

SOLUTIONS 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.

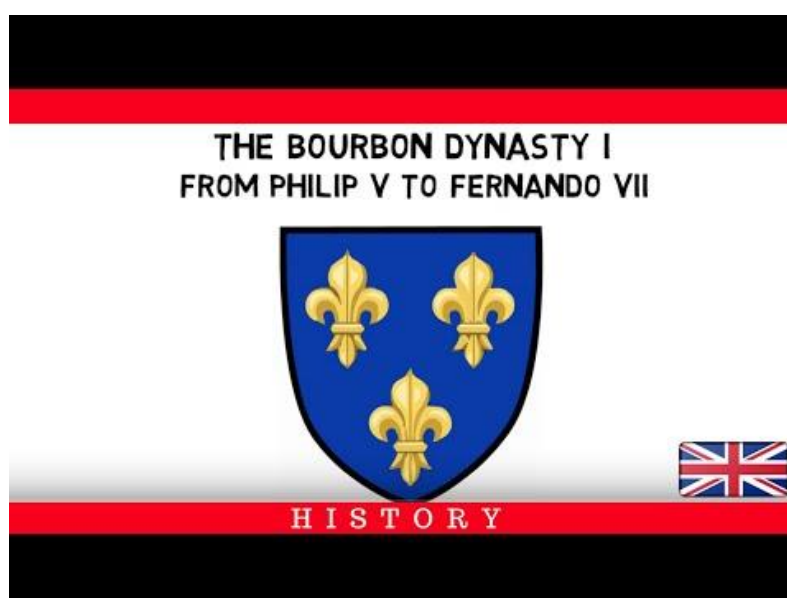
1st SESSION (Class Book page 98-99)

THE SPANISH EMPIRE IN THE 16TH CENTURY

➤ THE 18th CENTURY: THE BOURBON DYNASTY

THE BOURBONS IN SPAIN

VIDEO



(Listen to until minute 3:30. Second part is about 19th century)

(Escucha hasta el minute 3:30. La segunda parte es sobre el s. XIX)



(VÍDEO EN ESPAÑOL SOBRE EL S. XVIII Y LA DINASTÍA DE LOS BORBONES)

The 18th century: the Bourbon dynasty

The Bourbons in Spain

The War of Succession had two important consequences:

- A new royal dynasty ruled Spain: the **Bourbons**, from France.
- The **Treaty of Utrecht** was signed in 1713. It confirmed Philip V as King of Spain. As part of the treaty, Spain lost territories in Europe and Spain, for example Gibraltar and Menorca became English colonies. [1]

Philip V and Ferdinand VI

In 1700, **Philip V** became king. He was the grandson of the French king Louis XIV. [2]

Philip V established an **absolute monarchy**. This meant he had all the powers of State. He made **important reforms**, for example:

- He abolished the laws and institutions of Aragon, Catalonia, Valencia and the Balearic Islands. He kept the institutions of Navarre and the Basque Country.
- He made Spanish the only official language.
- He introduced the **Salic Law** of succession which excluded women from the Spanish throne.

Fernando VI became king after Philip V. He continued the reforms. He also built roads and canals.

Charles III and Charles IV

Charles III and his ministers tried to modernize the country. [3]

They tried to improve agriculture, industry and trade. They reformed education and built libraries and museums such as the Prado Museum.

Under his rule, Menorca became part of Spain again. At the end of 18th century, **Charles IV** became King of Spain. He was an unpopular king who left the government of the country in the hands of his minister **Manuel Godoy**.



[1] At the Battle of Almansa, the Franco-Spanish army conquered most of eastern Spain for the Bourbons.



[2] Philip V.



[3] Charles III.

The Enlightenment

In the 18th century, there was a new cultural movement called the **Enlightenment**. This movement came from France and spread during the Bourbon dynasty. The most famous thinkers were the French philosophers **Montesquieu, Voltaire and Rousseau**.

An important work of the Enlightenment was the **Encyclopaedia**. [4] It represented the thoughts of the Enlightenment.

Francisco de Goya

Francisco de Goya (1746–1828) is one of the most important artists in the world.

He was a painter at the Spanish court. He painted portraits of Charles III and Charles IV. He painted festivals, but also painted scenes depicting the tragedy and suffering of war. [5] [6]



[6] The Third of May 1808 by Francisco de Goya.



[4] Diderot's encyclopaedia.



[5] The Second of May 1808 by Francisco de Goya.

