

# Liberalism and Nationalism (1789-1871)

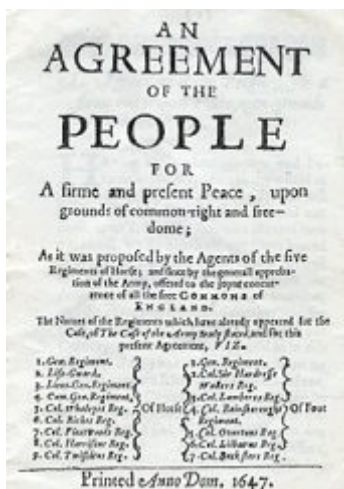
The new illustrated ideas and the economic growth from the 18th century gave political transformations, this is known as bourgeois liberal revolutions. This started with the English parliamentarism and American revolution, but the French Revolution gave the idea of the nation.

## What's the liberalism?

Liberalism is an ideology and a political and economic doctrine that emerged from the ideas of the English philosopher John Locke and French Enlightenment thinkers. Liberalism is based on the idea that society is made up of free citizens who have rights and liberties (property, life etc). The political power must guarantee these rights.

Liberalism is based on:

- National sovereignty: the political power comes from the nation. The nation chooses its representatives by voting.
- There are three separate branches of power: executive (government), legislative (parliament) and judicial (courts). They are separated in order to avoid all the power being held by one person.
- A liberal system needs a constitution that establishes the rights and duties of citizens and the branches of power.



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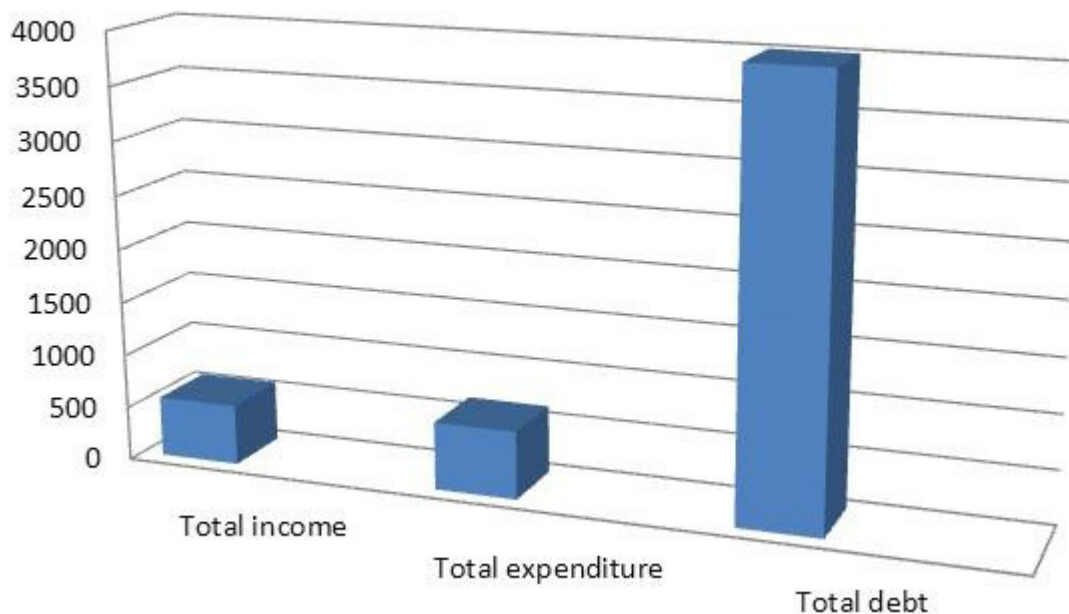
# 1 The French Revolution

## 1.1 Causes of revolution

### Economic causes

- Financial crisis: It was provoked by the Seven Years War (1756-1763) and by the help given to the English colonist in the independence of the USA.
- Bad crops: (1788-1789) the bread became more expensive and it provoked rebellions by poor people. Great expenses: from the State (luxury, army, civil servant,...) which forced the privileged to pay taxes (nobility and clergy, 10% of the population).

