

UNIT 4. 19TH CENTURY SPAIN



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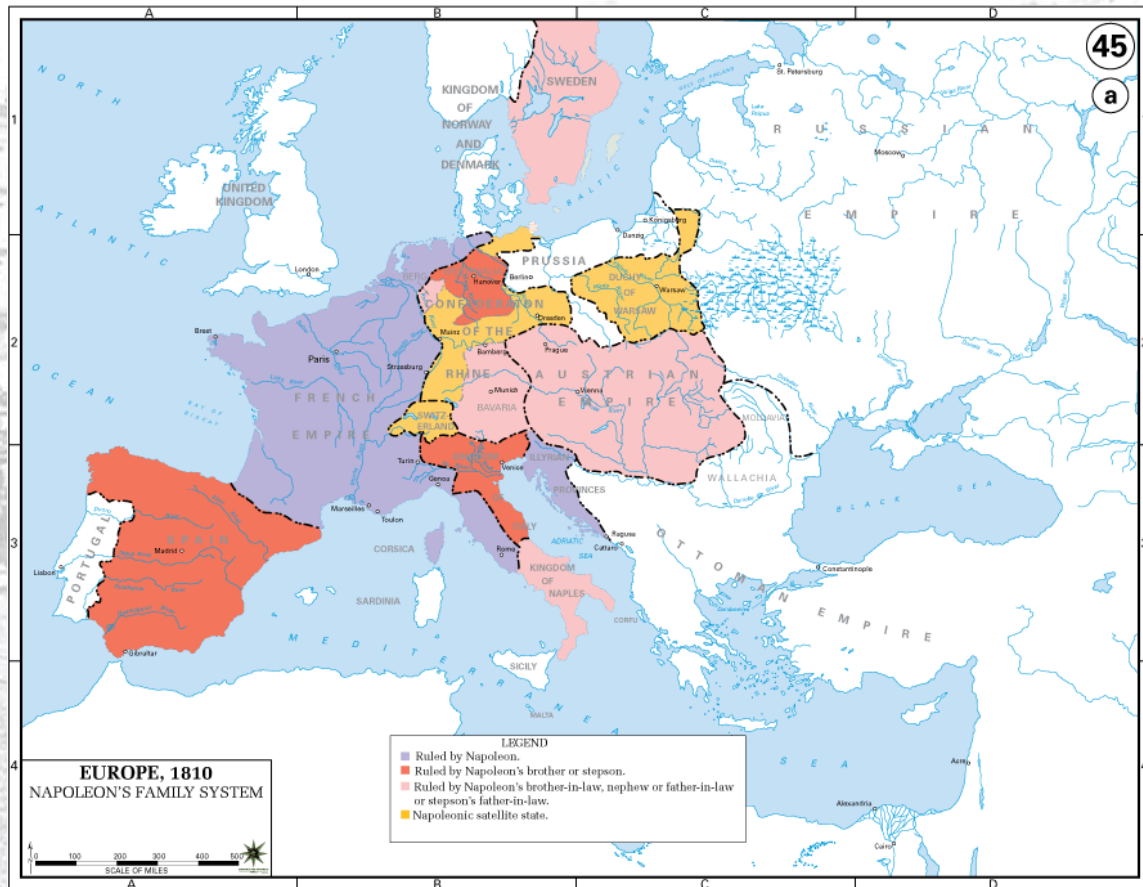
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4.1 War and liberal revolution (1808-1814)



4.1 War and liberal revolution (1808-1814)

Manuel Godoy, Charles IV prime minister, signed the Treaty of Fontainebleau (1807) with Napoleon to allow French troops to pass through Spain to invade Portugal.



4.1 War and liberal revolution (1808-1814)

But the purpose of Napoleon was to keep his army in Spain. This fact was used by Ferdinand, eldest son of Charles IV, to organize the Mutiny of Aranjuez (1808). As a result Godoy resigned and Charles IV abdicated in favour of his son.

