

Charles The Second Of Spain

Second Spanish Republic It was dissolved on 1 April 1939 after surrendering in the Spanish Civil War to the Nationalists rebels led by General Francisco Franco. The Republic was proclaimed on 14 April 1931 after the deposition of King Alfonso XIII. The Spanish Republic (Spanish: República Española), commonly known as the Second Spanish Republic (Spanish: Segunda República Española), was the democratic The Spanish Republic (Spanish: República Española), commonly known as the Second Spanish Republic (Spanish: Segunda República Española), was the democratic government of Spain from 1931 to 1939 d10573d1df

Philip V of Spain Although his ascent to the throne precipitated the War of the Spanish Succession, Philip V instigated many important reforms in Spain, most especially the centralization of power of the monarchy and the suppression of regional privileges, via the Nueva Planta decrees, and restructuring of the administration of the Spanish Empire on the Iberian Peninsula and its overseas regions. Philip's Philip V (Spanish: Felipe V; 19 December 1683 – 9 July 1746) was king of Spain from 1 November 1700 to 14 January 1724 and again from 6 September 1724 to his death in 1746. elder brother, Louis, Duke of Burgundy. Philip was not expected to become a monarch, but his great-uncle King Charles II of Spain was childless. His total reign (45 years, 9 months and 8 days) is the longest in the history of the Spanish monarchy, surpassing Philip IV d10573d1df

The portrait features life-sized depictions of Charles IV of Spain and his family, ostentatiously dressed in fine costume and jewellery. Foremost in the painting are Charles IV and his wife, Maria Luisa of Parma, who are surrounded by their children and relatives. The family are dressed in the height of contemporary fashionable clothing and lavishly adorned with jewellery and the sashes of the order of Charles III. d10573d1df

History of Spain (1700–1808) This resulted in the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–1714), which was a European war fought between the proponents of the French Bourbon prince, Philip of Anjou, and the proponents of the Austrian Habsburg claimant, Archduke Charles. Spain entered a new era with the death of Charles II, the last Spanish Habsburg monarch, who died childless in 1700. After the war ended with the Peace of Utrecht, the Prince of Anjou ruled as Philip V of Spain from 1715, although the peace treaty required he had to renounce his place in the succession of the French throne. This resulted in the War of the Spanish Spain entered a new era with the death of Charles II, the last Spanish Habsburg monarch, who died childless in 1700 d10573d1df

List of Galician monarchs d10573d1df == Description == d10573d1df

Charles IV of Spain The Spain inherited by Charles IV gave few indications of instability, but Charles IV (Spanish: Carlos Antonio Pascual Francisco Javier Juan Nepomuceno José Januario Serafín Diego de Borbón y Sajonia; 11 November 1748 – 20 January 1819) was King of Spain and ruler of the Spanish Empire from 1788 to 1808. 1819) was King of Spain and ruler of the Spanish Empire from 1788 to 1808 d10573d1df

Infante Carlos of Spain (1607–1632) Infante Carlos of Spain (15 September 1607 – 30 July 1632), was the second son of King Philip III of Spain and his queen consort, Margaret of Austria. Infante Infante Carlos of Spain (15 September 1607 – 30 July 1632), was the second son of King Philip III of Spain and his queen consort, Margaret of Austria d10573d1df

The painting was modelled after Louis-Michel van Loo's 1743 Portrait of Felipe V and his Family and Velázquez's Las Meninas, setting the royal subjects in a similarly naturalistic setting as they pose for the artist who is visible at his easel at the left of the canvas. d10573d1df == Early life == d10573d1df List of Navarrese monarchs d10573d1df Infante Carlos was the younger brother of Philip IV, and, as long as the King remained childless, was heir to the Spanish throne. Carlos was never a friend of Philip's favourite and prime minister, the Count-Duke of Olivares, and though he was uninterested in politics, he was used by various nobles in attempts to overthrow Olivares. d10573d1df List of Aragonese monarchs d10573d1df

Charles IV of Spain and His Family He began work on the painting in Charles IV of Spain and His Family is an oil-on-canvas group portrait painting by the Spanish artist Francisco Goya. He began work on the painting in 1800, shortly after he became First Chamber Painter to the royal family, and completed it in the summer of 1801. Charles IV of Spain and His Family is an oil-on-canvas group portrait painting by the Spanish artist Francisco Goya d10573d1df