## Government income and expenditure



### Social causes

- Nobility and clergy did not have as much political importance as before since absolutism had strengthened.
  - They did not want to pay any new tax Louis XVI's ministers wanted to impose.
  - They created the foundations of the further revolution once they rejected to pay attention to the king's will.
- The bourgeoisie did not have any political influence and their economic activity was controlled by the king. Hence, they meant to abolish the absolute monarchy.
- Peasants and urban workers suffered more and more since taxes were continuously raised. They became the main actors in the French Revolution.

## Ideological Causes

- The Enlightenment
- The American Revolution

## Political Causes

- The Estates General had not been summoned since 1614, but it was compulsory to hold a meeting in order to raise the taxes to the privileged classes, due to the fact that they had not voluntarily accepted such rises.
- The voting system in the Estates General gave more importance to the privileged strata, whilst the Third Estate members were almost neglected.

### 1.2 The outbreak of Revolution

The privileged refuse to pay taxes, the king brought together the General States, formed by the representatives of the 3 estates (each estate have one vote). The Third Estate called for greater representation in the voting. The rest of the estates refused, and the Third Estate left the room and became National Assembly. (Tennis Court Oath). This Assembly had representatives contained by the bourgeoisie and illustrated privileged, that they want to do a constitution.

With the threat of a reaction of the privileged, the people stormed the Bastille prison initiating the Revolution (July 14, 1789)

The Revolution spread to other cities from Paris. In rural the peasants rebelled against the aristocracy (the Great Fear) burning nobility's properties. At the end of 1789 Louis XVI recognised the Constituent National Assembly's legality.

### 1.3 Constituent Assembly

The National Assembly transformed in to the Constituent Assembly

- Feudal privileges were abolished and they drafted the **Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen**, which contained the following principles: separation of powers, property rights and equality.
- He proclaimed the **Constitution (1791)** which stated, among other decisions, national sovereignty, the monarchy became constitutional and finished with absolutism.

## 1.4 Legislative Assembly

After the Constitution was passed a new Legislative Assembly was elected in order to implement the new legal measures. There were two major groups:

### Girondists.

- They believed in revolution but they were moderate since they represented
- the bourgeoisie. They favoured liberal economic policies and the middle class.
- They were keen to maintain the censitary suffrage.

### Jacobins.

- They also believed in revolution but their ideas were more radical. The Jacobins wanted to abolish monarchy and to judge the king. They believed in universal suffrage.
- Their economic policies were more protectionist since they meant to control prices rises in order to help the lower classes. Their main supporters were the workers of Paris, known as sans-culottes, who caused many riots to favour the Jacobins.
- The main Jacobin leader was Maximilien de Robespierre.

Some nations did not accept the new French situation and Austria and Prussia declared the war on France in April 1792. France was completely crushed in this first war although they manage to win the battle of Valmy (20 September 1792) against the Austrian-Prussian coalition.

The international defeats caused a major riot that attacked the Tuileries Palace and a new assembly was established: **the Convention**

## 1.5 Convention

The Girondists governed France in the first part of this stage, that is why it is called the **Girondist Convention (September 1792-June 1793)**. The first measure of the Convention was to proclaim the **Republic** on 22 September 1792.

Louis XVI was imprisoned and put on trial for treason to France. The former king was declared guilty and he was finally executed by the guillotine on 21 January 1793.

The Republican Calendar is established in order to erase every Catholic influence on the French society.

Due to Louis XVI's execution, a new international coalition declared the war on France to prevent a revolutionary wave in the rest of the continent. The French government ordered a 300,000 soldier national levy to fight the international enemies. There was also an internal Counter-revolution in La Vendée region, where people rebelled against the regime and

supported the monarchy, the Catholic Church, and the nobility.

The Girondists were succeeded in 1793 by the **Jacobins** after some revolts in Paris by the sans-culottes. It was the **Jacobin Convention (June 1793-July 1794)**.

