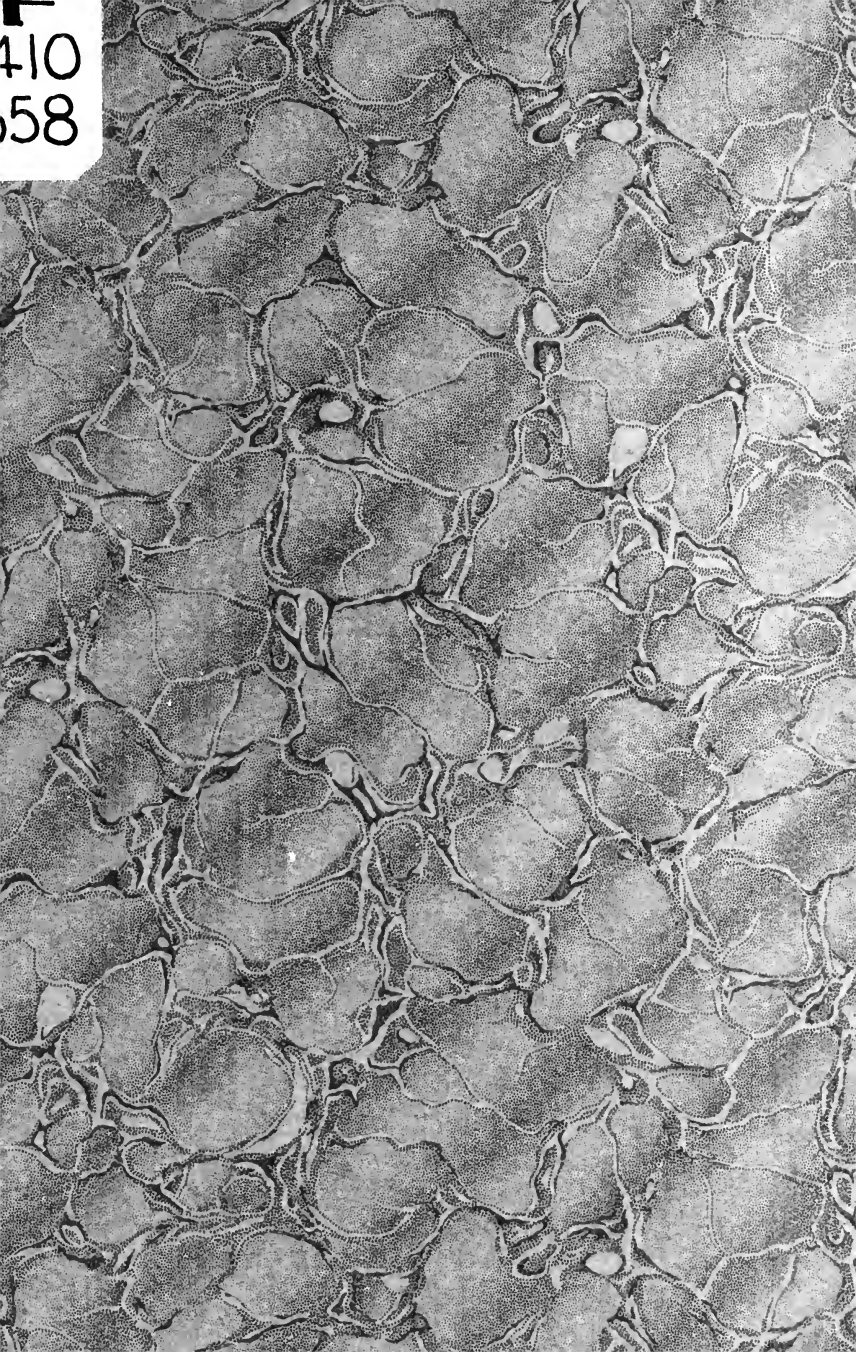
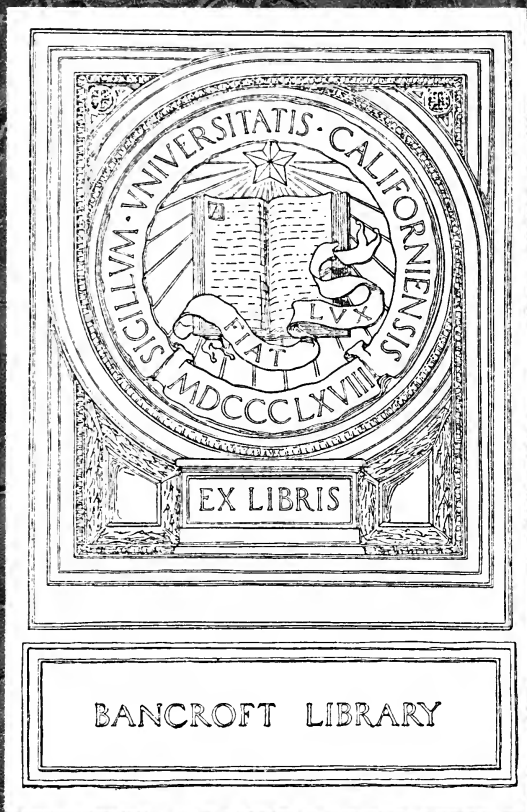


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**THE RISE AND FALL OF THE SPANISH POWER
IN EUROPE AND AMERICA**

DON E. SMITH

BERKELEY: THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

AUGUST, 1907



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SYLLABUS

OF A

Course of Twelve Lectures

ON

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE SPANISH POWER
IN EUROPE AND AMERICA

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BY
DON E. SMITH, 1878 -
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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE SPANISH POWER IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

LECTURE ONE.

The Rise of the Spanish Monarchy; the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella.

The physical geography of the Iberian Peninsula; the high, arid plateaux of Castile and Aragon; the great rivers; the Straits of Gibraltar and the connection with Africa; the separation from the rest of Europe by the range of the Pyrenees.

Effect of the geographical position of the Iberian Peninsula upon the history of Spain; the Mediterranean period; the Atlantic period.

Exploration and settlement of the Iberian coasts by Phoenicians and Carthaginians; conquest of the peninsula by Rome; effect of the Roman Empire and its administration upon the land and the people; Roman roads, cities, and aqueducts; complete Romanization of the Iberian peoples.

The break-up of the Roman Empire and the foundation of the Visigothic Kingdom in Spain; conversion of the people to Christianity; subjugation of the Visigoths by the Mohammedans (711); the Moorish Period in Spanish history.

Medieval Spain; struggle between Christians and Moors; rise of the Christian kingdoms; death of the Cid (1099); capture of Lisbon (1147); the nobility; the church; the great military orders; the people.

The coalescence of the medieval Spanish kingdoms; the marriage in 1469 of Ferdinand the Catholic of Aragon (1452-1516) with Isabella of Castile (1451-1504); their personality; the condition of Spain at the time of their marriage; the union of their kingdoms (1479); extension of the dual kingdom by the conquest of Granada (1492); end of the Moorish power in Spain.

The independence of Portugal and the circumstances which led to its continued separation from Spain.

The reign of Ferdinand and Isabella, "Los reyes católicos"; Ferdinand, the ideal prince of Machiavelli; his greatness as a diplomatist; the religious exaltation of Isabella.

Establishment of the Holy Inquisition at Seville (1481); the political and religious reasons for its introduction; its development from the medieval Inquisition; the first "autos da fé"; Torquemada (1420-1498).

