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## ANALYTIC SUMMARY

MORALES MOYA, Antonio  
THE PRECONSTITUTIONAL SPANISH NATION  
Cuadernos dieciochistas, 12, 2011 - pp. 19-36

**ABSTRACT:** Almost unanimously, the *modernist school* linked the emergence of nations with the modern world, starting with the American and French revolutions, whose Spanish equivalent would be the liberal revolution that began in Cadiz with the decrees of Las Cortes and the Constitution of 1812. However, Spain's national identity, apart from its medieval roots, seems to have asserted itself strongly in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> Centuries. A key moment following the «imperial» spirit that had imbued the monarchy of Charles V was the reign of Philip II —an abrupt switch to nationalism— that was kept alive in his successors Philip III and Philip IV.

*Key words:* Nation, nationalism, Historiography, Spain.

CASTRO, Demetrio  
THE NATION AS SEEN IN *LAS CORTES*. IDEAS AND ISSUES CONCERNING THE SPANISH NATION  
1808-1814  
Cuadernos dieciochistas, 12, 2011 - pp. 37-66

**ABSTRACT:** In the early 19<sup>th</sup> Century Spain had a strong and abiding ethno-national identity. Intellectual and political elites were well aware of this identity and their statements reflected it when the political crisis began in 1808. For this reason there was widespread and unequivocal unanimity in labeling the war against Napoleon's armies as a «War of Independence». When the Cortes met, more politically elaborated versions of the national past emerged, and not always reconcilable assumptions about the political and religious effects of the national identity were at stake.

*Key words:* Ethno-nationalism, National identity, National History.

LUCENA GIRALDO, Manuel

THE SPANISH IMPERIAL NATION. CRISIS AND RECOMPOSITION IN THE ATLANTIC WORLD  
Cuadernos dieciochistas, 12, 2011 - pp. 67-78

ABSTRACT: Between 1750 and 1810 a project for a Spanish Nation which took into account the constitutional tradition coming from the Hapsburg negotiated Empire expressed the possibility of a federation of provinces, just when the Napoleonic troops invaded the Iberian Peninsula. The independence of Spanish America therefore was the result of a crisis in the political centre. But it was just one of many possibilities of reorganization after the crisis that began in 1808 and concluded with the battle of Ayacucho in 1824.

*Key words:* Spanish Nation, Empire, Constitution, Reforms, Independence.

LÓPEZ TABAR, Juan

IN FAVOR OF A MODERATE ALTERNATIVE. THE PRO-FRENCH AND THEIR RELATION TO THE CONSTITUTION OF 1812  
Cuadernos dieciochistas, 12, 2011 - pp. 79-100

ABSTRACT: The present article attempts to show how the pro-French elements, the *afrancesados*, viewed the Constitution of 1812: from the moment of its genesis, defending their own political alternative; at its birth, with judgments contemporary to its promulgation; and their coexistence with this text in the periods in which the Constitution of Cadiz prevailed. The article focuses especially on the successive attempts to reform this Constitution towards moderation, in which the old *josefinos* played a special leading role.

*Key words:* *afrancesados*, Constitution of 1812, *moderantismo*, *El Censor* (1820-1822).

BUTRÓN PRIDA, Gonzalo

WAR, NATION AND CONSTITUTION: THE INFLUENCE OF THE PENINSULAR WAR ON EUROPE  
Cuadernos dieciochistas, 12, 2011 - pp. 101-122

ABSTRACT: In the early nineteenth century Europeans looked toward Spain to learn, and reproduce, on the one hand, guerrilla warfare, namely, the fighting strategy that finally put the imperial troops on the defensive; and, on the other hand, political approaches articulated in Cadiz as an alternative to both the established order and the new order proposed by Joseph I. The influence of the Spanish model exceeded the context of the Napoleonic wars and served as inspiration to those who, from positions that could be described as nationalist, faced in the following decades an external threat.

*Key words:* revolution, restoration, peninsular war, guerrilla, 1812 Constitution.

