

<b>UNIT 3: SPAIN DURING THE 19TH CENTURY</b>
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1. **THE FALL OF THE ANCIEN REGIME** :**1.1.-The reign of Charles IV (1788-1808)**

Charles IV succeeded his father Charles III and his reign was marked by the French Revolution. The enlightened ideas were suddenly stopped in order not to suffer any revolutionary spread. The main decisions were taken by **Manuel Godoy**, Charles IV's prime minister. During his government, Spain declared war on France after Louis XVI's execution and during the Directory it was confirmed the Spanish dependency on French international policy.

The Franco-Spanish alliance was sealed in the signing of the *Treaties of San Ildefonso* (1795, 1800), which led to fight against Great Britain in **the battle of Trafalgar** (1805), which involved a major defeat of the Franco-Spanish navy by the Britons led by the Admiral Nelson.

In 1807 he signed the **Treaty of Fontainebleau** with Napoleon, where he was allowed to cross Spain in order to invade Portugal, which rejected to accept the Continental Blockade imposed by Napoleon to Great Britain. This plan actually involved the invasion of Spain.

Charles IV's son, the prince Ferdinand, instigated a riot against Godoy's government and his own father. It was the so-called **Mutiny of Aranjuez** (17 March 1808). Consequently, Godoy was dismissed from his charges and Charles IV abdicated in favour of his son Ferdinand VII, although Napoleon made some manoeuvres in order to control the situation in Spain by moving the royal family to France.

**1.2.- The Peninsular War 1808-1814**

Charles IV and Ferdinand VII met Napoleon in the French town of Bayonne. Napoleon persuaded Charles IV to cede him his royal rights of the Spanish crown and the former king (Charles IV) accepted. Shortly after, Napoleon persuaded Ferdinand VII to give back the crown to his father Charles IV, which he accepted too. Due to his previous action the new Spanish king would be Napoleon himself, who ceded the crown to his brother **Joseph I Bonaparte**. These actions are known as the **Abdications of Bayonne (5-12 May 1808)**.

During his reign **Joseph I** was supported by the *afrancesados* and drafted and passed the *Constitution of Bayonne* (1808), where some rights and liberties were guaranteed. None the less most of the people rejected his reign and authority. Meanwhile, the people of Madrid rose up against the French invasion (2 May 1808), whose example was followed in the rest of Spain, it was the beginning of the Peninsular War.

The leaders of the uprising in Madrid were the military **Daoíz, Velarde**, and Ruiz in the Barracks of Monteón. The French managed to put down the revolt and the rebels were executed by a firing squad on 3 May 1808. These shootings were portrayed by Goya in *Los fusilamientos del 2 de mayo*.

In the rest of Spain 13 provincial **juntas** were constituted in order not to accept the French rule. All of them were coordinated by the Junta Suprema Central. The French army meant to control the situation and went southwards to invade Andalusia. General Castaños managed to defeat the French General Dupont and his troops in the **battle of Bailén** (19 July 1808). It was the first time that Napoleon's army was defeated in a land battle.

Napoleon could not tolerate this defeat and he himself led the second invasion of Spain in November 1808 with other 300,000 soldiers of the *Grande Armée*. After some victories, Napoleon could enter Madrid and went back to France. There were few cities which could resist the new invasion and they were severely besieged, such as Zaragoza (defended by Palafox) and Gerona (defended by Álvarez de Castro). Soon all Spain was conquered by the French. Only Cádiz resisted, helped by the British from Gibraltar.

The Spanish reacted by creating **guerrillas**, which were paramilitary forces which were composed by former soldiers and peasants, aimed at cutting the French supplies and to ambush the Napoleonic army. Some of the main guerrilla leaders were El Empecinado and the cura Merino.

Great Britain sent an army led by the Duke of Wellington, which would be the only regular army to fight against the French. They entered from Portugal and meant to re-conquer Spain from the southwest to the northeast. As many French soldiers were transferred to fight in Russia, Wellington finally defeated the French in the **battle of Arapiles** (1812), Vitoria and San Marcial (1813).

Napoleon signed the **Treaty of Valençay (1814)**, where he acknowledged the independence of Spain and gave back the throne to Ferdinand VII.

