

3

THE FALL OF AN EMPIRE

Look and discuss...

Can you identify any of the historical events in the picture?

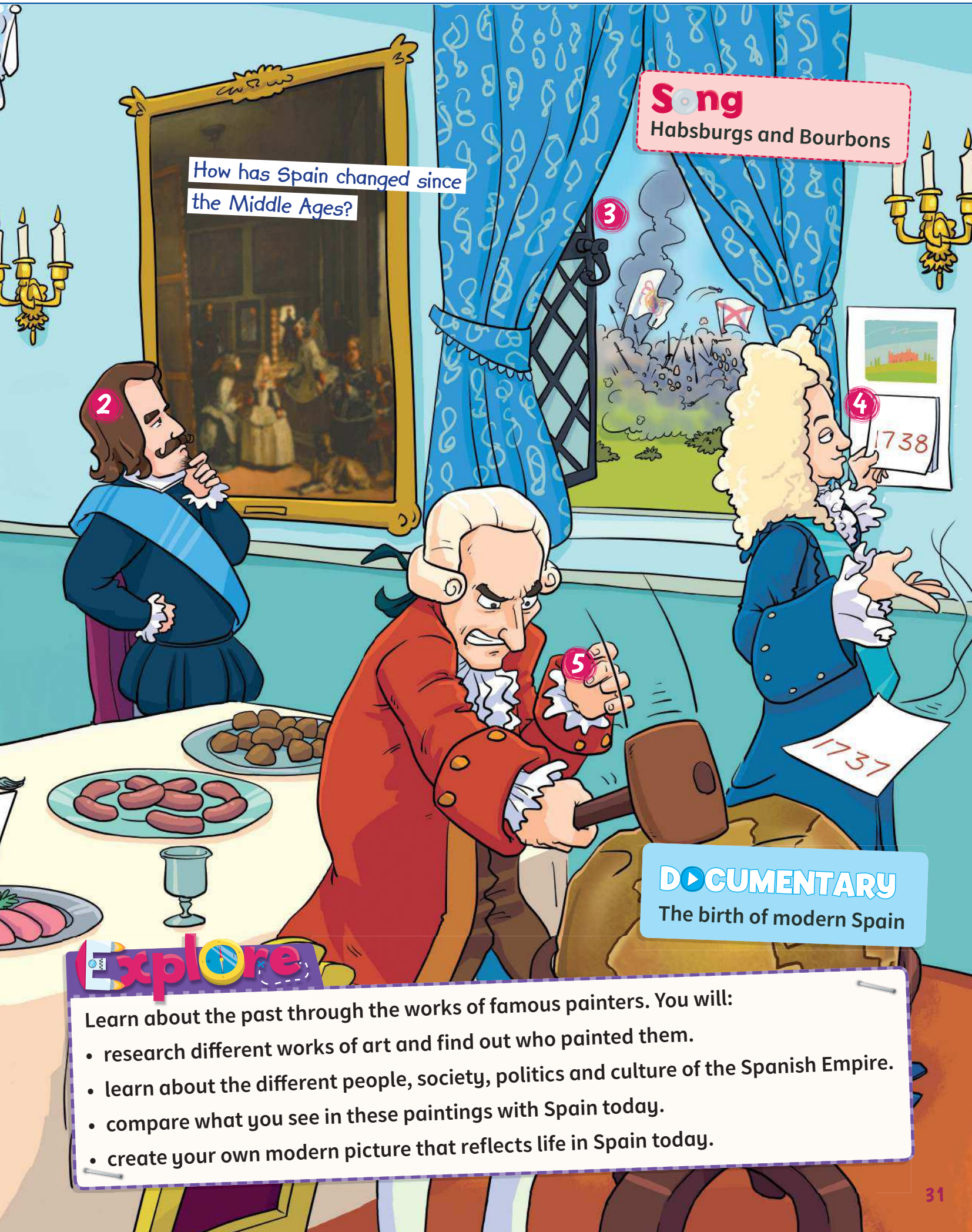
At the start of the 17th century, the two most important families in Europe were the Habsburgs and the Bourbons. They fought a war to see who would inherit the Spanish throne.