The centralization of the Spanish monarchy; headship of the great military orders assumed by the crown; control obtained over the "Santa Hermandad"; right secured by the crown to nominate the bishops and higher clergy; the special taxes formerly levied for the Crusades turned into the royal treasury; Cardinal Ximenes (1436-1517).

Extension of Spanish power in Europe; Spanish possessions in Italy and Sicily; Naples definitely conquered by 1500; excellence of the Spanish infantry; the Flemish and Italian mercenaries; the Great Captain, Gonzalvo de Cordova.

The Age of Discovery; the Portuguese voyages; Prince Henry the Navigator.

The Spanish expeditions to America; Christopher Columbus; his purposes and achievements.

The Spanish domination in America and Spanish expansion in general, a result of the conditions of the new centralized and unified Spanish monarchy.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

Prescott's "History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella" may be regarded as the standard work on this period in the English language, but much new information and many new views have been developed by European historians since the time of Prescott, and the result of the latest researches is contained in the introduction by Edward Armstrong to Martin A. S. Hume, "Spain: its Greatness and Decay," Macmillans, 1899. Similarly Washington Irving's "Conquest of Granada" ranks as the standard account in English, but should be supplemented by Stanley Lane-Poole, "Story of the Moors in Spain," Putnams, 1887. Two excellent general works are U. R. Burke's "History of Spain to the Death of Ferdinand the Catholic," and Martin A. S. Hume's "The Spanish People," Appletons, 1901.

LECTURE TWO.

**The Emperor Charles the Fifth; Spain as a
European Power; the Conquest of
Central and South America.**

The reign of the Emperor Charles the Fifth in Spain (1516-1556); Spain becomes the greatest nation in Europe and the nucleus of the power of Charles; the soldiers of Spain and the treasures of America; the Spanish century in European history.

Charles inherited the kingdoms of Spain as grandson of Ferdinand and Isabella; the dominions of Burgundy, including the Netherlands, as grandson of Mary of Burgundy, the Austrian dominions of the House of Hapsburg as grandson of the Emperor Maximilian, Sicily and Naples as grandson of Ferdinand of Aragon; Charles elected Holy Roman Emperor, 1519.

The greatness of the position of the Emperor Charles the Fifth; the most important European ruler between Charlemagne and Napoleon; the hereditary possessions of the House of Hapsburg; his power in Germany; nature of the Imperial office; the Burgundian inheritance, and espe-

cially the Netherlands; his friendship with the young Prince of Orange; his relations with Italy; his old tutor, Adrian of Utrecht, Pope as Adrian VI (1522-23); his position in Europe made tenable through the wealth and valor of Spain.

The character and personality of Charles the Fifth; essentially a statesman, but also the foremost general of his time; his physical and temperamental inheritance.

The reign of the Emperor Charles the Fifth; resistance of France under Francis I to his predominance in Europe; his relations with Henry VIII of England; effect of the divorce of his aunt, Catherine of Aragon, from Henry VIII; relations with Italy and the Papacy; the struggle with France; battle of Pavia (1525) and the sack of Rome (1527); his wars with the Turks; Solyman the Magnificent (1495-1565); zenith of the Turkish power; the siege of Vienna (1529); the conquest of Hungary; the Turkish fleets in the Mediterranean; Charles as champion of Christendom.

The Emperor Charles the Fifth and the Protestant Reformation; the Diet of Worms (1521); the religious peace of Augsburg (1555); St. Ignatius Loyola (1491-1556); the foundation of the Society of Jesus (1540).

The position of Charles in Spain; the revolt of the Comuneros (1520-21); diminution of the power of the Cortes; continued policy of centralization.

The African expeditions of Charles; the capture of Tunis (1535).

The development of Spain in America; the conquest of Mexico by Cortés (1519) and of Peru by Pizarro (1541); the Pacific Ocean; the voyage of Magellan (1519-21); the Philippine Islands.

The last years of Charles the Fifth; extent of his failures and of his successes; his abdication (1556); his life in the monastery at Yuste (1558); his political legacy to his son and heir, Philip II.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

The most celebrated book on this period is Robertson's "History of Charles the Fifth," first published in 1769, and edited with additions by Prescott in 1857; the results of later research can be found in Edward Armstrong, "Life of Charles the Fifth," 2 vols., Macmillans, 1903, and are summarized in the same author's introductory chapter in Martin A. S. Hume, "Spain: its Greatness and Decay." The best known books on the Spanish Conquests in America are Prescott, "History of the Conquest of Mexico," of which a new edition in three volumes, edited by J. F. Kirk, was published in 1901; Prescott, "History of the Conquest of Peru," and Sir Arthur Helps, "Spanish Conquest in America," 4 vols., of which a new edition, edited by Oppenheim, is in course of publication; and the results of the latest research are to be found in E. G. Bourne, "Spain in America," Harpers, 1905.

LECTURE THREE.

The Reign of Philip II; Spain as the Champion of Catholicism.

The personality of Philip II of Spain (1527-1598); his education and early years; trained to government by his father, the Emperor Charles the Fifth; unlike his father he was a Spaniard in disposition and not a Fleming; he was a man of peace and not a general; he was an administrator and not a statesman; he was a sincere Catholic and not inclined to toleration; his belief in his divine mission; his immense popularity in Spain.

The agents of Philip II employed in his European policy; the Cardinal Granvelle, the Dukè of Alva, Alexander Farnese, Prince of Parma, and Don John of Austria, his half-brother.

During the reign of Philip II Spain begins to lose her European leadership; the Hapsburg dominions passed to Ferdinand, the uncle of Philip II, on the abdication of Charles the Fifth (1556); only the Spanish, Burgundian,

and Italian possessions were inherited by Philip; Ferdinand, not Philip, elected Holy Roman Emperor (1556); detachment of Philip from German affairs; significance of the English alliance; his marriage with Mary Tudor (1554).

The marriages of Philip II; their political significance; the four wives of Philip II; first, his cousin, Maria of Portugal (1543-45); second, Mary Tudor, Queen of England (1554-58); third, Elizabeth of France, daughter of Henry II and Catherine de Medicis (1560-1568); fourth, his niece, Anna, daughter of the Emperor Maximilian II (1570-1580); the sons of Philip II: by the first wife, Don Carlos (1545-1568); by the fourth wife, Don Philip, who succeeded him as Philip III; the domestic life and the court of Philip II.

The revolt of the Netherlands against Philip II; their resistance to being governed from Spain; their reluctance to being absorbed by the Spanish monarchy; the spread of Protestantism in the Netherlands; Philip's attitude towards the rebels as administrator, King of Spain, and Catholic prince; the execution of Horn and Egmont (1568); the Beggars of the Sea seize Brill (1572); William the Silent, Prince of Orange; the campaigns and policy of the Duke of Alva, Don John of Austria, and Alexander of Parma; the stubbornness of the Dutch; drain of men and money from Spain caused by the revolt of the Netherlands.

The conquest of Portugal and absorption of Portuguese interests in Asia, Africa, and America (1580).

Beginning of rivalry between England and Spain; the policy of Elizabeth Tudor; the part played by Mary Stuart, Queen of Scots; aid given by the English to the insurgent Netherlands; concentration of Spanish force against England; defeat of the Spanish Armada (1588).

Policy of Philip II towards France; his part in the religious wars in France; the struggle between Philip II and Elizabeth Tudor largely fought out in France: the

accession of Henry IV to the throne of France (1589); the Treaty of Vervins (1598).