### 1.3.- The Cortes de Cádiz

Besides the military conflict, there is a political process as the juntas were established in order to rule on their regions. All of them would be coordinated by the Junta Suprema Central, directed by Floridablanca. He would summon Cortes in order to appoint a regent during the king's absence. The members of the Cortes were elected by universal suffrage. The Cortes finally met in Cádiz, which was protected by the British navy. The first meeting took place on 24 September 1810 where they proclaimed the national sovereignty and the division of powers. The main task of the Cortes was the drafting of a Constitution, which was passed on **19 March 1812**. Hence it was known as *La Pepa*. It is the longest Spanish constitution, since it has 384 articles.

- It consecrated the division of powers: Legislative. It was shared between the King and the Cortes. The king could just veto the acts twice. Executive. It was held by the King himself. Judicial. It was composed of the judges.
- It established the national sovereignty although with limited suffrage.
- The regime that was established was the constitutional monarchy.
- It acknowledged the liberties of the citizens, where everybody was equal before the law.
- Catholicism was considered the official Spanish religion.
- The Mesta was also suppressed due to its privileges

The work done in the Cortes de Cádiz is considered a **liberal revolution in Spain**. None the less, the Spanish people saw these measures very French-like, so they did not like them. Ferdinand VII invalidated all these reforms once he returned to Spain from France, restoring absolutism.

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1. What was the position of Godoy towards Napoleon?
  2. What happened in the battle of Trafalgar?
  3. What was the outcome of the Treaty of Fontainebleau?
  4. What happened in the mutiny of Aranjuez ("motín de Aranjuez")?
  5. How did Joseph Bonaparte become king of Spain?
  6. What were the two processes that took place during the War of Independence?
  7. How did the war evolve as a military conflict?
  8. Who helped the Spanish to fight against Napoleon?
  9. What were the political institutions that ruled in Spain from 1808 to 1814?

10. Define: *guerrilla*, *afrancesados*, *Bayonne Constitution*.
11. When was the first Constitution approved? Name its main principles.

2. **THE REIGN OF FERNANDO VII** 1814-33

There are three periods under his reign:

a) **Absolutist Sexennium** (*Sexenio absolutista*) 1814-21

Once Ferdinand VII returned in Spain he was received by a group of absolutist parliamentarians who asked him to restore absolutism in Spain (*Manifiesto de los persas*). Ferdinand VII annulled all the decisions adopted in the Cortes de Cádiz and restored absolutism. There were many internal problems, such as several liberal coup d'états which didn't succeed. . On 1 January 1820 the Colonel **Riego** staged a coup d'état in Cabezas de San Juan (Seville) demanding the reestablishment of the Constitution of 1812. It was the beginning of the Liberal Triennium (1820-1823)

b) **Liberal Triennium** (1820-21)

Ferdinand VII could not control the new situation and accepted to establish a liberal regime. There were two different liberal groups: moderate liberals (*doceañistas*), and progressive liberals (*veinteañistas*). The moderate liberals led the first part of the Triennium, and were soon replaced by the progressive group. Ferdinand VII demanded then the aid of the international powers, which sent to *Hundred Thousand Sons of Saint Louis*, led by the Duke of Angoulême. The international army entered Spain in April 1823. They did not find too much resistance but in Cádiz. It was the end of the Liberal Triennium.

c) **The Ominous Decade** *Década Ominosa*(1823-1833).

The liberals were hardly repressed and persecuted in this period and many of them were executed, such as Riego himself, General Torrijos or Mariana Pineda (blamed for embroidering a liberal flag). However, some measures were implemented in this period in order to enhance the national situation: Creation of the National Police (Policía Nacional) in 1824. Education was reformed and only 9 universities were allowed in the whole country. Creation of the Banco de San Fernando (1829), which was the origin of the future Banco de España. Opening of the Madrid Stock Exchange Market (1831).