This part here represents ...

At this time, Spain was ...

Do you recognise any of the people?

1 plagues; 2 Velázquez painting Las Meninas; 3 War of the Spanish Succession; 4 Felipe V reigning twice; 5 discovery the world is not perfectly round; 6 modernisation of Madrid



How has Spain changed since the Middle Ages?

Song
Habsburgs and Bourbons

DOCUMENTARY
The birth of modern Spain

Explore

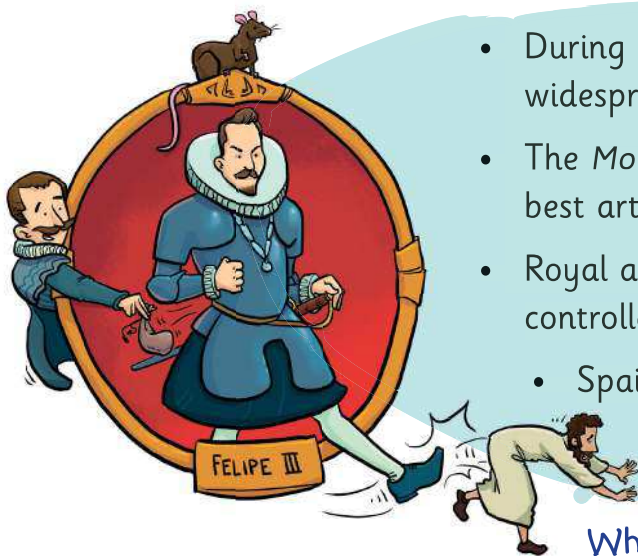
- Learn about the past through the works of famous painters. You will:
- research different works of art and find out who painted them.
 - learn about the different people, society, politics and culture of the Spanish Empire.
 - compare what you see in these paintings with Spain today.
 - create your own modern picture that reflects life in Spain today.

WHAT PROBLEMS DID THE THREE HABSBURG KINGS FACE?

Discover...

why Spain went into decline in the 17th century.

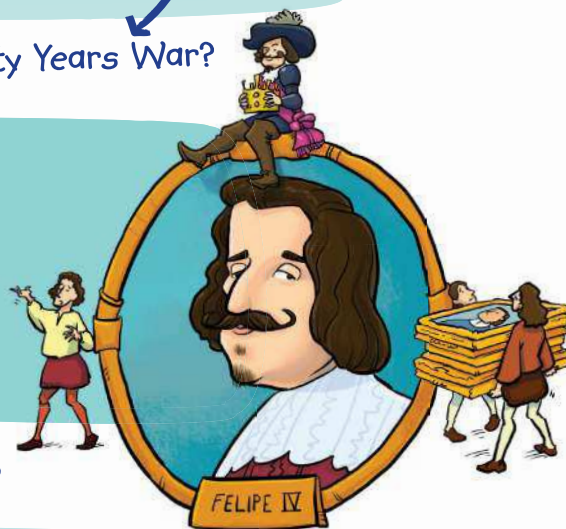
In 1598, the **Spanish Empire** was the biggest in the world, but in the 1600s everything started to go horribly wrong.



- During the reign of **Felipe III**, rains failed and there was widespread famine.
- The *Moriscos* were expelled and Spain lost many of its best artisans and merchants.
- Royal advisors, or *validos*, like the Duque de Lerma, controlled the kingdom.
- Spain was bankrupt.
- The Thirty Years War started in 1618.

Who fought in the Thirty Years War?

- **Felipe IV** became king in 1621 at the age of 16.
- His *valido*, the Conde-Duque de Olivares, ruled the country while Felipe IV spent a lot of time on his interests of the theatre and the arts.



Which important event occurred in 1640?



- In 1665, **Carlos II** succeeded Felipe IV when he was just three years old.
- He couldn't have children and the Spanish Habsburg dynasty came to an end when he died in 1700.

There were three major plagues in Spain during the 1600s. What were some of the symptoms of bubonic plague? How did it spread?



