

## SOLUTIONS - GLOSSARY

(UNIT 6 – CONTEMPORARY HISTORY: SPAIN IN THE 19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY) 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>Abdicate</b>	<b>Abdicar</b>
<b>Abolish</b>	<b>Abolir</b>
<b>Absolutism</b>	<b>Absolutismo</b>
<b>Aristocrat</b>	<b>Aristócrata</b>
<b>Bourgeois</b>	<b>Burgués</b>
<b>Constitution</b>	<b>Constitución</b>
<b>Disorder</b>	<b>Desorden, disturbio</b>
<b>Dictator</b>	<b>Dictador</b>
<b>Enlightenment</b>	<b>Ilustración</b>
<b>Equality</b>	<b>Igualdad</b>
<b>Exile</b>	<b>Exilio</b>
<b>Factory</b>	<b>Fábrica</b>
<b>Factory worker</b>	<b>Obrero</b>
<b>Governess</b>	<b>Institutriz</b>
<b>Heir</b>	<b>Herederero</b>
<b>Impressionism</b>	<b>Impresionismo</b>
<b>Labour union</b>	<b>Sindicato</b>
<b>Liberal</b>	<b>Liberal</b>
<b>Loom</b>	<b>Telar</b>
<b>Monarchy</b>	<b>Monarquía</b>
<b>Occupy</b>	<b>Ocupar</b>
<b>Peasants</b>	<b>Campesino</b>
<b>Rebel</b>	<b>Rebelde</b>
<b>Regency</b>	<b>Regencia</b>
<b>Republic</b>	<b>República</b>
<b>Restoration</b>	<b>Restauración</b>
<b>Revolt</b>	<b>Revuelta</b>
<b>Right</b>	<b>Derecho</b>
<b>Romanticism</b>	<b>Romanticismo</b>
<b>Slum</b>	<b>Suburbio</b>
<b>Steamboat</b>	<b>Barco de vapor</b>
<b>Steam engine</b>	<b>Máquina de vapor</b>
<b>Strike</b>	<b>Huelga</b>
<b>Unstable</b>	<b>Inestable</b>
<b>Wage</b>	<b>Salario</b>
<b>Lower class</b>	<b>Clase baja</b>
<b>Middle class</b>	<b>Clase media</b>
<b>Upper class</b>	<b>Clase alta</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).

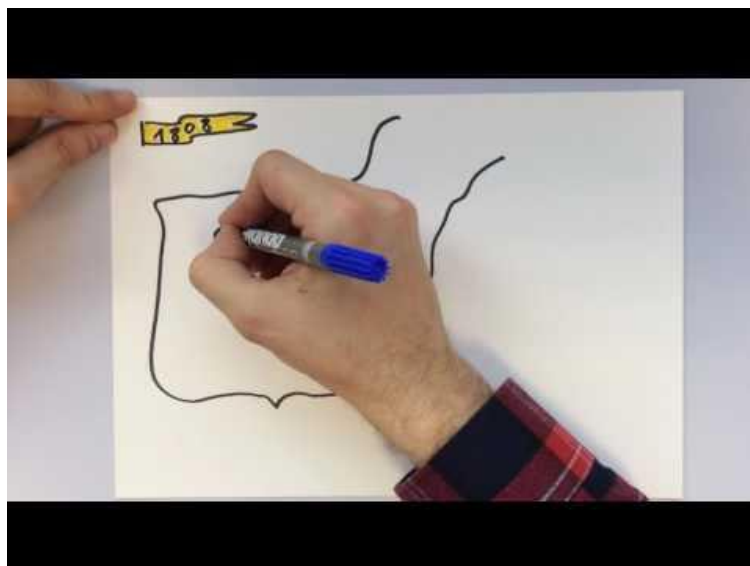
### MUY IMPORTANTE:

- 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.
- Todos los vídeos que acompañan estas tareas son informativos y te ayudarán a entender los distintos acontecimientos históricos.