Napoleon persuaded Charles IV and Ferdinand VII to travel to France and convinced them to abdicate in favour of Joseph Bonaparte. Joseph I proclaimed the Statute of Bayonne that tried to introduce in Spain part of the liberal program to abolish the Ancien Régime.

Joseph I had the support of the afrancesados, Spanish liberals who wanted for Spain the revolutionary measures applied by Napoleon in France.







4.1 War and liberal revolution (1808-1814)

The French occupation provoked a popular revolt in Madrid on May 2nd 1808 that quickly spread all over the country. This uprising started the **War of Independence**. The war had three phases:

1. Popular resistance (1808): guerrilla war began and the Spanish army stopped the French at the Battle of Bailén.
2. French offensive (1808-1812): Napoleon headed his army and succeeded to control the whole country except for the city of Cádiz.
3. Anglo-Spanish victories (1812-1814): Napoleon took many troops to invade Russia and the British attacked from Portugal in support of the Spanish. After the Battle of Los Arapiles (1812) French army started to withdraw. In 1813 the Treaty of Valençay returned the crown to Ferdinand VII.



4.1 War and liberal revolution (1808-1814)

THE CADIZ CORTES AND THE 1812 CONSTITUTION

The abdications of Bayonne left in power a foreign king. Those patriots who did not recognize Joseph I created local *Juntas* that had a double purpose:

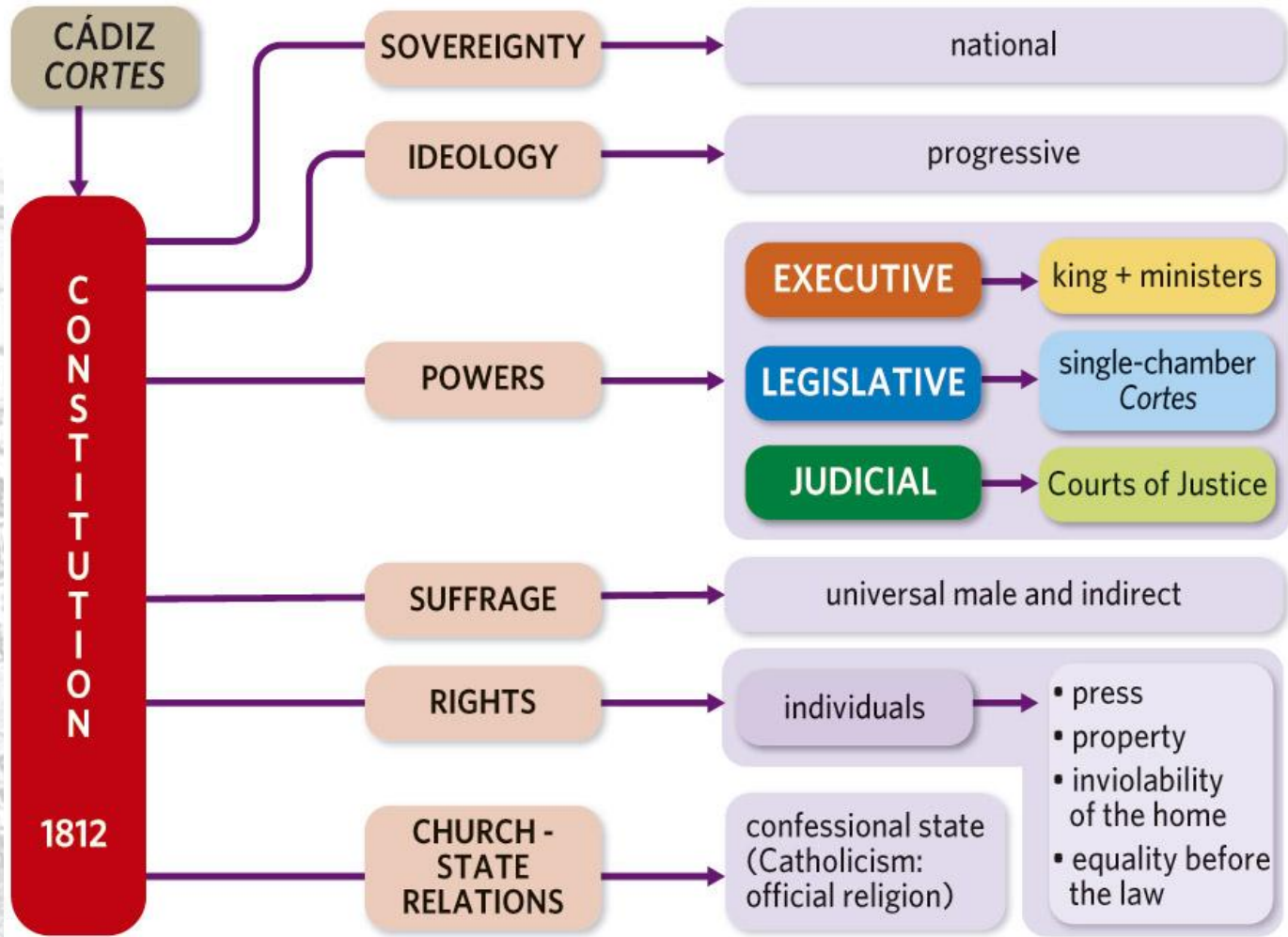
- a) *Repel the French invasion.*
- b) *Create a legitimate government.*

