

French Revolution in 1789

In 1804 Napoleon Bonaparte became Emperor of France.

In 1807 he signed the **Treaty of Fontainebleau with Manuel de Godoy, who was the valido del rey in Spain allowing French military troops to pass through Spain to invade Portugal, but French stayed in Spain and attacked our towns and cities. Carlos IV abdicated and his son Fernando VII became king.**

On 2nd May 1808 people rebelled and started the War of Independence. Simple people fought against French soldiers (Guerra de guerrillas). Later some Spanish soldiers joined to fight like Luis **Daoiz** y Pedro **Velarde**.

Spain had two governments one in Madrid headed by Napoleon's brother José Bonaparte (Pepe Botella) and the other one in Cádiz representing the Spanish King.

In 1812, Spain's first Constitution called 'La Pepa' was signed in Cádiz. It reduced the power of the monarchy. **Men could vote in elections.**

As **Fernando VII did not have a son**. He revoked the **Law Salic** for his daughter to become the queen and not his brother Carlos. When he died his daughter was only three years old, so her mother María Cristina ruled the country.

Carlos's supporters were called Carlists, while Isabel's were called Liberals. **The conflicts for the succession were called Carlist Wars. There were three**

In the late 19th century, there was a period of **instability** during the final years of Isabel's II reign, because of the frequent changes of government and **military coups**. The Queen left Spain in 1868 and after that she abdicated.

In 1871, **Amadeo de Saboya**, an Italian prince, was chosen by the Cortes and the General Prim, to become **king of Spain**. He abdicated in 1873.

After this period **the first Republic was proclaimed. It only lasted 1 year** because there was a **military coup** led by **General Martínez Campos**.

The **monarchy was restored in 1874, this period is called the Restoration** organized by the politician called **Antonio Cánovas del Castillo**, and **Isabel's son, Alfonso XII became king.**

The **political system was based on two political parties: The Conservatives, led by Cánovas and Liberals, led by Sagasta.** There were elections where **only men could vote.** The two political parties took turns in government.

Artistic movements

Romanticism, Realism and Modernism or (Generación del 98)

