

SOLUTIONS - GLOSSARY

(UNIT 6 – CONTEMPORARY HISTORY: SPAIN IN THE 19th CENTURY) 2nd 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.


Abdicate	Abdicar
Abolish	Abolir
Absolutism	Absolutismo
Aristocrat	Aristócrata
Bourgeois	Burgués
Constitution	Constitución
Disorder	Desorden, disturbio
Dictator	Dictador
Enlightenment	Ilustración
Equality	Igualdad
Exile	Exilio
Factory	Fábrica
Factory worker	Obrero
Governess	Institutriz
Heir	Heredero
Impressionism	Impresionismo
Labour union	Sindicato
Liberal	Liberal
Loom	Telar
Monarchy	Monarquía
Occupy	Ocupar
Peasants	Campesino
Rebel	Rebelde
Regency	Regencia
Republic	República
Restoration	Restauración
Revolt	Revuelta
Right	Derecho
Romanticism	Romanticismo
Slum	Suburbio
Steamboat	Barco de vapor
Steam engine	Máquina de vapor
Strike	Huelga
Unstable	Inestable
Wage	Salario
Lower class	Clase baja
Middle class	Clase media
Upper class	Clase alta

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:

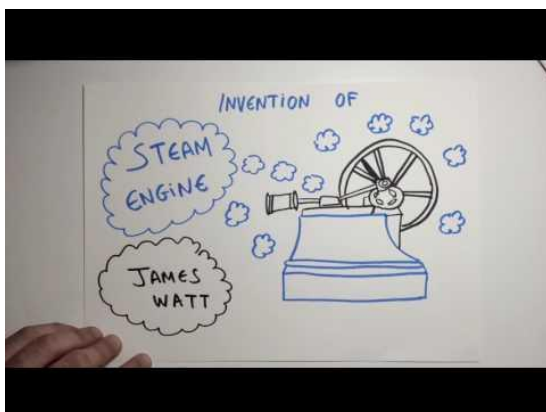
- Recuerda que no es necesario imprimir las fichas
- Copia el título de la unidad en el cuaderno (respeta los márgenes).
- Copia los enunciados de los ejercicios con bolígrafo y escribe las respuestas con lápiz o con boli borrable para poder corregir.
- Cuida la ortografía y la presentación.
- Todos los vídeos que acompañan estas tareas son informativos y te ayudarán a entender los distintos acontecimientos históricos.

1st SESSION (Class Book pages 86-87)

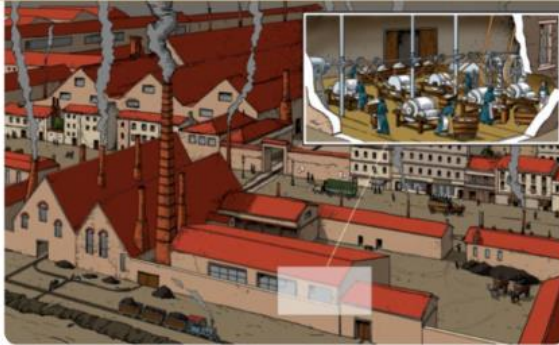
➤ LIFE IN THE 19th CENTURY

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION SOCIETY

VIDEOS



Life in the 19th century



1 In the 19th century, factories were built in cities.

The Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution originated in the United Kingdom at the end of the 18th century, and then it extended to other countries. In Spain, the Industrial Revolution took place in the 19th century. **Factories** were built mainly in Catalonia and the Basque Country.

Small craftsmen's workshops were replaced by factories with machines operated by workers. The **steam engine** was invented and a new energy source, coal, was used. Thanks to the steam engine, **trains and steamboats** were developed, and new machines allowed the **textile and metal industries** to advance dramatically. 2

As a consequence of the Industrial Revolution, many important economic and social changes took place. A society that was based on agriculture transformed into a society based on industrial activities.

WORK WITH THE PICTURE

- Is the factory located in the city or the countryside?
- How can you tell it is a factory?
- What type of industry is shown?
- What means of transport can you see?
- Who lived in this part of the city?

LEARN MORE

The railway

In 1814, George Stephenson, an English engineer, built the first steam locomotive. It was used to transport goods.

