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As Revoluções Liberais de 1820 e o seu Impacto na Cultura Literária

The Liberal Revolutions of 1820 and their Impact on Literary Culture

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RESUMOS CONFERÊNCIA AS REVOLUÇÕES LIBERAIS
ABSTRACTS CONFERENCE THE LIBERAL REVOLUTIONS

Transnational networks: (imagined) representations of the Portuguese liberal revolution by the British press

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The *Oxford Journal*, on 23 September 1820, subjoined part of the Proclamation of the Provisional Junta to the Portuguese nation citing “*The Extraordinary*” *Gazette of Lisbon*, news which had also been previously communicated by the *Moniteur de Paris*. Other newspapers, such as *The Morning Chronicle*, devoted more lines to the event as they published the complete Proclamation text. News of the revolution in Portugal only reached Britain a couple of weeks after the event via the European press, namely the abovementioned Portuguese periodical and the French papers. Liberal winds of change were spreading throughout Europe and Britain was not an exception. Despite its consolidated constitutional tradition, Britain still struggled with the political and social injustice of an underrepresented Parliament. It is no surprise then the promotion of a discourse sustaining Parliamentary Reform so to change the current political status quo. This discourse found also resonance in the British Press which, in 1820, enjoyed some reasonable freedom. However, it was not only exempt from the influence of “specific political conditions” (Bantman, 2018), which swayed the editorial line of the newspapers and periodicals, but it was also dependent on the political party the papers were associated with, either Tory or Whig supported, or adopting a more radical stance.

The purpose of this paper is thus two-fold. On the one hand, we shall identify the type of discourse disseminated by the British newspapers concerning the Portuguese Liberal revolution, analysing the representations constructed around this specific event. On the other, we shall analyse the impact of transnational networks, discernible in the press field, in regards the accuracy of the news conveyed to reading communities and the circulation of liberal ideals.

‘Monuments without Inscriptions’: The Spanish 1820 Revolution in *The Edinburgh Review* and *The Quarterly Review*.

Eugenia Perojo Arronte (Universidade de Valladolid)

The British periodical press of the Romantic period contributed both to the dissemination of knowledge about Spanish literature among its readers and to the shaping of public opinion about it. The ideological agendas of the magazines were obviously partial to the controversies aroused on account of the changing and unstable European geopolitics of the time. Thus, the fascination for Spain experienced in Great Britain in the first stages of the Peninsular War was turned into bitter disappointment as the country evolved towards a reactionary government in the years after the Vienna Congress (1814). Nevertheless, the Spanish 1820 Revolution renewed the interest about Spanish matters as two of the leading periodicals—*The Edinburgh Review* and *The Quarterly Review*—clearly reflect. This paper explores the various reactions of both publications, first to the outbreak of the revolution, and then to contemporary debates on the vexed issue of the British position at the prospect of a French military intervention in the Spanish conflict towards the end of the so called Liberal Triennium. The reviews of books related to Spain and Spanish literature in these magazines tackle the problem either directly or indirectly, but a controversy between them can be clearly perceived through their publication of opposed reviews of the same works, and even in the choice of the books reviewed, by means of which, in Diego Saglia’s words, they offer disparate translations of Spain and its literature for their readers.

From ‘¡Trágala, perro!’ to ‘Gulp it Down, Johnny!’: British Representations of a Spanish Revolutionary Symbol (1820)

Alicia Laspra Rodríguez (Universidade de Oviedo)

On 1 January 1820, Rafael del Riego, a senior officer in the Spanish army, rose in arms for the return of the liberal Cádiz Constitution. Three months later, King Ferdinand VII, an absolutist at heart, reluctantly pledged allegiance to it. This marks the start of the Liberal Triennium, a three-year period in the history of Spain marked