## 1<sup>st</sup> SESSION (Class Book pages 84, 85)

### INTRODUCTION

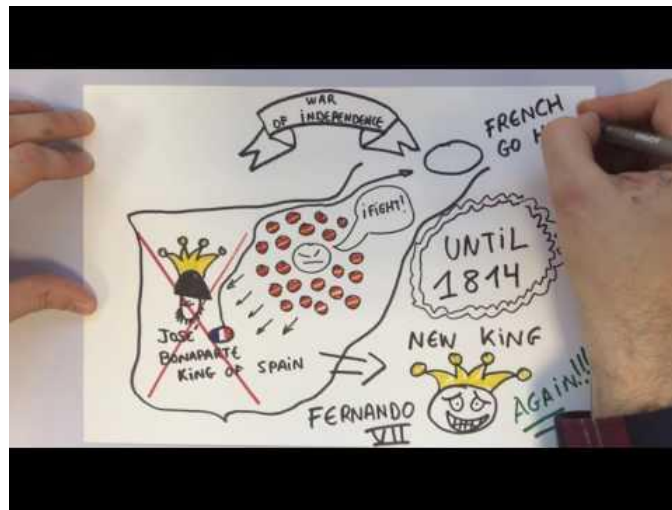
### CONTEMPORARY HISTORY



➤ THE 19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY

VIDEOS

THE WAR OF INDEPENDENCE



THE FIRST SPANISH CONSTITUTION



THE REIGN OF FERDINAND VII



## The 19th century



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

### The War of Independence

In 1807, Napoleon Bonaparte, the Emperor of France, decided to occupy Portugal. The King of Spain, Charles IV, allowed him to go across Spain. On their way, the French troops invaded some Spanish cities. This caused a popular revolt which forced Charles IV to abdicate. His son, Ferdinand VII, became king.

Soon after, Napoleon forced Ferdinand VII to abdicate so he could proclaim his brother, Joseph Bonaparte, the new king.

However, the population of Madrid did not accept him and rebelled against the French. This started the **War of Independence**. 1 This war lasted until 1814, when the French were defeated and Ferdinand VII returned as King of Spain.

During the war, the Spanish Parliament moved to Cádiz. In 1812, its members wrote Spain's first constitution, the **Constitution of Cádiz**. 2 It limited the king's power and established rights for citizens, including the right to vote for men twenty-five years old or older.

### The reign of Ferdinand VII

In 1814, Ferdinand VII returned as King of Spain. 3 He abolished the Constitution of Cádiz and re-established an **absolute monarchy**. This caused political disorder and, as a result, most of the American colonies became independent.



2 The Constitution of Cádiz, also known as La Pepa, was approved in 1812.



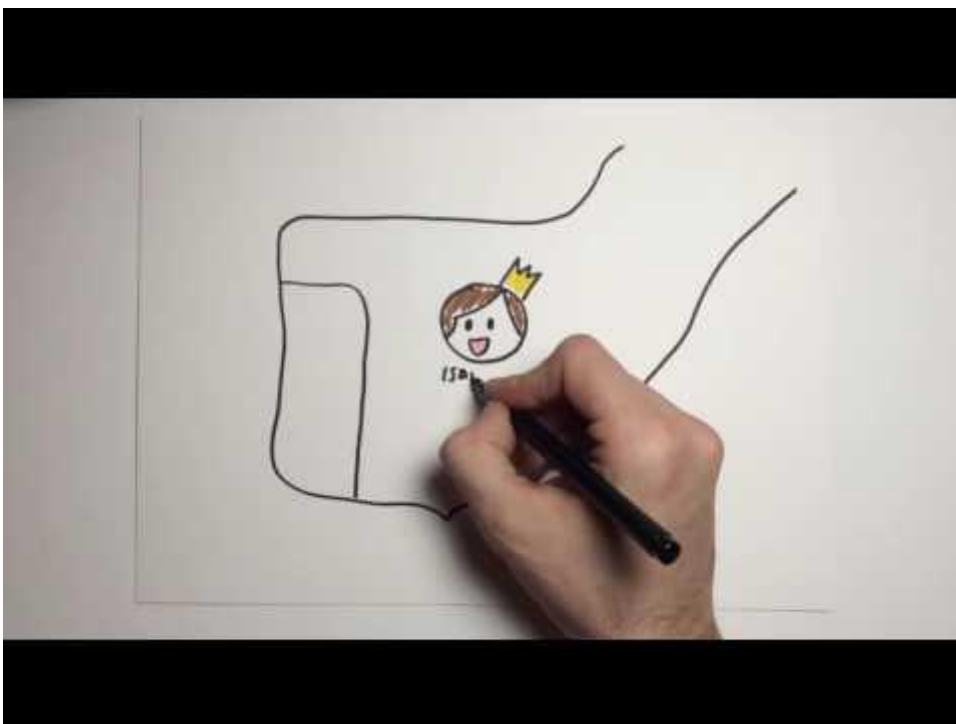
3 In 1814, King Ferdinand VII was reinstated as an absolute monarch.