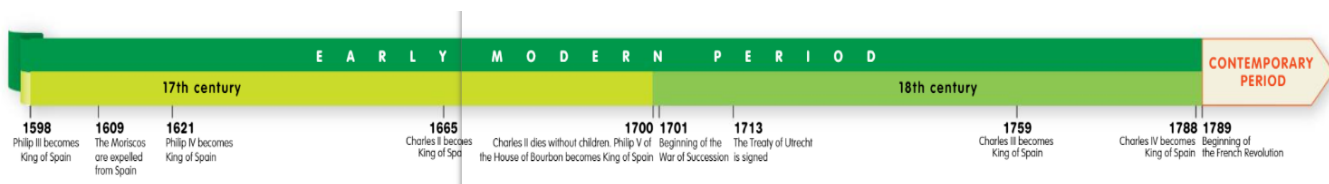
WORK WITH THE PICTURE

Look at the paintings *The Second of May 1808* and *The Third of May 1808*.

- Describe the two scenes. What is happening?
- How do the people feel?
- How is light used in the pictures?

ACTIVITIES

- 1 **WRITING.** In your notebook, write a list of the Spanish kings in the 18th century. Write one fact next to each king.
- 2 What territories did Spain lose after the Treaty of Utrecht?
- 3 What improvements did Charles III make?
- 4 **ICT.** Research the Prado Museum. Write a list of the most famous Spanish works of art in the museum. Which is your favourite?

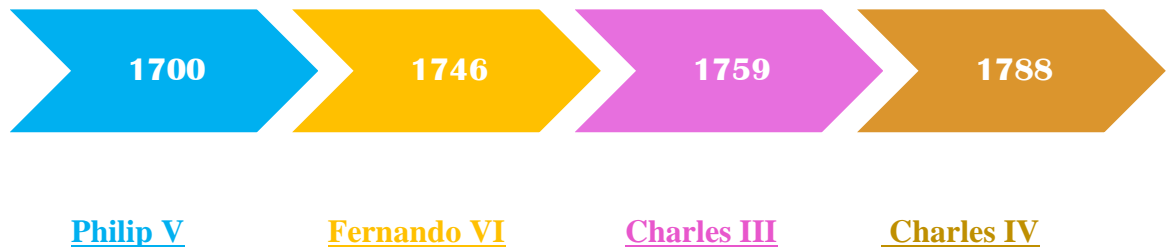


ACTIVITIES

- 1- Complete the information about the Treaty of Utrecht. Then, put the information in the correct order.
 - A- Many European monarchies fought to take over the Spanish Empire. This was called the War of Succession.
 - B- In 1713, they signed the Treaty of Utrecht. It confirmed Philip V as the king of Spain.
However, Spain lost territories in Europe and Spain. Gibraltar and Menorca became British colonies.
 - C- Carlos II did not have any children. He named a French prince as his heir.
 - D- In 1700 Philip V became the first king of the Bourbon dynasty.

- 1º- Charles II did not have any children. He named a French prince as his heir.
- 2º- Many European monarchies fought to take over the Spanish Empire. This was called the War of Succession.
- 3º- In 1700 Philip V became the first king of the Bourbon dynasty.
- 4º- In 1713, they signed the Treaty of Utrecht. It confirmed Philip V as the king of Spain.
However, Spain lost territories in Europe and Spain. Gibraltar and Menorca became British colonies.

- 2- Write a list of the Spanish kings in the 18th century. Then complete the timeline with the kings' names.



- 3- Write numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 to make true sentences (or write the true sentences).

1 Philip V	2 built	3 agriculture, industry, trade and education.
2 Ferdinand VI	4 planned	1 laws and institutions from several communities.
3 Charles III	1 abolished	4 reforms such as the elimination of the Inquisición.
4 Charles IV	3 improved	2 roads and canals.

- 1 Philip V abolished laws and institutions from several communities.
- 2 Ferdinand VI built roads and canals.
- 3 Charles III improved agriculture, industry, trade and education.
- 4 Charles IV planned reforms such as the elimination of the Inquisición.

4- What improvements did Charles III make?

Charles III improved agriculture, industry and trade. He reformed education and built libraries and museums such as the Prado Museum.

5- Complete the text using the words in the box.

Encyclopaedia - France – thinkers – cultural – Voltaire

The 18th century is known for the Enlightenment, a cultural movement that originated in France. The most important work of art about the Enlightenment was the Encyclopaedia. The three most famous thinkers who influenced the movement were Rousseau, Voltaire and Montesquieu.

6- Answer the questions.

a. When was Francisco de Goya born?

He was born in 1746.

b. Who did he paint for?

He painted for the Spanish court.

c. Which kings did he paint portraits of?

He painted portraits of Charles III and Charles IV.

d. What else did he paint?

He also painted festivals and scenes depicting the tragedy and suffering of war.

e. What is the name of each painting?

1. The Third of May.

2. The Second of May.

①



②