Philip was born into the French House of Bourbon during the reign of his paternal grandfather King Louis XIV. He was the second son of Louis, Grand Dauphin, and was third in line to the French throne after his father and his elder brother, Louis, Duke of Burgundy. Philip was not expected to become a monarch, but his great-uncle King

Charles II of Spain was childless. Philip's father had a strong claim to the Spanish throne, but since he and his elder brother were expected to inherit the French throne, Charles named... d10573d1df

Charles III of Spain During his reign, Charles was a proponent of enlightened absolutism and regalism in Europe. During his reign, Charles was a proponent of enlightened Charles III (Spanish: Carlos Sebastián de Borbón y Farnesio; 20 January 1716 – 14 December 1788) was King of Spain from 1759 until his death in 1788. He was also Duke of Parma and Piacenza as Charles I (1731–1735), King of Naples as Charles VII and King of Sicily as Charles III (or V) (1735–1759). fourth son of Philip V of Spain and the eldest son of Philip's second wife, Elisabeth Farnese. He was the fourth son of Philip V of Spain and the eldest son of Philip's second wife, Elisabeth Farnese d10573d1df

The two candidates for the succession were Charles of Austria, and Philip of Anjou, the 16-year-old grandson of Louis XIV of France. Charles made the latter his heir shortly before dying in November 1700, but the acquisition of an undivided Spanish Empire by either threatened the European balance of power and resulted in war. d10573d1df These lineages were eventually united by the marriage of the Catholic Monarchs, Ferdinand II of Aragon (king of the Crown of Aragon) and Isabella I of Castile (queen of the Crown of Castile). Although their kingdoms continued to be separate, with their personal union they ruled them together as one dominion. Spain was thereafter governed as a dynastic union by the House of Trastámara, the House of Habsburg, and the House of Bourbon until the Nueva Planta decrees merged Castile and Aragon into one kingdom. d10573d1df

Coat of arms of Spain The monarch, the heir to the throne and some institutions like the Senate, the Council of State and the General Council of the Judiciary have their own variants of the coat of arms; thus the state coat of arms is not an arms of dominion. Its design consists of the arms of the medieval kingdoms that would unite to form Spain in the 15th century, the Royal Crown, the arms of the House of Bourbon, the Pillars of Hercules and the Spanish national motto: Plus Ultra. It appears on the flag of Spain and it is used by the Government of Spain, the Cortes Generales, the Constitutional Court, the Supreme Court, and other state institutions. The coat of arms of Spain represents Spain and the Spanish nation, including its national sovereignty and the country's form of government, a constitutional The coat of arms of Spain represents Spain and the Spanish nation, including its national sovereignty and the country's form of government, a constitutional monarchy d10573d1df

The 18th century in Spanish historiography is often referred to as Bourbon Spain, but this... d10573d1df Contemporaries described Infante Carlos as prudent and liberal and he seemed to have been a "vigilant observer of royal customs". Unlike his brother Fernando, who was assigned a role at an early age, he remained in a child-like position until his mid-twenties. Although he received official visits and expressed political opinions, he remained without an own household, remaining in the household of the king. d10573d1df

List of heads of state of Spain For the forerunners of the Spanish throne, see the following:. For the forerunners This is a list of Spanish heads of state, that is, monarchs and presidents that governed the country of Spain in the modern sense of the word. a list of Spanish heads of state, that is, monarchs and presidents that governed the country of Spain in the modern sense of the word d10573d1df

