

## GLOSSARY

### UNIT 9 – SPAIN IN THE 17<sup>th</sup> AND 18<sup>th</sup> CENTURIES - 1<sup>st</sup> 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.


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

### 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.

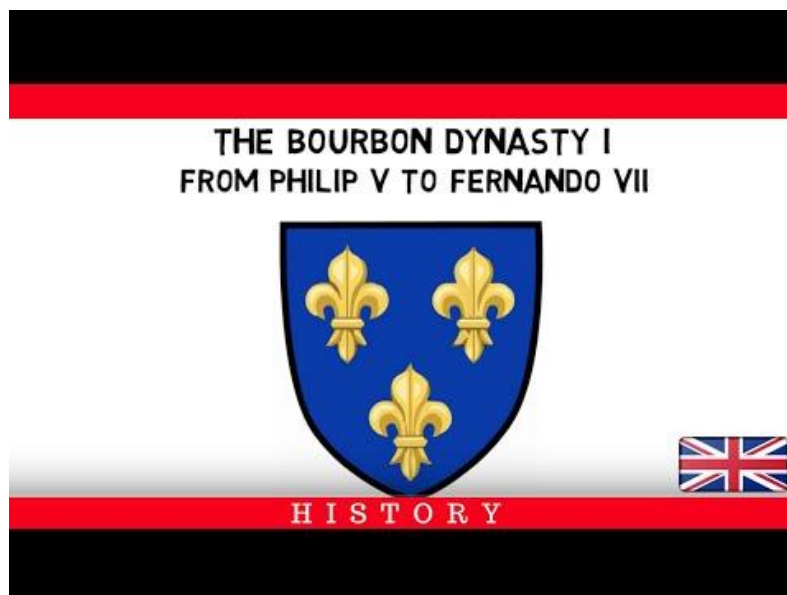
### 1<sup>st</sup> SESSION (Class Book page 98-99)

#### THE SPANISH EMPIRE IN THE 16<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY

#### ➤ THE 18<sup>th</sup> 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.

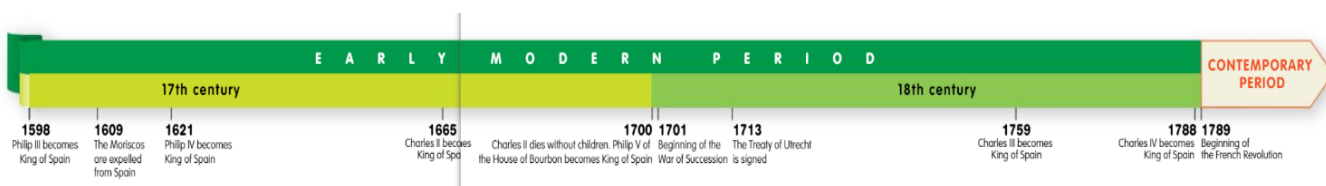
#### WORK WITH THE PICTURE

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 \_\_\_\_\_.
  - B- In 1713, they signed the \_\_\_\_\_. It confirmed \_\_\_\_\_ as the king of Spain. However, Spain lost territories in Europe and Spain. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ became British colonies.
  - C- Carlos II did not have any children. He named a French prince as his heir.
  - D- In 1700 \_\_\_\_\_ became the first king of the \_\_\_\_\_ dynasty.

- 1°-
- 2°-
- 3°-
- 4°-

- 2- Write a list of the Spanish kings in the 18<sup>th</sup> 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	built	agriculture, industry, trade and education.
2 Ferdinand VI	planned	laws and institutions from several communities.
3 Charles III	abolished	reforms such as the elimination of the Inquisición.
4 Charles IV	improved	roads and canals.

- 4- What improvements did Charles III make?
- 5- Complete the text using the words in the box.

Encyclopaedia - France – thinkers – cultural – Voltaire

The 18<sup>th</sup> century is known for the Enlightenment, a \_\_\_\_\_ movement that originated in \_\_\_\_\_. The most important work of art about the Enlightenment was the \_\_\_\_\_. The three most famous \_\_\_\_\_ who influenced the movement were Rousseau, \_\_\_\_\_ and Montesquieu.

**6- Answer the questions.**

- a. When was Francisco de Goya born?
- b. Who did he paint for?
- c. Which kings did he paint portraits of?
- d. What else did he paint?
- e. What is the name of each painting?
  - 1.
  - 2.

①



②