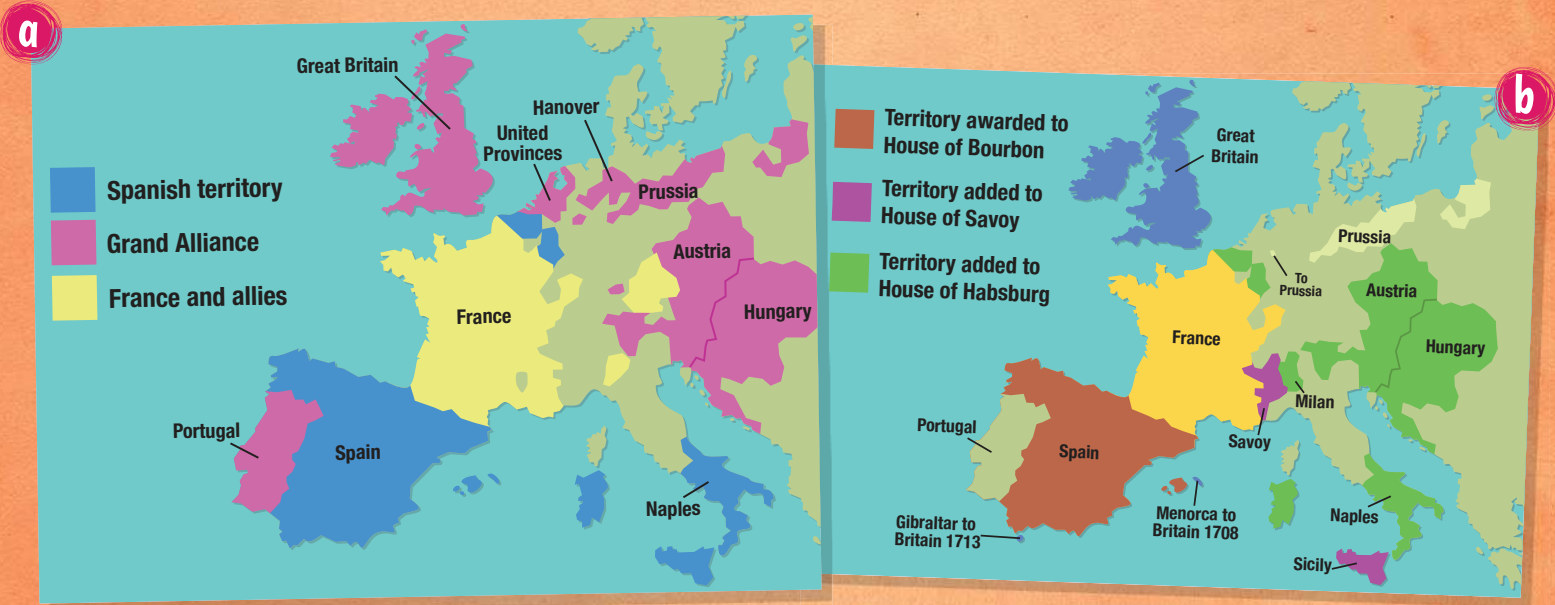
WHAT CAUSED THE WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION?

Discover...
what happened to Spain as a result of the war.

Before Carlos II died, he named as successor his nearest relative, **Felipe Bourbon**, the grandson of the King of France. His Habsburg relatives were not happy about this and declared war.



The **War of the Spanish Succession** ended in 1713. Felipe Bourbon won and became Felipe V of Spain, but he had to sign the **Treaty of Utrecht** and give away all of Spain's territories in Europe. Spain was no longer a major power in Europe.



Describe the differences between the two maps.

Explore STAGE 1

- Look up *View of Toledo* by El Greco (1597) and discuss it with a partner.
- Describe what you can see. What colours are used?
- Which king was in power at the time of the painting? Are the buildings an accurate representation of how the city was at that time?
- The scene is quite dramatic. How does it make you feel when you look at it?

From my point of view, ...

As far as I'm concerned, ...

WHAT WAS THE SPANISH GOLDEN AGE?