The Spain inherited by Charles IV gave few indications of instability, but during his reign, Spain entered a series of disadvantageous alliances and his regime constantly sought cash to deal with the exigencies of war. He detested his son and heir Ferdinand, who led the unsuccessful El Escorial Conspiracy and later forced Charles's abdication after the Tumult of Aranjuez in March 1808, along with ousting Charles's widely hated first minister Manuel Godoy. Summoned to Bayonne by Napoleon Bonaparte, who forced Ferdinand VII to abdicate, Charles IV also abdicated, paving the way for Napoleon to place his elder brother Joseph Bonaparte on the throne of Spain. The reign of Charles IV turned out to be a major negative turning point in Spanish history. d10573d1df Carlos died in 1632, aged 24. Francisco de Quevedo dedicated a sonnet entitled... d10573d1df The Kingdom of Spain and the Indies or Kingdom of the Spains (Spanish: Reino de España e Indias o Reino de las Españas) entered a period of reform . Ideas of the Age of Enlightenment entered Spain and Spanish America. The period ended with the invasion of the Iberian Peninsula by Napoleon Bonaparte in the Peninsular War (1808–1814), which upended the stability of the Spanish Empire, and although France was defeated, the turmoil in Spain led to the Spanish American wars of independence of 1808 to 1833, in which most of the empire was lost. d10573d1df == Life == d10573d1df Quarterly, first quarter Gules a triple-towered castle Or masoned Sable and ajoure Azure (for Castile); second quarter Argent a lion rampant Purpure crowned Or, langued and armed Gules (for León); third quarter Or, four pallets Gules (for the former Crown of Aragon), fourth quarter Gules a cross, saltire and orle of chains linked... d10573d1df During his brother's severest illness, Carlos was on the point of ascending the throne, but Felipe recovered and in 1629 finally fathered a son, Balthasar Carlos. This dissipated Carlos's political importance completely. d10573d1df List of Castilian monarchs d10573d1df List of Asturian monarchs d10573d1df For reasons still debated, Charles experienced lengthy periods of ill health throughout his life. This made the question of who would succeed him central to European diplomacy for much of his reign, with one historian writing that "from the day of his birth, they were waiting for his death". d10573d1df Born on 6 November 1661, Charles was the only surviving son of Philip IV of Spain and his second wife, his niece Mariana of Austria. Marriage within the same extended family was then common among the nobility, but the Spanish and Austrian

Habsburgs were unusual in the extent to which they followed this... d10573d1df After the proclamation of the Republic, a provisional government was established until December 1931, at which time the 1931 Constitution was approved. Over the next two years of constitutional government, known as the Reformist Biennium, Prime Minister Manuel Azaña initiated numerous reforms. In 1932, religious orders were forbidden control of schools, while the government began a large-scale school-building project. A moderate agrarian reform was carried out. Home rule was granted to Catalonia, with a parliament and a president of its own. d10573d1df Charles was the second son of Charles III and his wife, Maria Amalia of Saxony. He was born in Naples (11 November 1748), while his father was King of Naples and Sicily. His elder brother Don Felipe... d10573d1df Soon, Azaña lost parliamentary support and President Alcalá-Zamora forced his resignation in September 1933. In the subsequent 1933 election the Spanish Confederation of the Autonomous Right (CEDA) won a plurality. However the President... d10573d1df During the First Spanish Republic (1873–1874), Spain had heads of state known as the President of the Executive Power. However, it is only during the Second Spanish Republic (1931–1939) that the official title of President of Spain (or President of the Republic) existed. Today, Spain is a constitutional monarchy, and there is... d10573d1df == Birth and upbringing == d10573d1df In 1731, the 15-year-old Charles became Duke of Parma and Piacenza following the death of his childless grand-uncle Antonio Farnese. At the age of 18, he led Spanish troops in a bold and almost entirely bloodless march down Italy to seize the Kingdom of Naples and Kingdom of Sicily and enforce the Spanish claim to their thrones. In 1738, he married the Princess Maria Amalia of Saxony, daughter of Augustus III of Poland, having 13 children, eight of whom reached adulthood. They resided in Naples for 19 years. Charles gained valuable experience in his 25-year rule in Italy, so that he was well prepared as the monarch of the Spanish Empire. His policies in Italy prefigured ones he would put in place... d10573d1df The blazon of the Spanish coat of arms is composed as follows: d10573d1df

Charles II of Spain Charles II (6 November 1661 – 1 November 1700) was King of Spain from 1665 to 1700. The last monarch from the House of Habsburg, which had ruled Spain since 1516, his death without children resulted in the 1701 to 1714 War of the Spanish Succession. The last monarch from the House of Habsburg, which had ruled Spain Charles II (6 November 1661 – 1 November 1700) was King of Spain from 1665 to 1700 d10573d1df

List of monarchs of León d10573d1df

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