

UNIT 4.- NINETEENTH CENTURY HERITAGE AND THE DIFFICULT TRANSITION TO CAPITALISM IN SPAIN

Economy

During the 19th century the increase in the population was quick for a country with a traditional structure of the economy. The country arrived to the 20th century to a critical density with almost 19 million people, which demanded a new economical and technical stage. The adaptation to the new situation would be heterogeneous depending on the regions within the country and depending on the branch of the economy. Obstacles to development would be the need of capital and markets and the prerogatives of the agrarian Spain, still strong.

The persistence of traditional methods

In the most parts of Spain, where the climate has a certain degree of dryness, the extensive crop predominated, which gave spread crops and low yield. On top of that, cattle -especially sheep -cañadas-. The farming of new land was linked to the use of marginal lands with poor soils which led to decreasing yields.

Attempts at intensification of crops and specialisation succeeded in the Mediterranean coastline with Mediterranean crops. Intensification needed public works which required high investments while profitability (cost-effectiveness) came in the long term (i.e. Canal de l'Urgell- 1860). The intervention of the state was necessary but there was a lack of studies and the concessions of works were more linked to corruption than to economic improvement.

In Southern Spain (Andalucia, Extremadura) and in Aragon there still persisted the psychology of the feudal regime despite its legal extinction. In the north west, in Galicia, feudal statutory and fragmented smallholding survived.

In Catalonia farmers and peasantry were better economically established. The main products were wheat and wine. A peasant middle class grew, especially from the late 18th century and they cultivated for the market and at the same time contributed to the start of an internal market for consumption particularly for the Catalan textile industry.

But even Catalonia was not free from agrarian conflict. On the contrary, those conflicts would be an important part of Catalan contemporary history until 1934. Here the conflict grew between the Owners Unions (*Institut Agrícola de Sant Isidre*) and the "rabassaires", the vine-growing peasants. From the 18th century there were tensions about the meaning of the tenancies within the "rabassa morta" contracts. The contract lasted for the duration of the vine, which, through grafting and other practices, could mean generations, a practical ownership. Owners, on their side, wanted to reduce contracts to a crop-sharing tenancy. In 1756, the Barcelona Royal High Court –*Real Audiencia*- ruled in the owners'

favour by stating that the contract expired at the end of the vine life or after fifty years. Tensions would grow more and more serious in the 19th century.

Another contract of tenancy in Catalonia was the *masoveria*, short term contracts, usually for a year renewable, that gave uncertainty to the farmer's life.



Jarandilla de la Vera, Cáceres. Picture from mid 19th century
<http://www.20minutos.es/data/img/2006/06/12/459878.jpg>

Land tenure: from fragmentation to large estate

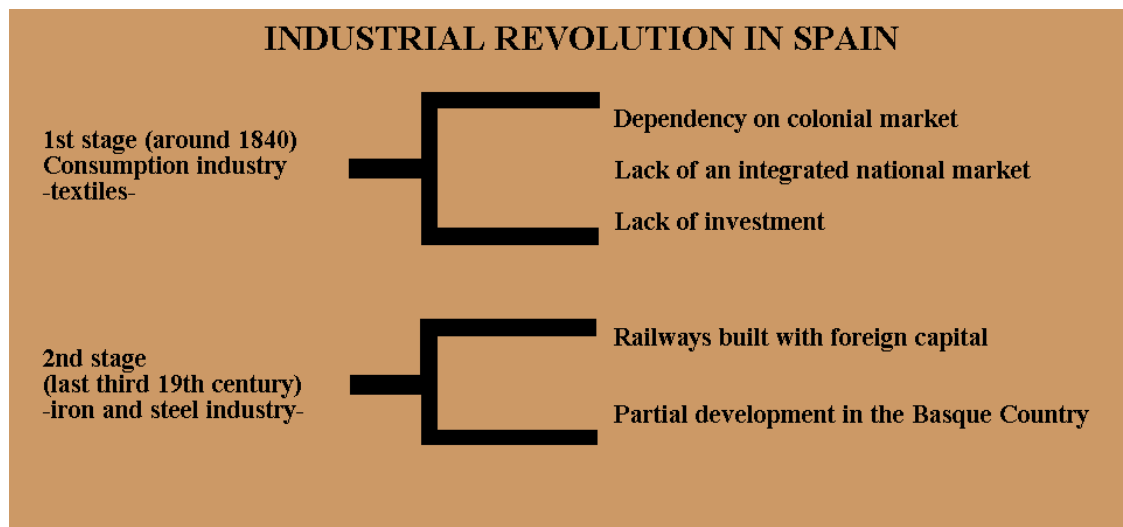
The problems linked to landed estates were pressing in all South Spain. The *desamortizaciones* or **disentailments** -where council and church lands were sold by the state, many times in exchange for bonds- did not lead to the formation of an agrarian middle-class of well-off small and medium tenants due to more repartition of the land. On the contrary, the selling was made in a discontinued and contradictory form which would consolidate more than modify the already existing property structure. It was not the peasant who had access to buy the land but the same landlords, tradesmen and upper **bourgeoisie**.

The mass of the agrarian population in the south was composed of *jornaleros*, the rural proletariat who lived in overpopulated villages and constituted cheap rural labour who suffered misery and malnutrition. In many areas landed estates (*latifundia*) coexisted with smallholdings (*minifundia*). In these cases smallholdings favoured the predominance of landed estates because holders could not survive with their insignificant plots of land and had to work for the landowners. This was another recipe for exploitation.

Landowners were not interested in investment and modernisation of agrarian production. Having abundant cheap labour, they had profits without any effort. They could even withdraw part of the land from farming to be devoted to hunting or the breeding of bulls.

Another form of tenure was the “*foro*” in Galicia, which was a temporal and hereditary contract where the cultivator had the right of use and fruits of the land for the payment of a rent. The land or part of the land could be subleased in what is called “*subforo*”. The generalisation of this practise meant that the land was extremely fragmented, due in part to the pressure of a increasing population. Galicia was a place of “*minifundia*”.