The policy of Philip II in Italy; complications caused with successive Popes by the temporal power of the Papacy.

Philip II as the champion of the Catholic Church; the Council of Trent (1545-63); the religious element in his wars with the Netherlands, England, and France.

Philip II as the champion of Christendom against the Muhammadans in the Mediterranean and in Africa; the defense of Malta (1565); the victory of Lepanto won by Don John of Austria over the Turkish fleet (1571).

The reign of Philip II in Spain; the capital fixed at Madrid; building of the Escorial; administrative centralization; Philip II and his secretaries, Ruy Gomez and Antonio Perez; exclusion of the grandees from administrative office; further development of the Inquisition; first expulsion of the Moriscos.

The Spanish settlements in America; the basis of the Spanish claim to the monopoly of the New World; the attacks of the English and the Dutch on the Spanish Main; Sir Francis Drake; effect of the Spanish power in America upon the Spanish struggle for leadership in Europe, and upon the economic and political situation in Spain; extent of the Spanish possessions in America in the 16th century.

Death of Philip II (1598).

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

Prescott's "History of the Reign of Philip II" was published fifty years ago and, although interestingly written, has not stood the test of time as well as his other works. The results of modern research, with a more impartial view of the life, aims, and work of Philip II, can be found in Martin A. S. Hume, "Spain: its Greatness and Decay," and, written in a more lively style, in the same author's biographical study, "Philip II," Macmillans, 1897. The classic account of the revolt of the Netherlands is Motley's "History of the Rise and Progress of the Dutch Republic." Much valuable light, from the original documents, upon the working of the

Inquisition in Spain, especially with regard to the Moriscos, is contained in H. C. Lea, "The Moriscos of Spain," Lea Bros., Philadelphia, 1901, and in the same author's "History of the Inquisition in Spain," 4 vols., only recently published.

LECTURE FOUR.

The Extent and Administration of Spanish America During the Sixteenth Century.

The extent of the Spanish dominions; the West India Islands, the Spanish Main, the Floridas, Mexico, Central America, Peru, Chile, and Buenos Aires; the Portuguese colony of Brazil under Spanish rule (1580-1640).

The Spanish explorers in America; Ponce de Leon in Florida (1513); the Pacific Ocean reached by Balboa (1513); Buenos Aires founded by Pedro de Mendoza (1535); the expedition of Hernando de Soto to the Mississippi (1539-42); the voyage of Coronado along the Rio Grande and to the Colorado (1540-42); the voyage of Cabrillo along the coast of California (1542-43).

The Spanish wars of conquest in America; the "conquistadores"; the conquest of Mexico by Hernando Cortés (1519-21); the conquest of Peru by Francisco Pizarro (1531-41); the foundation of Lima (1535); the Araucanian War in Chile (1557-1640); character of civilization found by the Spaniards; Prescott's view no longer tenable.

Discovery of the Philippine Islands by Magellan (1521); these islands regarded as part of Spanish America.

The problem of the government of Spanish America; historical precedents; the relation of the new colonial empire to the mother country and to the Crown; the Kingdom of the Indies.

The administration of Spanish America; the Council of the Indies (1493); the "Codigo de Indias"; the Board of

Trade ("Casa de Contratacion") at Seville (1503); confusion of administration with commerce.

Nature and importance of the colonial trade; the monopoly of Castile; the mines; the treasure fleets; inter-colonial trade forbidden; the great fairs at Porto Bello.

The trade with the Philippine Islands passed through Acapulco and was included in the American trade.

The local administration in America; the viceroalties of Mexico and Peru; Don Antonio de Mendoza, the first Viceroy (1535-52); the powers and jurisdiction of the viceroys; checks upon their authority, the "Audiencias."

Regulation of emigration to America; character of the Spanish emigrants; efforts at systematic colonization; relations of the emigrants with the natives.

The treatment of the natives in Spanish America; the "Encomiendas"; rapid extermination of the natives of the West India Islands; practical impossibility of enforcing the humane regulations of the Home Government.

Introduction of negro slavery as a means of saving the native population; the regulations for the slave trade.

Bartolome de Las Casas, the Apostle to the Indies (1474-1566); his father a companion of Columbus; his early interest in the condition of the natives of Spanish America; his arrival in America (1502); ordained a priest (1510); appointed "Universal Protector of the Indians" (1516); his long struggle to save the natives from extermination; his character and his writings.

The Christian Church in Spanish America; the missions and the missionaries.

Attempts made for the education as well as the conversion of the natives; the organization of schools; foundation of universities at Mexico and Lima; the first printing press set up in the City of Mexico (1533).

General results of the first century of Spanish rule in America.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

The best known of the early books on the Spanish conquest and settlement in America are Prescott, "History of the Conquest of Mexico"; Prescott, "History of the Conquest of Peru"; and Sir Arthur Helps, "Spanish Conquest in America." "Spanish and Portuguese South America during the Colonial Period," by R. G. Watson, London, 1884, is dry but full of information. Vols. VI and VII, IX, and X of H. H. Bancroft's works, being his "History of Central America," Vols. I and II, and his "History of Mexico," Vols. I and II, San Francisco, 1882-83, contain a mass of detail, and are invaluable to the student of the history of Spanish America. Among more recent books, based upon modern research, may be recommended "The Establishment of Spanish Rule in America," by Bernard Moses, Putnams, 1898, and "Spain in America," by E. G. Bourne, Harpers, 1904; and the briefer account in the second volume of John Fiske, "The Discovery of America." Reference should also be made to Sir Arthur Helps' "The Life of Las Casas," and for the special question of the treatment of the natives to H. C. Lea, "The Policy of Spain Towards the Indians" (in the *Yale Review* for August, 1889). Consult also chapters relating to South America in Justin Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America" (8 vols., Boston, 1886-89, Houghton, Mifflin & Co.).

LECTURE FIVE.

The Decline of the Spanish Power in the Seventeenth Century.

Rapid decline of Spanish power during the reign of Philip III (1598-1621); extravagance of the court; sterility caused by the out-flow of the population into military and American employments; the decline of agriculture; dependence on Italian and French labor; effect of the monopoly of American commerce; decline of once famous manufactures; the final expulsion of the Moriscos (1609-1610); extinction of the Jews as an economic class.

Growing inefficiency of Spanish administration after the death of Philip II; indolence and incapacity of Philip III; his bigotry; the rule of favorites; the Duke of Lerma.

Increasing weakness of Spain in Europe; the three years' siege of Ostend by Spinola; the twelve years' truce with the Dutch (1609–1621); Spain unable to check the Barbary Corsairs, who sweep the Western Mediterranean and plunder the coasts of Spain and Italy.

The reign of Philip IV (1621–1665); his two ministers, the Count-Duke Olivares and Don Luis de Haro; steady decline of Spanish power at home and abroad; renewal of the war in the Netherlands (1621); the campaigns of Spinola in the Netherlands and Germany; the Thirty Years' War in Germany; loss of Spanish prestige in Italy; France under Cardinal Richelieu by war and policy in north Italy cuts the connection between the Spanish and the Austrian Hapsburgs; the revolt of Catalonia (1638); the revolt of Portugal (1640); insurrections in Naples and Sicily (1647); Spanish diplomatists outwitted by Richelieu and Mazarin; Spanish troops defeated by the French at Rocroi (1643) and Lens (1647) and by the English at the Dunes (1658); capture of the West India Island of Jamaica by the English under Penn and Venables (1655); the prestige of Spain, which had long outlived her real power, shattered by these successive defeats on land and sea; recognition of the independence of the Protestant Netherlands (1648).