In 1830, the first passenger railway service in England was opened.

The first railway line in Spain, between Barcelona and Mataró, opened in 1848.



Society

Society in the 19th century was divided into three **social classes**, based on wealth. 5

- The **upper class** consisted of the wealthiest people: the aristocrats and the bourgeois.
 - The **aristocrats** were nobles who owned large areas of land.
 - The **bourgeois** were factory owners, prosperous merchants and bankers.
- The **middle class** consisted of small merchants and entrepreneurs, small landowners, and professionals such as doctors, lawyers and engineers.
- The **lower class** consisted of poorer people, such as peasants and factory workers.
 - The **peasants** worked on the land of the large landowners.
 - The **factory workers** worked in exchange for wages. Their living conditions were very hard. They worked more than twelve hours a day for very low wages. They lived in undeveloped neighbourhoods with no electricity or running water. In addition, many children worked in factories for wages even lower than those paid to adults. In order to protect their interests, workers formed groups known as **labour unions**.



2 In the 19th century, society was organized into three social classes. A. Upper class. B. Middle class. C. Lower class.

ACTIVITIES

- 1 **Make an index card about the Industrial Revolution, including date and place of origin, main inventions and industries developed.**
- 2 **WRITING.** Compare society in the 19th century with society in the feudal system. How were they alike? How were they different?
- 3 **VALUES EDUCATION.** Explain what your life would be like if you had to work. Why do you think it is important for children to go to school?

ACTIVITIES

1. Read the sentences about the Industrial Revolution. Tick (✓) the true sentences and cross (✗) the false ones.
 - a- The Industrial Revolution started in France at the end of the 18th century ✗
 - b- In Spain, it took place in the 19th century. ✓
 - c- The steam engine was invented and a new source, wood, was used. ✗
 - d- As a consequence of the Industrial Revolution, many important economic and social changes took place. ✓
 - Correct the false sentences.
 - The Industrial Revolution started in **Great Britain** at the end of the 18th century
 - The steam engine was invented and a new source, **coal**, was used.

2. What changes did the Industrial Revolution cause? Use the words to complete the text.

Factories – Great Britain – steamboats – steam engine – textile – metal - coal

The Industrial Revolution originated in Great Britain at the end of the 18th century. In Spain, it took place in the 19th century. Factories were built, the steam engine was invented, and a new energy source, coal, was used. Trains and steamboats were developed, and new machines made it possible for textile and metal industries to advance.

3. Label the pictures and complete the sentences. Write upper, middle or lower.



Upper class



Middle class



Lower class

- Small merchants, small landowners and professionals such as doctors and engineers made up the middle class.
- Aristocrats and wealthy bourgeois such as factory owners, merchants and bankers made up the upper class.
- Poorer people, such as peasants and factory workers made up the lower class.

4. Complete this table about society in the 19th century.

SOCIETY IN THE 19 th CENTURY		
Social classes	Members	Characteristics
1. Upper class	1 –Aristocrats –Bourgeois	1-Wealthiest people
2. Middle class	2 – Small merchants, small landowners, professionals.	2-People with a good economic position.
3. Lower class	3 –Peasants –Factory workers	3-Poorer people

2nd SESSION (Class Book pages 88-89)

➤ ART AND CULTURE IN THE 19th CENTURY

ARCHITECTURE
SCULPTURE
PAINTING
LITERATURE

(VIDEO)



(VÍDEO EN ESPAÑOL PARA QUE ENTENDAS MEJOR LA EXPLICACIÓN DEL LIBRO)

(Class Book pages 88-89)

Art and culture in the 19th century

6



1 Gate of Toledo in Madrid.



2 Railway station in Almería.



3 The family of Charles IV by Francisco de Goya.



4 Women walking on the beach by Joaquín Sorolla.



WORK WITH THE PICTURE

- Which of these buildings reminds you of a building in ancient Rome? Why?
- Which buildings used materials like iron and glass?
- Which building has many curved elements?