In 1810 the Central Supreme Junta, that coordinated the local ones, convened Cortes in Cádiz. These Cortes approved a series of reforms to abolish the Ancien Régime and create a liberal state in Spain.

Apart from it Cadiz Cortes passed the first constitution of Spain in 1812: The Constitution of Cadiz.

4.1 War and liberal revolution (1808-1814)

THE CONSTITUTION OF CÁDIZ



4.2 The reign of Ferdinand VII (1814-1833)

The Treaty of Valençay (1813) gave the crown back to Ferdinand VII. He returned to Spain in 1814 with the aim to re-establish absolutism. However, the spread of liberal ideas during the War made it difficult.

The kingdom of Ferdinand VII is divided into three periods:

1. Six years of absolutism (1814-1820)
2. The Liberal Triennium (1820-1823)
3. The Ominous Decade (1823-1833)



4.2 The reign of Ferdinand VII (1814-1833)

1. Six years of absolutism (1814-1820): encouraged by the absolutists who had signed the *Manifiesto de los Persas* Ferdinand VII made the Constitution of 1812 not valid and suspended the reforms of approved by the Cádiz Cortes.

Liberals were persecuted and condemned but some of them organised *pronunciamientos*, trying to reinstate the Constitution. Most of them were not successful and their leaders sent to exile or executed.





4.2 The reign of Ferdinand VII (1814-1833)

2. The Liberal Triennium (1820-1823)

Colonel Rafael de Riego led a successful *pronunciamiento* and the king was forced to reinstate the Constitution of 1812. The National Militia was made up by volunteers with the goal of defending the constitution.

Ferdinand VII called for help to the Holy Alliance (coalition of absolutist powers in Europe created to fight liberals) who sent the **Hundred Thousand Sons of Saint Louis** to invade Spain and restore the absolutism.



4.2 The reign of Ferdinand VII (1814-1833)

3. **The Ominous Decade (1823-1833):** In 1823 Spain returned to absolutism but had to face a big financial crisis: the war and instability led to bankrupt and the independence of American colonies caused a loss of incomes.

A fiscal reform was proposed to the king but that would make the privileged pay. Ferdinand VII feared that with that measure he would lose his main support.

