

GLOSSARY

UNIT 9 – SPAIN IN THE 17th AND 18th CENTURIES - 1st PART

This vocabulary list will be useful. You can use **wordreference** and **spanishdict** in case you need help.

Esta lista de vocabulario será muy útil a lo largo de toda esta unidad. También puedes consultar **wordreference** y **spanishdict** si lo necesitas.


Absolute monarchy	Monarquía absoluta
Baroque	Barroco
Colony	Colonia
Constantly at war	Constantemente en guerra
Counsellor	Consejero
Court	Corte
Dark backgrounds	Fondos oscuros
Depicting	Representando
Dynasty	Dinastía
Empire	Imperio
Enlightenment	Ilustración
Enlightenment despot	Despotismo Ilustrado
Event	Acontecimiento
Exile	Exilio
Financially weaker	Económicamente más débil
Golden Age	Siglo de Oro
Harvest	Cosecha
Ill	Enfermo
Illiterate	Analfabeto
Inherit	Heredar
Libraries	Bibliotecas
Ornately decorated	Decorados con adornos
Plague	Plaga/Peste
Playwright	Dramaturgo/Autor teatral
Poetry	Poesía
Portrait	Retrato
Printing press	Imprenta
Salic Law	Ley Sálica
Rebellion	Rebelión
Renaissance	Renacimiento
Royal favourites	Favoritos reales (o validos)
Seemed	Parecían
Spread	Extenderse, difundirse
Struggle	Lucha
Tax	Tasa/Impuesto
Thinkers	Pensadores, intelectuales
Trade	Comercio
Treaty	Tratado/Acuerdo
Unpopular	Impopular, mal visto
Whilst	Mientras que

Information about the videos.

Watch the videos before reading the text on the book. You can watch them as many times as you need.

You can change speed by clicking on **Configuration** and then **reproduction speed** (here you can choose **0,75** or **0,5**).

Mira el vídeo antes de leer la teoría del libro. Puedes ver los vídeos tantas veces como necesites.

Puedes cambiar la velocidad de reproducción en **Configuración**  si seleccionas **velocidad de reproducción** (aquí podrás elegir **0,75** o **0,5**).

MUY IMPORTANTE:

- Recuerda que no es necesario imprimir las fichas.
- Copia el título de la unidad en el cuaderno (respeta los márgenes).
- Copia los enunciados de los ejercicios con bolígrafo y escribe las respuestas con lápiz o con boli borrable para poder corregir.
- Cuida la ortografía y la presentación.

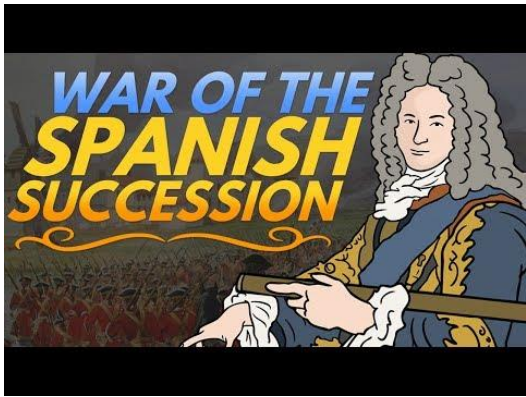
1st SESSION (Class Book page 94-95)

THE 17TH CENTURY: THE DECLINE OF THE SPANISH EMPIRE

- THE 17th CENTURY: THE DECLINE OF THE SPANISH EMPIRE
- THE FRAGMENTATION OF THE SPANISH EMPIRE
- THE REING OF PHILIP III
- THE REING OF PHILIP IV
- THE REING OF CHARLES II

VIDEOS





(VÍdeo en español para que entendáis un poco mejor este período de la historia llamado Edad Moderna)

(Video about the War of Succession)

The 17th century: the decline of the Spanish Empire

The fragmentation of the Spanish Empire

In the 16th century, under Charles I and Philip II, Spain lost much of its power in Europe.

This was caused by several factors:

- Spain was constantly at war. It suffered important defeats and lost part of its territories.
- Spain was financially weaker. There was less gold and silver arriving from America. The many wars were expensive. In this period there were also bad harvests.



1 The French army beat the Spanish army at The Battle of Rocroi in 1643.

The reign of Philip III

When Philip II died in 1598, Philip III became King of Spain. Philip III was not very interested in governing the country. His royal favourites governed the country for him. They were people the king trusted. Philip III's most important favourite was the Duke of Lerma.

One of the most important events in his reign was the expulsion of the Moriscos. The Moriscos were Muslims who had been forced to convert to Christianity during the reign of the Catholic Monarchs.

