

# CONTEMPORARY AGES 19<sup>TH</sup> 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	<p>Carlos IV</p> 	
1808-1814	<p>José I Bonaparte</p> 	
1814-1833	<p>Fernando VII</p> 	
1833-1868	<p>Isabel II</p> 	
1871	<p>Amadeo de Saboya</p> 	

1873	 <p>A political cartoon titled '1ª republic' (1st Republic). It depicts a winged figure of Liberty in a red dress, holding a scale of justice and a banner that says 'LEY' (Law). She stands on a pedestal with a broken crown and a sword. In the background, there are ships and a cityscape. The date '1873' is visible at the bottom.</p>	
1874-1902	 <p>A portrait of Alfonso XIII, King of Spain, wearing a dark military uniform with a sash and medals. The name 'Alfonso XIII' is written at the bottom.</p>	

### 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 1<sup>st</sup> republic was proclaimed, and the Spanish flag changed again. In one year of republic there were 4 presidents.