None the less Ferdinand VII's main problem was related to his succession: The **Salic Law** (established by Philip V) prohibited that a woman may reign in Spain. Ferdinand didn't have a male heir but two daughters. He enacted the **Pragmatic Sanction** in 1801, where he abolished the Salic Law in Spain. Thanks to this new law, Isabella could be crowned as new queen of Spain. Nevertheless, Carlos M<sup>a</sup> Isidro (Ferdinand's brother) did not accept this legal change and created a faction in order to get the crown for himself, the **Carlists**. Once Ferdinand VII died in 1833 the First Carlist War broke out because Carlos M<sup>a</sup> Isidro claimed the crown for himself.

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QUESTIONS:

1. What factors (internal & international) helped Fernando VII to restore Absolutism?
2. Why did Fernando VII accept a liberal regime in 1820?
3. How did he restore his power again in 1823?
4. What was the main problem in the end of his reign?

**3.- THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE AMERICAN COLONIES**

Most of the American colonies gained their independence during Ferdinand VII's reign.

**3.1.- Causes:** The enlightened ideas, the political ambition of the creoles, and the model of the independence of the USA and the French Revolution were the main factors that instigated the secession of the Indies. The Napoleonic invasion of Spain helped the creoles fight for their independence.

**3.2.- Development:** There were two major steps for the independence of the Indies: The first stage took place during the Peninsular War (1808-1814). The colonies reacted against the French invasion of Spain by proclaiming their independence from Napoleon in order not to be part of his empire. Some of those initial independences were definitive, like in Paraguay (1811), where no wars were suffered to gain its independence. The second stage once Ferdinand VII returned and refused to give autonomy to the colonies (1815-1825). The main pro-independence leaders were:

- **Simón Bolívar.** His works for independence focused on Venezuela, Colombia, and Ecuador. In addition, he also took part in the independence of Peru and Bolivia with San Martín's aid.
- **José de San Martín.** He was the main leader in the south of America and was vital in Argentina. He also helped in Bolivia and Peru with Bolívar.

Ferdinand VII could not tolerate these secessionist movements and sent the Army to the Indies. The secessionist armies were assisted by Great Britain and the USA. The Spanish army was defeated in several major battles which granted the final independence for some regions: The last battle was the **Battle of Ayacucho (1824)**. It eventually guaranteed the independence of Peru and Bolivia. This area had been the most loyalist part of the Indies to Spain.

**3.3.-Consequences.** Spain lost most of his empire. After all the independences Spain just retained some colonies in the Indies and in the Pacific, such as Cuba, Puerto Rico, the Philippines, Guam, the Mariana Islands, and the Caroline Islands. Most of the new states were strongly influenced in politics and economy by the USA and Great Britain.

#### **4.THE REIGN OF ISABEL II** (Minorities 1833-43; personal reign 1843-68)

##### **4.1.- The minorities: the Regencies of Maria Christina and Espartero (1833-1843)**

Isabella II was just three years old when Ferdinand VII died. Hence, her mother Maria Christina of Bourbon was her regent between 1833 and 1840. The main event in Maria Christina's regency was the outbreak of the **First Carlist War (1833-1840)**: Carlos M<sup>a</sup> Isidro did not accept his niece's coronation and declared war on her. He defended the absolutism as the political system. Most of his supporters could be found in the Basque Provinces, Navarre, and some areas of Aragon, and Catalonia. The Carlist motto was *Dios Patria, Rey*. The main Carlist generals were Zumalacárregui and Maroto (in the Basque-Navarrese area).

Maria Christina sought support in the liberals, who would govern in Spain from then on. After many years, the Carlist general Maroto and the Isabellan Espartero reached an agreement in the so-called Embrace of Vergara *Abrazo de Vergara* (1839): Isabella II was acknowledged as the queen of Spain. The Basque and Navarrese charters of privileges (fueros) were respected. The Carlist soldiers could join the national army and they would be granted the amnesty. None the less there were two other Carlist wars: the 2nd Carlist War (1846-1849) and the 3rd Carlist War (1872-1876).

The liberals governed in Spain during Maria Christina's regency: The regent preferred the moderate liberals, who governed with Cea Bermúdez and Martínez de la Rosa. Important achievements were enacted a kind of Constitution: the Estatuto Real (1834), a kind of constitution where the Queen and Cortes shared the sovereignty, and the provincial division of Spain in 1833 made by minister Javier de Burgos.