About 300,000 Moriscos had to leave their homes and their lands.



2 Portrait of Philip III.



3 Portrait of the Duke of Lerma.



4 Moriscos being baptized in Granada.

The reign of Philip IV

Philip IV became king in 1621. His royal favourite was the Count-Duke of Olivares.

Olivares governed Spain. Under his government Spain was continually at war. Spain fought in the Thirty Years' War (1618–1648). This was a religious war between Catholics and Protestants in Central Europe.

Spain was badly defeated in this war. Spain lost the Netherlands and other territories in Europe.

The Count-Duke of Olivares tried to reinforce the King's power. This caused rebellions in Catalonia and Portugal. In Catalonia the rebellions were stopped. However, Portugal became an independent country.



5 Portrait of Philip IV.



6 Portrait of the Count-Duke of Olivares.

The reign of Charles II

Charles II became king in 1685 when he was only four years old. His mother governed whilst he was a child. When he was old enough to rule, Charles II was ill. His royal favourites governed for him.

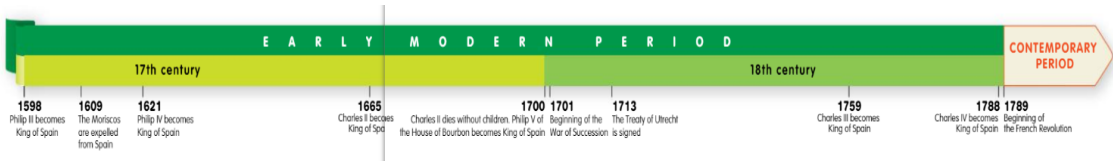
Charles II died without having any children. Many European monarchies fought to take over the Spanish Empire. This was called the War of Succession. After the war a new dynasty ruled in Spain: the Bourbon dynasty.



7 Portrait of Charles II.

ACTIVITIES

- Make a list of the kings who ruled Spain during the 17th century.
- Who were the royal favourites? Give two examples.
- Answer the questions.
 - Who fought in the Thirty Years' War? Name a territory Spain lost in the war.
 - Why did the War of Succession start? Who ruled Spain after this war?
- VALUES EDUCATION. How would you feel if you were a Morisco forced to leave your home and land? Discuss with your partner.

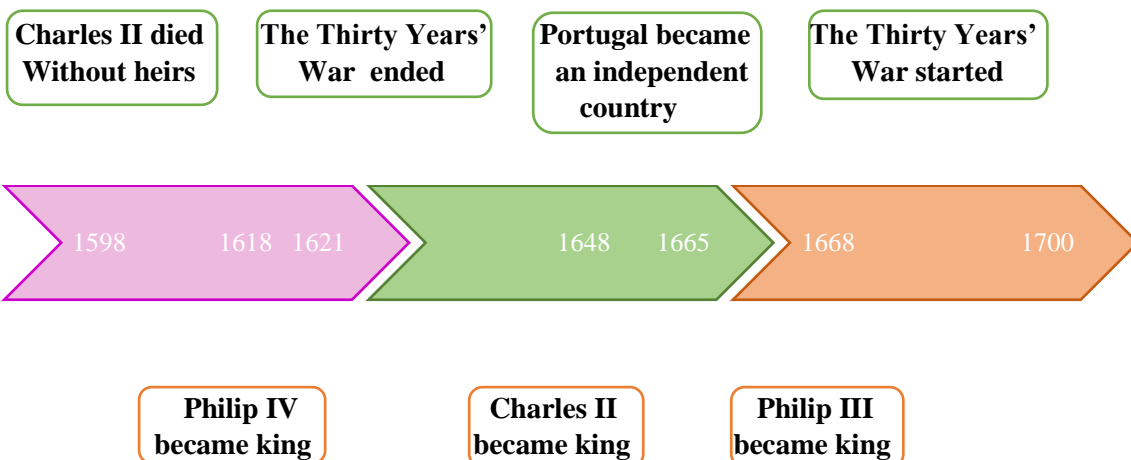


ACTIVITIES

- 1- Complete the sentences with the correct words. Then, write the right year next to each sentence (look at the timeline above or Class Book pages 92-93).