A major crisis broke up in 1830 when Ferdinand VII's daughter Isabella was born. According to the **Salic Law** a woman could not reign so the king issued the **Pragmatic Sanction** to repeal the Salic Law. The most absolutists opposed it and supported the king's brother Carlos María Isidro to whom they considered the legitimate heir.

4.3 The Carlist War and the building of the liberal state under Isabella II (1833-1868)

On the death of Ferdinand in 1833, the absolutists did not want to recognize his three-year-old daughter Isabella as the queen so they supported the prince Carlos María Isidro in his uprising against the new regent María Cristina.

The first carlist war lasted for seven years (1833-1840). The blocs that fought were:

	Isabelinos/Cristinos	Carlists
Ideas	Formed a liberal government and made reforms to build a constitutional monarchy.	Defended the ideas of the Ancien Régime. <i>“God, country, king and fueros”</i>
Social support	Part of nobility, army, bourgeoisie and urban population.	Part of nobility, church and peasants.
Main areas of influence	Cities	Basque Country, Navarre and the old Crown of Aragon.

4.3 The Carlist War and the building of the liberal state under Isabella II (1833-1868)

The reign of Isabella II is divided into five different periods:

- **The regency of Maria Christina (1833-1840):** characterized by the Carlist War , the progressive constitution of 1837 and the confiscation of Mendizábal.
- **The regency of General Espartero (1840-1843):** his authoritarian ideas and the introduction of free trade created strong opposition so Isabella II was proclaimed queen with 13.
- **The moderate decade (1843-1854):** General Narváez, leader of the moderate party, became the queen´s most trusted person. A constitution was drafted in 1845 restricting suffrage and civil liberties.
- **The progressive biennium (1854-1856):** a pronunciamiento brought back the progressive in power. Economic reforms such as the Confiscation of Madoz and the General Railway Law were made.
- **Decline of the system (1856-1868):** the centralist Liberal Union led by O´Donell occupied the government. Big opposition to the system emerged (democrats and republicans) which combined with an economic crisis led to “La Gloriosa” that made Isabella II flee to France in 1868.

4.3 The Carlist War and the building of the liberal state under Isabella II (1833-1868)

ANSWER THE QUESTIONS

- Where did the carlists have their main support? Why?
- Complete the chart of exercise 5 page 89.

4.4 Six years of democracy(1868-1874): sexenio democrático/ revolucionario

Some unionists (Serrano, Topete) joined the progressives (Prim) and democrats to force Isabella II and her heir Alfonso into exile (Pact of Ostende, Gloriosa Revolution of 1868).

A **provisional government** was established to draft a new constitution based on **democratic principles**:

Constitution 1869: national sovereignty, universal male suffrage, individual rights, less privileges to the Church... Also established a parliamentary monarchy, a new King had to be chosen.



4.4 Six years of democracy(1868-1874): sexenio democrático/ revolucionario

The monarchy of Amadeo I (1870-73)

Amadeo of Savoy, from the liberal dynasty that had unified Italy, was chosen for the Spanish throne.

His main supporter, general Prim, was murdered a few days before his arrival. He was supported by progressives, unionists and democrats, but strongly refused by moderates and some representatives of the Church, that were loyal to the Bourbons.

He worked to improve economy and democracy, but some problems (carlism, war in Cuba, strong opponents...) made him abdicate and flee.



4.4 Six years of democracy(1868-1874): sexenio democrático/ revolucionario

The First Republic

Cortes with a monarchist majority proclaimed the Spanish Republic after Amadeo I abdication in February 1873.

Unitary and federal republican discussed the new State model. Federalists won the new elections.

The republic had 4 presidents in less than one year (Figueras, Pi i Margall, Salmerón, Castelar).

Divisions between federal and unitary, war at Cuba and the Carlist war, the Independence of the canton of Cartagena, etc., made the republic instable.

