CONTEMPORARY AGES 19TH CENTURY

Watch the following video:

Parliamentary monarchy

1868 Exile to France

1814 he returned to Spain.
Absolutism: no rights or liberties for citizens.
Cadiz constitution abolished.
New law of succession: Pragmática Sanción.
Independence of colonies.

1807 French invasion (Napoleón).

1808 - Aranjuez riot (Motín de Aranjuez).

1808 – Abdication of Carlos IV he left for France.

Restoration: The king came back from France.

A new Constitution was written.
Spain lost his las colonies in America: Cuba and the Philippines

Independence war (1808 - 1814)

1812 Cadiz constitution.

It only lasted for one year

There were four presidents.

In a republic the head of state is elected by the citizens

He didn't have much support so he decided to abdicate.

TIMELINE – 19TH CENTURY

1º LOCATE THE EVENTS IN THE CORRECT ORDER

1791-1808	Carlos IV 	
1808-1814	José I Bonaparte 	
1814-1833	Fernando VII 	
1833-	Isabel II 	
1871	Amadeo de Saboya 	

1873		
1874-1902		

Order the following events

IN 1814 Fernando VII came back to Spain, he did not like the Spanish constitution, so he abolished it.
In 1871 Amadeo de Saboya became King he didn´t have much support and he abdicated two years later.

In this period Spain lost his las colonies in America: Cuba and the Philippines.

In this period most of the Spanish colonies became independent.

This process is called the **Restoration**, He will be king until 1902.

During Isabel II reign there was a constitutional monarchy that limited her power.

In that period, only men could reign in Spain and Fernando VII only had one daughter Isabel.

He re-established the absolute monarchy and recovered the whole power again.

it didn't have much support so everything finished in 1874 when Alphonso XII returned to Spain.

There were many conflicts and, in the end, there was a revolution so that in 1868 she went to exile to France with his son Alfonso XII.

He decided to change the law so that his daughter would be the next queen. This law was called the "Pragmática Sanción".

Then the 1st republic was proclaimed, and the Spanish flag changed again. In one year of republic there were 4 presidents.