Expelled – became – died – succeeded – began
1598 – 1700 – 1665 – 1701 - 1609

- a. The Moriscos were _____ from Spain.
 - b. Philip III _____ Philip II as the king of Spain.
 - c. Charles II _____ the king of Spain.
 - d. The War of Succession _____ .
 - e. Charles II _____ childless and Philip V took the throne.
- 2- Make a list of the kings who ruled Spain during the 17th century.
 - 3- Who were the royal favourites or validos? Write two of them.
 - 4- Which Hapsburg king is it? Write Philip III, Philip IV or Charles II.
 - a. His favourite was the Duque of Lerma.
 - b. The expulsion of the Moriscos occurred during his reign.
 - c. He died in 1700 with no successor.
 - d. His favourite was the Count-Duque of Olivares.
 - e. He lost the territories of Portugal in 1640.
 - f. He was the last Hapsburg king.
 - g. The Thirty Years' War occurred during his reign.
 - h. Portugal and Cataluña rebelled during his reign.
 - 5- Who fought in the Thirty Years' War? Name a territory Spain lost in the war.
 - 6- Why did the War of Succession start? Who ruled Spain after this war?
 - 7- Match the events to the timeline. Then, label the reigns of Philip III, Philip IV and Charles II.



2nd SESSION (Class Book page 96-97) THE GOLDEN AGE

➤ THE GOLDEN AGE



The Golden Age



1 Façade of the Madrid Municipal Museum by Pedro de Rivera.



2 Two women at a window by Bartolomé Esteban Murillo.

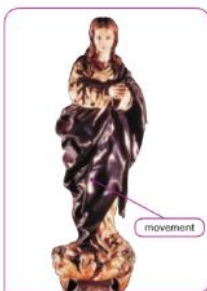


3 Gentleman with his hand on his chest by El Greco.

The **Golden Age** was a period of artistic and literary splendour in Spain during the Habsburg dynasty. Works of art were mainly of religious themes, commissioned by the Catholic Church.

Art and architecture

- Architecture.** At the beginning of the Golden Age, buildings were plain with little **decoration**. Architecture changed during the Golden Age. Buildings were ornately decorated and had lots of **curved elements** to give a sense of **movement**. 1 The façade of *Obradoro* of the Cathedral of Santiago and the Plaza Mayor in Madrid are fine examples.
- Painting.** Artists painted portraits in the realistic style. They also used **contrast** so that figures seemed illuminated against very **dark backgrounds**. 2 Some important artists were El Greco, 3 Diego Velázquez, Bartolomé Esteban Murillo and Francisco de Zurbarán.
- Sculpture.** Golden Age sculptures show **expression and movement**. 4 You can see some of these sculptures in Easter processions.



4 The Immaculate Conception by Alonso Cano.

WORK WITH THE PICTURE

- Look at *Two women at a window*. How do you think the women are feeling?
- Look at *Gentleman with his hand on his chest*. Describe the man in the painting.
- Look at *The Immaculate Conception*. How were sculptures different in the Golden Age?

Golden Age Literature

- Poetry.** Some famous authors are Fray Luis de León, Santa Teresa de Jesús, San Juan de la Cruz, Garcilaso de la Vega and Luis de Góngora.
- Theatre.** Some famous authors are Felix Lope de Vega, Tirso de Molina and Pedro Calderón.
- Novel.** The most famous author of the period is Miguel de Cervantes who wrote *Don Quijote*. 5 Another important author is Francisco de Quevedo.



5 Don Quijote.

LEARN MORE

Miguel de Cervantes and Don Quijote

Miguel de Cervantes was born in Alcalá de Henares. He was a soldier and fought in the Battle of Lepanto (Greece).

When he returned to Spain, his ship was attacked by pirates and Cervantes was made prisoner. He was a prisoner in Algeria for five years. He then returned to Spain.

Miguel de Cervantes is the most famous Spanish author in the world. He wrote *Don Quijote de La Mancha*. This famous novel has been translated into many different languages. In the book, Cervantes tells the adventures and journeys of Don Quijote and his friend Sancho Panza.



ACTIVITIES

- Look for information about the Golden Age and make a poster. Include at least one painting, one building, a sculpture and a work of literature.
- Write an index card for El Greco or Bartolomé Esteban Murillo. Include:
 - Date and place of birth.
 - Relevant facts about his life.
 - Important works of art.
 - Date and place of death.
- ICT. USE YOUR ATLAS. Search the Internet and find information on Don Quijote's route. Find these places on pages 16 and 17 of your atlas.
- Which of the following words describes the Golden Age?

plain
realistic
decoration

abstract
expression
contrast

ACTIVITIES

8- What is the Golden Age?

9- Write the name of one Golden Age artist from each of these categories:

ARCHITECTURE	PAINTING	SCULPTURE	LITERATURE

10- Match each name to the type of literature the person wrote.

Félix Lope de Vega

Santa Teresa de Jesús

San Juan de la Cruz

Tirso de Molina

Francisco de Quevedo



Fray Luis de León

Miguel de Cervantes

Luis de Góngora

Pedro Calderón de la Barca

Garcilaso de la Vega