

Contemporary Age: XIX century

CONTEMPORARY HISTORY

19th Century

1833
Reign of Isabella II

1868
Exile of Isabella II

1873
First Republic

1874
Reign of Alfonso XII, The Restoration

WHAT DO YOU REMEMBER?

The end of the Modern Age

In the 18th century, kings Philip V, Ferdinand VI, Charles III and Charles IV ruled Spain.

- Which dynasty did these kings belong to?

In order to modernize their reigns and improve the quality of life of their subjects, some of these kings put into practice the ideas of the Enlightenment.

- What is the Enlightenment? Where did this movement originate?
- Who were its most famous thinkers?

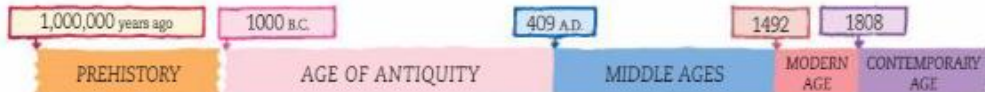


WHAT DO YOU REMEMBER?

From Prehistory to the Contemporary Age

Historians divide history into five ages. Prehistory is the first age and the longest. The Age of Antiquity is the second, and the Middle Ages is the third. The fourth is the Modern Age; the fifth and last is the Contemporary Age.

- 15.1
- What age preceded the Contemporary Age? What happened in this age? Give some examples.



- What event marks the beginning of each of these ages?
- When did the following events occur? Match each one to an age.
 - The Battle of Lepanto against the Turks.
 - The invention of ceramics.
 - The Crown of Aragon is created.
 - The Roman conquest of the Iberian Peninsula.

A time of inventions

During the 19th and 20th centuries, inventions and discoveries improved living conditions.

- In what way have the following inventions changed people's lives?



IN THIS UNIT, YOU WILL...

- Describe events in 19th and 20th century Spain.
- Examine life in the 19th century.
- Analyse and interpret a historical text.

1808

THE CONTEMPORARY AGE



Video 1 : War of Independence

Occupy, invade, conquer, abdicate

What was Napoleon Bonaparte's real intention? Why? _____

How long did the War of Independence last? _____

What do you think that Ferdinand VII did? _____

Do you think that Joseph Bonaparte could have been a good king for Spain? _____



1 The Third of May 1808 by Francisco de Goya represents the beginning of the War of Independence.

Name three characteristics of the Constitution: _____

What was the Motín de Aranjuez? _____

Video 2: Timeline of 19th century

Verbs: abolish, re-establish, become, abdicate, persecute, crown, inherit, support

- Do you think that Ferdinand VII liked the Constitution of Cádiz? Why? _____

- Do you know another name for the Constitution of Cádiz? _____

- What is an absolute monarchy? _____



3 In 1814, King Ferdinand VII was reinstated as an absolute monarch.

- What law did Ferdinand VII change? _____

- Why did he change it? _____

- Ferdinand VII's brother, Carlos María Isidro, didn't like the new law of succession. Why do you think he didn't like it? _____

- What happened to the American colonies? _____

What were the liberals? _____

2.- Complete the text about the reign of Fernando VII. Use the words.

persecuted coup jail Cuba independence
Argentina disorder abolished

Fernando VII took power and _____ the Constitution of Cadiz. In its place, he established an absolute monarchy. The Liberals were against him, and tried to take power with a _____. They failed, and Fernando VII _____ them. Many Liberals left Spain to avoid _____. Abroad, the American colonies struggled for _____. This was easier because there was such political _____ in Spain. _____ was the first colony to win independence, and by 1824, all except _____ were independent.



5 The monarchy of the Bourbons returned to Spain with Alfonso XII.

When did Isabel I become queen? _____

What is a constitutional monarchy and what is the difference with an absolute monarchy?

