History
Key concepts

4 SECONDARY

History 4 Key concepts is a collective work, conceived, designed and created by the Secondary Education department at Santillana, under the supervision of **Teresa Grence Ruiz**.

WRITERS:
María Ángeles Fernández
José Manuel Fernández
Iñaki Mendoza
Ana María Palacios
Heather Sutton
Francisco Javier Zabaleta

EDITOR
Heather Sutton

EXECUTIVE EDITOR
David Ramírez

PROJECT EDITOR
Lourdes Etxebarria

BILINGUAL PROJECT DIRECTOR
Margarita España

Do not write in this book.
Do all the activities in your notebook.

Richmond SANTILLANA

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1 The Old Regime

1 Society and economy

GLOSSARY

Enlightenment: 18th century philosophical and cultural movement which centred on the use of human reason and the belief in progress.

estates: the groups into which society was organised in the Old Regime: the nobility, the clergy and the commoners.

guild: association which regulated the work of artisans in the same trade.

The **Old Regime** was the political, social and economic system that many parts of Europe followed until the 18th century. This type of society was based on a three-estate system and an agrarian economy. It was ruled by an absolute monarchy.

The social estates

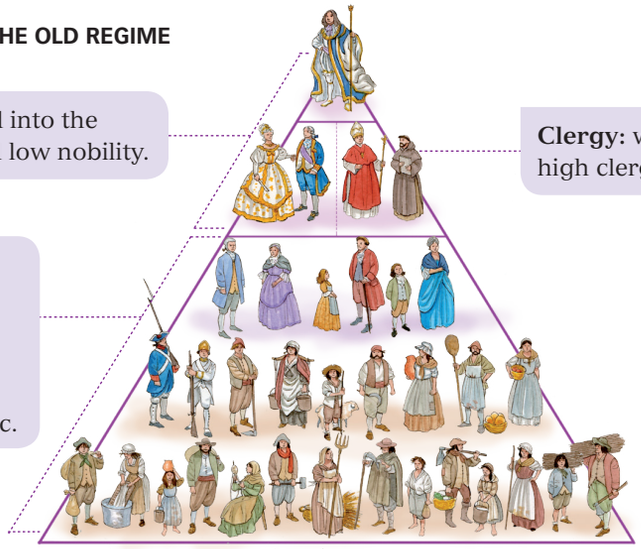
Society was divided into **three estates**: the nobility, the clergy and the commoners. The clergy and the nobility were the privileged states. They were judged by special laws, and they did not pay taxes. (1)

1. THE SOCIAL PYRAMID OF THE OLD REGIME

Nobility: divided into the high nobility and low nobility.

Clergy: was divided into the high clergy and low clergy.

Commoners: a diverse group which included peasants, the bourgeoisie (important merchants, doctors, lawyers...), craftsmen, shopkeepers, etc.



ACTIVITIES

- Explain the following terms: guild, Old Regime, absolutism, Enlightenment.
- How many estates were there in the Old Regime? Which were the privileged estates?
- Into which groups were the nobility and clergy divided?
- How did the bill of Rights limit the monarch's power?
- Summarise the main ideas of the Enlightenment.

Economy

Crop agriculture and livestock farming were the main economic activities in the 18th century. Subsistence farming was the main occupation of **peasants**, using very basic tools. Crops depended on the weather, and bad harvests could result in **famine**.

