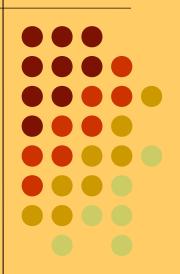
Unit 8 Spain in the nineteenth century

Social Studies - ESO-4





Introduction

- Periods
 - Liberal Triennium (1820-1823)
 - The Ominous decade (1823-1833)
 - The Carlist war and the Regencies (1833-1843)
 - Moderado rule (1844-1854)
 - Bienio Progresista (1854-1856)
 - La Gloriosa (1868-1873)
 - The First Spanish Replublic (1873-1874)
 - The Restoration (1874-1931)
- Opposition to the system
- Galicia in the 19th century
- Economy and society
- Goya

- Introduction
 - Ferdinand VII
 - He didn't accept the Constitution of 1812
 - Agreements with nobility, church and cregy
 - Back to pre-Napoleonic absolutism



- He was backed by the Spanish empire in the New World:
 - 1816-17 independence of Argentina & Chile
 - 1819 independence of Colombia
 - 1821 independence of Venezuela

- Liberal triennium (1820-1823)
 - Coup d'étal by Rafael del Riego (to restore Constitution of 1812)



- Agreement with the King and Progresita government:
 - 52 provinces
 - Anticlerical policies
 - Industrialization → problems with guilds
 - Progresistas = afrancesados
- 100,000 sons of Saint-Louis
- Mexico and Peru became independent



- The Ominous Decade (1823-1833)
 - Back to conservative values
 - Execution of del Riego
 - Attempt to improve finances after war
 - His succession had to be solved:
 - Married 4 times → 4 daughters / no sons
 - His brother Charles would succeed him
 - 1830 Pragmatic Sanction women → queens → Isabella
 - Ferdinand VII died Isabella was 3 → her mother Maria Christina became regent



- Carlist war and Regencies (1833-1843)
 - Maria Christina of Bourbon Two sicilies regent
 - Alliance with Progresista faction
 - Charles wanted the crown
 - He was backed by the Basque Country, Aragon and Catalonia – control of the north
 - Espartero defeated Carlists
 - Maria Christina accepted a new Constitution (1837), desamortización & freedom of the press
 - Espartero was regent for 2 years



- Moderado rule (1844-1854)
 - Cortes didn't want another regent Isabella II (13) became queen
 - Guardia Civil was established
 - Main features:
 - New Constitution (1845)
 - Successful campaigns in Africa
 - Desamortización continued
 - Second Carlist War (1846-1849)



- Bienio Progresista (1854-1856)
 - 1854 Rebellion against the state (O'Donnell)
 - Espartero was appointed president
 - Unión Liberal → new policy:
 - Industry, infrastructure, public works, social improvements
 - Madoz's desamortización
 - Liberals and moderates alternated governments
 - 1866 Isabella's monarchy was in danger scandalous private life
 - La Gloriosa revolution ended her reign

- La Gloriosa (1868-1873)
 - Cortes looked for a new king
 - New Constitution (1869)
 - Serrano was regent
 - Italian Amadeo I of Savoy was chosen (1870)
 - No experience
 - After 3 years battle between Carlists and republicans

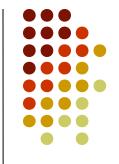


- The First Spanish Republic (1873-1874)
 - Revolts everywhere 4 presidents 3rd Carlist war
- The Restoration (1874-1931)
 - In 1970 Isabella II abdicated Son Alfonso XII → king
 - Cánovas and Sagasta alternated control
 - New Constitution (1876)
 - Corrupt election system (caciques pucherazo)
 - Unstability after Cánovas' death
 - The Philippines and Cuba independent (1898)
 - Reduced African colonies
 - 1898 crisis (Generation of 98)
 - Opposition (anarchists, socialists, nationalist parties)

The Directory

Napoleon in Spain

- → Spain was force to be France's ally
- → Joseph Bonaparte became king
- → In 1808 people in Madrid started an insurrection
- → Spain was divided
- → England backed a Spain without Napoleon
- → 1812 Spanish Constitution in Cádiz (La Pepa)
- → Ferdinand VII absolute king again





- Goya 1
 - Francisco José de Goya y Lucientes (1746-1828)
 - Goya studied in Zaragoza, Madrid and Rome
 - He worked for the Royal Tapestry Factory (42 designs in Royal Palaces)









• Goya - 2

- Tapestry happy scenes with bright colours
- Chamber painter for the Royal Family
- Portraits for the nobility (*The Nude* and The Clothed *Maja*)

- Goya 3
 - 1790 he was ill (sight and hearing)
 - His paintings became sad and dark
 - Caprichos (1799) → criticism of society
 - Unhappy about the French invasion (1808)



- Goya 4
 - Defeat of the French
 → problems with

 Ferdinand VII
 - Quinta del Sordo →
 unusual paintings
 on canvas and
 walls (Black
 Paintings)
 - 1810 The Disasters of War
 - Goya moved to France