A late and incomplete industrial revolution



Spain had a late industrialisation. The first stage of industrialisation (consumption industry) was only completed in Catalonia. The second stage, the development of heavy industry was partially achieved in the Basque country. Heavy industry needs big capital and good return but in the long term, while a consumption industry needs less capital and suits those who want quick profit. Industrialisation was not completed until the 1960s.

Reasons for late industrialisation:

1. Since the early modern ages Spain did not have an industrial tradition. Spain bought products from other European countries and paid with American silver (Catalonia would be an exception).
2. During the 19th century the debt of the state promoted investment in **bonds** and banking instead of industry.
3. The state, to alleviate its debts, took loans from foreign powers in exchange for some of the wealth of the country, such as mines and the work of the railway network.

The Catalan industry was based on textiles. It was integrated in communication networks managed from Barcelona. Cotton was particularly important but there were also other materials especially wool. There were also other industries such as leather, paper, printing and light mechanics. In general they were middle size family enterprises with limited banking needs. This could explain why banking enterprises did not succeed in Catalonia in the 19th century and did in the Basque country. Catalan industrialists defended protectionist policies. The lack of integrated national-made industrial products –particularly from the Catalan consumption industry- led industrialists to ensure other markets, in this case the colonial market –Cuba. Industrial products were part of the “colonial pact” through which the metropolis sent cereals, textiles, wine and others, such as metal products, and received from the colony sugar and tobacco.



Advertising poster in the 19th century. Biblioteca Nacional (BNE). Cart-P. F. J. Ortega y Vereda.

The second stage of the industrial revolution, iron and steel industry, took place in the Basque country in the 2nd. half of the 19th century. This industry developed partially and was not competitive due to two factors:

1. Lack of capital. Deflection of capital from industry to state bonds and shares in banking (where limited share companies first appeared). Also towards investments in the railway network.
2. Low demand. When the demand grew due to the construction of the railway network, the industry was unable to supply and could not overcome foreign competition due to insufficient technological development.

Then, the iron and steel industry and the railway network could not feed each other's developing local industry. The railway network was built subordinated to foreign capital interest, especially French, who supplied the equipment (many times second hand and always expensive) and was paid by meter of track. As a result the network was built without rational criteria for its exploitation and without taking into account immediate and long term needs. The profit was made in building the network but not in the exploitation of it.

As a consequence, industry was not in high demand and prices were high, which required protectionism from other more powerful industries in Europe. Another consequence was repression of the workers' movement and social unrest.

Society

The mimicry of noble class and new oligarchy. Adaptation to the new system

In Spain, the transition from the Ancien Regime to the capitalist or bourgeois society was made according to the most general model existing in Europe and represented by Prussia, and not through the more revolutionary French model which implied repartition of land among peasants. In Spain, the Ancien Regime ended through an alliance between the liberal bourgeoisie and the aristocrat landowners, with the monarchy as referee, without any process of peasant revolution in the way it happened in the French revolution. On the contrary the interest of peasants were sacrificed. When community properties were sold, peasants, and especially poor peasants, for whom traditional use of these lands had been vital for their survival, were forced into misery or migration.

To pass from the feudal **manors** to bourgeois private property it was necessary to restructure property titles. But in many cases property ownership was not clear and in all these cases trials were sentenced always in favour of the landlords and never benefited peasants. Many Spanish peasants were dispossessed of their plots of land. At the end of the process the aristocrat landowners not only had their land intact but they also could increase it at the expense of the peasantry.

From the feudal manor regime its legal and institutional forms had disappeared. The landlords subsisted and the manor became a capitalist farm. The old feudal tributes became rents and the landlord paternalism was transformed into the cold relationship between owner and tenant. Whole villages of peasants were expelled by the owners and their inhabitants had to migrate with their cattle, uprooted from the land that they had traditionally cultivated.

Here were the same landlords who had abolished the feudal manor regime and had established capitalism in rural areas, to their benefit.

For all these reasons many peasants revolted against the bourgeois revolution and joined the regressive movement of Carlism.

This process was not accompanied by a parallel industrial revolution that could create enough employment to absorb the rural proletariat, who became, as we have said, cheap labour for the landowners.

The unusual length of the struggle against the Ancien Regime made the alliance between the bourgeoisie and the urban workers longer than in France and other places in Europe. This alliance was broken with the revolution "La Gloriosa" in 1868, giving place to a period of six years called "Sexenio Democrático".

Politics

Stages in 19th century Spanish politics

The 19th century was a period of many and important changes as liberal or bourgeois revolution took place, that in Spain would have a particular shape, as the old structures were still powerful. This was to have an impact on the evolution of Spanish politics up to the current day.

The political stages during the 19th century can be divided as follows:

1. 1833-1840.

- Ferdinand VII dies. Isabella II becomes successor of the throne under Queen Regent María Cristina, Isabella's mother.
- Estatuto Real (Royal Statute), 1834. It was very limited and too conservative, making change impossible and was unfeasible. It failed.
- First Carlist war (1833-1839). Soon before his death, Ferdinand VII passed the *Pragmática Sanción*, according to which women could succeed to the throne. At the beginning of the 18th century, the first Bourbon king, Philip V, established the Salic Law, barring women access to the throne. The *Pragmática Sanción* was actually written in 1789, but was not published until Ferdinand died in 1830. His brother, Carlos María Isidro, who was ultra-absolutist, did not accept it and after his death claimed the throne against Isabel II, starting a civil war between liberals, who supported Isabel II, and

Carlists, who supported Carlos María. The First Carlist war finished with the “abrazo de Vergara” between Espartero (liberal) and Maroto (carlist).