Architecture

At the beginning of the 19th century, **neoclassical** architecture developed. Buildings were constructed in a style similar to that of Greek and Roman architecture, such as the Gate of Toledo in Madrid. 1

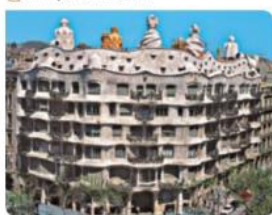
During this century, iron bridges were built and new types of buildings were created, such as railway stations made of iron and glass. 2

At the end of the century, a new architectural style, known as **Modernism**, was born. Modernist buildings show curved and wavy shapes that simulate forms in nature.

In Spain, the best-known modernist architect was Antoni Gaudí, creator of the Casa Milà in Barcelona. 3

Sculpture

The transformation of cities influenced sculpture. During this century, squares, gardens and avenues were decorated with beautiful sculptures made mainly of stone. 4



3 Casa Milà in Barcelona.



4 The Fallen Angel, by Ricardo Bellver, a famous Spanish sculptor.



Painting

At the beginning of the 19th century, Francisco de Goya was painter at the Spanish Court and painted portraits of Charles IV and Ferdinand VII. However, he also painted popular scenes such as festivals and wine harvests. Goya is considered one of the greatest artists in history. 5

At the end of the 19th century, **Impressionism** was born. This art movement introduced innovative painting techniques. Impressionist painters put more emphasis on colour than drawing, as well as on the effect of light in landscapes. The most important Spanish impressionist painter was Joaquín Sorolla. 6

Literature

During the 19th century, there were great writers in Spain, such as the playwright José Zorrilla; the poets Rosalía de Castro and Gustavo Adolfo Bécquer; and the novelists Benito Pérez Galdós and Leopoldo Alas 'Clarín'.

At the end of the century, when Spain lost its last colonies, a group of writers known as the **Generation of '98** wrote pessimistically about the social and political situation of Spain. This group included writers such as Pío Baroja, Miguel de Unamuno, Antonio Machado and Ramón María del Valle-Inclán.

LEARN MORE

Photography and film

Photographic cameras were invented in the 19th century. Up until then, images could only be drawn.

At the end of the 19th century, the Lumière brothers invented the cinematograph, which allowed them to project moving images. This was the beginning of film.



ACTIVITIES

- Name three artists from the 19th century and write a sentence about their work.
- ICT. Research a Spanish work of art from the 19th century and make an index card, including name, artist, description and a picture.
- What was the Generation of '98? Name three writers who belonged to this group.

ACTIVITIES

5. What architectural styles were developed at the beginning and at the end of the 19th century?

At the beginning of the 19th century, Neoclassical architecture developed.

At the end of the 19th century, a new architectural style, known as Modernism, was born.

6. How were Neoclassical buildings constructed?

Neoclassical buildings were constructed in a style similar to that of Greek and Roman architecture.

They built iron bridges and new types of buildings such as railway stations made of iron and glass.

7. How were Modernist buildings constructed?

Modernist buildings showed curved and wavy shapes that simulate forms in nature.

8. Who is the best-known modernist architect?

The best-known modernist architect was Antonio Gaudí.

9. How did they decorate the cities during this century?

During this century, squares, gardens and avenues were decorated with beautiful sculptures made mainly of stone.

10. Who was Francisco de Goya and what did he do?

Francisco de Goya was a painter. He was painter at the Spanish Court and painted portraits of Charles IV or Ferdinand VII. He also painted popular scenes such as festivals and wine harvest.

11. What was Impressionism?

Impressionism was an art movement that introduced innovative painting techniques. Impressionist painters put more emphasis on colour than drawing, as well as on the effect of light in landscapes.

The most important Spanish impressionist painter was Joaquín Sorolla.

12. Name some important writers in Spain during the 19th century. (Romanticism and Realism)

- Romantic writers:

- José Zorrilla (playwright)

- Gustavo Adolfo Bécquer and Rosalía de Castro (poets).

- Realist writers:

- Benito Pérez Galdós.

- Leopoldo Alas 'Clarín'.

13. What was the Generation of '98?

The Generation of '98 was a group of writers that wrote pessimistically about the social and political situation of Spain at the end of the 19th century. Some important writers were: Pío Baroja, Miguel de Unamuno, Antonio Machado and Ramón María del Valle-Inclán.