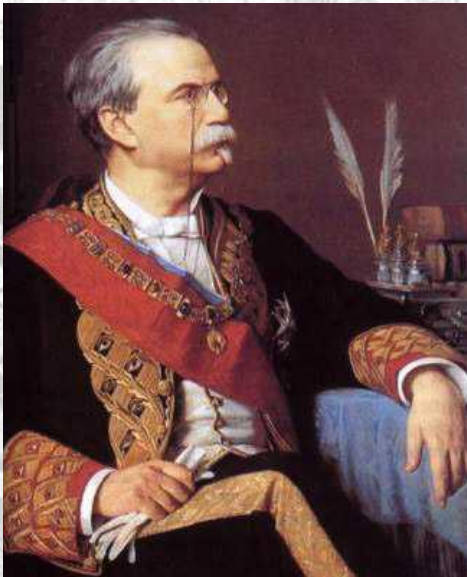
General Pavia led a coup and the republic finished.



4.5 The Bourbon restoration (1874-1902)

In December 1874 General Martínez Campos proclaimed Alfonso XII (Isabella II's son) as king of Spain.

The restoration system was designed by the old moderate Antonio Cánovas del Castillo.



4.5 The Bourbon restoration (1874-1902)

The Canovist system had four main pillars:

- The king
- The Constitution of 1876: that recognized shared sovereignty between Cortes and the king, gave big powers to the monarch and declared a confessional state. However, it was flexible enough to allow both conservative and liberals to rule.
- Bipartisanship: two parties were created to share power: conservative (led by Cánovas) and liberal (Sagasta).

These two parties established the peaceful alternation (*turno pacífico*) marginalising the rest of the parties (Carlists, democrats, republicans and socialist).

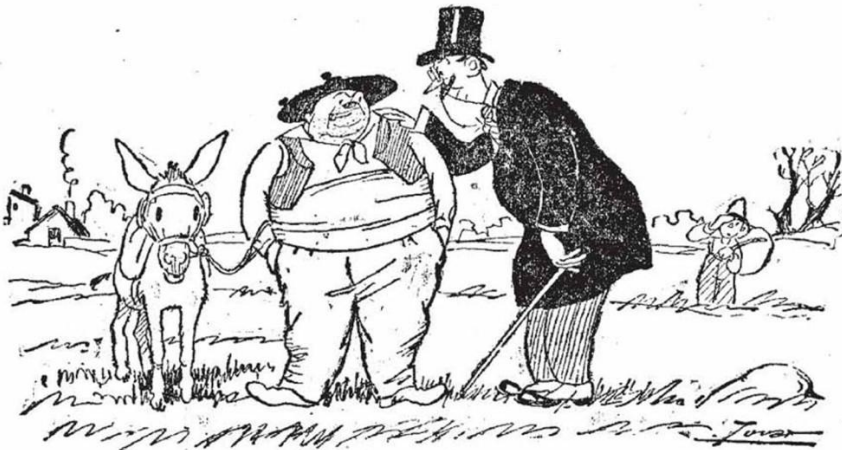
The alternation was guaranteed through the *caciquismo* and the electoral fraud where elections were manipulated to get the expected result.

- Cortes: bicameral.



—¿Salgo?
—No hombre, no! Aún no, hasta el día 10.

“PARDILLO,, RAZONABLE



— Si me da usted su voto y el de sus amigos, yo le ofrezco el oro y el moro.
— Yo con el oro tengo bastante.

TRAMPAS ELECTORALES



—Habéis votado ya a los candidatos que os recomendé?
—Sí, padre; cuatro veces.



—¿Cómo puede ser que en este colegio sólo han entrado dieciocho votantes y en el escrutinio salen ciento setenta y tres votos?
—Dispense usted, pero yo no soy de este distrito.

4.5 The Bourbon restoration (1874-1902)

As a response to the new centralised state, nationalist movements appeared in several regions:

- **Catalonia:** the party *Lliga Regionalista* demanded autonomy.
- **Basque Country:** *Partido Nacionalista Vasco* appeared as a response to the abolition of fueros.
- **Galicia:** Rexurdimento was a cultural movement.