What is a regency? _____



4 Isabella II was crowned queen at age 13 when she was declared legally of age.

How did the reign of Isabel I end? _____

How long did the First republic last? _____

1.- How Contemporary Ages began in Spain? Explain. _____

2 When and where was the first constitution of Spain approved? Who signed it?

4. Name and explain the different forms of government in the 19th century. ____

5 What was the "Restoration"? _____

Make a timeline of Spanish monarchs in the 19th century. Include the years they ruled and major events

Video 3 : Industrial revolution –

The appearance of large factories

In the Contemporary Age, craftsmen's workshops were replaced with large **factories**. Many **labourers** worked in these factories, where they did **specialised work**, on an **assembly-line**.

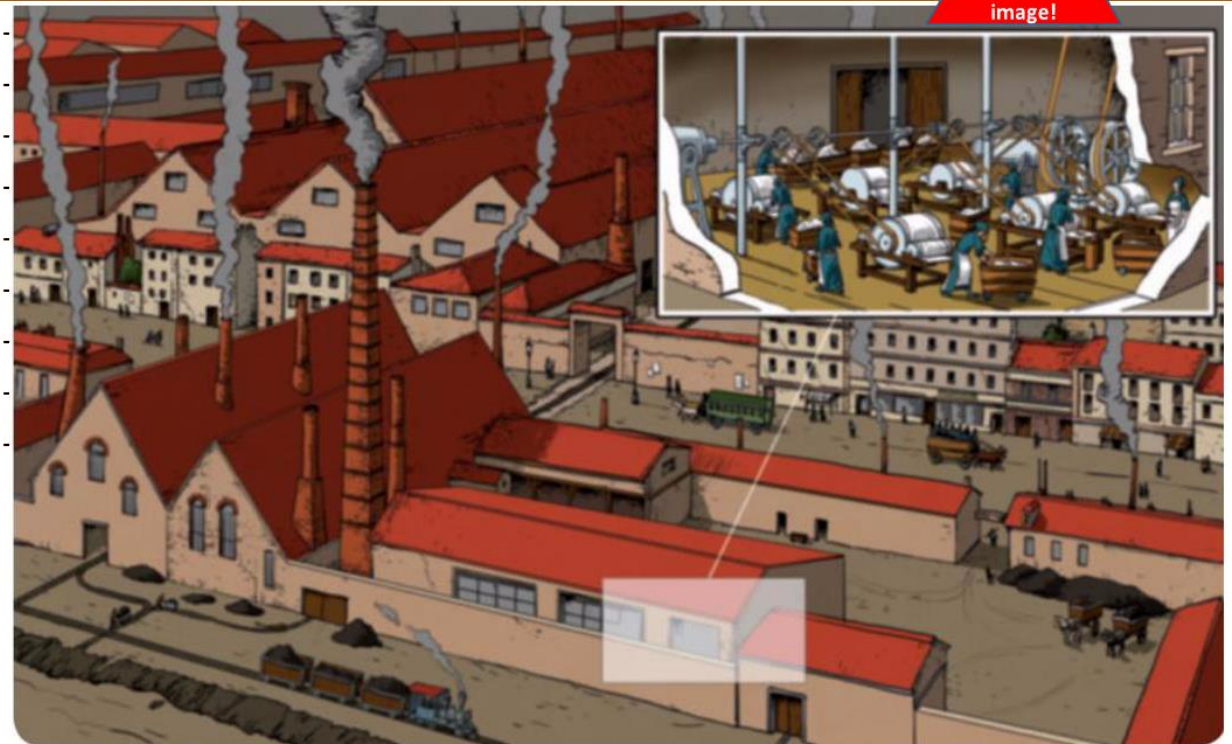
Labourers lived in poor neighbourhoods: the narrow streets were not paved, and there were no sewer systems.

4. Look at the photo below. Does it represent a workshop or a factory? Explain your answer.



  Look, listen and answer.

Freeze
the
image!



Oral activity

- How do you know this is a factory?
- What type of industry is shown?
- What means of transport can you see?
- Where was your shirt made?
- Where was this table made?
- Who made clothes 300 years ago? - And tables?

2 The Industrial Revolution

The **Industrial Revolution** made many important economic changes possible in the 19th century.

Railways revolutionised transport. It became possible to travel long distances quickly.

The way in which people worked also changed. Small craftsmen's workshops were replaced by **large factories**. These were built in cities and used many machines and workers.