The Jacobins established the Committee of Public Safety as a new government. It was composed of 12 members, out of whom the main one was Maximilien de Robespierre. The new government imposed a dictatorship and was given the name the Reign of Terror because many people were executed during their government (around 50,000 people), such as Marie Antoinette, Louis XVI's wife and most of the Girondist leaders, as well as some Jacobin leaders, like Danton.

New laws were passed by the Jacobins:

- A national levy decree was passed in order to raise 750000 soldiers for the army
- Universal suffrage was adopted. Hence, every man could vote in the elections.
- Prices were controlled by the state.

A new coup d'état staged on 27 July 1794 by Fouché, Barras, and Tallien overthrew Robespierre from the government and was executed. A new moderate term was established: **the Thermidorian Convention (July 1794-August 1795)**.

In 1795 a new Constitution was passed: Censitary suffrage was imposed again. The international wars were put into an end by reaching some agreements with their enemies.

## **1.6 Directory (1795-1799)**

It was the most moderate phase where the conservative bourgeoisie was benefited. It is also called the Bourgeois Republica

He had 3 problems to face:

- The Jacobins who desired the establishment of national sovereignty
- The monarchist who favored a monarchy
- War with European powers

The Directory had to ask the army for help and a General becomes famous for his victories against European powers: Napoleon Bonaparte. Napoleon takes power through a coup (putsch) (November 9, 1799). Three consuls took power, and Napoleon was the main consul

