook, match the words in the box to the definitions below.

bourgeoisie • union • absolutism
industrialisation • working class

- a This social class included low-paid agricultural labourers and factory workers.
- b An association that asked for better wages and conditions.
- c A wealthy group that included bankers and rich factory owners.
- d The process of machines doing jobs that people did in the past.
- e A form of government in which the monarch has total power to make all decisions.

6 Put these sentences in chronological order in your notebook.

- a The French Revolution influenced liberal ideas in Europe.
- b Napoleon named his brother King of Spain.
- c Isabel II began to rule at the age of 13.
- d Fernando VII suppressed liberalism.
- e Carlos IV abdicated.

7  Listen. In your notebook, write the names of the monarchs being described.

8 Write *true* or *false* in your notebook. Correct the false sentences.

- a The Industrial Revolution started in Spain.
- b José Bonaparte invaded Spain in 1808.
- c Rafael de Riego led a rebellion against Fernando VII.
- d The motto of the French Revolution was 'liberty, freedom, fraternity'.
- e The War of Independence started after an uprising in Madrid on 2 May 1808.
- f Cádiz was the only place controlled by France.

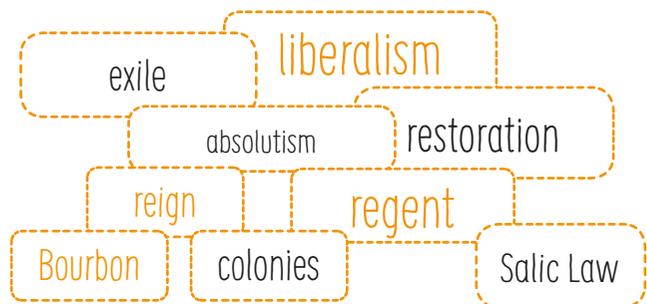
9 Read the sentences and identify the social classes they refer to.

- a They were merchants.
- b They were factory owners.
- c They lived in big houses.
- d They did not earn a lot of money.

10 Read the phrases below. Which was the cause and which was the effect?

- a Treaty of Fontainebleau / French troops invade Spain
- b Carlos IV abdicates and Fernando VII becomes King / Mutiny of Aranjuez
- c uprising on 2 May / the War of Independence begins
- d Fernando VII becomes King for the second time / Spain wins the War of Independence

11  Talk about one of the 19th-century monarchs. Use the word cloud below to help you.



What do you know now?
Check your progress!