Further decline of Spain during the reign of Charles II (1665–1700); pitiable weakness of the last of the Spanish Hapsburgs; incompetent regents followed by incompetent favorites; recognition of the independence of Portugal (1668), which carried with it the loss of Brazil in America; loss of Franche-Comté to France (1678); the Spanish power threatened on every side by the French monarchy of Louis XIV; the intrigues at the Spanish court for the inheritance of Charles II; the Partition Treaties; the dominions of Spain in Europe allotted by foreign powers without consulting Spain.

The War of the Spanish Succession (1701–1713); the rival candidates for the Spanish throne; Spain and the

Spanish dominions the battle-ground for other nations; the campaigns of the English and the French in Spain; the wasting of Catalonia; preference of the Spaniards for the French candidate; the exhaustion of Spain.

Loss of the Spanish dominions in Europe by the Treaty of Utrecht (1713); the Catholic Netherlands, all that was left of the Burgundian inheritance, ceded to Austria; of the possessions in Italy the Milanese, Naples, the Tuscan Presidios, together with the island of Sardinia, went to Austria, and the island of Sicily to the House of Savoy; Gibraltar, taken in 1704, and the island of Minorca, carrying with them the control of the Western Mediterranean, ceded to Great Britain; a French prince recognized as King of Spain and the Indies; Spain ceases to be a great European power, but continues as the great American power.

End of the Spanish Hapsburg monarchy; establishment of the French Bourbon monarchy in Spain and the Indies in the person of Philip V, grandson of Louis XIV of France.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

A good and brief account of the decline of the Spanish power during the 17th century is given by Martin A. S. Hume, in his "Spain: its Greatness and Decay." Lea's "The Moriscos of Spain" contains an exhaustive and masterly account of the expulsion of the Moriscos.

LECTURE SIX.

The Golden Age of Literature in Spain.

Literary and artistic temperament of the Spanish people; their appreciation of color and dramatic effects.

The evolution of the Castilian dialect, "la Lengua Castellana," as the literary language of Spain; the early literature of the Iberian Peninsula; Italian, Provençal, and Moorish influences; chronicles and romances; "the Chronicle of the Cid"; Bernardo del Carpio; patronage of literature by the royal court of Castile.

The great age of Spanish literature and art from 1590–1680, covering the period of the great literary movements in England and France, and of the decline of the power of Spain; influence of Spain on the English Elizabethan writers.

The peculiar trend of the Spanish temperament toward imaginative literature, such as the drama and romance; limitations of the Spanish intellect; peculiarities of Spanish literary development.

Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra (1547–1616); descended from a family of the lesser nobility; his education and early training at Alcalá de Henares, Salamanca and Rome; served with Don John of Austria at Lepanto (1571) and lost his left hand; taken by a Barbary corsair and kept for five years as a slave at Algiers (1575–1580); after his return served as a soldier in Portugal and the Azores; his poverty and failure in life; beginning of the literary career of Cervantes; his failure as a dramatist; life in Seville (1588–1598); attempt to secure employment in America; completed the first part of “Don Quixote” at Valladolid (1604); from 1606 until his death in 1616 Cervantes lived at Madrid, where he wrote the second part of “Don Quixote” and the “Novelas Exemplares”; immense influence of “Don Quixote” in Spain; the place of Cervantes in the history of the world’s literature.

Lope Feliz de Vega Carpio (1562–1635); “El Verdadero Amante” written at the age of thirteen; served in the great Armada (1587–88); entered the priesthood and became a Familiar of the Holy Inquisition (1609); the vast number of his plays; the wide range of his literary activities; his unrivaled popularity in Spain; last days and death of Lope de Vega (1635); under his influence the Spanish drama reached its highest development; classification and estimate of his works.

Pedro Calderon de la Barca (1600–1681); a student at Salamanca; a soldier in Italy and Flanders; official court

dramatist and leading man of letters in Spain, after the death of Lope de Vega; priest and royal chaplain (1663); continued writing plays until his death (1681); the drama took no new form under his direction, but he wrote with greater finish than Lope; his plays a treasury of plots for writers since his day; the contribution of Calderon to Spanish literature.

The "picaresque" romances and dramas, and the dramas of "Cape and Sword"; characteristic Spanish contributions to imaginative literature.

Other fields of literature: History: Mariana (1537-1624), Las Casas (1474-1556) and Oviedo (1478-1557); philosophy: Suares (1548-1617); Quevedo (1580-1645); Servete or Servetus (1509-1553).

The University of Salamanca, founded in the thirteenth century, attained its greatest fame in the sixteenth century, and was the center of Spanish scholarship during this period.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

J. Fitzmaurice-Kelly, "History of Spanish Literature," Appletons, 1898, may be recommended as an adequate sketch, laying due weight on the great period of Spanish literature. Ticknor, "History of Spanish Literature" is an old fashioned but thorough book; and the accounts of Spanish literature in Hallam, "Introduction to the Literature of Europe," and Sismondi, "Historical View of the Literature of the South of Europe," translated by Roscoe, are recognized as excellent. Fitzmaurice-Kelly, "Life of Cervantes"; Lord Holland, "Life and Writings of Lope de Vega"; and Archbishop Trench, "The Life and Genius of Calderon," are standard biographies. Edward Fitzgerald's free but sympathetic rendering into English of Calderon's "El Mágico prodigioso" must not be forgotten.

LECTURE SEVEN.

The Golden Age of Art in Spain.

The art of building introduced into the Iberian Peninsula by the Romans; architectural remains now existing in Spain; ruins of the Italica near Seville, and of Sagunto near Valencia; the great bridge and other monuments at Mérida; above all, the aqueduct of Segovia.

Early development of architecture in Spain as compared with painting; early Christian architecture; evolution of the cathedral from the Roman Basilica; Romanesque, Byzantine, and French influences; distinctive Spanish features in cathedral-building; Moorish contributions; the "estilo Mudéjar" and its representatives in Toledo; Moorish structures in Cordova and Granada; the culmination of Spanish architecture in the great cathedrals of Salamanca, León, Burgos, Toledo, Barcelona, and Seville.

Painting in Spain; impulse of the Italian *cinquecento*; importation of Venetian paintings (Titian, Paolo Veronese, and Tintoretto) by Charles the Fifth and Philip II for the adornment of the royal palaces; stimulation of the provincial schools of Valencia, Cordova, and Granada; Jusepe Ribera (1588-1656), often called Lo Spagnuolo, and Francisco Zurbaran (1598-1661), reflected Italian influences.

Bartolomé Estéban Murillo (1617-1682); born at Seville; indirect connection with Van Dyck (1642); in the same year went to Madrid and studied under Velasquez; lived from 1645 until his death in 1682 chiefly at Seville, where his important work was done; division of his artistic career into three periods or manners; *estilo frio* (St. Ildefonso, Madrid); *estilo cálido* (St. Anthony of Padua, Seville Cathedral); and the *estilo vaporoso* (Immaculate Conception, Madrid, and the series in La Caridad, Seville); merits and defects of his paintings; his intense religious feeling; popularity of his works in Spain and in Europe.

