



SPAIN IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES

1. Correct the sentences about the end of the Habsburg dynasty in Spain

a. In the 17th century, Spain was involved in the Thirteen Years' War.

b. The Spanish population increased due to wars, plagues and poor harvest.

c. The last Bourbon kings left their power in the hands of *validos*.

d. The Spanish War of Succession lasted from 1701 to 1710.

e. The war ended with the signing of the Treaty of Paris.

2. Tick the reasons why the Spanish empire became less powerful in the 17th century:

a. Spain was involved in many wars.

b. There were too many kings.

c. There was less gold and silver from America.

d. There were no more trees to build ships.

e. There were plagues and poor harvests.

3. Tick the characteristics of the 17th century.

a. sewage systems

d. Habsburgs

g. hospitals

b. *validos*

e. museums

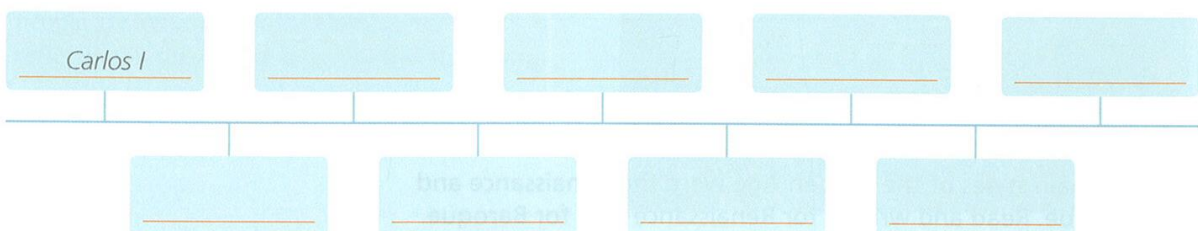
h. pavements

c. population increase

f. street lighting

i. Bourbons

4. Put the kings in chronological order and write the dynasty they belong to. Then create a timeline.





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- a. Fernando VI _____
- b. Felipe III _____
- c. Carlos II _____
- d. Carlos IV _____
- e. Felipe II _____

- f. Felipe V _____
- g. Carlos III _____
- h. Felipe IV _____
- i. Carlos I Habsburg

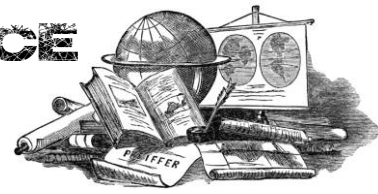
5. Did the following events take place in the 17th or 18th century?

- a. The Thirty Years' War took place. 17th century
- b. Many plagues broke out. _____
- c. Cities became more hygienic and safer. _____
- d. Felipe II was king. _____
- e. *Validos* controlled Spain. _____
- f. The Moriscos were expelled from Spain. _____
- g. Many people migrated from Spain to America. _____
- h. The War of Succession took place. _____
- i. Harvests were very poor. _____
- j. Many scientific discoveries were made. _____
- k. The population increased. _____
- l. Felipe V was king. _____

6. The main styles of the Golden Age were the Renaissance (R) and the Baroque (B).

- | | |
|--|---|
| a. El Greco <input type="checkbox"/> | f. Quevedo <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. action and movement <input type="checkbox"/> | g. 15th and 16th centuries <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Velázquez <input type="checkbox"/> | h. Teresa de Ávila <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. harmony <input type="checkbox"/> | i. 17th and 18th centuries <input type="checkbox"/> |
| e. San Lorenzo de El Escorial <input type="checkbox"/> | j. Zurbarán <input type="checkbox"/> |

7. Create in your notebook a timeline with the most important events that happened during the 17th and 18th century.



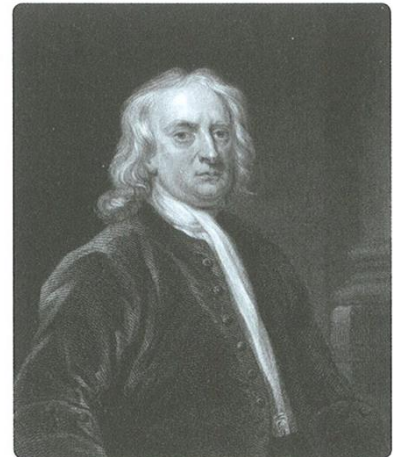
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8. The Baroque: classify and write the names in the correct chart.