Thanks to the new machines and production techniques, the **textile** and **metal industries** developed rapidly. **Mechanical looms** could manufacture fabrics and textiles incredibly quickly. **Blast furnaces** could produce better quality steel in the iron and steel industries. In Spain, industry was mainly concentrated in Catalonia, Madrid and the Basque Country.

At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, new sources of energy were developed, such as **electricity** and **petroleum**. A new sector, the **chemical industry**, developed.

Also at this time, **financial institutions** such as modern banks were created.

Railways revolutionised transport, why? _____

Workshops were replaced by _____ that were built in _____.

LEARN MORE

The railway

In 1814, George Stephenson, an English engineer, built the first steam locomotive. It was used to transport goods.

In 1830, the first passenger railway service in England was opened.

The first railway line in Spain, between Barcelona and Mataró, opened in 1848.



The construction of railways also changed the landscape of cities. Do the railways of the 19th century look similar to those of today?

UNIT 15

9 Which timeline is correct: a, b or c?

- Isabel II - Fernando VII – Alfonso XII – Amadeo de Saboya
- Fernando VII – Isabel II – Amadeo de Saboya – Alfonso XII
- Fernando VII – Isabel II – Alfonso XII – Amadeo de Saboya

During this period some inventions were made such as _____ and new sources of energy: _____

The most important industries were: _____ and _____. In Spain industry was located in _____ and _____.

Life in the 19th century



3.- Complete the table to describe 19th century society. Use the words.

peasants - aristocrats - small landowners - servants - doctors
factory owners - factory workers - prosperous merchants - lawyers

Upper class	Middle class	Lower class

Video 4 Art and culture in the 19th century

1.- Make a mind map of the art and culture in the 19th century with the characteristics.



2 Who painted this picture?

- a. Francisco de Goya.
- b. Joaquín Sorolla

Why do you think so? _____



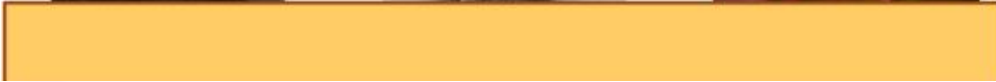
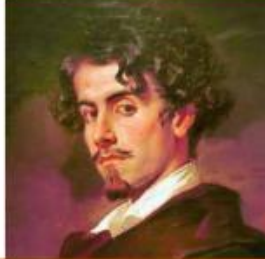
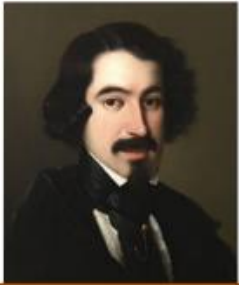
3 Who painted this picture?

- a. Francisco de Goya
- b. Joaquín Sorolla

Why do you think so ? _____

Read and match these writers and their genres of literature.

LITERATURE



4 – Read and match

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

5 _____

6 _____

4 Look at the photos. Identify the architectural style of each of them and explain their characteristics.



A _____

B _____

C _____



1 Fill in the blanks

The Contemporary age started with the _____ in _____ and still continues today.

The three most important events of the 19th century were: _____, _____ and _____

Questions

1. What started the War of Independence?
2. What is the difference between Liberals and Conservatives? Explain your answer.
3. Order the following correctly.

The independence of the first American Colony - The First Republic – The Riot of Aranjuez – The exile of Isabel II from Spain – The Constitution of Cadiz

4. What different forms of government were tried at the end of the 19th century?

Questions

1. How was 19th century society different from society in the Modern Age?
2. Name the economic changes that happened during the Industrial Revolution.
3. Name three artists from this period and describe their work.

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

4 _____

- 1 _____
- 2 _____
- 3 _____

1.- Write TRUE or FALSE. If some of them are false, please underline the wrong word and write the correct one.

