

SPECIAL
EDITION

* Spanish News *

SPECIAL
EDITION

VOL. 10, NO. 4

100TH EDITION

25 NOVEMBER 1885

SPANISH NEWS SPECIAL!

A HISTORY FULL OF WARS AND REFORMS

A

A compilation of the
best works done
Secondary students in
León

Don't lose it!

19TH CENTURY



IMPORTANT CHARACTERS

From Charles IV

He was tricked by lot of
people, like his minister
Godoy, the great emperor
Napoleon, and even though
by his son Ferdinand

To Alfonso XII

He was only king for 10
years

*From the Spanish
Independence War until
the Bourbon Restoration*

INTERESTING FACTS

Caciquismo

Pucherazo

Late industrialisation

THIS DAY IN HISTORY

POLITICS

King Alfonso XII died

Entertainment

Opera in Madrid

DISCOVER THE MAIN EVENTS OF SPAIN

THE TREATY HAS BEEN SIGNED



GODOY AND
NAPOLEON HAVE
ENTERED IN AN
ALLIANCE.



The treaty allows
french troops to
move through Spain
to invade Portugal.

THE TREATY OF FONTAINEBLEAU

The treaty was signed this october 27th, the treaty consists in the division of the kingdom of Portugal in three regions, north and south ruled by Godoy, Beira, Tras-os-Montes and Estremadura will remain in abeyance.

Negotiated and agreed between Don Eugenio Izquierdo, and Marshal Géraud Duroc as the representative of Napoleon, the accord contains 14 articles along with supplementary provisions relating to troop allocations for the planned invasion of Portugal.



Especial Edition

BREAKING NEWS

DANGER OVER THE CROWN

After the tumult that have cost lost of lives, Spain is now in hands of the Bonaparte .



It is now official, on May 1808, that the new King of Spain is José I. After the Tumult of Aranjuez, Carlos IV abdicated in favour of his son, Prince Fernando VII. Then, a few days ago, Napoleon called Carlos IV and Fernando VII to Bayonne, some people think that they were kidnapped, and forced them to abdicate in favour of his brother José Bonaparte, who have acceded the throne as José I .



Portrait of Fernando VII, by Vicente López



Portrait of José I, by Joseph Bernard Flaugier

CÁDIZ CONSTITUTION



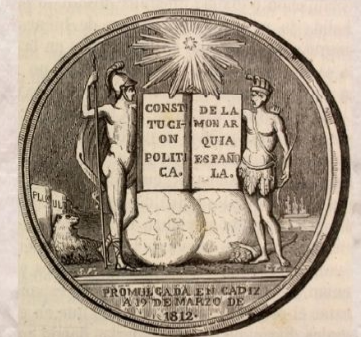
CREATION OF "LA PEPA"

The Constitution guaranteed individual rights, such as freedom of the press and equality before the law. It also established a representative government system, where citizens could elect their representatives. A parliament, known as the Cortes, was created to legislate and supervise the government. Additionally, the Constitution limited the powers of the king, establishing a more democratic government. The Constitution was revoked several times, but its legacy influenced future constitutions and democratic movements in Spain and Latin America. In summary, the Constitution of Cádiz was an attempt to modernize Spain and encourage citizen participation, laying the foundations for a more democratic system. Its impact is still felt today in the history of the country.

**APPROVED
THE 19TH OF
MARCH, OF
1812**



In 1810 the Junta Suprema central called a meeting of the Cortes, in Cádiz, the only city free of the French.



It established important principles such as national sovereignty, meaning that power resides in the people and not in the king.

REGENCY OF ESPARTERO

HIS LIFE AND STORY

Spain has a New Regent: Espartero.

After intense political effort, Queen María Cristina resigned as Regent of Spain. In response, General Baldomero Espartero, a respected military leader and national hero, was appointed as the new Regent. His leadership promises significant changes in a country already divided by conflict.

How it all started

Spain was going through a period of serious instability due to wars and political disputes. Queen María Cristina faced strong opposition and, overwhelmed by the pressure, decided to abdicate in 1840. Since her daughter, Queen Isabel II, was still a child, someone needed to take charge. Espartero, famous for his victories in the First Carlist War, was chosen as the most suitable leader.

Main characters

- **Baldomero Espartero:** Military general, national hero, and Regent of Spain from 1840 to 1843.
- **Queen María Cristina:** Former Regent and mother of Queen Isabella II, who abdicated under political pressure.
- **Isabel II:** The young queen, only ten years old at the time, unable to rule independently.



How Did It End?

Though Espartero initially gained support, his strict policies soon caused discontent among different political groups. His efforts to centralize power triggered uprisings in important cities like Barcelona. By 1843, opposition against him was too strong, and he was removed from power by a military coup led by General Ramón Narváez.

Legacy and Impact

Despite his fall from power, Espartero's regency left a lasting impact on Spanish history. His reforms laid the foundation for future constitutional changes, even if his leadership was marked by intense political struggles.