Velázquez				Cervantes		Murillo		Lope de Vega		Quevedo		Góngora	
Tirso de Molina				Baltasar Gracián		Zurbarán		Calderón de la Barca					
painting			theatre			poetry			novels				

9. Complete the sentences:

- a. The E_____ was a period that brought significant changes to some European countries in the 18th century.
- b. In Spain, this period coincided with the reign of F_____ and his successors: Fernando VI, Carlos III and C_____.
- c. Education was very i_____ and scientists made great discoveries during this time.
- d. One of these scientists was Isaac N_____.
- e. The main idea of the Enlightenment was a belief in human r_____ over religion.



10. Name the king these sentences refer to and say the dynasty they belonged to.

- a. He died in 1700. _____
- b. He left his power in the hands of the Conde-Duque de Olivares. _____
- c. He introduced a new sewage system and street lighting. _____
- d. He introduced the absolute monarchy. _____
- e. The real power belonged to the Duque de Lerma. _____
- f. He centralised the government. _____
- g. Goya painted a portrait of his family. _____



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11. What was the most important belief during the Enlightenment? Tick the correct answer:

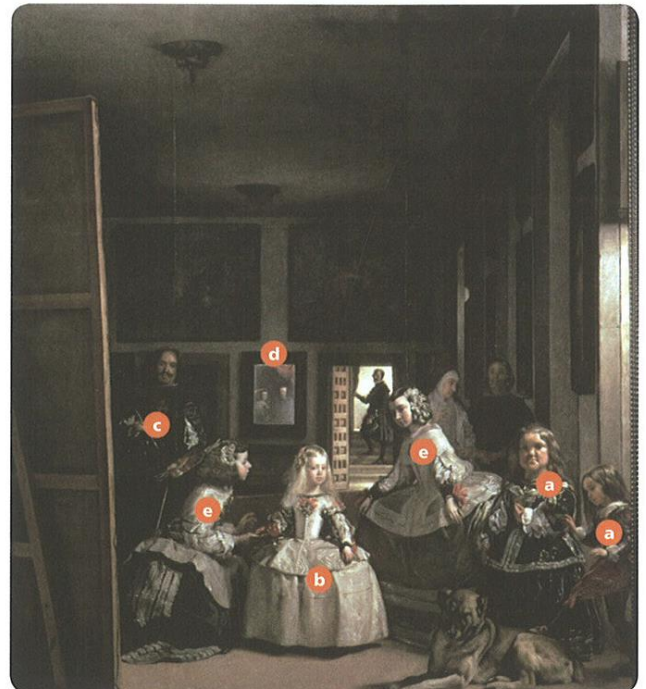
- a. Kings must have absolute power.
- b. People can improve their lives through education or politics.
- c. It was necessary to build more hospitals, museums and botanical gardens.

12. Complete the text about the 18th century:

(1) _____ died in 1700. Two royal families claimed the Spanish throne: the French Bourbons and the Austrian (2) _____. A war called the Spanish War of Succession lasted from 1701 until (3) _____. This war ended with the signing of the Treaty of (4) _____. After this war, the (5) _____ dynasty replaced the (6) _____ dynasty. Felipe (7) _____ became the king of Spain but at the same time, Spain lost some of its territories in Europe.

13. Read the description of the painting and find the people:

In the centre of the painting we can see Infanta Margarita. She is wearing a long white dress. There are two girls next to the Infanta who are looking after her. They are called *las meninas* (maids of honour). In the foreground on the right there are two dwarves and a large dog. On the left of the painting we can see the artist, Diego Velázquez. He is painting a portrait of the king and queen, Felipe IV and Mariana of Austria. This painting is very interesting because it is composed from the king and queen's point of view. The Infanta and the other people are looking at us and we can see their reflection in the mirror at the back of the room.



- a. _____
- b. _____
- c. _____
- d. _____
- e. _____