Diego Rodriguez de Silva Velásquez (1599–1660); born at Seville; lived in Madrid from 1623 as painter to the king; his relations with Philip IV; his acquaintance with Rubens (1628–29); his visits to Italy (1630–31), (1648–51); his official position at court; his friendship with the Count-Duke Olivares; his numerous portraits of Philip IV and his family; his work on the palace of Buen Retiro; his last days and death (1660); greatness of Velasquez as a master; his originality; his versatility; a great realist; his influence on later painters; his position in the history of art; essentially a painter's painter; his technical skill; comparison of Velasquez with Murillo, and with other contemporaries; his principal works; remarkable concentration of his paintings in the Prado Gallery, Madrid: The Maids of Honor, The Topers, The Forge of Vulcan, Surrender of Breda, Don Baltasar Carlos, Philip IV, The Weavers, Christ Crucified, and fifty other works are in this collection.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

There is an excellent sketch of the history of Spanish art by Carl Justi in Baedeker's "Spain and Portugal"; Stirling-Maxwell, "Annals of the Artists of Spain," published in 1848, is now out of print; but there is a good translation into English by A. H. Keane of Justi, "Diego Velasquez and His Times," Lippincott, 1889. Very satisfactory reproductions of the best known paintings of both Velasquez and Murillo may be found in the "Masters in Art" series, Bates & Guild, Boston, and in the *de luxe* edition of "Spain and the Spaniards," by Edmondo de Amicis, Putnams. For general description of the land and the people, but with occasional comment and criticism of interest to students of art history, see William Cullen Bryant, "Letters from Spain"; John Hay, "Castilian Days"; and Théophile Gautier, "Voyage en Espagne." The two justly celebrated guide books of Baedeker and of Murray are of constant value.

LECTURE EIGHT.

**The Spanish Monarchy in the Eighteenth Century;
the Reforms of Charles III.**

Spain under the Bourbon kings; the influence of France universal in all departments of national life and government; further decay of the Spanish power; general rottenness of administration, relieved occasionally by ministers of ability; part played by foreign adventurers; diminution of influence in Europe; the reforms of Charles III somewhat restored the position of Spain by the close of the eighteenth century.

The reign of Philip V, the first Bourbon king of Spain, and grandson of Louis XIV (1700–1746); the administration of Spain directed from France during the war of the Spanish Succession (1701–1731); the first queen of Philip V, Marie Louise of Savoy; the influence of Madame des Ursins; the second marriage of Philip V with Elizabeth Farnese of Parma, “The Termagant of Spain” (1714); abrupt dismissal of Madame des Ursins.

The attempt of Cardinal Alberoni to restore the power of Spain at home and abroad (1715–1719); defeat of the Spanish armies and fleets; dismissal of Alberoni (1719).

Abdication of Philip V in favor of his son Luis, death of Luis after a reign of eight months, and return of Philip V to the throne of Spain (January to August, 1724).

The ambitious schemes of Elizabeth Farnese for her son Charles; the policy of Ripperda; alliance signed between Philip V and the Emperor Charles VI; dismissal of Ripperda (1726); by the Treaty of Seville (1729) the Spanish prince was guaranteed Parma and Tuscany in Italy; he obtained possession of Parma in 1731, and later conquered Naples and Sicily, of which he was recognized as king in 1735.

While Elizabeth Farnese was working for the establishment of her son in Italy and directed all that was left of

Spanish influence in Europe in that direction, the general tendency of Spanish politics was towards a closer union between the French and Spanish Bourbon kings; the future Family Compact foreshadowed in the Secret Treaty of the Escorial (1733) and in the Treaty of Fontainebleau (1743); war declared between England and Spain, arising out of disputes in America (1739); by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1748) Spain again granted the commercial concessions of the Treaty of Utrecht to England, while Philip, second son of Elizabeth Farnese, was given the duchies of Parma and Piacenza in Italy.

The reign of Ferdinand VI, son of Philip V by his first wife (1746-1759); his melancholy disposition; influence of the singer, Farinelli; the administrations of La Ensenada (1743-1754) and Wall (1754-1763).

The accession of Charles III (1759); son of Philip V and Elizabeth Farnese; his personality; his training as a reforming ruler when King of Naples and Sicily (1735-1759); the only able ruler of Spain since Philip II; Charles III one of the Enlightened Despots of the 18th century; the wide-spread area of his reforms; his great ministers, Squillacci (1759-66), Aranda (1766-73), Florida Blanca (1773-1792), Campomanes, Jovellanos, and O'Reilly.

The foreign policy of Charles III; signature of the Family Compact with France, which bound Spain and France together in an offensive and defensive alliance (1762); the losses of Spain in the Seven Years' War; capture of Havana and Manila by the English (1762); by the Treaty of Paris (1763) Spain was forced to return Minorca and to cede Florida to the English in return for Havana and Manila, but in compensation France ceded Louisiana to Spain; under the Family Compact Charles III was forced to take part on the side of France in the War of American Independence against England; the great siege of Gibraltar (1779-1782); by the Treaty of Versailles (1783) Spain received back Minorca and Florida; while the general foreign

policy of Charles III was pro-French and anti-English, he had also a special policy towards Portugal, looking towards a combination of Spanish and Portuguese interests in Europe and America.

Charles III and the Church in Spain; as he had done in Naples, he set himself to work to check the power of the Church; expulsion of the Jesuits (1767); the power of the Inquisition greatly reduced and almost destroyed (1774); the last victim of the Inquisition burned at Seville (1780).

The reforms of Charles III; the reform of the finances and foundation of the Bank of St. Charles; the reform of the currency; the revival of commerce and throwing open of the trade with America to all Spanish ports; revival of manufactures; encouragement of agriculture and introduction of colonists; great public works, especially roads and bridges; introduction of sound economic ideas; administrative reforms; legal and judicial reforms; introduction of national and secular education and reform of the universities; activity shown in every department of national life.

Death of Charles III (1788); Spain seemed to have thrown off her lethargy and to be upon the road towards prosperity, when all material progress came to an end with the wars of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Empire.

Spain under the Bourbons followed in literature and thought the lead of France; foundation of the National Library (1711); of the Spanish Academy (1714); of the Academy of History (1738); absence of any great Spanish literature or art in the 18th century.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

The most important book upon this period in English is Coxe, "Memoirs of the Kings of Spain of the House of Bourbon," first published in 1813; among more recent books may be noted Armstrong, "Elizabeth Farnese, the Termagant of Spain," 1892, and Addison, "Charles III of Spain," 1900. The chapters on the 18th century in Martin A. S. Hume, "Spain: its Greatness and Decay," may also be recommended.

LECTURE NINE.

Spanish America in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries.

The extent of Spanish America in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; undisputed possession or claims to the Pacific coast of America from Puget Sound to Cape Horn until the southern movement of the Russians, who had settled on the coast of Alaska from 1741 to 1765, and the voyage of Vancouver in 1792-94; on the Atlantic coast the Spanish possessions included the coast line of Florida, but Spanish control of the Gulf of Mexico was threatened, up to 1763, by the French settlement of Louisiana, by the Dutch settlement in Guiana and by the occupation of the lesser Antilles and Jamaica by various European powers, while the Atlantic coast line of South America was broken into, except from 1580 to 1640, by the Portuguese colony of Brazil.

Expansion of Spanish power in America; development to the southward, fixing limits with Brazil in 1750 and culminating in the occupation of Paraguay and Uruguay, and in the establishment of the Viceroyalty of Buenos Aires in 1776; development to the northward into northern Mexico and New Mexico, culminating in the occupation of Upper California in 1769.