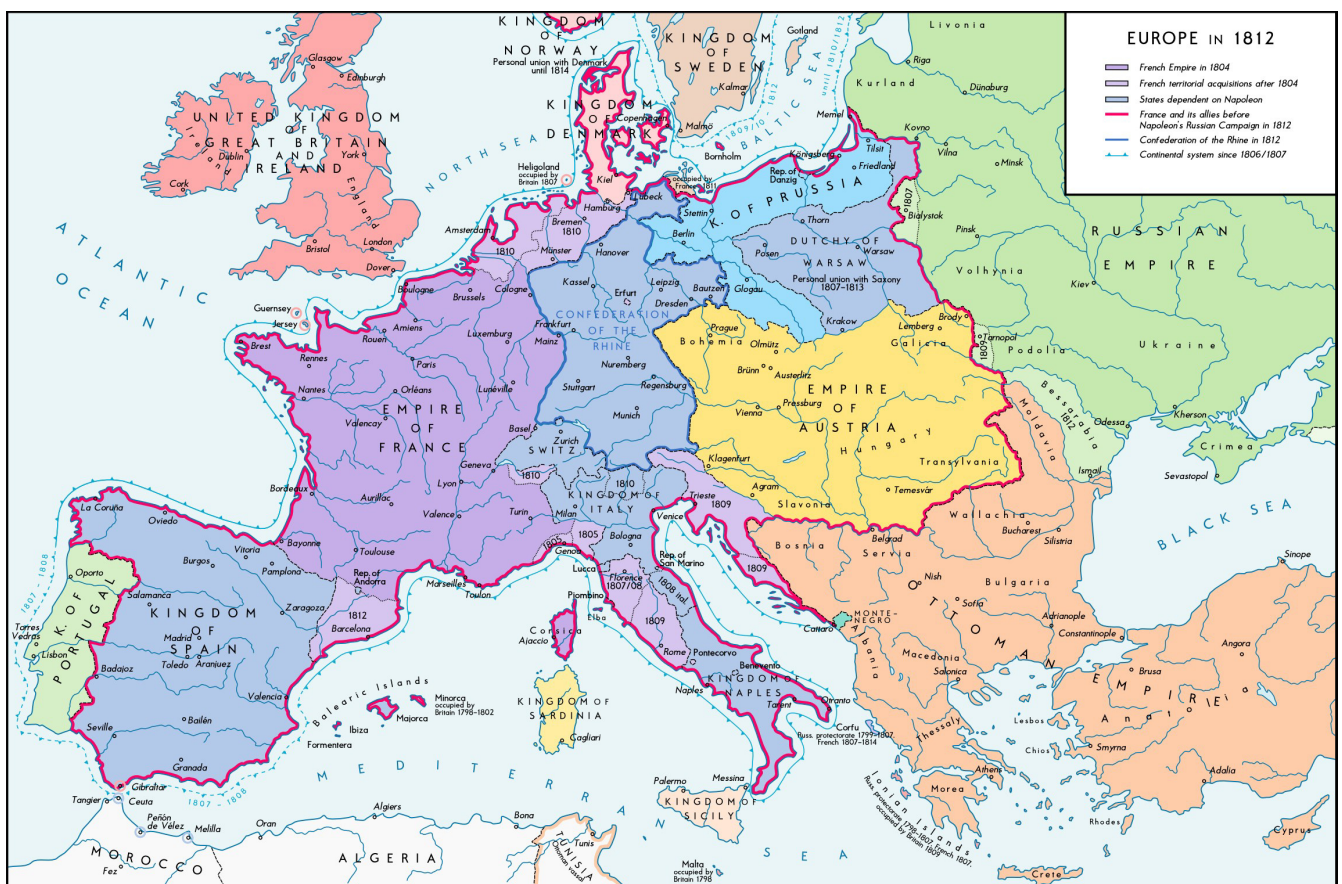
## 1.7 The Napoleonic Empire

During the **Consulate (1799-1804)** Napoleon avoided the return of absolutism, allowed the return of exiles and signed a Concordat with the Church to establish religious peace.

Conducted an administrative reform, placing prefects in the provinces, enacting a Civil Code, reforming the tax and education.

In 1804 he was so strong that he had himself crowned emperor.

During the **Empire (1804-1815)** His reputation was won by his ability to defeat absolute monarchs. He conquered much of Europe, reaching its greatest empire in 1811. In annexed countries he placed on the throne his family and generals of his army, and he imposed revolutionary ideas.



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Napoleonic armies acted as conquerors. This made the occupied territories unchain strong national feelings against the French invasion. Paradoxically French ideals of liberty, became sustenance for many countries to oppose the French presence. In 1814, after being beaten in Russia and in Spain, Napoleon was forced to left power and he was exiled on the island of Elba. He returned in 1815, but was defeated in Waterloo and exiled on the island of St. Helena where he died in 1821.

After this last defeat it seemed inevitable in France and Europe the return of the Old Regime.

## 2 Restoration and liberal revolutions



The national boundaries within Europe as set by the Congress of Vienna, 1815. From Wikipedia License: Public Domain

### 2.1 Restoration

Napoleon's defeat was met at the **Congress of Vienna in 1815** to restore the absolute monarchy.

The great powers (Russia, UK, Prussia and Austria), reshaped the map of Europe, dividing the Napoleonic Empire.

They also created the Holy Alliance, a treaty of mutual assistance among European monarchs to any threat of liberal revolution that allowed military intervention. This would keep the absolutism in Europe.

However, the French Revolution had been too important and the new system was unable to prevent the growth of liberal and national sentiment.

## 2.2 Liberal revolutions

The waves of political revolution (1820, 1830 and 1848) brought the end to absolute monarchy in Europe.

The revolutions of 1820 triumphed in Portugal, Spain and Greece who won independence from the Ottoman Empire. The 1830s tried to implement moderate liberalism: the constitutional political system with census suffrage.

- In France a liberal revolution established a constitutional monarchy
- In Belgium, revolution gained independence from the Netherlands.

In 1848 democratic ideals appeared: universal suffrage, popular sovereignty, social equity. Workers emerged as a political force. All the revolutions failed except in France where the Second Republic was proclaimed. But these revolutions were evidence that an irreversible process had begun

## 3 Nationalism

Nationalism is a political ideology that keeps the right of peoples to decide themselves. The nation is a group of individuals with their own cultural ties (religion, language, traditions, past ...) and wish to live together.