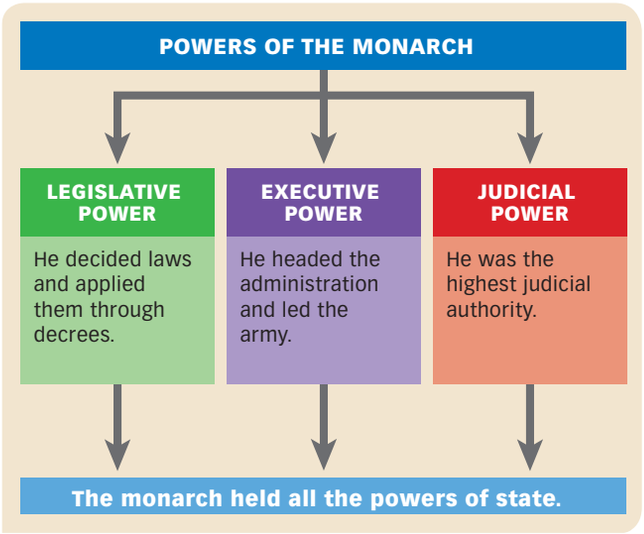
Guilds controlled most artisanal activity. Artisans worked in small workshops and used simple tools. Guilds regulated production, which restricted innovation.

The Crown and privileged companies controlled trade. **Foreign trade** grew thanks to new business with America and Asia.

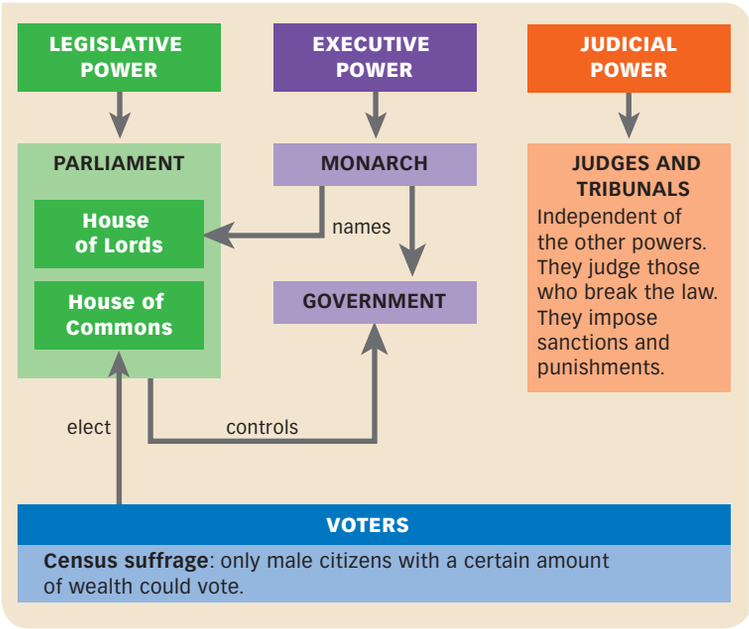
2 Systems of government

Absolutism and parliamentarism

A



B



2. **TWO POLITICAL SYSTEMS:** Absolutism (A). The British Parliamentary Monarchy (B).

Absolutism was the system of government in many parts of 18th century Europe. Under absolutism: **(2)**

- The monarchs held full legislative, executive and judicial powers.
- They governed, introduced and ratified laws, and named judges.
- According to the divine right of kings, God was the source of a monarch's power, and he was above the law.

In the 17th century, the first **parliamentary monarchy** was introduced in England and the Dutch Republic. **(2)**

In **England**, under the new system, the monarch was not above the law. The Bill of Rights of 1689 guaranteed certain rights and liberties, and established that the monarch could not pass laws, create new taxes, or collect them without the approval of Parliament.

In 1648, the independence of seven provinces in northern Netherlands was recognised by Spain. This was the **Dutch Republic**. Through trade, the Dutch bourgeoisie accumulated great wealth. Each of the seven provinces had its own Parliament. Representatives of all the provinces assembled at the **Estates-General**.

Ideas of the Enlightenment

The **Enlightenment** was a highly influential, intellectual movement that spread across Europe and America. **(3)** According to its school of thought:

- **Reason** should be applied to all areas of life. There was criticism of some aspects of absolutism, the privileges and the rules of guilds.
- **Natural rights**, such as individual liberty, belong to all human beings. The state could not arbitrarily suppress these rights.
- **Knowledge** is the key to happiness. The Enlightenment placed great importance on **education** and the experimental sciences.
- **Tolerance** is the basis of coexistence.