4.5 The Bourbon restoration (1874-1902)

The crisis of 1898:

In 1895, the nationalist movement in **Cuba** started to demand independence. It had the support of the U.S. who wanted free trade with the island without taxes.

In 1898 battleship Maine was sunk in Havana and the U.S. declared the **war** on Spain. In a few months Spain was defeated. The **Treaty of Paris** was signed and Spain lost its last three colonies (Cuba, Philippines and Puerto Rico).

The crisis of 1898 created big feelings of frustration and pessimism in Spain. Regenerationist movements appeared to call for the end corruption and caciquismo. **Generación del 98** is a reflection of that.

4.6 Economic changes in 19th century Spain

As many other countries Spain began its industrialization in the 19th century. However, the country had some **factors** that made this process limited:

- Most of the land remained in the hands of **large landowners** (absentee) who did not invest. The result was a traditional agriculture.
- There was **not a connected market**. The lack of buyers and the bad transport network made trade difficult. Trying to solve that problem the **General Railway Law** was passed in 1855.
- The **lack of capital** of the state made that the financing of the industry was left to private investors.
- **Lack of raw materials and energy sources.**

4.6 Economic changes in 19th century Spain



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In order to abolish the Ancien Régime the liberal governments after the 1830s privatised the property of the land owned by the Church or the municipalities.

The **confiscations** of Mendizábal (1836) and Madoz (1855) did not change the structure of the ownership since only landowners and the bourgeoisie bought most of the expropriated land.

4.6 Economic changes in 19th century Spain

Industrialisation only affected to some specific areas of Spain, that specialized in different sectors:

- **Cotton** textile industry in Catalonia: thanks to the importation of coal in the port of Barcelona or near rivers Ter and Llobregat where hydraulic power was used.
- **Iron** and **steel** industries in Malaga (thanks to its iron mineral resources), Asturias (a coal mining region) and the Basque Country (whose iron mineral was exchanged by British coal).



ISLAS CANARIAS

a Inglaterra

-  Industrias siderometalúrgica.
-  Industrias textiles.
-  Red de ferrocarriles hacia 1875.
-  Centros financieros 1864.
-  Zonas mineras
-  Ciudades con más de 100.000 hab. en 1875
-  Plomo
-  Cobre
-  Mercurio
-  Cinc
-  Hierro

4.7 Social changes in 19th century Spain

In the 19th century Spanish society became a class society although changes were limited.