The end of the Congress of Vienna, gave birth to the independent movements or unifications

### 3.1 Italian Unity

Italy was divided into six states. The Pope was sovereign in one of them. Only the north of Piedmont, with a Monarchy (Savoy Dynasty), were in favor of the unification of Italy.

Cavour (prime minister of Piedmont) in the north annexed the Northern States after a war against Austria (1859). Garibaldi in the centre and in the south, overthrew the monarchs of those states

In 1861 the first Italian Parliament proclaimed King of Italy Victor Emmanuel II of Savoy. In 1870 the Papal States were annexed.

The unification of Italy was a fact, and Rome became the capital of the new kingdom





Italia  
al 1815

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### 3.2 The Unification of Germany

Germany was divided into 36 states, and the main problem was the rivalry among major powers: Prussia and Austria.

Prussia created a custom union (Zollverein), grouping the German states, except Austria. In 1848 the King of Prussia was offered the crown of Germany, but he declined because he came from a liberal parliament.

In 1861 William I was on the throne of Prussia and Otto von Bismarck was the Chancellor. War was declared to the countries controlling German territories (Denmark 1864, Austria 1866 and France 1870). William I was proclaimed Kaiser of the Second Reich in 1871

# THE GERMAN REICH 1871-1918



[kgberger](#) *Deutsches Reich 1871-1918.png* [CC BY-SA 3.0](#)

## 4 The United States: expansion and civil war

### Westward expansion

Due to the arrival of many immigrants from Europe, the population of the United States grew rapidly during the 19th century. Therefore the USA were encouraged to expand westwards and reach the Pacific Coast.

### The American Civil War (1861-1865)

The war was between the northern states (with an industry based economy and hostile towards slavery) and the southern states (with an economy based on agriculture and slavery). The North won the war and slavery was ended

## 5 Spain (1808-1931)

When Carlos IV became King of Spain, in France Revolution had triumphed. This fact will partially explain the Spanish historical evolution



The family of Charles IV. Goya

## 5.1 The Spanish War of Independence

Godoy was the most important minister of Carlos IV. In fact, he ruled the kingdom. By the beginning of 19th century Godoy supported Napoleon in the war against Great Britain. But France and Spain were defeated by the British at the Battle of Trafalgar (1805) where Spain lost almost its entire fleet.

By the Treaty of Fontainebleau Spain gave French troops permission to pass through Spain on their way to Portugal. But French forces not only passed but occupied Spain and sent Carlos IV and his son Fernando to Bayonne where they renounced their rights to the Spanish throne in favor of Napoleon. The Emperor named his own brother (Joseph I Bonaparte) King of Spain. He imposed the Bayonne Constitution, which included enlightened reforms (equality under law). His supporters were called afrancesados.

On 2 May 1808 the people of Madrid rose up against the French army. The Spanish War of Independence had begun. At first the Spanish forces won some victories such as the Battle of Bailen. Most of Spain was freed from the French rule and Joseph I moved to the north. But when Napoleon himself came to Spain with 300,000 soldiers the French occupation became almost complete. Cadiz was the only city that resisted.

The Spanish reacted by creating guerrillas, which were paramilitary forces which were composed of former soldiers and peasants. Their main actions were to cut the French supplies and to ambush the Napoleonic army.

Great Britain sent an army led by the Duke of Wellington, which would be the only regular army to fight against the French. The French were finally defeated in 1813 and Napoleon signed the Treaty of Valençay (1814), where he acknowledged the independence of Spain and gave back the throne to Ferdinand VII.



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## 5.2 The Constitution of 1812

Once the Peninsular War broke out 13 provincial juntas were established in order to rule on their regions and all of them would be coordinated by the Junta Suprema Central. Floridablanca led that Junta Suprema Central and in May 1809 he summoned 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 was based on:

- Constitutional monarchy
- National sovereignty with censitary suffrage
- Catholicism as state religion
- Division of powers
- guaranteed rights and freedoms: equality under law, freedom of press and the prohibition of torture.