A B C



3. **Main Enlightenment thinkers:** Montesquieu (1689-1755) (A), Voltaire (1694-1778) (B), Rousseau (1712-1778) (C).

3 Borbón Spain



4. *Felipe V is Proclaimed King of Spain*, by François Gerard.

The Borbón monarchy

The Habsburgo King Carlos II died childless in 1700, leaving two rival candidates for the Spanish throne. The candidate of the **Borbón** dynasty was **Philippe, Duke of Anjou**. **Archduke Charles** was the **Habsburgo** candidate. In 1701, the **War of the Spanish Succession** began.

The **Treaty of Utrecht** (1713-1714) recognised the Borbón candidate Philippe as the King of Spain, and he became Felipe V. **(5)**

Felipe V's ascension to the throne **(4)** was the start of a new dynasty in Spain. **(6)** He introduced a series of reforms: he **centralised** administration, following the French model; issued the ***Nueva Planta* decrees**; imposed Castilian institutions throughout the country; and created a new figure of authority, the **secretary of state**. With regards to **foreign policy**, he tried to recover the Italian territories lost at Utrecht.

5. **EUROPE AFTER THE WAR OF THE SPANISH SUCCESSION**



Enlightened despotism in Spain

Carlos III (1759-1788) initiated a wide-ranging reform programme, making him Spain's greatest enlightened despot.

Early in his reign, Carlos III (who had previously been King of Naples in Italy) appointed Italian ministers, such as the Marquis of Esquilache. The Marquis' reforms were unpopular at all levels of society, and his attempt to modernise traditional Spanish clothing led to the **Esquilache Riots** (1766).

After this uprising, Esquilache was deposed, and Carlos appointed Spanish ministers like Counts **Aranda**, **Floridablanca** and **Campomanes**. Their reforms attempted to modernise Spain.

With regards to **foreign policy**, Spain recovered **Menorca**, although the British continued to hold Gibraltar. Spain supported the Americans when they fought Britain for independence in the **American Revolutionary War** (1775-1783).

CARLOS III'S REFORMS TO MODERNISE SPAIN	
The Church	• A policy of regalism was put into place, meaning the monarchy had power over the Church. • The powers of the Inquisition were reduced. • The Jesuits were accused of provoking the Esquilache Riots and were expelled from Spain.
Economic development	• Spanish ports were able to develop free trade with America. • In agriculture, new land was farmed, for example, in Sierra Morena, which was also repopulated. • The privileges of the Mesta Council were reduced. • Royal factories were created, like the Buen Retiro Porcelain Factory.
Education	• New schools were built and primary education was expanded. • Secondary and university curricula were reformed.
Economic Societies of Friends of the Country	• These private associations of enlightened thinkers met to discuss a variety of subjects. • Among other activities, they founded schools to train artisans and farmers.

GLOSSARY

enlightened despotism: a form of absolutism influenced by Enlightenment ideas.

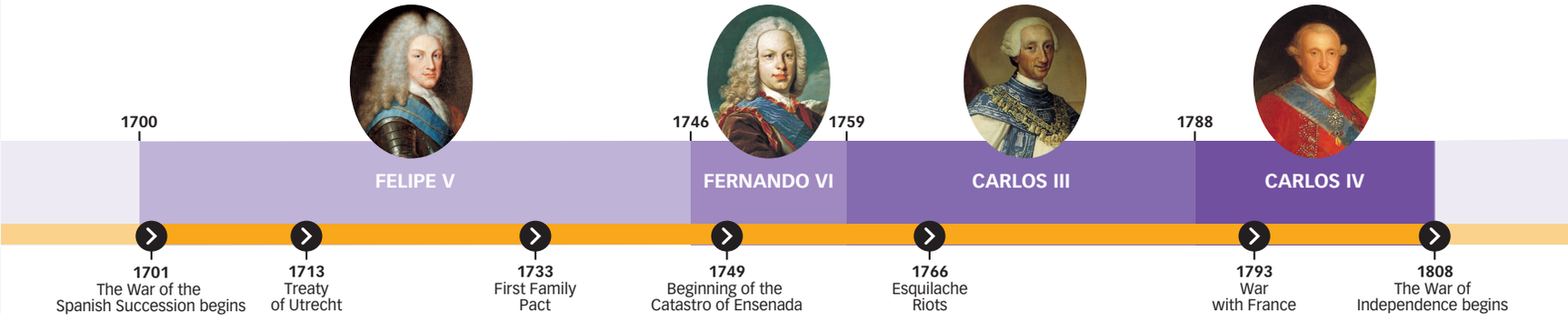
***Nueva Planta* decrees:** decrees which abolished the charters and institutions of the Crown of Aragón.