Decline of Spanish power in America during the seventeenth century; Brazil, as part of the Portuguese dominions, breaks away in 1640; the Dutch seize Curaçao (1634) and the English Jamaica (1655); plundering of Spanish cities and damage done to Spanish trade and settlement by the Buccaneers; Panama sacked by Morgan (1670).

Further inroads on the Spanish power in America during the 18th century; loss of more West India islands, ending with the loss of Trinidad (1797), and retrocession of Louisiana to France (1800); this steady decline

due to the decline of Spain as a military and naval power and to the results of European wars and European diplomacy.

Breakdown of the Spanish colonial system not so much due to maladministration in America as to the mistaken policy of the Home Government; effect of the commercial monopoly of Spain on the Spanish settlements in America; the attempts of the Buccaneers to break down the Spanish monopoly; growth of contraband trade, mainly carried on by the Portuguese, the Dutch, the English, and the New Englanders; the "Asiento" with England part of the Treaty of Utrecht (1713).

New conditions brought about by the reforms of Charles III; the monopoly of Castile and other restrictions abolished by 1778; the administration of Spanish America remained unaltered in theory, though changed by the new conditions, until the end of the eighteenth century; in addition to Mexico and Peru were established the viceroyalties of New Granada (1718), Buenos Aires (1776), and, for a time, Louisiana (1763-1800).

All important offices filled from Spain, thus excluding the creoles, the men of Spanish blood born in America; local government in Spanish America; the presidios; absence of local self-government; general discontent among the creoles, the half-breeds, and the Indians; rebellion of Tupac Amará in Peru (1786).

The people of Spanish America; Spaniards, creoles, mestizos, mulattoes, negroes, and Indians; their economic value; industrial conditions; exhaustion of the surface mines; the plantations and the cattle ranges; the great estates or "haciendas"; land tenure in Spanish America; the chief cities; the commercial trade routes.

The Church in Spanish America; all rights of patronage held by the crown; tithes used for the support of the church in America; rivalry between the secular and the regular clergy; restrictions on the immigration of friars; the Holy

Inquisition established in Mexico (1571); exemption of the Indians from its jurisdiction.

Organization of the Church in Spanish America; the first archbishopric established in Mexico (1547); the three classes of the clergy: the "curas" or parish priests, the "doctrineros" or organizers of mission work, and the "missioneros" or missionaries; their special duties; salvation of souls and teaching; all classes of the clergy in America forbidden to hold political office or to engage in business.

The regular clergy in Spanish America; their numerical superiority; special privileges granted to them; their missionary ardor; the various orders of friars.

The Jesuits in Spanish America; their work in South America; the Jesuits in Paraguay (1610-1767); the Jesuits in North America; the Jesuit missions in the northern part of the viceroyalty of Mexico; San Antonio and Santa Fé; their expulsion from Spain (1767); suppression of the Society of Jesus (1773).

The importance of the missions in developing the power of Spain; the conversion of the Indians to religion and industry; ordered to teach their converts Spanish (1634); their buildings; their churches; mission architecture.

The Spanish occupation of Upper California (1769); the presidios and the missions; the Presidios and Missions at San Diego (1769), at Monterey (1770), and at San Francisco (1776); Father Junipero Serra (1713-84); the development of Spanish California during the last quarter of the 18th century; the Franciscan Friars given charge of the missions in Upper California and the Dominican Friars in Lower California.

Effect of the reign of the Enlightened Despot Charles III on Spanish America.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

E. G. Bourne, "Spain in America," and Bernard Moses, "Establishment of Spanish Rule in America," deal with the events of the 17th and 18th centuries; reference may also be made to Humboldt,

“Political Essay on New Spain,” first published in 1811, and to the volumes in H. H. Bancroft’s monumental history, dealing with Central America, Mexico, the North Mexican States, Arizona and New Mexico, and California.

LECTURE TEN.

**The End of the Old Spanish Monarchy; the
Napoleonic Empire in Spain; the
Peninsular War.**

The death of Charles III ends the era of reform (1788); the weakness of his successor must have checked reform, but the events of the period of the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Empire made the situation hopeless.

Personality of Charles IV; the influence of the queen, Maria Louisa of Parma; her affection for Godoy (1767–1851).

The affair of Nootka Sound (1789–90); revolutionary France refuses to hold by the Family Compact, and Spain loses the result of her long subjection to French policy.

Effect of the French Revolution on Spain; Florida Blanca and Aranda succeeded in power by Godoy (1792); war declared by the French Republic against Spain (1793).

Eventual defeat of the Spanish army; peace made between Spain and the French Republic at Basle (July, 1795); the Spanish part of Hispaniola or San Domingo ceded to France; Godoy created Prince of the Peace.

Alliance made between France and Spain (1796); the Spanish fleet defeated at Cape St. Vincent, and Trinidad taken, by the English (1797); Minorca taken by the English (1798); resignation of Godoy (March, 1798); Jovellanos and the reformers in power.

Napoleon Bonaparte becomes First Consul in France (1799); Spain forced to retrocede Louisiana to France (October, 1800); return of Godoy to power; invasion of Portugal by French and Spanish troops (1801); Portugal

forced to cede Olivenza to Spain; by the Treaty of Amiens Spain cedes Trinidad to England (1802).

Napoleon Bonaparte as Emperor forced Spain to acquiesce in his policy; the Spanish fleet defeated with the French fleet at Trafalgar (1805); Spanish America left without support from Europe; Treaty of Fontainebleau (October, 1807).

Indignation of the Spaniards at the subservience of their government to Napoleon; Charles IV forced to abdicate in favor of his son Ferdinand, Prince of the Asturias (February, 1808); Godoy mobbed; occupation of Madrid by French troops under Murat (March, 1808); appeal of the Spanish royal family to Napoleon; the interviews at Bayonne; Joseph Bonaparte declared King of Spain and the Indies (June, 1808).

Insurrection of the Spanish people against the incorporation of Spain into the Napoleonic Empire; the reign of King Joseph (1808-1813); his excellent intentions; decrees of reform; attempt to introduce French ideals of administration; obstinate resistance of the Spaniards; the War of Independence; guerilla warfare; aid given by England to the Spanish insurgents; part played by the Spaniards in the Peninsular War; Napoleon in Madrid (December, 1808); the pursuit of Sir John Moore; fruitless successes of the Napoleonic armies; Joseph Bonaparte forced to leave Madrid after the battle of Salamanca (July, 1812); after a brief return Joseph driven from Spain after the battle of Vittoria (June, 1813); end of the Napoleonic power in Spain.

Heroic display of national patriotism in Spain during the War of Independence; the political aspect of the opposition to the Napoleonic Empire; local initiative; the defense of Saragossa; meeting of the Cortes of Cadiz (September, 1810); recognition of the powers of the Cortes by England; the Constitution of 1812; its democratic character; strict limitation of the royal authority; power of

legislation conferred upon an elected Cortes, consisting of one House and chosen by popular suffrage.

On the overthrow of the Napoleonic Empire (1814) Charles IV withdrew to Rome, where he died (1819), and his son became King of Spain as Ferdinand VII (1784-1833); his reactionary and absolutist government (1814-1820); deplorable condition of Spain; sale of Florida to the United States (1819).

The Revolution of 1820; Ferdinand VII forced to recognize the Constitution of 1812; his appeal to the Holy Alliance; restoration of the authority of Ferdinand VII by a French army (1823); his cruel and arbitrary conduct; marriage with Christina of Naples (1829); death of Ferdinand VII (1833).