Breaking News

THE END OF FIRST CARLIST WAR

A civil war between the Carlist and Isabelinos because they supported different pretenders to the throne.



After the death of Fernando VII there was a conflict that pitted the Carlists against the Isabelinos. The Carlists defended monarchical absolutism and the Isabelinos represented liberalism. After seven years before, the Isabelinos have won the war thanks to the General Espartero. The peace treaty was signed with the Embrace of Vergara.

31

AUGUST

1839

8:00PM

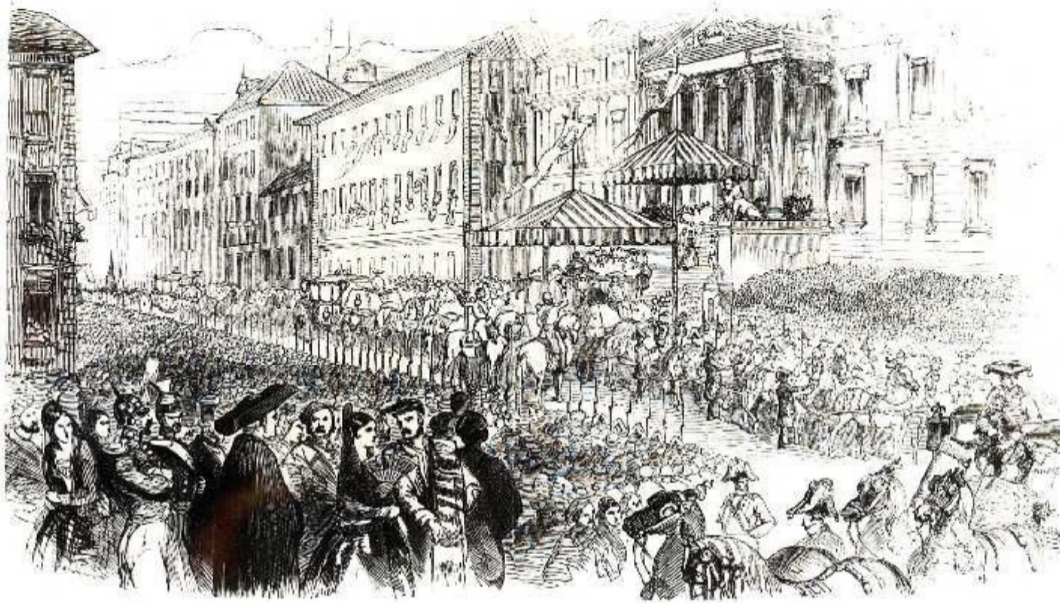
19 CENTURY

MORE INFORMATION AT
WWW.WORLDSNEWS.COM

4th May, 1844

BREAKING NEWS

EL CLAMOR PÚBLICO



THE MODERATES DOMINATE

The government of General Narváez gives a conservative, centralist focus to the Spanish liberal system. The conservative liberals of the Moderate Party hold the power exclusively thanks to the support of the Crown, without the progressive liberals having the slightest opportunity to access the government. The General Narváez, supported the Presidency of the Government. Now, the same laws and taxes are established for all provinces, which are now controlled by governors. The approval of the new constitution is being thought over, which will probably result in a new constitution somewhere in 1845.

THE GUARDIA CIVIL IS CREATED



The *Guardia Civil* is a securital force which is created to control rural areas. It hases militar capacity and completes militar missions.

BRAND NEW CONSTITUTION SOON (NEXT YEAR?)



Especial Edition 1854

BREAKING NEWS

BIENIO PROGRESISTA

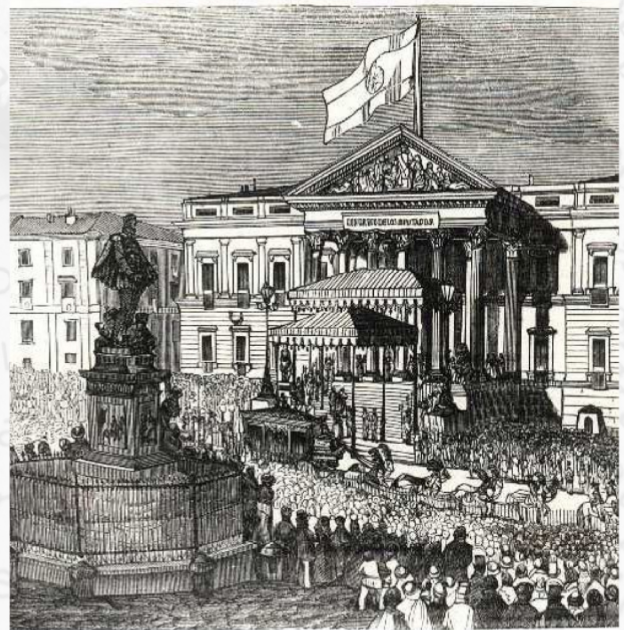


The power of the moderates in the *Cortes* and the favouritism of the queen caused progressives to stage a military *pronunciamiento*, which led to the **Progressive Biennium**.