The **Spanish Golden Age**, *el Siglo de Oro*, was a time when writers and artists in Spain produced a lot of famous work. The period lasted for about a century from the end of the 1500s to the end of the 1600s.

Discover...

some of the famous writers, poets and artists of the Golden Age.

Choose one of the cards hidden behind Cervantes, Quevedo, El Greco or Velázquez. Create the card for that person!

Find a famous quote or verse written by each of these writers.

Pedro Calderón

Baltasar Gracián

Miguel de Cervantes

Nationality:

Spanish

Born:

1547

in Alcalá de Henares

Died:

1616


in Madrid

Career:

He is the most famous of all Spanish writers. He lost his left arm fighting in the Battle of Lepanto and was later captured by pirates and held prisoner for five years. Although his genius was widely recognised, Cervantes died a poor man.

Famous work:

Don Quijote de La Mancha



Félix Lope de Vega

Luis de Góngora

Francisco de Quevedo

Nationality:

Spanish

Born:

1580

in Madrid

Died:

1645

in Villanueva de los Infantes, Ciudad Real

Career:

He was one of the most important poets and writers of the Golden Age. He was famous for his satire, but his cutting sense of humour made him a lot of enemies.

Famous work:

Vida del Buscón and the poem A una nariz.



Look back

When was the Battle of Lepanto and who fought in it?

Claudio Coello
Francisco de Zurbarán
El Greco

Nationality:

Greek

Born: 1541

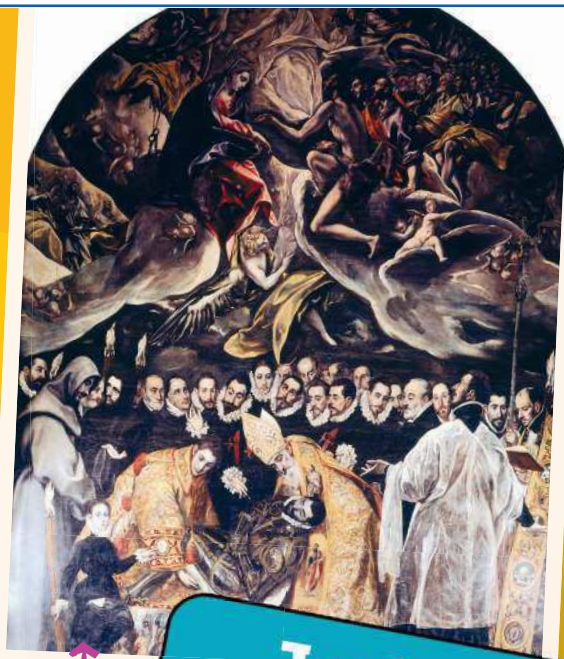
in Greece

Died: 1614

in Toledo

Career: El Greco moved to Toledo in the 1570s and painted many religious paintings for the churches and monasteries, as well as many portraits. He was the first great master of Spanish painting.

Famous painting: *El Entierro del Conde de Orgaz*



José de Ribera
Esteban Murillo
Diego Velázquez

Nationality:

Spanish

Born: 1599

in Sevilla

Died: 1660

in Madrid

Career: He was court painter to King Felipe IV. He painted a lot of paintings of the royal family and nobles in the kingdom. He also bought paintings for the royal art collections.

Famous painting: *Las Meninas*



STAGE 2

- Choose either *Las Meninas* or *El Entierro del Conde de Orgaz* and make notes on it.
- What type of painting is it? What can you see? How many people are there? Who are they? Where do you think the painting is kept?
- Find a classmate who looked at the other painting. Compare your findings. Listen to your partner and make notes.

Both paintings show ...

This painting ... ,
whereas this one ...

WHY DID FELIPE V RULE AS KING OF SPAIN TWICE?

Discover...

the first Bourbon kings of Spain and what they did.