Retrogression of Spain as a European power during this period; loss of Spanish America.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

Major Martin A. S. Hume in his "Modern Spain," G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1900, in the *Story of the Nations* Series continues his account of Spanish history from the modern point of view and based upon the latest authorities. Sir W. F. P. Napier's "History of the War in the Peninsula" gives the classic account of the great war against Napoleon; it may be supplemented by the more modern work of Charles Oman, "A History of the Peninsular War," Oxford, 1902-03. The relations of Spain to the Napoleonic Empire are briefly and clearly stated in Fournier's "Napoleon the First," edited by E. G. Bourne, New York, 1903.

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LECTURE ELEVEN.

The Spanish American Revolution; the War for Independence.

The era of revolution; the American and the French revolutions; in the case of the American Revolution the political movement had culminated in the independence of the thirteen colonies from England; likelihood of this ex-

ample being followed in Spanish America recognized in Spain; the prophecy of Aranda.

Discontent felt in Spanish America over the political and particularly over the economic situation at the beginning of the 19th century; this general discontent crystallized into disgust by the continued exclusion of the creoles from all office and by the expulsion of the Jesuits; slight direct influence of the French Revolution; humiliation felt in Spanish America at the subservience of the Spanish government to French policy.

During the periods of war between Spain and England (1796–1802, 1803–1808) the command of the seas by the English fleet and the utter prostration of the Spanish government made the American colonies practically independent and they enjoyed the advantage of free trade with Europe; but they still remained loyal to Spain; repulse of the English attacks on Buenos Aires and Montevideo (1806–1808) by the provincial militia; prompt and universal recognition in Spanish America of the abdication of Charles IV and the accession of Ferdinand VII (1808), but unanimous refusal to recognize Joseph Bonaparte; the aspirations of Napoleon with regard to Spanish America; retro-cession of Louisiana to France (1800).

Sympathy felt by the Spanish Americans for the national resistance of Spain against Napoleon; satisfaction caused by the Decree passed by the Central Junta in January, 1809, declaring all the Spanish American colonies an integral part of the Spanish monarchy, and consequent disappointment at the revocation of this Decree by the Council of Regency at Cadiz (1810); presence of deputies from Spanish America at the Cortes of Cadiz; revolutionary outbreaks of 1810 in Caracas (April 19), Buenos Aires (May 25), New Granada (July 3), Bogotá (July 20), Cartagena (August 18), Mexico (September 16), and Chile (September 18).

Career of Francisco Miranda (1750–1816); youth and

early adventures; served with the French in America (1779–1781) and on Washington's staff; his dreams of an independent Spanish America; his part in the French Revolution (1792–1804); his republicanism; his relations with Pitt before and after the Revolution; aided by the English, Miranda landed a force near La Guayra from the island of Trinidad (1806); the leader in the rising of Venezuela (1810–1812); defeat and death of Miranda.

Distinction and occasional confusion between the ideas of political revolution and of secession from Spain during the Spanish American Revolution and War of Independence.

Progress of the Revolution in the provinces of the south; expulsion of the Viceroy Cisneros from Buenos Aires (1810); independence of the whole Viceroyalty of the La Plata, including the provinces of Buenos Aires, Uruguay, and Paraguay, won by 1816; independence declared (July 9, 1816); march of San Martin across the Andes into Chile (1817); the independence of Chile and establishment of the Republic (January 1, 1818); the great services of San Martin to the cause of South American independence.

Effect of the restoration of Ferdinand VII and of the end of the Napoleonic Empire upon the situation in South America; the reactionary policy of Ferdinand; safe communication between Spain and America reopened; the badness of the royal administration prevented vigorous action against the insurgents in South America; no attempt made to recover the La Plata provinces; the struggle on the Spanish Main; absence of support from Spain to the royalists in Mexico; the loyalty of Peru.

The War of Independence in the provinces of the Spanish Main; the campaign of 1812, ending in the surrender of Miranda and his army at Caracas; guerilla warfare; the appearance of Simon Bolivar (1783–1830) as a revolutionary leader; his previous training and personality; arrival of Morillo with an army from Spain (1815); his reconquest

of Venezuela and New Granada; enlistment of thousands of European military and naval adventurers in the revolutionary armies and fleets in South America; Lord Cochrane; no reinforcements sent from Spain to Morillo; the Spaniards defeated and driven out of Venezuela and New Granada by Bolivar (1819); establishment of the Republic of Colombia; conquest of Ecuador by Bolivar (1821).

Events in Mexico; weakness of the revolutionary party; defeat and execution of Hidalgo (1811); the career of Iturbide (1783–1824); his relations with successive viceroys; declaration of the independence of Mexico (September 27, 1821); Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico (1822–23); definite establishment of the Republic of Mexico (December 2, 1822).

Independence declared in the Province of Guatemala (September 21, 1821); separated from the Mexican Confederation (July 1, 1823).

Independence declared of the Republic of San Domingo (December 1, 1821).

Close connection between the revolutionary movement of 1820 in Spain and its suppression by the French army in 1823 with the Revolution and War of Independence in Spanish America.

The last campaigns of the War of Independence fought in Peru; causes of the loyalty of the Peruvians; Peru deprived of help from Spain by the naval victory of the Chilians under Lord Cochrane (1818); advance of San Martin from the south and of Bolivar from the north into Peru; capture of Lima; declaration of the independence of Peru (July 28, 1821); final and crushing defeat of the Spanish army at Ayacucho (1824).

The attempt to establish a federal republic embracing all Spanish America.

The forces which prevented the reconquest of Spanish America by Spain; Ferdinand VII, having overcome the revolutionary party in Spain, appealed to the Holy Alliance

to aid him in the reconquest of Spanish America ; opposition of George Canning, the English Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

Promulgation of the Monroe Doctrine in the message of President Monroe to Congress (December, 1823).

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

Brief accounts of the Spanish American Revolution and of the War of Independence are given under the heading of the different states in Dawson, "The Story of the South American Republics" in the *Story of Nations* Series, and a more thorough account of events in Peru in Markham, "The History of Peru," 1892. The Revolution in Mexico is described in detail by H. H. Bancroft in his "History of Mexico," Vol. 4, which is Vol. 12 of H. H. Bancroft's "Works," San Francisco, 1885. Cochrane's adventures were written by himself and published under his title of Earl of Dundonald in his "Autobiography of a Seaman," 1869. Of similar interest are the "Memoirs of General Miller," 2 vols., second ed., London, 1829. The policy of Napoleon with regard to South America is discussed in an article by W. M. Sloane on "Napoleon's Plans for a Colonial System," published in *The American Historical Review* for April, 1899.

LECTURE TWELVE.

Spain and Spanish America in the Nineteenth Century.

The independent Spanish American States; failure of all plans for the general federation of Spanish America; reasons for that failure; difficulties in the way of federation; geographical conditions; the Spanish American States of the 19th century arise out of and bear the characteristics of the various provinces of the colonial period; comparison with the original States of the United States.

The States of the Rio de la Plata; failure to keep the provinces of the former Viceroyalty of Buenos Aires together; the province of Uruguay broke away from the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata in 1825 and was

recognized as independent in 1828; peculiar character of the province of Paraguay; the dictatorship of Francia (1814–1840); Paraguay becomes a constitutional Republic in 1870; the remaining provinces became the Argentine Republic; struggle between the federal and the unitary parties; economic conditions and present constitution of the Argentine Republic; the city of Buenos Aires.