- “Pronunciamiento” of 1836 and Constitution of 1837. After the so-called “sergeants mutiny” (el motín de los sargentos) and a popular revolt, the new Constitution was written. The rioters wanted to restore the 1812 Constitution (La Pepa), but the queen regent Maria Cristina was able to replace it with a new, more moderate one. An important political figure would be Mendizábal, who was also in charge of one of the most important *desamortizaciones* – **disentailments** – in Spanish history. Consolidation of the liberal revolution. From this period on, confrontations would not basically be between absolutists and liberals but between the two factions of liberalism: moderates or conservatives and progressives. Differences between them are more of degree than of meaning: extension of suffrage –the level of wealth set by the progressives would be lower, so more people could vote, although suffrage was still restricted; the reforms would have more depth with the progressives; the progressives were in favour of the National Militia as a civil police from popular recruitment unrelated to the military and defenders of liberties; the progressive aimed for more limitations on the king’s powers; the progressives also aimed for city council mayors and town councillors to be elected by the people –law of 1840- while conservatives wanted them to be nominated by the central government -law of 1845.



Isabella II

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Image:Isabel_II-Calbo-Cabrera.jpg

2. 1840-1843. Espartero's dictatorship. After the regent queen denied to sign the city council law and after some personal scandal forcing her to leave the country, the dictatorship started. The Progressives, in principle, did not promote changes. In 1842 they signed a free-trade agreement with Britain, causing riots in Barcelona. The bombing of the city withdrew support from his policy and led to his destitution.
3. 1843-1854. Moderate decade. Key period for the development of the Spanish liberal state: agrarian based, centralist, conservative, strong power of the army.
 - Isabella II is declared of age and is used by the conservatives (moderates such as Narváez)
 - Constitution of 1845, conservative.
 - The civil guard was set up in 1844: struggle between civil and military power.
 - Hard repression of popular protests, particularly in 1848.

- The second Carlist war starts.
4. 1854-1856. Progressive Biennium. “Pronunciamiento” by General O’Donnell (from *Unión Liberal*).
 - Constitution of 1856, progressive.
 - *Desamortizaciones* by Madoz. The second most important one, after Mendizábal. As Mendizábal’s disentailment affected mostly Church lands, Madoz’s affected city council’s lands.
 - Start of the construction of the railway line (first line Barcelona-Mataró, 1848).
 5. 1856-1868. Moderate period. General O’Donnell restores a moderate regime seizing the opportunity when his coalition with progressives reached an end.
 - Alternation in power between General O’Donnell and the moderate Narváez.
 - Democratic parties started to be organised, republicans and federals. They could not participate in government. An important figure was Pi i Maragall.
 - At the end of the period the regime’s downfall was due to: a) From 1863 progressives were prohibited from carrying out election campaigns –electoral propaganda- and *Liberal Unionists* were marginalized from power. b) Deep financial crisis due to the collapse of the railways companies. c) Dictatorial practices by Narváez and González Bravo.
 6. 1868-1875. “Gloriosa Revolución” and the First Republic. O’Donnell’s death in 1867 meant a change in leadership in the *Unión Liberal*. The new leader, Serrano, decided to finish with Isabella’s monarchy and get closer to the progressive liberals. In the agreements at Ostende, progressives and liberals decide to prepare a major uprising to dethrone Isabella. It started with a “Pronunciamiento” by General Prim. The objective was to overcome the capitalist crisis avoiding a revolutionary climax. Nevertheless, he lost control of the situation.
 - Isabella II dethroned.
 - Constitution of 1869. By some, it is considered the first “democratic” Constitution in Spanish history and the most liberal. With respect to the 1812 Constitution the ballots were direct, it consolidated freedom of religion and there were not limitations for being elected.
 - Amadeo de Saboya proclaimed king. General Prim was murdered soon after the proclamation. Amadeo left the country.
 - Start of the third Carlist war (1872-1876).
 - First Republic (1873-1875) and Constitution 1873. The most democratic constitution until the Second Republic in 1931. It is federal and democratic.
 - Anarchism spreads among the working class, particularly in Catalonia and Andalucía.
 - *Desamortización* of the subsoil.
 - Concepción Arenal writes a penal code.

7. 1875-1923. Restoration of the Bourbon monarchy in the person of Alfonso XII, Isabella's son.

Civil power and military power

The creation and development of the civil guard in 1844 made obvious the existing tensions between civil and military power. In reality, this could be translated as the tensions between the conservative bourgeoisie, the new dominant class in the new liberal regime, and part of the old aristocracy, who continued to have power in the new state. The conservative bourgeoisie tried to establish a strong civil power as the aristocrats represented the interest of the military. The difficulties in imposing civil power over the military was a proof of the still relevant position that the old privilege feudal class had within the new state.

The conservative politician González Bravo wanted to create a guard different to the dissolved popular militias, more controlled by the state and with the objective of maintaining the inner security system but under civil power supervision. But being supported by the military, this politician saw his attempts at civil control frustrated and the civil guard started and continued to be a militarist body dependent on the Ministry of War.

The means of political change in the 19th century was the coup d'etat (pronunciamiento), in favour of a particular political party. This worked this way until the Restoration period when Canovas del Castillo invented a political system with alternative dynasty parties (supporting the monarchy) based on "caciquismo" .

THE SPANISH CONSTITUTIONAL PROCESS

All the Spanish Constitutions are the expression of the dominant bourgeoisie. Although there are notorious differences depending on the political parties that write them, the social and ideological background is always bourgeois.

