

Unidad 1: El Antiguo Régimen y la Ilustración
Unit 1: The Ancien Régime and the Enlightenment

Sesiones 6 y 7: El Barroco. *Baroque Art*

Fecha:

6. El siglo XVIII en España: los Borbones / *The 18th century in Spain: the Bourbons*

Conceptos:

Cambio de dinastía/*dynasty change*:

Causas de la Guerra de Sucesión española / *Causes of the War of the Spanish Succession*:

Tratados de Utrecht y Rastatt / *Treaties of Utrecht and Rastatt*:

Pactos de Familia / *Family Compacts*:

Reformas políticas de los Borbones / *Bourbons administrative policies*: (objetivos y ámbitos) :

Decretos de Nueva Planta:

Personalidades:

Felipe de Borbón:

Archiduque Carlos:

Borromi:

Bernini:

Velazquez:

Churriguera:

Actividades:

1. ¿Qué relación existía entre la monarquía absoluta y el arte barroco?

2. ¿Cuáles son las diferencias entre la pintura de los países católicos y la de los países protestantes?

3. Observa el mapa de la página 26 y contesta las siguientes preguntas:

a) ¿Qué países formaban parte de la alianza antiborbónica-?

b) ¿Qué territorios españoles apoyaron esta alianza?

c) ¿Qué territorios se anexionó Austria?

d) ¿Qué territorios ocupó Gran Bretaña? ¿Cuál de ellos sigue controlando en la actualidad?

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Sesión 8: 7.Transformaciones económicas s.XVIII /*Economic changes 18th century* Fecha:

Conceptos:

Cambios en:

-Agricultura /*Agriculture*:

Cambios en:

-Producción artesanal /*Craft production*:

Domestic system:

Manufacturas reales:

Comercio /*Trade*:

Sociedades Económicas de Amigos del País:

Actividades:

1. Look at the map on page 29 and answer the questions.

What countries were involved in the triangular trade?

What was sent from Europe to America?

What was sent from Africa to America?

What was sent from America to Europe?

2. Complete the gaps in the paragraph about economic reforms in Spain.

The Spanish economy experienced growth in the 18th century as a result of reforms introduced by _____, _____ and _____. The country's economic societies also played an important role, carrying out _____, _____ and _____ studies, and then publishing the results.

Some of the most important reforms were in:

- _____: canals were built to facilitate _____ (the Canal de Castilla) and uninhabited areas were colonised (the Sierra Morena).
- _____: royal manufacturers were established for _____, porcelain and other luxury goods. Textile production in Cataluña was also protected from _____.
- _____: internal customs duties were abolished. Cádiz lost its monopoly on transatlantic trade, allowing _____ with America.

3. Choose the correct answer:

During the 18th century new crops were introduced such as:

- a) Potatoes and corn
- b) Carrots and potatoes
- c) Tomatoes and corn

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Sesión 9: 8.La población en el siglo XVIII / *The population in the eighteenth century* Fecha:
9.La ciencia en el siglo XVIII

Conceptos:

Razones del aumento demográfico / *Causes of population growth:*
(Desarrollo o esquema)

Características de la sociedad durante el siglo XVIII / *Characteristics of society during the 18th century:*
(Desarrollo o esquema)

Motín de Esquilache / *Motín de Esquilache* (definición breve)

Reformas sociales en España / *Social reforms in Spain:*

Actividades:

1. Video *El motín de Esquilache*. Realiza una ficha que recoja las causas y consecuencias de este suceso.

2. Match the social classes with their thoughts.

The wealthy bourgeoisie

Living conditions did not improve, in spite of agricultural reforms. Some peasants had to supplement their income by working in the domestic system.

The nobility

was inspired by Enlightenment ideas such as the value of work and individual effort. They complained about the privileges enjoyed by other classes.

Peasants

were opposed to any changes that would reduce their dominance. Enlightened despots criticised the economic power of these groups and introduced measures to limit it.

The clergy

3. Underline two social reforms the Bourbon kings did in Spain.

The nobility could not work.

They prohibited traditional long capes and wide-brimmed hats.

A law passed by Carlos II that eliminated the legal dishonour of labour.

Land was confiscated from the wealthy bourgeoisie

Jesuits were expelled from Spain.

6. THE 18TH CENTURY IN SPAIN: THE BOURBONS



Political developments in 18th century Spain were the result of dynastic change, as the Hapsburgs were replaced by the Bourbons. Under the Bourbons' government, Spain became more centralised.

1. Underline the correct answer.

- a) Carlos II named Archduke Charles of Austria / Philip of Anjou / Louis XIV as his successor to the Spanish throne.
- b) The Crown of Aragon supported Archduke Charles of Austria / Philip of Anjou / Louis XIV, because they feared that a Bourbon king would limit the *fueros*.
- c) The War of the Spanish Succession ended with the Treaty of Utrecht / Treaty of Genoa / Treaty of Rastatt.
- d) Philip of Anjou became Felipe IV / Felipe V / Felipe VI of Spain.

2. Complete the sentences. Choose the best option.

The Family Compacts are.....

- a) Alliances between France and Spain, as both countries were ruled by Bourbons.
- b) Alliances between France and Spain, as both countries were ruled by Hapsburgs.
- c) Alliances between Great Britain and Spain, as both countries were ruled by Bourbons.

3. Complete the chart with the measures the Bourbons adopted to achieve administrative uniformity throughout Spain.

| Central Government | Regional government | Local government |
|--------------------|---------------------|------------------|
| | | |

9. SCIENCE AND ART IN THE 18TH CENTURY

1. Complete the missing words in the sentences about science and art in the 18th century.
 1. In 1788 James Hutton established _____ as a science.
 2. In 1733 _____ measured blood pressure in animals.
 3. _____ was a disease that sailors suffered due to a lack of vitamin C.
 4. In 1796, the vaccine for _____ was discovered by obtaining liquid from a wound of a person suffering from the disease.
 5. _____ invented the 100-degree temperature scale.
 6. During the 18th century, public health also improved as a result of the installation of _____ facilities.
 7. _____ was an aristocratic style of art that was popular in Europe between the 1730s and 1760s.
 8. An example of Rococo art, a sculpture: _____
 9. The origin of the name Rococo comes from the French word _____.
 10. An example of Rococo architecture in Spain: Gasparini Salon, The Royal Palace in _____.
 11. In 1750 Benjamin Franklin invented the _____.
 12. The name of a painting that appears on page 31: _____