The Republic of Chile; its prosperity; Don Demetrius O'Higgins, the first President (1817–1823); the war with Peru (1879–1883); the Republic of Peru; the secession of Upper Peru, which had in Spanish times been part of the La Plata Viceroyalty and since 1821 part of the Republic of Peru (1824); Upper Peru takes the title of Bolivia (1825) and organizes as a Republic (1826).

The Republic of Colombia, including the Viceroyalty of New Granada, the Captain-Generalcy of Venezuela and the Province of Ecuador, formed by Bolivar in 1819; Venezuela breaks away and becomes independent (1829) and Ecuador (1830); Panama seceded from New Granada (1859), but rejoined it in 1863, when the United States of Colombia with a federal constitution was formed out of the two republics.

The federal Republic of Guatemala or Central America lasted from 1823 to 1839–40, when it divided into the five separate, independent republics of Guatemala, San Salvador, Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Honduras.

The Republic of Mexico; political anarchy; revolutions, civil wars, dictatorships, secessions, and attempts at federal and unitary republics; the power of the Church; secularization of religious lands; the Free Masons; confusion of central and local authorities.

The secession of Texas (1836); the war between the United States and Mexico (1846–48); by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo (1848) Mexico recognized Texas as one of the United States and ceded New Mexico and Upper California to the United States Government.

The confusion following the Mexican War; the dictatorship of Santa Ana (1853–55); the episode of the Emperor Maximilian (1864–67); victory of the federal idea in the Constitution of 1857; modifications since that date; Porfirio Diaz for the first time elected President of Mexico (1876); greatness of the work of Diaz.

Spain in the 19th century; causes of her continued political weakness; the Carlist Wars; their local character; impotence of the Spanish monarchy; its inability to govern either after an arbitrary or a constitutional manner; the Regent Christina and Queen Isabella II; the regency of Espartero (1840–43); frequent “pronunciamientos” and civil wars; wars with Morocco (1859–60), Peru (1864–66) and San Domingo (1864–65); expulsion of Isabella II (1868).

Attempts to establish a stable government in Spain; Marshal Prim and Emilio Castelar; the constitutional government of the Italian prince, Amadeo (1871–73); the Spanish Republic (1873–74); reign of Alfonso XII (1874–85); accession of Alfonso XIII (1886).

The economic condition of modern Spain.

The art and literature of Spain in the 19th century; the painters Goya and Fortuay; the two great statesmen, who were also historians and men of letters, Emilio Castelar and Cánovas del Castillo; the novelists, Valera, Alarcón, Galdós, Pereda, Bazan, and Echegaray; the critic, Menéndez y Pelayo.

Spain and her colonies in the 19th century; the Republic of San Domingo rejoined Spain from 1861 to 1863, but finally became independent in 1865; repeated insurrections in Cuba; the situation in the Philippine Islands.

The relations between Spain and the United States in the 19th century; the sale of Florida to the United States by Ferdinand VII (1819); the American filibusters in Cuba; the war between the United States and Spain (1898); by the Treaty of Paris Spain ceded Porto Rico

and sold the Philippine Islands to the United States; establishment of the Republic of Cuba; end of the political connection between Spain and Spanish America.

Development of the Monroe Doctrine; President Cleveland and Venezuela (1895); the nature of the relations established between the United States and the Cuban Republic; recognition of the Republic of Panama, which seceded from the United States of Colombia (1903); President Roosevelt and the extension of the Monroe Doctrine.

BOOKS RECOMMENDED.

Martin A. S. Hume's "Modern Spain" and Dawson's "South American Republics" in the *Story of the Nations* Series bring the history of Spain and Spanish America down to date. C. E. Akers, "History of South America," Murray, London, covers the 19th century in a popular style. A clear summary of the leading events in the early history of Argentina is given in Sir Woodbine Parish, "Buenos Aires and the Provinces of the Rio de la Plata," second ed., London, 1852. A lively description of Paraguay in the days of the dictator Francia may be had in "Four Years in Paraguay," by J. P. and W. P. Robertson, 2 vols., Philadelphia, 1838. The political vicissitudes of Mexico are described in "From Empire to Republic," by Arthur H. Noll, Chicago, 1903.

SOME IMPORTANT DATES IN SPANISH HISTORY.

1. 237 B.C. Carthaginians invade Spain.
2. 205 B.C. Carthaginians driven from Spain by the Romans.
3. 409 A.D. Barbarian invasions began.
4. 711 Visigothic Kingdom overthrown by the Saracens.
5. 755 Abder-Rahman establishes caliphate of Cordova.
6. 1031 Caliphate of Cordova broken up.
7. 1147 Capture of Lisbon by Christians.
8. 1212 Moors defeated at Las Navas de Tolosa.
9. 1230 Final union of Castile and León.
10. 1367 Expedition of the Black Prince and battle of Najera.
11. 1479 Union of Castile and Aragon.
12. 1481 Introduction of the Inquisition.
13. 1492 Capture of Granada. Expedition of Columbus.
14. 1516 Accession of Charles I. (Emperor Charles the Fifth.)
15. 1520 Revolt of the Comuneros.
16. 1525 Battle of Pavia.
17. 1556 Abdication of Charles the Fifth.
18. 1572 Revolt of the Netherlands.
19. 1580 Occupation of Portugal.
20. 1588 Destruction of the Armada.
21. 1609 Expulsion of the Moriscos.
22. 1621 End of Twelve Years' Truce with the Dutch.
23. 1638 Insurrection in Catalonia.
24. 1640 Revolt of Portugal.
25. 1643 Battle of Rocroi.
26. 1648 Independence of the Netherlands recognized.
27. 1678 Loss of Franche Comté.
28. 1700 End of the Hapsburg dynasty.
29. 1701 Outbreak of war of the Spanish Succession.
30. 1704 Gibraltar taken by the English.
31. 1713 Treaty of Utrecht.
32. 1719 Fall of Alberoni.
33. 1759 Accession of Charles III.
34. 1767 Expulsion of the Jesuits.
35. 1795 Treaty of Basle.
36. 1808 Seizure of Spain by Napoleon.
37. 1814 End of Peninsular War.
38. 1823 French intervention.
39. 1868 Expulsion of Queen Isabella.
40. 1886 Accession of Alfonso XIII.



DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

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- 1.—History of the French Revolution, by H. MORSE STEPHENS.
- 2.—History and Literature of Russia, by JEROME B. LANDFIELD.
- 3.—History and Historians, by H. MORSE STEPHENS.
- 4.—The Renaissance in Italy, by GARRICK MALLORY BORDEN.
- 5.—History of Music, by GARRICK MALLORY BORDEN.
- 6.—The Napoleonic Period in Europe, by H. MORSE STEPHENS.
- 7.—The Victorian Poets, by FREDERICK J. TEGGART.
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by DON E. SMITH.
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- 12.—The Westward Movement in American History, by DON E.
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- 13.—Dramatic Literature in the Times of Elizabeth and James I, by
FREDERICK MORTIMER CLAPP.
- 14.—The Prose Literature of Russia in Novel and Short Story, by
FREDERICK MORTIMER CLAPP.

Copies of any of these syllabuses and of the circular describing the system of University Extension can be obtained upon application to the Secretary for University Extension, University of California, Berkeley, California.