Constitution	Subject of Sovereignty	Suffrage	Division of powers	State Structure	Religious tolerance	Chambers	Ideological Character	Time in force
1812	Nation	Indirect male universal	Yes. The king intervenes in the legislative power	Monarchy. Centralist	No	1	Progressive	5-6 years (intermittent)
1834 Statute	King/queen	Very restricted suffrage	Virtually inexistent	Monarchy. Centralist	No	2	Conservative	3 years
1837	Nation	Restrictive suffrage	Yes. The king intervenes in the legislative power	Monarchy. Centralist	Yes	2	Progressive	8 years
1845	King and Parliament	Restrictive suffrage	Yes. The king intervenes in the legislative power. The judicial power is not independent	Monarchy. Centralist	No	2	Conservative	22 years
1856	Nation	Restrictive suffrage	Yes. The king intervenes in the legislative power	Monarchy. Centralist	Yes	2	Progressive	Never in force
1869	Nation	Male universal	Yes. The parliament has the legislative power	Monarchy. Centralist	Yes	2	Progressive	4 years
1873	Nation	Male universal	Yes. The parliament has the legislative power	Federal Republic	Yes. Separation between Church and State	2	Progressive	Never in force
1876	King and Parliament	Not provided	Yes. The king intervenes in the legislative power	Monarchy. Centralist	Yes	2	Conservative	47 years
1931	The people	Universal	Yes	Republic. Autonomous communities: Catalonia, Basque Country	Yes. Separation between Church and State	1	Progressive	8 years
1978	The people	Universal	Yes	Monarchy. Autonomous communities	Yes	2		

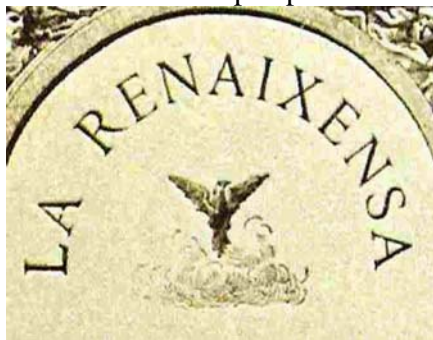
Centralism and regional nationalism

Nationalism aims for the conservation of particular institutional features very rooted in the reality of some non-Castilian societies. Many times with also rural support, it goes against the centralist tendency of the liberal state. Nationalism receives doctrinal and ideological support from romantic history.

In the 19th century there was a renaissance of regional cultures, rediscovering national identities.

Basque nationalism developed especially in the 20th century but its renowned precedent was in the 19th-century Sabino de Arana. It appeared first in Bilbao, an industrial city, as a reaction from an advanced economy towards the stagnation of the centre. Basque nationalism has special characteristics during this period, linked to the old "fueros" and the last carlist war. At its start, Sabino de Arana limited his nationalism to Vizcaya, one of the three Basque provinces, and claimed independence. In 1894 he created the first nationalist organisation in the Basque country. He wrote a declaration of principles: confessional, racist (the Basque race), the will of restoring the traditional legal order (fueros -charters), he had the idea of a confederation of the Basque territories. In the same year, 1894 he created the Basque flag and in 1895 founded the first group of what would later be the Basque Nationalist Party. At the end of his life he became more moderate.

This was also the character of Catalan nationalism when it started. Catalan nationalism started as a response to the incapacity of the Spanish state and the growing gap between social and economic structure of Catalonia and the rest of the state. Catalan nationalism was promoted by the bourgeoisie, who, being unable to hold an important role in state politics and modernise it following industrialist interest, preferred to contest from a nationalist perspective.



Front page of the magazine "La Renaixensa"

http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/7/71/La_Renaixensa.jpg

Catalan nationalism started first as a movement of literary renovation and language recovery (Catalan language). This movement was called "La Renaixença". Important dates were 1833 when the Catalan poet Aribau wrote his "Ode to the fatherland" and 1859 when the Floral Games, a literary competition renowned in the

medieval ages, were restored. The literary and historical activity was supported by the press, the Catalan bourgeoisie and intellectuals. There is a stress on the Catalan language as one of the main factors of Catalan nationalism, as a characteristic cultural difference.

Castilians and Catalans represented two different structures, two different ideologies which came into conflict more and more strongly. Until the agrarian crisis at the end of the 19th century the battlefield was between Castilian **free-traders** (Figuerola **tariff** in 1869) and Catalan protectionists -supported by the Catalan industrial bourgeoisie.

Catalan nationalism developed from intellectual regionalism to autonomist. In 1892 the Catalanist Union wrote the first project for an autonomous Catalonia in the "Bases de Manresa". After 1898 Catalonia is seen as a nation. In 1901 the "Lliga Catalanista" (Catalanist League), was founded, which would have political importance until the Spanish Civil War.

Workers movement

Although the industrial population was not very important regarding numbers in the 19th century, its role during this period was relevant. The industrial working class was concentrated especially in Catalonia, the Basque country and Madrid.

A characteristic of the Spanish workers' movement in comparison with other European countries is the success of anarchism over Marxism. Historians like Pierre Vilar underline that the importance of anarchism in the 1890s was international, and that it is the persistence of the movement in Spain which remains different. The reasons that he points out to explain this persistence are: the links between anarchism with the problems of the poor agrarian population (*jornaleros* especially), the dispersion of the Catalan industry and the bleak standard of life in the big cities.

In Catalonia unionism started already during the period 1830-1860 with the weavers society and the manufacturing union among others. The luddite movement, which started in Britain, appeared also in Catalonia. One of their main actions was to burn the Bonaplata factory in 1835, one of the main factories in Barcelona at that time. During this period worker unrest closely followed political changes.

The workers movement was particularly relevant after 1868, when several sections of the International Workers Association were founded in the country. One of the founders was Fanelli, an Italian anarchist and follower of Bakunin who went to Spain to spread the movement. The firsts groups were founded in Barcelona and Madrid.

By 1870 the International had been spread all around Spain. A Congress was held in Barcelona and the Regional Spanish Federation of the International was founded. The federation acquired an anarchist approach by being apolitical, collectivist and anti-state, typical features of Bakunin's ideology.