## 5.3 The reign of Fernando VII

Once Fernando VII returned in Spain he was received by a group of absolutist parliamentarians with the Manifesto of the Persians, where he was demanded to restore absolutism in Spain. Hence, Ferdinand VII enacted the Decrees of Valencia (4 May 1814), where he annulled all the decisions adopted in the Cortes de Cádiz and restored absolutism. The first stage of Ferdinand VII's reign is the so-called **Absolutist Sexennium (1814-1820)**.

There were many internal problems, such as the bankruptcy, liberal coup d'états, and the war of independence of the American colonies.

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)**.

Fernando VII could not control the new situation and accepted to establish a liberal regime.

Fernando VII demanded the aid of the international powers, which sent to Hundred Thousand Sons of Saint Louis, led by the Duke of Angoulême. It was the end of the Liberal Triennium.

After the international intervention Fernando VII restored the absolutism again. It was the so-called **Ominous Decade (1823-1833)**.

The liberals were ruthlessly 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).

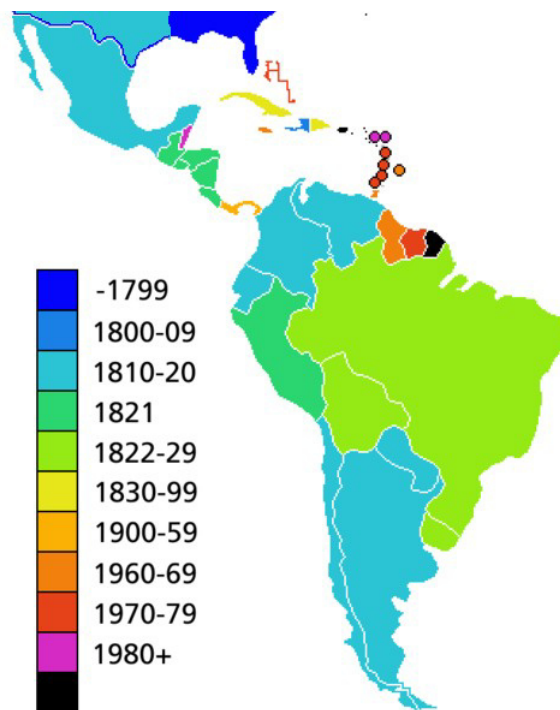
Fernando VII's main problem was related to his succession:

- The Salic Law (established by Philip V) prohibited that a woman may reign in Spain but he enacted the Pragmatic Sanction in 1830, where he abolished the Salic Law in Spain.
- Despite having had four wives, Ferdinand VII had just two daughters (from the last wife, Maria Christina). 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 Fernando VII died in 1833 the First Carlist War broke out because Carlos M<sup>a</sup> Isidro claimed the crown for himself

## 5.4 Latin American independence

The French Revolution, the Independence of the United States and the Spanish War of Independence encouraged Spanish American colonies to fight for their political independence. The Creole upper middle class wanted more political and economic control. They had the support of Great Britain who wanted to break the Spain's trade monopoly over its colonies.

Military leaders such as Bolivar and San Martín won important victories over Spanish forces. Between 1810 and 1825 all Spanish colonies in America, except Puerto Rico and Cuba, gained their independence.



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## 5.5 The regencies of María Cristina and Espartero (1833-1840)

Isabella II was just three years old when Ferdinand VII died. Hence, her mother **Maria Cristina** of Borbon 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 God, Fatherland, and King.

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 General Espartero reached an agreement in the so-called Embrace of 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.

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.

- They enacted a kind of Constitution: the **Estatuto Real (1834)**, where Queen and Cortes shared the sovereignty.
- The minister Javier de Burgos made the current provincial division of Spain in 1833.

