

SE:5—Bourbon Spain—Q/A

The primary references for the following questions are History of Spain by Frederick Ober, Greatest Nations:Spain by C.F. Horne, and H.H. Study Notes

- 1) This strategic fortress guarding the entrance to the Mediterranean sea was conquered by England during the War of the Spanish Succession.
- 2) During the War of the Spanish Succession, Spain fought on the side of this country against most of the other great powers of Europe.
- 3) In 1808 Napoleon deposed King Ferdinand VII of Spain, and placed this person on the throne of Spain.
- 4) At this battle, fought in 1808, a Spanish army defeated a French invading force and helped destroy the myth of Napoleon's invincibility.
- 5) Since the Spanish army could not resist the forces of Napoleon in a pitched battle, they used this technique against the French with considerable success.
- 6) This war was sparked when Napoleon deposed the Bourbon king of Spain and placed his own brother, Joseph Bonaparte on the Spanish throne.
- 7) This Civil war in Spain began when the brother of Ferdinand VII disputed the succession of the infante Maria Isabella II.
- 8) These people of Northern Spain, who sought to protect their ancient rights (fueros) were the most persistent supporters of the Carlists.
- 9) Although Charles IV was king of Spain during the French Revolution, the real power lay in the hands of this corrupt grandee, a favorite of his wife Maria Luisa.
- 10) The reign of this Spanish monarch was interrupted in 1820 by the "Trienio Liberal", a coup d'etat that imposed a 'liberal' military government.
- 11) During the First Carlist War, the Spanish government resolved millions of dollars in debt to French and English banks, by doing this.

- 12) This was the daughter of Ferdinand VII, whom the Spanish liberals attempted to place on the throne over the rights of his conservative brother Don Carlos.
- 13) This is the name of the legislative branch of Spain, which was controlled by alternating liberal and moderate political parties for much of the 19th century.
- 14) After Amadeo I, the unpopular Spanish king appointed by liberals, abdicated from the throne, the legislature attempted to do this.
- 15) The Liberal government of Spain that resisted Napoleon while promoting republican rather than monarchical government, was based in this coastal town.
- 16) Most of the Liberal politicians in Spain who sought to replace the Spanish monarchy with a Republic were members of this secret society.
- 17) In 1870 Amadeo I from the house of Savoy was elected by the Spanish Cortes as King of Spain, but he resigned after two years for this reason.
- 18) Agustina de Aragon gained fame during the Peninsular war during this battle, by manning the artillery after the officer she was assisting was killed.
- 19)** This term describes the overthrow of a civilian government by the military.
- 20) This island was at peace under Spanish rule for over 300 years until 1868 when Carlos Cespedes, a wealthy landowner, began a rebellion against Spain.
- 21)** In the first days of the Spanish American War, Admiral Dewey destroyed the Spanish fleet at this harbor, putting the entire Philippines into American hands.
- 22) By the results of the Spanish-American War, American gained direct control of this Caribbean Island.
- 23) This Spanish king, born after the death of his father, reigned from birth until his abdication in 1931 shortly before the Spanish Civil War.