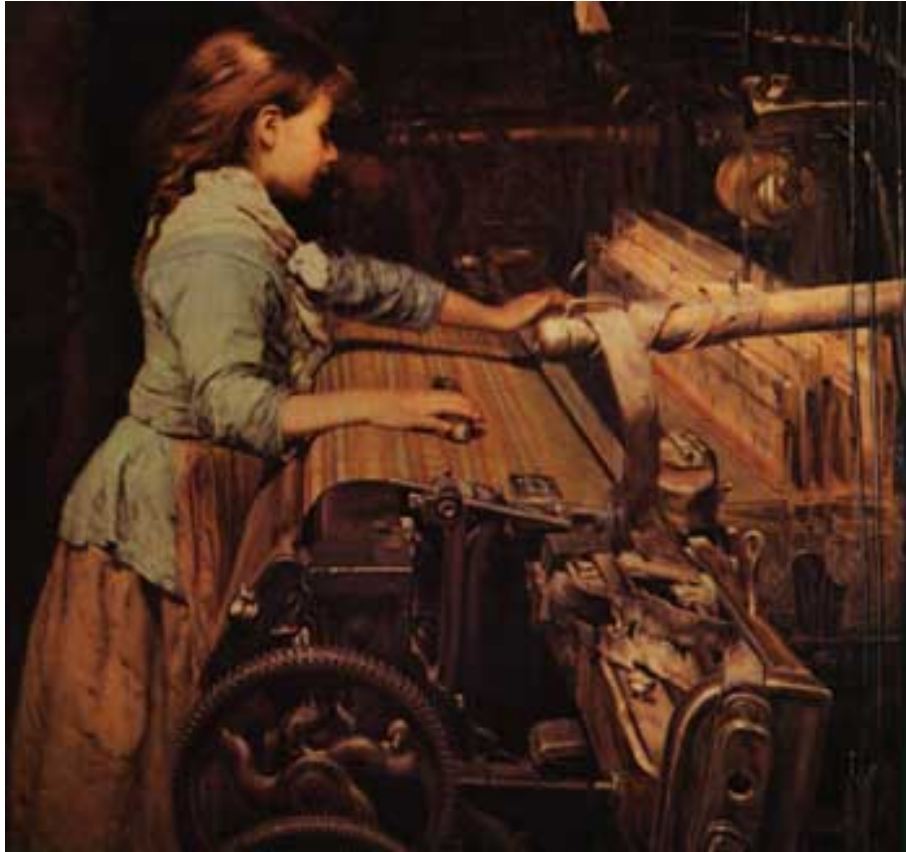
In the late 1870s, after the experience of the Comune of Paris, a Marxist, Lafargue, went to Spain, fleeing from repression in France and introduced Marxism. The confrontation between Marxists and anarchists would have as a consequence that the Spanish federation of the International disappeared.

The socialist party PSOE was founded in 1879, the socialist union (UGT) in 1888 and the anarchist union CNT was founded in 1910.

From 1890, when suffrage became universal for men, the difference between anarchists and Marxists became more obvious and also the conflict between them. Anarchists did not want to participate in the electoral system, for them it meant following the game of the powerful. They advocated abstention and activism propaganda. The socialists went into a phase of political struggle that reached its peak point in 1898, when they participated in the election with a list of candidates.

The government tried to repress anarchism through the creation of a new police force. Industrialists in their actions against unionism start what is called "pistolerismo".

5. With all the data you have collected , explain the standards and living conditions of the proletariat in Spain, taking into account the general demographic characteristics of Spain during the first third of the 20th century.
6. Find out about the working conditions and main traits of children's and women's labour in Catalan factories.
7. Describe the different buildings and spaces in the Vidal colony.
8. Look out for other colonial industries in Catalonia besides the Vidal colony. See whether you can find a similar division of space.



Girl working in a textile machine

<http://www.cefax.org/tecno/aulah04/index.htm>

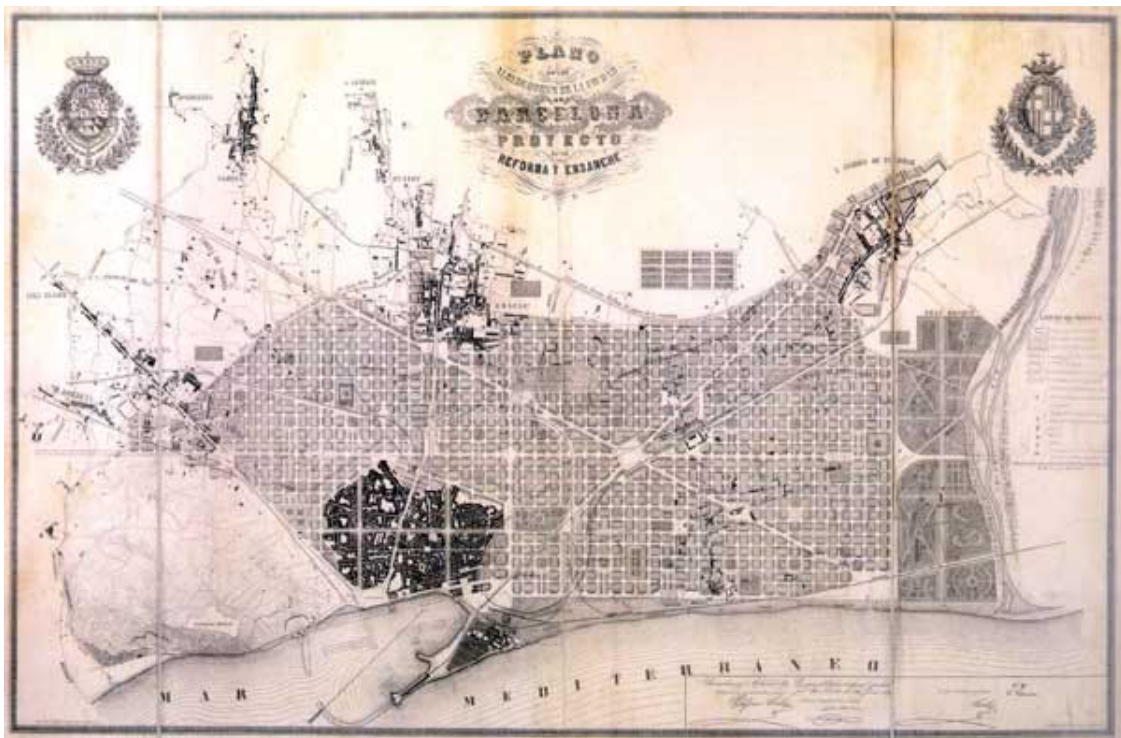
9. Disentailment (desamortización) of Church lands: theory and practice.
10. Who benefited from the disentailments? Why?
11. What was the main cause –or causes- for the delay in the construction of the railway in Spain? Look carefully at the question.
12. Explain how the Spanish railway network was built: capital –foreign and local, materials, companies, network efficiency and so on.
13. How has its development had an impact on the development of the Spanish industrial sector?
14. Find out about the width of Spanish rails, the differences with other European countries and what consequences this had on the 19th and 20th century.