- Spain's War of Independence was against England. _____
- Spain's first Constitution was passed in 1975. _____
- The War of Independence lasted until 1814. _____
- In a parliamentary government the king rules with the nobility. _____

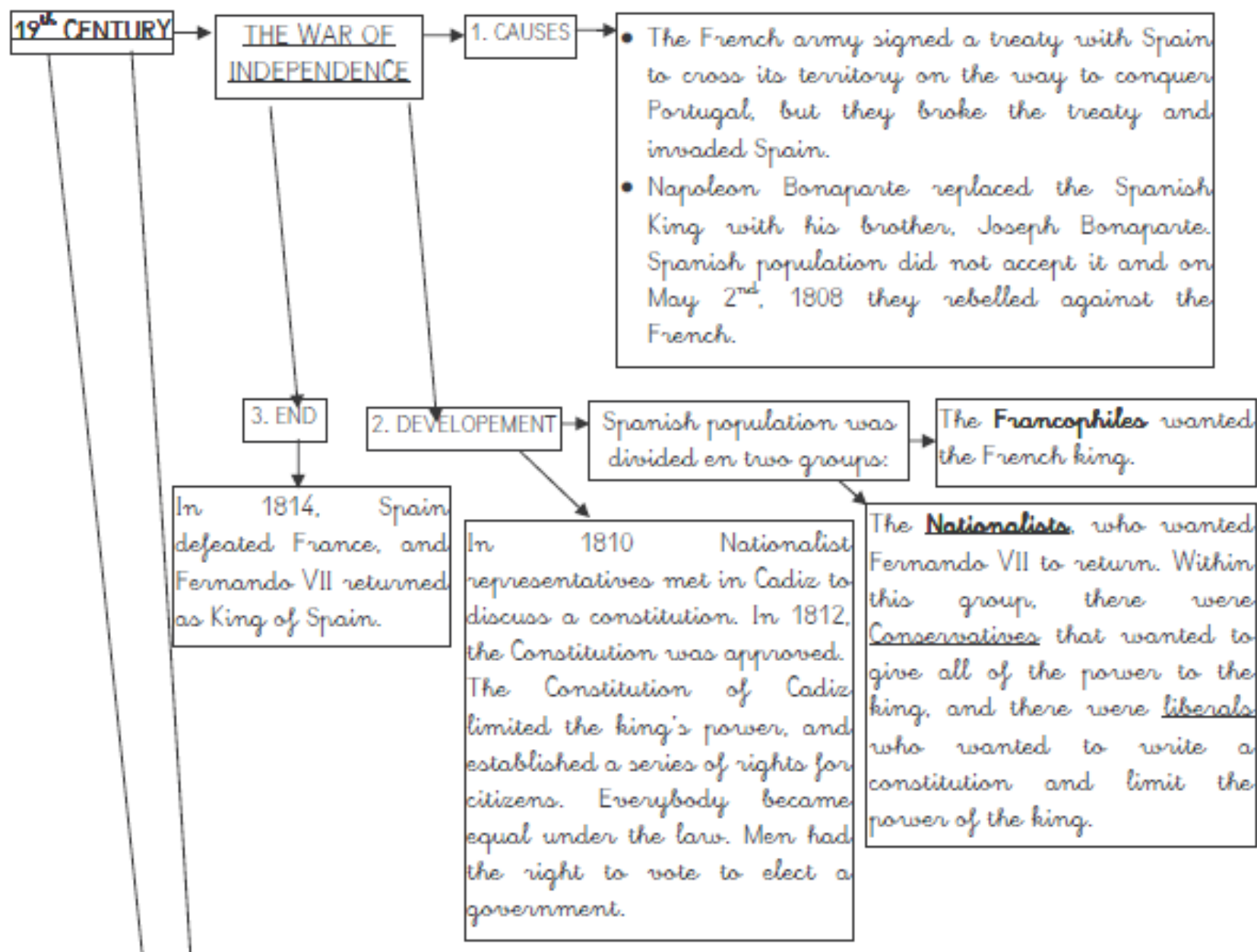
2.- Fill in the gaps.

- There are great _____ and _____ changes in Spain at the end of the nineteenth century.
- Industrial development. Big factories appear in some regions like the _____ in Catalonia or _____ in the Basque Country.