riot: a violent disturbance of the peace involving a crowd of people.

ACTIVITIES

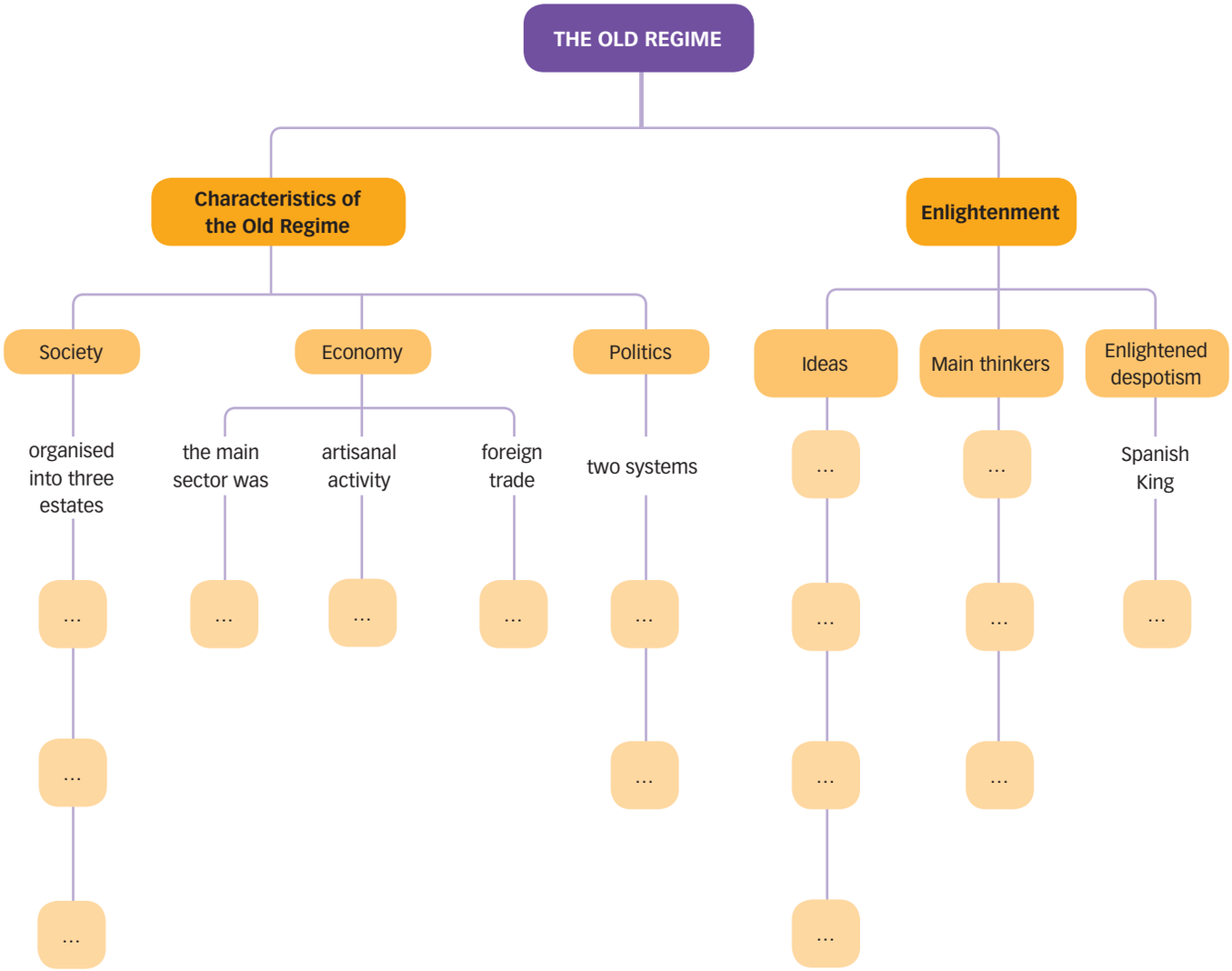
- What caused the War of the Spanish Succession?
- Which European territories did Spain lose after the War of the Spanish Succession? Which countries gained those territories?
- What measures did Carlos III take to strengthen the economy?