General Espartero formed a government, in which General O'Donnell demanded the Ministry of War for himself. The moderate Puritan Joaquín Francisco Pacheco took charge of the State portfolio, and the rest of the ministries were occupied by minor figures of the moderate Puritans and the progressives.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT DISAPPOINTS WITH ITS FIRST MEASURE

The first measure taken by the new Government is the first disappointment for those participating in the popular insurrection, as the provincial revolutionary councils are converted into advisory bodies and the measures they approve are suspended, especially the abolition of the hated taxes, which are reinstated due to the impossibility of replacing them with other taxes.



MORE INFORMATION AT WWW.REALLYGREATSITE.COM

The viewer

The economy drives migration

POPULATION MOVEMENTS.

The people has started to emigrate due to the concentration of land in hands of a few and the rural poverty, as some citizens confirmed us.

Also the improvements in transport nowadays help this event to continue happening.



MIGRATION, AS THE WORD ITSELF SAYS.

Two types of migration can occur:

Rural exodus: people leave rural areas to look for work in industrial areas that had experienced an economic boom.

Examples: Barcelona, Bilbao and Madrid.

This was led to the growth of cities, but it was slower than in other European Societies.

Foreign emigration: to search for work opportunities, which occurred in the last decades of the 19th century.

Examples: Latin America (especially Cuba and Argentina). The Canary Islands and Cantabria were the regions with the greatest emigrations.



Breaking News

AN INSURRECTION AGAINST ISABEL II

La Gloriosa

Due to the crisis of the monarchy, an insurrection to overthrow Isabel II and bring democracy occurred, this revolution was organised by democrats, progressives and unionists and all of this began with an insurrections from Admirald Topete, General Prim and General Serrano



19-28

SEPT

Against the
kingdom of
Isabel II

COME

Battle of Alcolea

During this battle revolutionary juntas were formed throughout the country and the the troops that were loyals to to the Queen were defeated in the called "Battle of Alcolea". After that the Queen Isabel II and her son Alfonso went into exile.

THE REPUBLIC POST

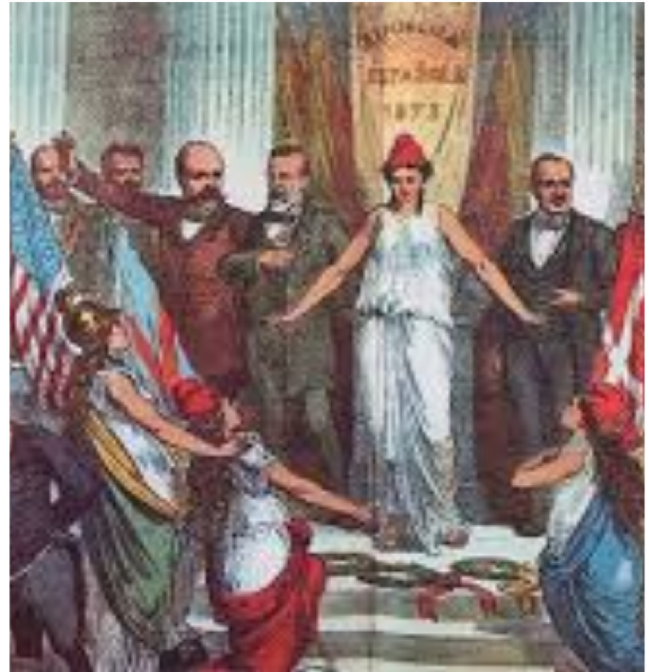
MADRID - FEBRUARY 12, 1873

What happened?

Amadeo de Saboya has abdicated!
The First Republic has been proclaimed by the Cortes on February 11, 1873. The president will be Estanislao Figueras. It is believed that it will be a short period because of the lack of experience in government and divisions within the republican party.



Other presidents will be Pi i Margall, Salmerón and Castelar.



The beginning of the end

In 1873 cantonalism was led by intransigents. Some cities declared independent cantons. There were also wars in Cuba and a new Carlist war. In 1874 General Pavia dissolved the Cortes and General Serrano would be president.



Reforms and conflicts

Agrarian reform
Educational reform
Military reform
Political reform
Carlist war
internal and external conflicts



29 OF
DECEMBER
1874

NEWS

Núm.
124



A NEW MONARCHY A NEW COUNTRY

This new pronunciamiento against the first republic occurred in Sagunto (Valencia). To restore the Bourbon monarchy

The first republic in Spain was created when Isabel II abdicated the crown, but this was inefficient. General Martínez Campos wasn't agreed with this so he wanted to restore the monarchy. Before this pronunciamiento Alfonso de Borbón, the son of Isabel II, became the king of Spain as Fernando XII.



the new king
Alfonso XII

General Martínez Campos