3 SUMMARIES. Copy and complete the text in your notebook, using these words. Ferdinand VII – The Philippines – Isabella II – Independence – colonies – Alfonso XII – French – Cuba – rights – exile – absolute monarchy – republic – constitution

In the War of _____, the Spaniards rebelled against the invasion. In 1812, the first Spanish _____, was proclaimed in Cádiz. It included the main _____, of the citizens. However, this constitution was abolished by _____, He reinstated an _____, , and

lost most of the American _____, . When Ferdinand VII died, his daughter, _____, , became queen. Constant political changes and conflicts during her reign forced her to go into _____, . After the short reign of a foreign monarch, a new form of government with no king, known as a _____, , was proclaimed. However, it did not last long. In 1874, a new historical period started with the crowning of _____, , the son of Isabella II, as King of Spain. At the end of the 19th century, Spain lost its last colonies: _____, Puerto Rico and _____, .



THE REIGN OF FERNANDO VII

- Fernando VII abolished the Constitution of Cadiz, and established an absolute monarchy.
- He persecuted the Liberals. Some of them left Spain to avoid jail. Others tried to take power through a coup, which is a sudden seizure of power from a government.
- The American colonies took advantage of the political disorder on the peninsula, and began to struggle for independence.
- When he died, Isabel II came to the throne.

THE REIGN OF ISABEL II

The power of the queen was limited by a constitution. During this period, military coups continued and changes of government took place frequently. In 1868, the population was tired of so much instability, and started a revolution. This led to the exile of Isabel II from Spain.

In 1871 a republic was proclaimed. This form of government has no king; the head of state is a president elected by the citizens. In 1874, the monarchy of the Bourbons was restored under Alfonso XII.

LIFE IN THE 19th CENTURY

SOCIETY

There were three social classes, based on wealth:

- The **upper class** was made up of aristocrats (nobles) and the bourgeois (factory owners, prosperous merchants and bankers).
- The **middle class** consisted of less prosperous merchants, small landowners, and professionals, such as doctors, lawyers and engineers.
- The **lower class** was made up of factory workers, peasants, servants who worked for the upper class, and beggars.

Living conditions for the lower class were very hard. People worked twelve hours a day or more for low wages. Factory workers lived in undeveloped neighbourhoods with no electricity or running water. Many workers joined labour unions, such as the General Workers' Union (UGT) and the National Confederation of Workers (CNT). Labour unions defend the rights of labourers.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

The Industrial Revolution made many important economic changes.

- Railways revolutionised transport.
- Small craftsmen's workshops were replaced by large factories. These were built in cities and used many machines and workers.
- Thanks to the new machines and production techniques, the textile and metal industries developed rapidly.
- In Spain, industry was mainly concentrated in Catalonia, Madrid and the Basque Country.
- At the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century, new sources of energy were developed, such as electricity and petroleum.
- Financial institutions such as modern banks were created.

ART AND ARCHITECTURE

In **architecture**, Antonio Gaudi was the most outstanding architect in Spain. He used new materials such as iron and glass, and decorations based on nature.

The most important **painters** in Spain were Joaquin Sorolla, Santiago Rusinol and Dario de Regoyos. These artists created paintings in the Impressionist style. Colour was the most important element.

Workbook XX century

0.- Read these terms and try to find definitions in pairs

republic

dictatorship

monarchy

civil war

Republic: _____

Dictatorship: _____

Monarchy: _____

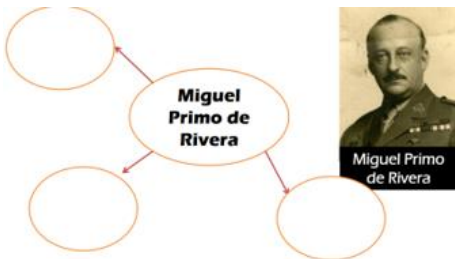
Civil war: _____

Video 1: From Alfonso XIII to the 2nd Republic

- 1.- When was Alfonso XIII proclaimed king?
- 2.- What are the problems in Spanish society during this period?
- 3.- How did Primo de Rivera get the power?
- 4.- What rights did he abolish?
- 5.- When was the 2nd Republic proclaimed?
- 6.- What groups organised strikes? Do these groups exist today?
- 7.- What were the benefits for Spanish society established by the 2nd Republic?