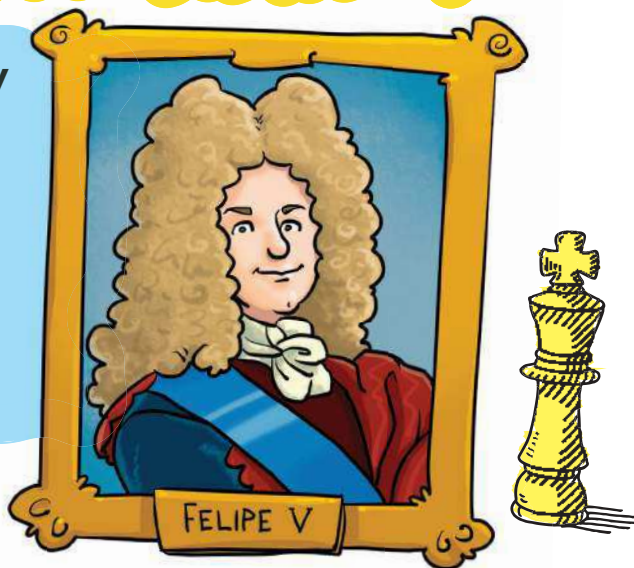
The House of Bourbon was one of the most important ruling houses of Europe.

After the War of the Spanish Succession, **Felipe V** established a system of **absolute monarchy**.

What does this mean?

In 1724, he abdicated the crown to his son, Luis I, but Luis died of smallpox seven months later so Felipe V had to return.

How many years did Felipe V reign for in total?



Fernando VI inherited the throne in 1746. Fernando signed lots of treaties with other countries. In 1749, he organised the *Gran Redada* to expel gypsies from Spain.

Both Felipe V and Fernando VI, the first of the Bourbon dynasty, laid the foundation for the new Spain.

Who were the Bourbons? Are there any Bourbon monarchs around today?



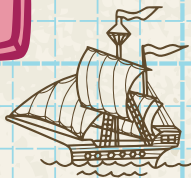
STAGE 3

- Look up *Felipe V a Caballo* by Jean Ranc (ca. 1723) and describe what you can see. Compare what appears in the foreground and background.
- What do you think the angel flying above Felipe V represents?
- Write your answers down in full sentences.

In the foreground / background, I can see ...

It seems to me that ...

HOW DID JORGE JUAN MEASURE THE WORLD?



Find out more...

Discover...

how to calculate the height of your school.

Materials: paper, glue, cardboard, scissors, sticky tape, straw, 20 cm thread, ruler, measuring tape, metal weight (screw, bead, etc.)

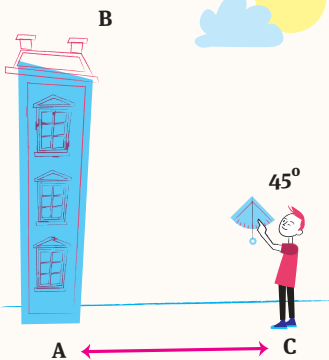
Background: In 1734, while on a scientific mission in South America, Jorge Juan y Santacilia discovered that the earth was not perfectly round, but flattened at the poles. To do this, he used a process called **triangulation**.

Task: Investigate how triangulation works and calculate the height of your school.

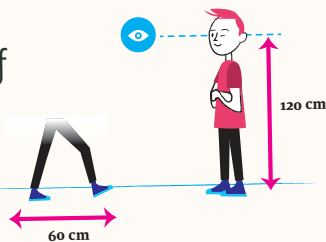
Step 1: Make your quadrant.



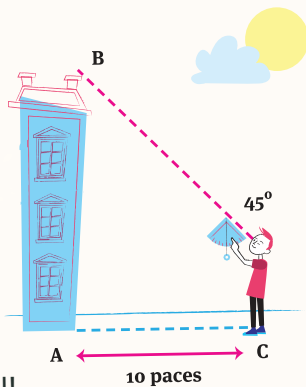
Step 3: Stand by the wall of your school (point **A**). As you are walking away from the school, look at the top of the building (point **B**) through the straw on the quadrant until the hanging string marks 45° (point **C**).



Step 2: Measure the length of one of your paces and the height of your eyes from the ground.



Step 4: Count the paces between **A** and **C**. Multiply them by the length of your pace. Add your eye height. We now know the height of the school!



