

CONTEMPORARY AGE

S.XIX



INDEPENDENCE WAR

FERNANDO VII

- THE INDEPENDENCE WAR BEGINS WITH A FRENCH INVASION IN SPAIN.
- SPAIN WAS DIVIDED INTO THE SUPPORTERS OF FERNANDO VII AND THE SUPPORTERS OF JOSÉ I BONAPARTE.
- THERE WERE TWO FORMS OF WAR: BY THE FRENCH TROOPS THEY BESIEGED AND TO THE SPANISH PEOPLE WERE THE GUERRILLAS.
- FERDINAND VII CONSPIRED AGAINST HIS PARENTS, REPEALED THE CONSTITUTION OF 1812, REINSTATED ABSOLUTISM AND AFTER HIS DEATH THE CARLIST WARS BROKE OUT.



ART

- GOYA WAS A SPANISH PAINTER AND PRINTMAKER. GOYA WAS THE MOST IMPORTANT EUROPEAN ARTIST OF HIS TIME AND THE ONE WHO EXERTED THE GREATEST INFLUENCE ON THE LATER EVOLUTION OF PAINTING, SINCE HIS LAST WORKS ARE CONSIDERED PRECURSORS OF IMPRESSIONISM.
- ROMANTICISM DID IT THROUGH IMAGINATION AND THE EXALTATION OF PAST AGES; INSTEAD, REALISM DID SO THROUGH THE CRUDE AND FAITHFUL EXPOSITION OF REALITY.

INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

- THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION WAS A SLOW AND GRADUAL PROCESS WHICH STARTED IN BRITAIN IN 1780 AND EXTENDED IN EUROPE THROUGHOUT THE 19TH CENTURY.
- IT WAS THE PASSAGE OF A MANUAL AND ARTISANAL PRODUCTION TO A MECHANIZED PRODUCTION.
- WITH THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION, THE ESTATE SOCIETY OF THE OLD REGIME WAS REPLACED BY A CLASS SOCIETY THAT ALLOWS SOCIAL PROGRESS AND ASCEND CLASSES
- IT ALSO LED TO THE BIRTH OF THE PROLETARIAT.
- AND THE SECOND INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION WAS BASED ON THE USE OF NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY AND CHANGES IN THE ORGANIZATION OF WORK.
- BEING THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION IN SPAIN SLOW AND PARTIAL

ISABEL II

- ELIZABETH II, DAUGHTER OF FERDINAND VII. HE INHERITED THE THRONE FROM HIS FATHER IN 1833 AT THE AGE OF 3, THUS ELIMINATING SALIC LAW. HE FACED HIS UNCLE CARLOS MARÍA ISIDRO WHO PROCLAIMED THE FIRST CARLIST WAR. IN THE END ELIZABETH II WON WITH THE HELP OF HER MOTHER MARIA CRISTINA. AND IN 1868 ISABEL II ABDICATED WITH THE REVOLUTION "LA GLORIOSA".



REGIONALISM / NATIONALISMS / JOAQUIN COSTA

- THE NATIONALISTS PRESENT A DISCOURSE IN WHICH THEY SPEAK OF THEIR TERRITORIES BEING NATIONS, OF A HISTORY NOT ALWAYS LINKED TO SPAIN, OF A CURRENT SITUATION OF OCCUPATION, OF A DIFFERENT, ORIGINAL AND EXCLUSIVE CULTURE IN WHICH LANGUAGE IS THE clearest MANIFESTATION AND HARASSMENT OF THEIR CULTURE AND LANGUAGE FROM THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT. FOR THIS REASON, THEIR OBJECTIVES ARE DIRECTED TOWARDS POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE OR AUTONOMY
- ON THE OTHER HAND, THE REGIONALISTS DON'T EXPRESS THIS ANTI-SPANISH FEELING. THEIR DEMANDS ARE DIRECTED TOWARDS CULTURAL RECOGNITION AND RESPECT AND TOWARDS POLITICAL DECENTRALIZATION AND SELF-GOVERNMENT
- JOAQUÍN COSTA WAS A POLITICIAN WHO MADE WORKS WHERE HE PUT HIS DESIRE FOR PROGRESS TO SPAIN AS A CONSTANT ON THEM IN THIS AGE AND WHERE HE SAID HOW TO SOLVE SOME OF THE PROBLEMS WHICH SPAIN HAD

REVOLUTIONARY PRESIDENTIAL TERM AND 1 REPUBLIC

- THE SPANISH PEOPLE WERE DISSATISFIED WITH THE REIGN OF ISABEL II
- BECAUSE THIS DISSATISFACTION IN 1868 THERE WAS A REVOLUTION CALLED "LA GLORIOSA" BECAUSE IT WAS SUPPORTED BY A LARGE PART OF THE SPANISH PEOPLE, WHO MADE ISABEL II ABDICATE AND LEAVE SPAIN.
- THEN, A NEW CONSTITUTION WAS DEVELOPED: THE CONSTITUTION OF 1869.
- THE SPANISH PEOPLE CHOSE A NEW KING, AMADEO I OF SAVOY, WHO REIGNED SPAIN FROM 1871 TO 1873 WITH THE CONSTITUTION OF 1869. BUT DUE TO THE DIFFICULT SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, HE ABDICATED AND LEFT SPAIN.
- DUE TO THE ABSENCE OF A KING SPAIN BECAME A REPUBLIC BUT IN 1874 THE BOURBON MONARCHY WAS RESTORED AGAIN

REVOLUTIONARY PRESIDENTIAL