6. THE SPANISH BORBONES IN THE 18TH CENTURY



ACTIVITY ROUND-UP

1 Copy and complete the diagram.



2 What impact did the Enlightenment have in Spain?

3 Explain the following terms:

- Old Regime
- Social classes
- Estates General
- The *Nueva Planta* decrees
- Economic Society of Friends of the Country

4 Explain the similarities and differences between the following:

- Old Regime and enlightened despotism
- Absolute monarchy and parliamentary monarchy

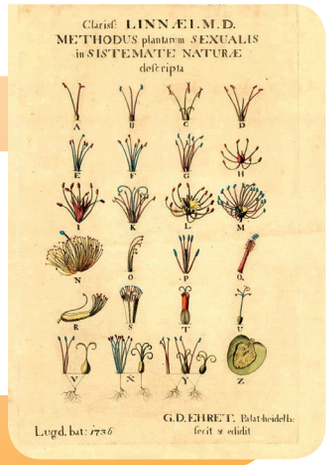
5 Read the text and answer the questions.

> If we ask what the most valuable possession of all is, we find that everything can be reduced to two main issues: liberty and equality, without which Liberty cannot exist. To renounce liberty is to renounce being human, to renounce the rights and obligations of humanity.
>
> J. J. Rousseau, *The Social Contract*, 1762

- Which two basic principles does Rousseau support?
- Are Rousseau's ideas still valid today? Explain your answer.

THINK LIKE AN HISTORIAN. Scientific development in the Age of Enlightment

In the 18th century, people became very interested in science. Private collections of botany, zoology, mineralogy, etc. proliferated, and so did voyages of exploration. In some cases, scientific investigations were even financed by kings. Some of these discoveries and technical advances changed people's lives forever.



1700



1714
Fahrenheit
invents the mercury thermometer



1752
Franklin
demonstrates that lightning is a discharge of electricity

1749
Buffon
begins publication of *Natural History*

1742
Celsius
invents a temperature scale in degrees centigrade



1735
Linnaeus
proposes a classification system for plants



1800
Volta
builds the first electric battery



1768
James Cook
makes his first voyage to the Pacific Ocean

1789
Lavoisier
publishes *Treatise on Chemistry*, in which he explains the role of oxygen in combustion

1772-1773
The **Jaquet-Droz family** builds automata (mechanical dolls)



1786
Caroline Herschel
was the first woman astronomer to discover a comet.



1783
The first hot air balloon, designed by the **Montgolfier brothers**, takes flight

6 Analyse the timeline.

- Which scientific discoveries or advances from the Age of Enlightenment do you think are most important? Explain your answer.
- Which do you think had the biggest impact on the lives of people living in the 18th century? Why?
- Which do you think have had a lasting impact up to the present day? Explain your answer.

7 James Cook made several voyages of exploration. Investigate and explain what he discovered on his voyages. Use the Internet to find out.

8 Do you think that Enlightenment ideas promoted scientific development? Explain your answer.

9 Are we living in an era of rapid scientific development today? Explain your answer.