The progressive liberals seized the power after some revolts. Their leaders were Mendizábal, and Calatrava. Important achievements were a **new Constitution in 1837** ( national sovereignty and a real division of powers)

and the Confiscation of ecclesiastical goods established by Mendizábal in 1835 (*Desamortización de Mendizábal*) The religious orders were suppressed and all their goods may be nationalised and subsequently auctioned. The financial problems were to be solved by the income obtained from the auction of those ecclesiastical goods. These benefits were not fulfilled, yet, and the money that the bourgeoisie invested in the lands was not invested in the industrialisation.

Maria Christina had to leave Spain after a revolt (1840) and the **General Espartero** was appointed as Isabella II's new regent (1840-1843): There were many internal revolts in order to control Isabella II. He declared the free trade, which caused many uprisings in Catalonia due to the arrival of many British products: Espartero bombed Barcelona (November 1842) in order to put down the revolt. He lost all the support the Catalans had given him before. Finally, the regent left Spain in June 1843 and Isabella II was declared legally of age with just 13 years of age.

1. RESEARCH: the Carlist War in <http://www.spanishwars.net/19th-century-first-carlist-war.html> and make a table comparing CARLOS AND ISABEL SUPPORTERS concerning principles, social support, international support and geographical areas
2. State the historical significance of the reign of Isabel II.
3. Who governed Spain during Isabel's minority (1833-43). List the most important achievements of this period.

#### 4.2.- Isabel II's personal reign 1843-68

Her reign was quite instable and there were some government changes and revolutions.

The first period of her reign is the so-called **Moderate Decade (1844-1854)**. Isabella II appointed the moderate liberals for the government of Spain. The main moderate leader was the **General Narváez**, who led the first moderate government. Important achievements during this period were the moderate **Constitution of 1845**, the creation of the Guardia Civil, the Concordat with the Holy See (1851): the relations of Spain with the Holy See were re-established after the confiscations decreed in the 1830s. Some religious orders returned in Spain.

The 2nd Carlist War broke out in 1846 and lasted until 1849.

The progressive liberals replaced the moderates after a military uprising in 1854, which led to the **Progressive Biennium (1854-1856)**. The main revolutionary leaders were the General O'Donnell and Cánovas del Castillo. Some achievements were: a new Confiscation by minister Madoz in 1855, which was deeper than Mendizábal's: It included the auction of the municipal goods as well as the ecclesiastical lands which had not been previously auctioned. Its effects were quite negative since most of the local councils got ruined; a new Constitution was drafted in 1856 but it was never passed; the Railway Act was passed in 1855 and it meant the international investment in the Spanish railways.

During the last years of Isabel II reign Leopoldo O'Donnell (progressive) and Ramón María Narváez (moderate) alternated in the government, until O'Donnell created the Liberal Union in order to join all the liberals in a single centrist party. When the queen's main supporters (O'Donnell and Narváez) died in the mid-1860s, the opposition signed the **Ostende Pact (1866)** in order to dethrone the queen and to create a real liberal government through universal suffrage. The result will be the **Glorious Revolution in 1868**, which will lead to the exile of Isabel and the beginning of a period called *Sexenio Revolucionario*.

- 1.- Which political parties supported Isabel II? Which one was most prone to limiting the royal authority?
- 2.- Which political parties were critical to the monarchy?
- 3.- What was the political role of the military during Isabel II's reign? RESEARCH some important militaries during this period. Look at the map of the Barrio de Salamanca of Madrid, and find out how many of these militaries have their names in the streets of Madrid.
- 4.- Name the main political and economic measures that were adopted under her reign.
- 5.- Which social groups were benefited from the expropriation and sale of lands? Which ones were the worst affected?
- 6.- How did her reign end up?

## SPAIN DURING THE 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY- PART II

### 5.- **THE SIX REVOLUTIONARY YEARS** 1868-74

The **Glorious Revolution** (1868) followed the **Ostende Pact (signed in 1866)** and was the result of a big crisis during the last years of Isabel II's reign: social and economic crisis, corrupted governments, financial scandals and the growth of republicanismo or federalism are the main ones.