8.- Draw a diagram about the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera and explain it to your partner



1.- _____

- 2.- _____
- 3.- _____
- 4.- _____
- 5.- _____
- 6.- _____
- 7.- _____

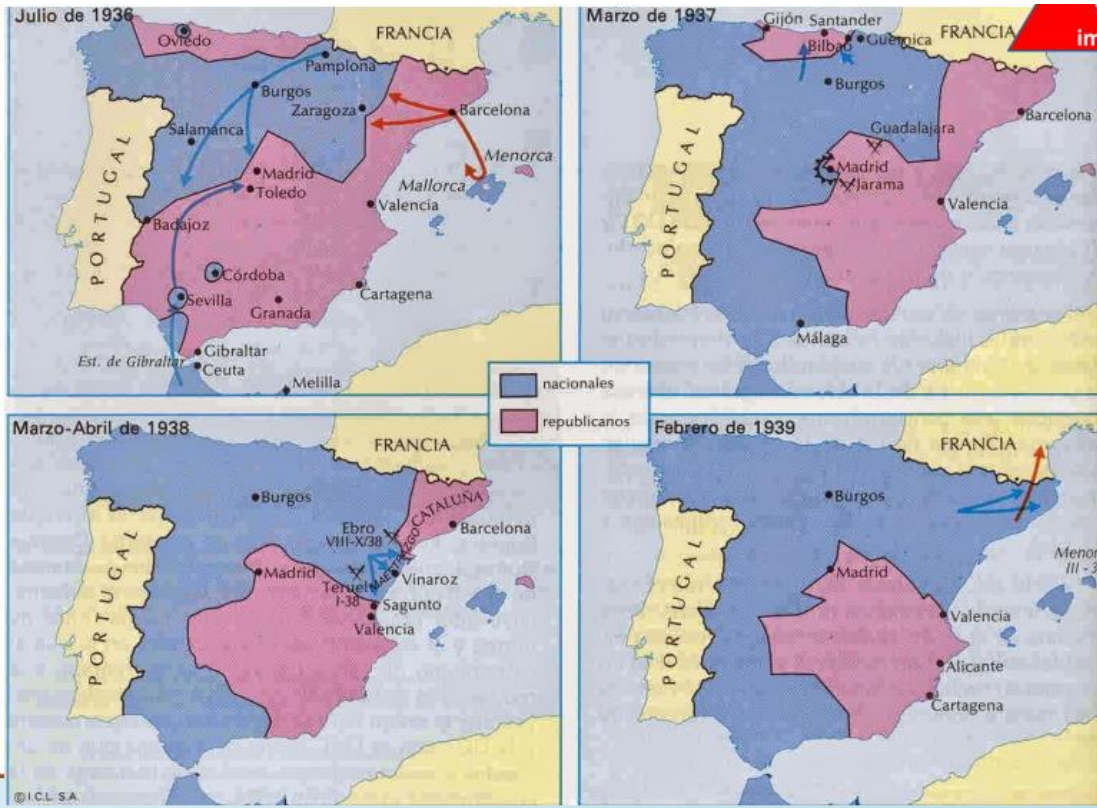


Look at this picture of the general elections of 1933. Why can you see women in the picture?

10 Complete the table.

Stages	From... Until...	Main Events
The Dictatorship of Primo de Rivera		
The Second Republic		
The Civil War		
The Dictatorship of General Franco		
The Transition		
Democracy		

Video 2 : Civil war and Franco



Look at this map of the civil war:

1.- How long did the civil war last? _____

Who controlled the nationalist area? _____

Why did the Spanish war start? _____

In groups: Write a list of consequences of Franco dictatorship:

Video 3: Transition and democracy

What do you think were some of the differences between the Republic and the new dictatorship?



When did the dictatorship end? Why? _____

Who opposed Franco regime at the end of it? _____



Watch the video : <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qzy4LDiUi3M>

What do you think the transition was?