15. How have its origins influenced the current structure of the railway network in Spain?
16. Describe the development of the Spanish iron and steel industry.



Edited from http://www.caixalaietana.es/Biada/e_8_e.html

Society



http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Image:Barcelona_plano.jpg

“The first thing that stands out when looking at a map of Barcelona is the enormous grid layout of squares that encloses the more chaotic old town near the sea ‘like a walnut in an enormous slab of stamped chocolate’ (as noted by Robert Hughes in his book on Barcelona, p. 278). This area is the Eixample, the entry for the design of the expansion of Barcelona that Ildefonso Cerdà proposed for the Ajuntament of Barcelona’s competition for a new town plan in 1859.

The 19th Century was a time of economic growth for Barcelona, but the impulse to grow was hampered by the medieval walls that enclosed all of the city. When the walls finally came down, the area between Barcelona and the nearby town of Gracia was almost completely empty farmland and nothing stood in the way of the new design. This is one of the circumstances that makes the Eixample unique. Another factor is that it was planned aiming for an utopia, an Ideal City. cerdà was a socialist and an optimist, a man who was aware of the atrocious living standards of workers in the old town but believed that he belonged to a new generation with new resources that made change possible, and that old cities were only an obstacle to be overcome. His design was an attempt at social engineering – he believed that his plan of undifferentiated blocks would have an inherently equalising influence and would lead to a peaceful, non hierarchical society.

Cerdà's original plan was a strict geometrical grid, based on a vision rather than a relationship to the particular site – it was to be 550 blocks but potentially endlessly expandable, and each block would be 113.3 meters square, with streets 20 meters wide. The most identifiable feature of the Eixample, the corners that are chamfered at 45 degrees and form open squares at intersections, were designed to allow loading and unloading of goods and to allow the new steam trams room to turn.

The design looks like rigid lifeless blocks that would impose order on it's inhabitants, but in fact it was an organic plan, based on ideas of social renewal. It was to encourage an organic social structure based on the idea of *barris* or neighbourhoods, which he saw as havens for the inhabitants. cerdà conceived that each group of 400 blocks would form a district that would have it's own hospital, large park and other services. These districts would be divided into four areas each with it's own market, and further divided into *barris* of 25 blocks with their own schools and day care centres. Part of his vision was that in each block tradesmen, merchants and the bourgeois would live side by side, creating a harmonious city without the separation of rich areas from poor areas that had always led to bad living standards amongst workers. And his vision, his original plan, dictated that only about a third of each block would be built on, the remainder was to be patio gardens and small parks, and that each block would have at least 100 trees.

The first stone was laid by Queen Isabella II in October 1860 and from then the Eixample began to take shape. It was a slow process, motivated by greed, and the early buildings were undistinguished and uninspired. Cerda's plan was slowly mutilated as the Ajuntament started to give developers permission to build on more of the blocks than was planned. Barcelona was growing rapidly and there was a lot of profit to be made by building over the planned parks and public spaces. The limit on the heights of buildings as proposed by Cerdà was also increasingly raised under pressure from the developers. Far from the designer's socialist ideal, in 1888 the Eixample was described as being full of authentic slums, in which families from Barcelona are imprisoned. The buildings lacked light, ventilation and adequate sewage systems and the streets lacked the open spaces that the designer envisioned. And almost from the beginning certain areas, especially around the Passeig de Gràcia, were more fashionable and therefore more expensive than others."

Activities:

1. Identify the main ideas of this text and do a text appreciation.
2. Is this a secondary or primary source? Why?
3. Compare the text description of the Barcelona Eixample with the map provided.
4. Compare with a current map and explain how Cerdà's plan was not followed.

5. Which other cities had expansion plans around that time?

Politics

EVOLUTION OF POLITICAL PARTIES IN XIX CENTURY SPAIN

1810	1820	1823	1840	1854-56	1860	1873	1875	1902
Absolutists (conservative) (servile)	absolutists	pure realists moderate “	carlists	“apostolics ”	carlists	carlists	Carlists: integrists ortodox	
Reformists (liberals)	<i>afrancesados</i>	moderates	moderates	moderates	moderates liberal union	Moderate monarchic Liberal monarchic	Catholic union Conservative league Moderates Centrists	liberal conservatives
Revolutionaries	<i>doceañistas</i>	<i>exaltados</i> ”(hothead)	progressives	progressives democrats	progressives democrats	Progressives monarchic Democrats Republicans (intransigent and federal) socialists anarchists	Constitutional radicals Dynastic left <i>posibilistas</i> socialists anarchists	liberal fusionists socialists (PSOE, UGT) anarchists (CNT) Radicals Republican party Basque nationalists (PNV) Catalan nationalists (Lliga Regionalista, Esquerra Republicana)

CONSTITUTION OF 1812

- “Article 3. Sovereignty belongs essentially to the nation, and for this motive, establishing fundamental laws is the nation’s exclusive right.
- Article 4. The nation has the obligation to preserve and protect, being wise and just, civil liberties, property, and the other legitimate rights belonging to all its integral individuals.
- Article 8. Every Spanish individual, without distinction, is obliged to contribute to the state budget according to their wealth.
- Article 12. The Spanish nation’s religion is and always will be Catholic, apostolic, Roman, the only true religion (...)
- Article 14. The political form of the Spanish nation is a moderate hereditary monarchy.
- Article 15. The power to make the laws belongs to the Parliament (Cortes) with the king.
- Article 16. The power to carry out the laws (executive power) belongs to the king.
- Article 242. The power to apply the law in civil and criminal trials exclusively belongs to the courts” (similar to article 17).