The **Glorious Revolution** broke out when the **Admiral Topete** staged a coup d'état in Cádiz in September 1868. The leaders of the rebellion were the generals **Prim** and **Serrano**. After the battle of Alcolea, and the victory of the revolutionary forces, Isabella II left Spain and exiled in France.

#### 5.1.- The Provisional Government.

A **Provisional government** was constituted, with general **Prim as the** main leader of that government. A new **Constitution** was passed in 1869. Its main principles were:

- **male universal suffrage for the first time in Spain's History.**
- **National sovereignty**
- The legislative power was composed of a Two-House Parliament: **Congreso** and **Senado**.
- First Spanish Constitution that guaranteed **religious freedom**, as well as **freedom of speech**, and **freedom of press**.
- **parliamentary monarchy**, whose king would be elected by the Parliament.

Hence, the main goal of this government was to find a new king for Spain. **Prim** proposed the candidate who finally admitted to be the new king of Spain: **Amadeus of Savoy, Duke of Aosta**.

#### 5.2.- The reign of Amadeus I (1871-1873)

Amadeus started his reign with very little support. Prim, his main supporter, died assassinated as soon as the new king arrived to Spain. His reign was short and full of problems: he had the opposition of many groups: the republicans, the carlists, and those in favour of the Bourbons. Additionally, he had to deal with many military insurrections ( the 3<sup>rd</sup> carlist War, the **War of Independence** in Cuba...) Powerless and hopeless, he abdicated in 1873. The same day the First Republic was proclaimed by the Cortes.

#### 5.3.- First Republic (February 1873-

It was a troubled period, as the republicans were divided between unionists (in favor of a centralist State) and federalists (who defended a decentralised State). Additionally, there were many conflicts and wars as the war in Cuba, the Carlist War and the cantonalist insurrection. During this period, there were four presidents:

o **Estanislao Figueras** was the first president , he only lasted for 5 months (11 February-11 June). He exiled after a coup d'état and did not even resign.

o **Francisco Pi y Margall** was the second president, lasting for one month (11 June-18 July). He was federalist. Hence he meant to draft a new **Federal Constitution**, which was never approved. During his presidency the **Cantonal Revolution** took place: Many areas wanted to create semi-independent cantons. The most violent areas were Andalusia and the Mediterranean coast, especially Cartagena (it was finally defeated in 1874).

o **Nicolás Salmerón** held the presidency between 18 July and 7 September. His rule was quite authoritarian, as he used the army to stifle the revolts but he resigned very quickly.

o **Emilio Castelar** was the last president of the **First Republic** (7 September-2 January 1874). He established a republican dictatorship in order to control the anarchical situation. The Parliament opposed his measures and voted against him.

Opposition grew and brought about another military coup led by general Pavía , who entered in the Cortes riding his horse on 2 January 1874.

It was the end of the **First Republic**. A **Regency** was established under **Serrano's** control, aimed at the restoration of the **Bourbons** in the Spanish throne with the **Prince Alphonso**, Isabel II's son.

The **General Martínez Campos** staged a coup d'état in Sagunto on 31 December 1874 where he proclaimed **Alphonso XII** as the new king of Spain. It is the beginning of the Restoration

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## QUESTIONS

1. What was the main achievement of the Glorious Revolution that took place in 1868?
2. What problems did the king Amadeo of Savoy have during his short reign?
3. Name the problems the First Republic had to face.
4. What was the outcome of the military uprising led by the General Martínez Campos in Sagunto in December 1874?

## 6. THE BOURBON RESTORATION 1874-1902

The Bourbon restoration was possible due to the support given by the army and the bourgeoisie, anxious for political stability. This regime aimed at restoring order, peace and stability through a liberal regime, whose pillars were:

-the **alternation of two main parties**: the conservatives (led by Cánovas del Castillo) and the Liberals (by Sagasta), which rotated thanks to the electoral fraud (pucherazo).

- The **1876 Constitution** , which was a moderate Constitution (shared sovereignty between the king and the Cortes, censitary suffrage ...

-The practice of **caciquismo**, as local leaders (caciques) pressed voter into voting one way or another.

Important achievement were the end of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Carlist War, and the end of the Cuban War (Peace of Zanjón, 1878), where Martínez Campos granted the island some autonomy.

