

Complete the Monarch profiles for the different Kings, Queen and presidents of Spain throughout the 19th Century.

Use the book and your timeline to help you find the missing information from the descriptions.

Carlos __ (1788- ____)

Carlos IV became King of Spain just before the start of the _____ Revolution in 1789.
He was not interested in politics and gave the responsibility to his Prime Minister, _____ ___.

His son Fernando made him abdicate after the Treaty of _____ was signed in 1808, allowing the _____ military to enter Spain.



King Carlos IV



Prime Minister Manuel Godoy



Joseph Bonaparte



The War of Independence, 1808-1814

_____ Bonaparte (1808-18___)

Joseph Bonaparte became King of Spain, but his brother, _____ Bonaparte was the one with power.
The French military occupied Spain from 1808-1814. The time was dangerous and difficult, and is known as the *War of* _____.
Spanish people were not happy with a French King and pushed the French military out of Spain. The first Spanish Constitution was made in the city of _____ and signed in ____.

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Fernando VII (____- 1833)


King Fernando VII


Rafael del Riego

Fernando VII was the son of Carlos IV. He became King when Joseph Bonaparte abdicated in 1814.

Fernando's reign is separated into three parts:

1. **ABSOLUTISM** (1814-1820)

The King removed the _____ of 1812 and made himself supreme power in Spain.

2. **THE _____ TRIENNIUM** (1820-2823)

Military leader Rafael del Riego forced the King to bring back the _____ to give the Spanish people more freedom and rights. He was executed.

3. **THE OMINOUS DECADE** (1823-_____)

Other countries helped Fernando become supreme power again. It was a dark and dangerous time to live in Spain if you had liberal ideas.

Fernando VII had no _____, so he changed the law to allow his daughter to become Queen.

Isabel II (1833-____)


Queen Isabel II


Isabel's mother, Maria Cristina

Isabel's father, Fernando, died when she was 3. Her mother _____ _____ became Regent until Isabel was 13 in 1843.

The people of Spain fought in terrible Civil Wars called the _____ Wars. *'Carlists'* fought for Fernando's brother, Carlos, to be King. *'Isabelinos'* fought for Isabel to stay as Queen.

Isabel II was a Parliamentary _____ and she ruled using the _____ (revised in 1837). She had a government to help her but General Juan Prim _____ her in 1868.


Amadeo I de Saboya


General Juan Prim

Amadeo I __ _____ (1870-1873)

Amadeo was an _____ Duke. His main supporter was General Juan Prim

Amadeo I had a difficult time as King: people continued fighting to change the King, the Cuban revolution continued and part of the Spanish army went on _____.

Amadeo I _____ in February 1873. He returned to Italy and Spain was declared a _____.

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