## ACTIVITIES

- 1- How did the war of Independence start? Number/Copy the sentences in chronological order.
  - a. 4° Napoleon proclaimed his brother Joseph king of Spain.
  - b. 5° Spanish people rebelled against the French on 2<sup>nd</sup> May 1808.
  - c. 1° Napoleon decided to invade Portugal.
  - d. 3° Napoleon forced Ferdinand VII to abdicate.
  - e. 2° Charles IV abdicated and his son Ferdinand VII became king.
  - f. 7° The French were defeated in 1814.
  - g. 6° The Constitution of Cádiz was approved in 1812.
- 2- When did Ferdinand VII return as king of Spain?  
**Ferdinand returned as king of Spain in 1814**
- 3- What did Ferdinand VII do?  
**He abolished the Constitution of Cádiz and re-established an absolute monarchy.**

**2<sup>nd</sup> SESSION (Class Book pages 84, 85)**

**THE REING OF ISABELLA II**



**THE FIRST SPANISH REPUBLIC AND THE REING OF ALFONSO XII (THE SPANISH RESTORATION)**





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



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

### The reign of Isabella II

In Spain, according to the law of succession, only men could reign. However, Ferdinand VII changed this law so his daughter could ascend to the throne. Isabella II became queen when Ferdinand VII died in 1833. 4

During her reign, there was a **constitutional monarchy** that limited her power. However, numerous military conflicts and changes of government led to a revolution, and in 1868, Isabella II went into **exile**.

### The First Spanish Republic

In 1871, Amadeo de Saboya of Italy became king. However, since he was a foreign monarch, he did not have much support, and he abdicated two years later.

In 1873, members of Parliament proclaimed a **republic**, a form of government with no king. This First Spanish Republic also lacked support and failed after about a year.

### The Spanish Restoration

In 1874, the son of Isabella II, Alfonso XII, was crowned King of Spain, and a new historical period, known as the Restoration, began. 5

At the end of the 19th century, Spain lost its last colonies in Cuba, Puerto Rico and the Philippines.

### ACTIVITIES

- 1 **WRITING.** How did Contemporary history begin? Explain.
- 2 When and where was the first constitution of Spain approved? Who signed it?
- 3 Make a timeline of Spanish monarchs in the 19th century. Include the years they ruled and important events.
- 4 **SPEAKING.** Name and explain the different forms of government in the 19th century.

## ACTIVITIES

### 1- Read and circle the correct words.

- a. In 1871/1881, Amadeo de Saboya of Italy became king of Spain.
- b. He abdicated two years/six years later because he did not have much support.
- c. In 1870/1873, members of parliament proclaimed a republic.
- d. The first Spanish Republic lacked support: it failed about one year/three years.
- e. In 1874/1890, the son of Isabella II, Alfonso XIII, was crowned king of Spain.
- f. A new historical period, known as the Restoration, began/ended.
- g. At the end of the 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century, Spain lost its last colonies.

### 2- Match the sentences to the correct monarch.

- a- Most of the American colonies became independent. → Ferdinand VII
- b- Spain lost its last colonies. → Isabella II
- c- The Constitution of Cádiz was abolished. → Alfonso XII
- d- There was a constitutional monarchy. → Alfonso XII
- e- The Restoration period began. → Alfonso XII
- f- This monarch went into exile. → Isabella II

3- Write the words next to the right definition.

Absolute monarchy – Constitutional monarchy – Exile – Republic – Colonies

- a. **Constitutional monarchy.** A monarchy in which the constitution or laws limit the ruler's power.
- b. **Exile.** Send away or keep away from your country.
- c. **Republic.** A form of government with no king or queen.
- d. **Colonies.** Countries controlled by a more powerful country.
- e. **Absolute monarchy.** A monarchy that is not limited by laws or a constitution.

4- Make a timeline of Spanish monarchs in the 19<sup>th</sup> century. Include the years they ruled and important events.