Alfonso XII died and his wife M<sup>a</sup> Cristina of Habsbourg held the regency (1885-1902), when she was pregnant of the future Alfonso XIII. **Liberals** and **conservatives** continued alternating in the government. The liberal **Sagasta** promoted some modern measures (**slavery** was abolished in Cuba in 1886, **male universal suffrage** was passed in 1890...)The conservative **Cánovas del Castillo** suffered many internal and external problems and was assassinated by an anarchist in 1897.

The main problems during the **Regency** were :

- the emergence of regionalist and nationalist parties ( in the Basque country and Catalonia),
- social conflictivity as socialism and anarchism spread in Spain, mainly in Catalonia and Andalusia. The PSOE was founded by the printer Pablo Iglesias in Madrid (1879), the UGT (socialist trade unión) and CNT (anarchist) date from this period, as well. They were very active and provoked many riots and strikes

A new war in Cuba and Philippines, supported by USA, which wanted to buy the island. The Spanish army suffered a lot because of guerrillas and diseases. The **General Weyler** tried to repress the uprising but it was not efficient. Meanwhile in the **Philippines** the leader **José Rizal** also demanded the independence in 1896. The **USA** intervened in 1898 in these wars after the explosion and sinking of the *USS Maine* in the port of Havana.

They blamed Spain for having sunk it, and declared war on Spain. The Spanish surrendered after the major defeats in Cavite (Philippines) and Santiago de Cuba. The **Treaty of Paris** (10 December 1898) meant the end of the Spanish colonies in America and the Pacific: **Puerto Rico**, the **Philippines**, and **Guam** were yielded to the **USA** as colonies. **Cuba** gained its independence under American control. **Spain** sold the **Mariana Islands** and the **Caroline Islands** to **Germany** in 1899.

The loss of the last colonies is known as the **1898 Disaster**. The loss of the last colonies provoked a deep moral crisis known as *Regenerationis*, which was an intellectual movement aimed at analysing the roots of Spain's problems (political corruption, among others) and gave solutions for the problems of the regime. The literary *Generación del 98* grew after this tragedy, which was very present in their books.

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QUESTIONS:

1. What was the regime established with Alfonso XII?
2. Which were the main political parties? How did they alternate in power?
3. RESEARCH: the electoral manipulation during the Restoration
4. What was the main event during M<sup>a</sup> Cristina Regency? What was its outcome?
5. What important political organisations were created in the late 19<sup>th</sup> century?
6. What was *Regenerationism*? RESEARCH some of the famous statements given by Joaquín Costa (in Spanish) and their meaning.

### 7.- SPANISH ART DURING THE 19th CENTURY: Francisco de Goya y Lucientes (1746-1828)

**Francisco de Goya** was the main Spanish painter of the 19th century. His style is very personal and developed during his whole career. Although he started as a Neoclassicist painter and is considered as an example of Spanish Romanticism, he advanced many artistic movements that would be developed in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, such as Expressionism or Surrealism.

We can identify several stages and styles:

- **Cartoons for tapestries**, aligned with the Rococo style.
  - **Portraits**. He became the royal painter in 1785, so he worked both for **Charles III** and **Charles IV** as well as for many noblemen. He used a very personal technique where he showed most of the depicted person's emotions. His use of the light in these paintings is superb. Some of the best portraits are *Charles IV and his family*, *The Countess of Chinchón* or *The Majas (Nude and Clothed)*.
- **Historical pictures**, done after the **Peninsular War** against Napoleon. They represent the best examples of the Spanish Romanticism (*The Second of May, 1808: The Charge of the Mamelukes* and *The Third of May*).
- **Black paintings**. At the end of his days, deaf and isolated in his Quinta del Sordo, his style became darker and nightmarish. His brushstroke is quick and less defined. Most of these paintings were done on the walls of his *Quinta del Sordo*, such as *Saturn devouring one of his children*, *Duel with Cudgels*

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[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UE0w\\_maKlxo](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UE0w_maKlxo): DOCUMENTAL EN ESPAÑOL DEL PRIMER PERIODO 1808-14. HAY DOCUMENTALES DE TODO EL SIGLO XIX. (Click en Google: Memoria de España.