Francisco de Goya: Allegory of the Constitution of 1812

http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/0/08/Alegoria_constitucion_1812-1-.jpg

Find the text for the Constitutions:

1837 (http://www.constitucion.es/otras_constituciones/espana/1837.html). Particularly articles 11, 12, 13, 15, 36, 40, 63.

1845 (http://www.constitucion.es/otras_constituciones/espana/1845.html). Particularly articles 2, 12, 14, 15, 17, 20, 22.

1869 (http://www.constitucion.es/otras_constituciones/espana/1869.html). Particularly articles 2, 3, 7, 16, 17, 21, 24, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36.

THE UNBORN CONSTITUTION OF 1873

After the proclamation of the First Spanish Republic in February 1873, there was a new constitutional project written. This project would have been, without a doubt, one of the best achievements of that government, excepting that it never came into force. Finished in July 1873, it established a federal republic made up of 17 states. However, the constitution was never promulgated. The following fragment reproduces the prelude and the first title.

“PRELIMINARY TITLE

Every person in the Republic has ensured all their natural rights –with no power having faculty to inhibit them, and no law or authority to reduce them.

- 1º. Right to life, security and dignity of life.
- 2º. Right to freedom of thought and freedom of consciousness expression.
- 3º. Right to expand ideas through teaching.
- 5º. Freedom of work, industry, national trade and finance.
- 6º. Right to own property, without competence of entailment.
- 7º. Equality before the law.

8°. Right to be a juror and to be judged by a jury; right to free defence in trial; when charged with a penal offence, right to correction and purification through the sentence.

All these rights are prior and superior to all positive legislation.

FIRST TITLE ON THE SPANISH NATION

Article 1. The Spanish nation is made up of the states of Upper Andalusia, Lower Andalusia, Aragon, Asturias, the Balearic Islands, the Canary Islands, New Castile, Old Castile, Catalonia, Cuba, Extremadura, Galicia, Murcia, Navarre, Puerto Rico, Valencia, the Basque regions.

States can preserve the current provinces or modify them, according to their needs.

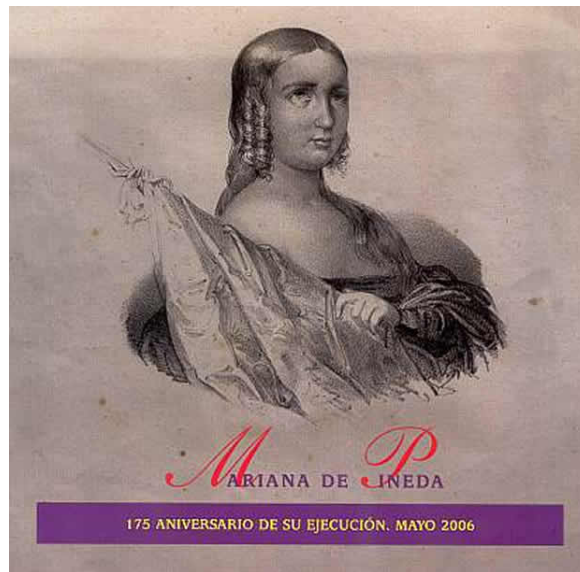
Article 39. The political form of the Spanish state is the Federal Republic.”

Activities:

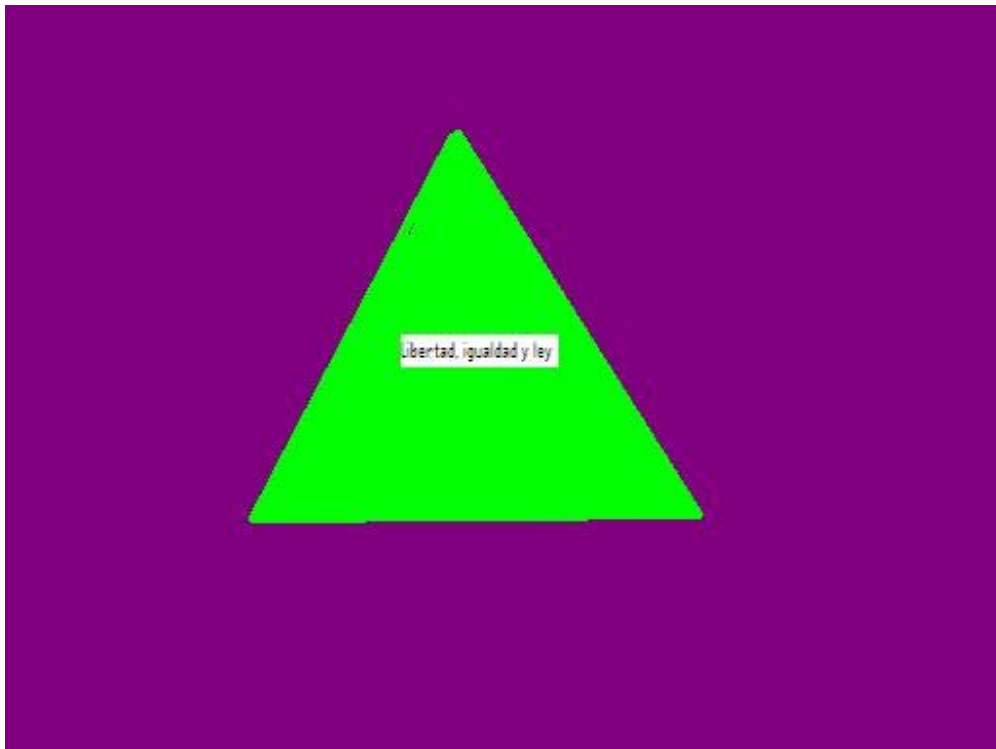
1. Look at the chart in Unit 1 and compare the Ancien Regime society with the capitalist society and explain how the transition to capitalism took place in Spain –bourgeois revolution.
2. How did Spain react to the incursion of French troops on their soil?
3. What was the *Dos de Mayo* uprising? Why is it said that the Independence war against the French was a war against the French invasion and a civil war as well?
4. Define what a Constitution is.
5. Identify some of the provisions of the Spanish liberals' draft of a Constitution in 1812. Which issues identify this Constitution as liberal? Why?
6. How did the Spanish government revert back to its old conservative, monarchist tendencies after the French pulled out of Spain in 1814 and Ferdinand VII regained his throne?
7. Compare the Constitutions of 1812, 1837 and 1845. Explain the main features for each one of them. Set each one in their respective political context.
8. What is the difference between national and people's sovereignty?
9. With all the charts, resources and explanations in this unit, compare the Constitutions of the 19th century regarding: the religious question, citizens' rights, suffrage, the role of the monarchy, state structure and division of power. Explain why the 1869 Constitution reached a milestone in the constitutional process. Why do you think the 1873 Constitution could have been one of the best achievements of the republican government if it had been implemented?
10. Explain how the 1873 Constitution is different to its precedents.
11. Describe the chart above explaining the evolution of political forces in Spain during the 19th century after Ferdinand VII's death.
12. Classify the different periods for the establishment of liberalism in Spain from 1808 to 1976.
13. Define the main traits of the following political groups in the chart: Carlists, progressives, moderates, democrats, “doceañistas”, “exaltados”, “posibilistas”, federal republicans.
14. Give details about the financial crisis of 1866. What were its causes? And its consequences?
15. Describe how “La Gloriosa” revolution started and developed.
16. What was the canton movement? Where was it more important? Find information on the canton movement in Valencia and Cartagena.