True or false: At the transition



Political parties and labour unions were legalized _____

Political prisoners were killed _____

Some people went into exile _____

After 41 years , the Spanish people were once again to vote in democratic elections _____

Who is the king now? _____

Who was king before him? _____

And previously? _____

Video 4: Art and culture



Which painting would you associate with children? Why? _____

Which painting reminds you of the world of dreams? Why? _____

Who painted each picture? _____

Which one is a cubist painting? _____

FROM PRIMO DE RIVERA TO FRANCO

THE DICTATORSHIP OF PRIMO DE RIVERA

In 1902, Alfonso XIII came to the throne. The population was unhappy with the government. In 1923, General Primo de Rivera took advantage of this situation and led a coup. He created a **dictatorship** (he assumed all the powers of state, abolished the Constitution and banned political parties). The king lost almost all of his importance. The dictatorship ended in 1930, when General Primo de Rivera resigned.

THE SECOND REPUBLIC

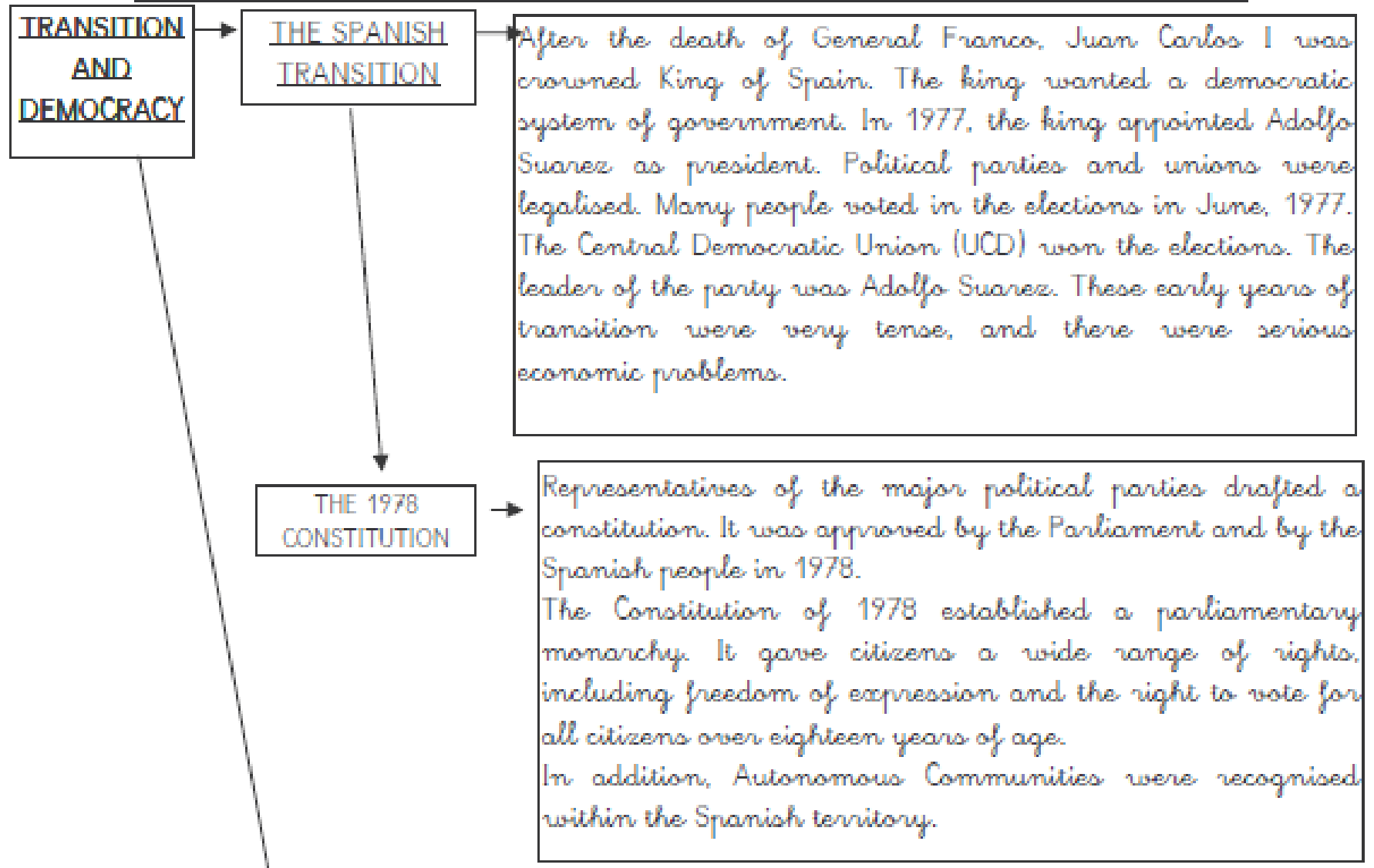
In 1931, general elections took place to decide the new government. The Republicans won, the king went into exile, and a second Republic was proclaimed.