ROMERO FERRER, Alberto

THE CORTES OF CÁDIZ IN THE FIRST HALF OF 19<sup>th</sup> CENTURY SPANISH LITERATURE: POETRY (1810-1840)  
Cuadernos dieciochistas, 12, 2011 - pp. 123-141

**ABSTRACT:** In this article the author traces an outline of how literature portrayed the Cortes of Cádiz and their significance. After a brief presentation of the Cortes of Cádiz as a literary topic between 1810 and 1978, this article focuses on the perspective of poetic texts during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, from the cultured creations of Quintana and Sánchez Barbero to Romantic authors such as the Duke of Rivas and the creations José Joaquín de Mora: an attempt is made to determine what persisted of the view of those events in the literature written during the Spanish Revolution and what was new in the literature written between 1814 and 1840 about the Cortes of Cádiz after it had ended.

*Key words:* Literature of the Spanish War of Independence, Poetry, Cortes of Cádiz, Cortes, Literature and Politics.

TORREMOCHA HERNÁNDEZ, Margarita

THE ATTORNEYS OF THE ROYAL CHANCERY OF VALLADOLID AND THEIR *MONTEPÍO*. DIFFICULTIES AND PROBLEMS INVOLVED IN A FORCED FORMULA FOR SOCIAL WELFARE AND SOCIABILITY  
Cuadernos dieciochistas, 12, 2011 - pp. 145-170

**ABSTRACT:** The Enlightenment fostered the disappearance of trade and professional guilds to make way for new forms of a secular nature that were charitable funds for dependents or «Montepíos». The professionals of the royal courts instituted these forms of social welfare, established primarily for the aid of widows and orphans. These new partnerships lacked the socio-religious status of the previous formulas, yet did not take on the spirit of social culture of the subsequent mutual aid associations. These absences contributed to their short existence, but it was actually the economic factor that led to the disappearance of many «Montepíos».

Attorneys and Agents of the Royal Chancery founded a «Montepío» in 1780 which had trouble surviving even before the end of the decade. The measures embraced to overcome the economic failures and human defections say much about the shortcomings of this method of forced sociability

*Key words:* professional association, social history, social welfare institutions.

RECIO MORALES, Óscar

AN APPROACH TO THE FOREIGN OFFICER PROFILE IN THE SPANISH ARMY OF THE 18<sup>th</sup> CENTURY: THE EARLY TRAINING OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL ALEJANDRO O'REILLY (1723-1794)  
Cuadernos dieciochistas, 12, 2011 - pp. 171-195

ABSTRACT: Irish-born Lieutenant General Alejandro O'Reilly (1723-1794) is one of the most controversial figures of Eighteenth-Century Spain. Already at the time he was branded as a mercenary, a parvenu and the king's favourite. Historiography added to his name adjectives like *Bloody O'Reilly* or *General Desastre*. Over the years this reputation has not been accompanied by a better understanding of his figure. This contribution examines his early years of training, starting with his departure from Ireland in the early 1730s to enter the royal army with two of his brothers, until his return to Madrid in 1760 after participating as a military observer in Central Europe. These are unknown years, but they are essential to explain the different instruments that allowed O'Reilly to become the «king's agent», such as his own merits, kinship, friendship, patronage, fellowship and professional endogamy. O'Reilly's career allows us to approach a characteristic professional profile of Bourbon Spain, that is, the senior officers of foreign origin who occupied the highest military ranks and political positions in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century Spanish Empire.

*Key words:* foreigners, Eighteenth-Century Spain, Central Europe, army, training.

ÁLVAREZ DE MIRANDA, Pedro

RENÉ ANDIOC WAS RIGHT: THE *CONTINUACIÓN DEL SEMANARIO DE SALAMANCA* (1800)  
Cuadernos dieciochistas, 12, 2011 - pp. 197-203

ABSTRACT: This article resolves one of the «historical-literary enigmas» that René Andioc posed in an article in 1992. There existed some suspicion that the *Semanario de Salamanca*, a publication that was thought to have ended in 1798 (no issues were known after that date), had in fact continued to publish, since clues suggested that an article related to Moratín had appeared in a later issue of that same newspaper. Here, we reveal the existence of three copies of a *Continuación del Semanario de Salamanca* (January to June, 1800; one of them having a different length from the other two), where on April 19 we find a response, signed by «P. Ozerín-Jáuregui y Z.» to the *Examen* in which Cristóbal Cladera had criticized the translation of Moratín's *Hamlet*.

*Key words:* Leandro Fernández de Moratín, Eighteenth Century press, Cristóbal Cladera, *Hamlet*.