The progressive liberals seized the power after some revolts. Their leaders were Mendizábal, and Calatrava. They drafted a new **Constitution in 1837** with their political ideas with national sovereignty and a real division of powers. In order to end with the war Mendizábal decreed the **Confiscation (Desamortización)** of ecclesiastical goods (1835):

- The religious orders were suppressed and all their goods may be nationalised and subsequently auctioned.
- He meant to raise 100,000 soldiers to fight against the Carlists.
- The financial problems were to be solved by the income obtained from the auction of those ecclesiastical goods.

The consequences of the Confiscation were:

- Not all the expected money was got in the auctions.
- Large estates became much more common in the south, whilst in the north it was full
-

of smallholdings. Many art pieces were lost

- The money that the bourgeoisie invested in the lands was not invested in the industrialisation.

After a revolt, Maria Cristina had to leave Spain and the **General Espartero** was appointed a Isabella II's new regent (1840-1843). 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 and he lost all the support the Catalans had given him before.

The moderate General Narváez fought against Espartero and defeated him. Hence, the regent left Spain in June 1843 and Isabella II was declared legally of age with just 13 years of age.

### 5.6 Isabel II full's reign 1843-1868

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.

- He enacted the Constitution of 1845, where the sovereign was shared between
- queen and Cortes. Public works were promoted during his government.
- The Guardia Civil was created in 1844 as a police to control
- the rural areas. He governed as a liberal dictator during his last years in the power
- Bravo Murillo would succeed Narváez in the government and signed a Concordat with the Holy See (1851)
- The 2nd Carlist War broke out in 1846 and lasted until 1849

The progressive liberals were neglected by Isabella II. Hence they staged a revolution in 1854, which led to the Progressive Biennium (1854-1856).

- Two consuls governed during this period: O'Donnell and Espartero
- The minister Madoz decreed a new Confiscation in 1855, which was deeper
- than Mendizábal's A new Constitution was drafted in 1856 but it was never passed

**The second half of Isabel II's reign (1856-1868)** was a turbulent period. Disagreements among the liberal moderates and the Liberal Union (O'Donnell) threatened to derail the Spanish government that remained very authoritarian. Opposition to the regime was growing in Spain and new political groups emerged: Democrats and Republicans. The opposition signed the Ostende Pact (1866) in order to dethrone the queen and to create a real liberal government through universal suffrage.

## 5.6 Six Years of Democracy

In 1868 there was a military uprising and the queen was forced to go into exile. The Glorious Revolution was the first serious attempt to establish democracy in Spain. The Constitution approved in 1869 established universal manhood suffrage and protected several rights and freedoms. It was the most progressive of the Spanish 19th century.

### The reign of Amadeo de Saboya 1871-1873

General Prim choose Amadeo to be King of Spain. Unfortunaly for Amadeo, Prim was murdered just before the new King arrived to Spain loosing his main supporter. Republicans and Carlist rejected him. He had to abdicate because he wasn't able to govern the kingdom in a democratic way as it was his wish.

### The First Republic (1873-1874)

The First Republic faced a lot of problems from the beginning:

- Demands of greater regional autonomy
- (Cantonerros) Division among republicans
- The Third Carlist War

The main goal of the Republic was to achive the monetary union by the creation of the peseta.

In 1874, a coup led by General Pavia dissolved the Cortes and made General Serrano head of state.

## 5.7 Alfonso XII and María Cristina regency (1874-1902)

In 1870 Isabella II abdicated in favour of her son, Alfonso who was crowned Alfonso XII in 1874. 6 of 17 UNIT 8 Spain in the 19th Century Antonio Cánovas del Castillo was named Prime Minister. A system of turnos was established in which the liberals, led by Mateo Sagasta, and the conservatives, led by Cánovas del Castillo alternated in control of the government. The new Constitution (1876) tried to conciliate moderates' and progressives' ideas. The state was confessional and power was shared between Cortes and the king. The election system was very corrupt: first the king decided the political party that was going to govern. Then there were "adapted" elections for that party to win. • In the country the "caciques" forced the peasants to vote the most convenient party into office. That's called "caciquismo". • In cities electoral fraud was very common and it was known as "pucherazo".



