

## **THE CRISIS OF THE ANCIEN RÉGIME IN SPAIN (1788-1813)**

### **1. Choose the right answers:**

- Monarch of Spain between 1788 and March 1808
- Enlightened ministers who worked for Charles IV at the beginning of his reign
- Corps guard who became prime minister in 1792 due to his friendship with the monarchs
- War between Spain and the French Republic
- Peace treaty signed in 1795 between France and Spain
- Reasons why Spain's foreign policy subordinated to France's interests
- Naval battle in which the Hispano-French Armada was defeated by the British in 1805
- Treaty signed by Spain and France in 1807 that allowed the French troops to cross Spain to invade Portugal
- Uprising in March 1808 that meant Godoy's dismissal and Charles IV's abdication on his son Ferdinand VII
- How did the Peninsular war start?
- Transfer of powers from the Spanish Bourbons to Emperor Napoleon that took place in a French city on the 5<sup>th</sup> May 1808
- First continental defeat of the Napoleonic Army in July 1808
- King of Spain between 1808 and 1813
- Spaniards who supported the French during the Peninsular War
- Examples of Francophile figures
- War tactics invented in Spain when the French army occupied almost all the territory
- Some of the most outstanding guerrilla fighters
- Victories of the Hispano-British army against the French in 1813
- Spontaneous governments created in cities and provinces to organize the fight against the French at the beginning of the Peninsular War
- Organ created in Aranjuez in September 1808 to coordinate the opposition to the French
- Main decision of the Supreme Central Board
- City where the Cortes met in 1810
- Main features of the 1812 Constitution
- Other laws passed by the Cortes of Cádiz
- Treaty signed in December 1813 that gave the throne of Spain back to Ferdinand VII

2. What do the following images represent?

			
			
			
			