Reforms

- A new constitution was written.
- The right of women to vote.
- Land was divided up among the peasants
- New state schools were built
- Workers' salaries were raised
- The first statutes of Autonomy were declared.

Conflicts

Conflict existed between those who supported the reforms and those who were against them. The conflict became more and more violent, and some politicians were assassinated.



↓
THE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENTS

1979

The Central Democratic Union won. However, in 1981, Adolfo Suarez resigned.

1981

When Parliament voted Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo as President, a small group of soldiers attempted a coup. Due to the lack of support from political parties, the population or the king, the coup failed.

1982 - 1996

The Spanish Socialist Labour Party (PSOE), led by Felipe Gonzalez, won. There were several Socialist governments led by Felipe Gonzalez. In these years, political, economic and social reforms were carried out. In 1986, Spain joined the European Community. Later, in 1995, statutes of Autonomy were approved. These statutes gave regional governments more political and economic control.

1996 - 2004

The government was led by Jose Maria Aznar, head of the Popular Party (PP), and economic stability was achieved. In 2002, Spain adopted the Euro.

2004 - 2011

The Spanish Socialist Labour Party (PSOE) won the general elections and Jose Luis Rodriguez Zapatero became President.

THE 20th CENTURY

FROM 1902 TO 1931	2ND REPUBLIC & CIVIL WAR	THE FRANCO ERA
FROM TRANSITION TO DEMOCRACY	ART AND CULTURE	

Summary 19th and 20th century pair work -oral work

UNDERSTAND

- 1 Order the following stages chronologically. Name an important event that happened during each one.

The reign of Isabel II –
The Second Republic –
The War of Independence –
The Dictatorship of General Franco –
The reign of Fernando VII – democratic transition – The Civil War – The First Republic

- 4 Answer the following questions.
 - a. What political groups took part in the War of Independence? What political groups were there during the reign of Isabel II?
 - b. What does 'the Transition' mean?
 - c. What significant events have taken place in the Spanish government since 1982?

- 2 Who are the following people?



Fernando VII



Isabel II



Primo de Rivera



Francisco Franco



Juan Carlos I



Adolfo Suarez

- 3 Explain the differences between each pair of words.
 - a. Liberal - Conservative.
 - b. Middle class - Lower class.
 - c. Dictatorship - Republic.

WORK IT OUT

- 5 What is the difference politically, between the dictatorship of Franco and a democracy?

APPLY

6 Which map corresponds to the beginning of the Civil War? Explain your answer.



7 What century is represented here? Explain.



2 **LEARNING TO STUDY.** Write about ten events from Spanish contemporary history that you consider most important. Give reasons for your choices.

15.6
1 Read the summary.

From the War of Independence to the dictatorship of Primo de Rivera

In 1808, the **War of Independence** began. During the war, in 1812, the **Constitution of Cadiz** was proclaimed. After the war, in 1814, **Fernando VII** established an **absolute monarchy**. Then, during the reign of **Isabel II**, a **constitutional monarchy** was established.

In the final years of the 19th century, many **different forms of government** were attempted. In 1923, General **Primo de Rivera** carried out a **coup**, and imposed a **dictatorship** which lasted until 1930.