In 1895, a new pro-independence movement started in Cuba. The conflict continued until 1898 when the USA declared war on Spain after the warship Maine was sunk in La Habana harbour.

After the defeat, **Spain lost the colonies of Cuba, the Philippines and Puerto Rico**. This was known as the **1898 disaster**. It had a lot of consequences, like frustration and sadness, among politicians and intellectuals.

Another consequence was the “*Rexeneracionismo*”, an intellectual movement that proposed to carry out reforms in order to solve the problems of Spain and to end the *caciquismo* and corruption.

### 5.8 Alfonso XIII reign (1902-1931)

He maintained the 1876 Constitution and the rotating government; the leaders of the two main political parties were then: **Maura**, the leader of the Conservative party and **Canalejas**, the leader of the liberal party.

- Maura tried to stop *caciquismo* reforming the electoral law and the local administration but he was unable to solve the problems.
- Canalejas' most controversial measure was the law that banned new religious orders in Spain.
- Other political parties started to have a lot of supporters: PNV, Republicans, PSOE, the *Lliga Catalá* and the Trade Unions, UXT and CNT.



After 1909 there were **three crisis** that finished off the Restoration System:

- **The Tragic Week** in Barcelona: ordinary people rioted because they were called to fight against Morocco, but wealthy people could pay not to do the military service.
- **The 1917 crisis** that affected Spain with a lot of problems in political, military and trade unions' life. **Social riots between 1919 and 1923**, after the Russian Revolution. Government and entrepreneurs were afraid of the workers' movements. Between 1917 and 1923 there were 43 changes in the government.

10,000 soldiers died in Morocco after the army was defeated in Annual (1921). The opposition in the Parliament asked for an investigation. Part of the army, to protect themselves, decided to seize power. In 1923, **General Primo de Rivera**, with the king's agreement, made a ***coup d'état***.

The Constitution was suspended, so the Cortes, all political parties and trade unions were banned. Primo de Rivera ended the war against Morocco. This dictatorship lasted until 1930 thanks to the economic prosperity of the 1920s. A lot of public works were made.

After 1927, intellectuals, students, workers and nationalists, started to criticize the government. Two years later, because of the opposition, the king ended his support for Primo de Rivera who resigned in January 1930.

Alfonso XIII ordered a new government to be formed, called for elections and re-established the constitution. However, the opposition to the king was strong because he was considered to be part of the dictatorship.

Republicans, socialists ... even some monarchists, signed the **San Sebastian Pact**, in 1930, with the aims of taking part in the elections together and establishing a republic.

## 6 Art

### 6.1 Goya

Goya was the most significant Spanish artist of his time and one of the most important of the world's modern history. It is hard to classify because of his personal style.

Goya's paintings can be grouped into three periods: The court period (1771-1808)

- He painted cartoons for tapestries and portraits of the royal family and nobility. Use of pastel colors
- Depiction of people's psychological characteristics

The Spanish War of Independence:

- Historical themes
- Criticism of the Ancien Régime
- Variety of different poses with lots of action

Retirement and exile in France (1820-1828)

- Black paintings
- Dark colours and night scenes

### Image Gallery

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## 6.2 Romanticism

Romanticism was an artistic movement of the beginning of the 19th century which was a reaction against Neoclassicism. The main characteristics are based on revival of exotic cultures, mediaeval times and dramas or passions in order to show emotion. Romanticism was strongly associated to the nationalism. Hence it also includes the glorification of national histories.

### Painting

It was a quite dynamic style where colour and movement were essential among its painters. In France we can find the great painters Théodore Géricault and Eugène Delacroix

### Architecture

Architecture it was quite common to revive older styles. Hence it is the moment of the Neo-Romanesque, Neo-Gothic, and in Spain, the Neo-Mudéjar.

### Sculpture

Sculptors transmitted freedom and independence through drama and movement.

### Image Gallery

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## Webgrafía

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