17. Why do you think Barcelona did not have an important canton movement being the city of urban anarchists?
18. Define anarchism and Marxism and explain who the main theorists were of both ideological currents. Compare them. How were these two currents introduced in Spain and how did they develop from then to the start of the 20th century?
19. How did the expansion of the International Worker's Association, IWA (AIT in Spain) influence the workers' movement during the "Sexenio Democrático" ?
20. How did cultural Catalan nationalism start and how did it develop towards a political nationalism?

A Fighter for Freedom: Mariana Pineda



<http://celebritydeath.files.wordpress.com/2007/05/mariana-pineda.jpg>



Mariana Pineda's flag

http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/b/b6/ES_Bandera_MARIANA_PINEDA.JPG

Oh! What a sad day it was in Granada,
 The stones began to cry
 To see Marianita die
 On the scaffold for refusing to tell the names of her conspirators
 (The bells tolled and tolled)

Translation from *Mariana Pineda*, by Federico García Lorca

Activities:

1. Mariana Pineda died in 1931. She was a liberal activist and was taken under arrest and sentenced to death after the crown police found a flag embroidered with the words "Liberty, Equality, and Law". Explain the characteristics of this period in Spanish politics, and the fate of many liberals within it.
2. Federico García Lorca is considered one of the best poets in Spanish literature. He was killed at the start of the Spanish Civil War in 1936. Investigate the circumstances of his death. Which similarities do you find between Lorca and Mariana Pineda?

Spanish Concordat with the Catholic Church, 1851

"Article 1. The Apostolic Roman Catholic Church, to the exclusion of all other religions, will continue to be the only religion of Spain, always protected in the dominions of His Catholic Majesty and enjoying all rights and prerogatives according to God's law and regulated by Canon Law.

Article 2. Accordingly, teaching in universities, colleges, seminaries, private and public schools of all types will conform in every respect to Catholic doctrine; and to this end no impediment of any kind will be placed on bishops and other prelates as they carry out their ministry to protect the purity of faith and customs and exercise their responsibility to educate the young, including those in public schools.

Article 3. The clergy will not be impeded in any way as they carry out their functions, nor will any individual or pretext be allowed to disrupt the performance of their duties and responsibilities; on the contrary, the State will protect them and give them due respect and regard according to divine precepts and nothing will be allowed that might cause disrespect or contempt; His Majesty and the government will give its powerful patronage and support to the bishops whenever it is requested, principally when they oppose malicious attempts to pervert and corrupt the souls of the faithful or when they wish to prevent the publication, introduction or circulation of harmful books.

Article 41. Also, the Church will have the right to acquire through any legitimate title, and its property, over all that it possesses now and from now on, will be solemnly respected.”

Activities:

1. Explain the meaning of all articles for different aspects of Spanish society (freedom of religion, separation between Church and State, education, the Church as landowners and disentanglement...
2. Franco's dictatorship renewed the Concordat in 1953, maintaining part of the 1851 Concordat, such as the first three articles. Do you think the role of the Church in Franco's side during the Spanish Civil War had any relation to this? Explain.
3. The signing of this kind of document with the Vatican -What kind of policy does it correspond to? What was the attitude of progressive parties and Espartero towards the Church? Why?

Other activities:

Goya's Ghosts. Directed by Milos Forman, 2006.

Film. This film is a recreation of the period Goya lived through several characters, the Ancien Regime through the Inquisition and the liberal revolution through Napoleon's invasion of Spain –The war of Independence.



Goya's self-portrait

http://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/Image:Goya_selfportrait.jpg

1. What vision can you gather about the Inquisition from the film? What could it do to the life of people? How do you think this vision adjusts to reality? Do you think that an institution such as the Inquisition, which existed until the 19th century in Spain could have had any impact on the evolution of Spanish conservative thinking? How could it affect the expansion of ideas coming from other countries?
2. What was an Inquisition trial, with the death penalty, like according to the film?
3. What is the meaning of the sentence "Long live the chains" –Vivan las cadenas? This sentence is considered typical of a sector of Spanish political thinking and has been used by other film directors such as Buñuel. How could you explain this?
4. Explain father Lorenzo's transformation and what two different versions the French Napoleonic troops represent.