For example:

- John's pace is 60 cm and his ground-eye height is 120 cm.
- He is 10 paces from the school.
- **A** to **C** is: $(10 \times 60) + 120 = 720$ cm, or 7.2 metres.

Name three other interesting things that Jorge Juan did in his life.

Find another quadrant hidden in the unit!

WHAT HAPPENED TO MADRID UNDER CARLOS III?


Discover...
how Madrid started to become the city we know today.

Carlos III became king in 1759. He supported the arts, sciences and education, and had absolute power over everything. He believed that his duty as king was to make Spain a great nation and to improve the life of its people.



During the rule of Carlos III, Madrid was cleaned and transformed. He ordered the building of sewage systems, water systems, street lighting and pavements, as well as museums and hospitals.



 Listen to the tour guide talking about Madrid. Write down one fact related to each monument she mentions.



Which two monuments built during Carlos III's reign are now places where two of Madrid's football clubs celebrate?

Carlos III lived and died in the Palacio Real de Madrid and was responsible for its elaborate decoration.





Carlos III's favourite architect, Francesco Sabatini, built the Puerta de Alcalá in 1778 to mark the site of one of the five original entry gates to Madrid.

Why do you think Carlos III is often referred to as the best mayor of Madrid?



Carlos III ordered the construction of a centre for scientific investigation. This consisted of a natural history museum, botanical gardens and an observatory. The natural history museum is now the Museo del Prado.



Carlos IV, Carlos III's successor, appointed Francisco de Goya as royal court painter. Many of his paintings can now be seen in the Prado.

Explore

STAGE 4

- Look again at the picture of the Puerta de Alcalá, or even better, go and see it!
- Draw a picture of it. Describe the monument as completely as possible in one or two paragraphs.
- Compare the front and back of the monument. Are they the same or different?
- What does the quote *REGE CARLO III ANNO MDCCLXXVIII* mean?

To the right / left ...

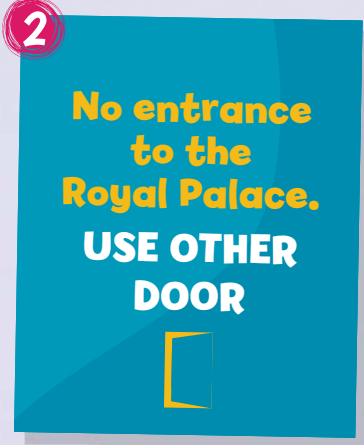
At the front / back ...

Language Review

1 Read the signs. What do they say? In your notebook, choose the correct answer (a–c).



- a These people might not be here.
- b These people must not be here.
- c These people cannot enter through here.



- a You must not be here.
- b You should not run in this place.
- c You cannot enter through here.



- a You should put things back in the right place.
- b You should leave things where they are.
- c You must leave this place at once.

2 Put the verbs in their noun form. Then, write a sentence that includes the noun. Use the example to help you.

- a measure → measurement → Jorge Juan used measurements to calculate distances.
- b infect
- c investigate
- d inform
- e design
- f discover



3 Imagine you are Carlos III. Write a short speech outlining the things you want to do to improve Madrid. Include the following words:

shall must should could



Content Review

Assessment link

For more Unit 3 activities go to page 82.

- 1 Match the dates to the events.
- a Carlos III becomes king.
 - b Felipe IV becomes king.
 - c Jorge Juan discovers that the world is not perfectly round.
 - d Miguel de Cervantes dies.
 - e The Treaty of Utrecht is signed.

1616

1621

1713

1734

1759

- 2 Unscramble the letters to make words. Use the words to complete the sentences.

nlGode Bbnouro spelagu gysseip aatqudrn rgaHsbbu

- a Carlos II was the last king.
- b There were several major in Spain in the 17th century.
- c The first king was Felipe V.
- d Fernando VI expelled all the from Spain.
- e Jorge Juan used an instrument called a
- f Miguel de Cervantes is the most famous writer from the Spanish Age.



Explore

FINALE

- Create your own modern picture that reflects life in Spain today.
- Include elements such as food, clothing, what people do in their free time, important buildings and monuments.
- You can make a painting, drawing, sculpture or collage!