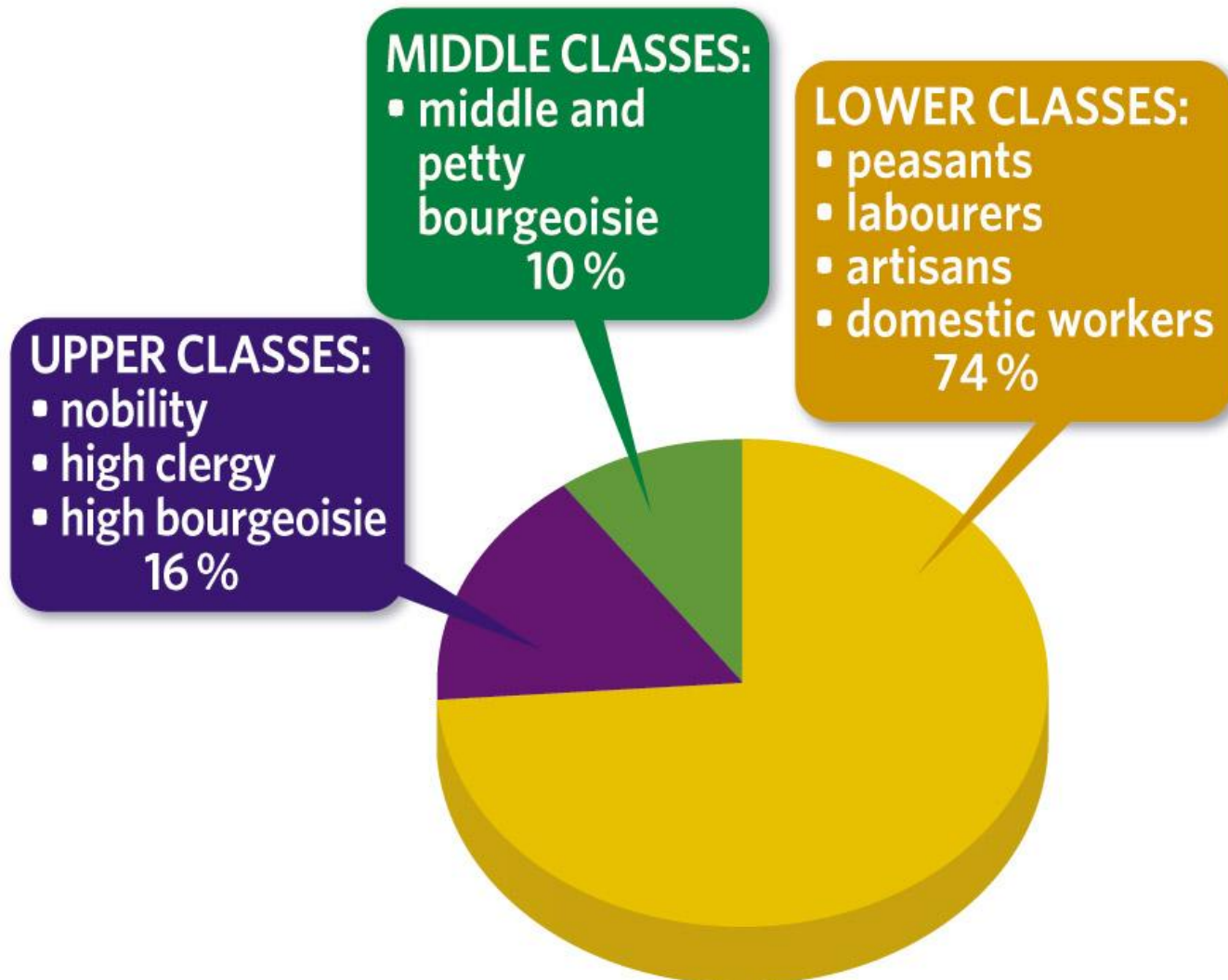
- **Nobility** lost its privileges but maintained the land ownership especially in the south.
- **Bourgeoisie** was less numerous and powerful than in other European countries. However, it was a heterogeneous group.

4.7 Social changes in 19th century Spain

The lower classes were composed by:

- **Peasants** (70 % of Spanish population): whose situation varied from the small owners in the North to the day labourers in the South.
- **Industrial proletariat**: in the industrial areas of Catalonia, Basque Country, Asturias and Andalucia.

4.7 Social changes in 19th century Spain



4.7 Social changes in 19th century Spain

The working class movement in Spain

Both peasants and industrial workers' conditions of life were very **hard**.

In the countryside peasants demanded a fairer **distribution** of land especially in Andalucía.

Industrial workers protested against their terrible conditions since 1821 and in 1855 the first general **strike** took place.

4.7 Social changes in 19th century Spain

The International Workingmen's Association started to spread its ideas in the 1870s:

- **Marxism:** was introduced by Paul Lafargue and succeeded in Madrid, Asturias and the Basque Country. In 1879 the socialist party (PSOE) was created and IN 1888 the trade union UGT was founded.

Under Pablo Iglesias' leadership they defended the workers' interests and the social revolution.

- **Anarchism:** was spread by Fanelli and became important in Catalonia and Andalucía. They defended strikes and direct action sometimes using violence. They formed local organizations and in 1910 CNT was created.

