Spanish Enlightenment literature is the literature of Spain written during the Age of Enlightenment. During the 18th century a new spirit was born (in essence a continuation of the Renaissance) which swept away the older values of the Baroque and received the name of "Enlightenment". This movement laid its foundations in a critical spirit, in the predominance of reason and experience, philosophy and science being the most valued sources of knowledge. The period is also known as the "century of lights".

Books. The Spanish Atlantic World in the Eighteenth Century. Josã© Patiã±o and the Revival of Reform, 1726â€“1736. The Spanish Atlantic World in the Eighteenth Century. The Spanish Atlantic World in the Eighteenth Century. The Spanish regarded commerce in the Spanish Atlantic as a closed metropolitan monopoly, and they wanted to shut out all foreign intruders. This involved gaining control of sea lanes in the Caribbean, the Pacific, and the South Atlantic without provoking war with foreign rivals, particularly Great Britain, the premier naval power in the world. GarcÃ­a-Mauriño Mundi, Margarita, La pugna entre el Consulado de Cádiz y los JenÃ±zaros por las exportaciones a Indias (1720â€“1765) (Sevilla: Universidad de Sevilla, 1999), pp. 73â€“109. The book description for "The Eighteenth-Century Revolution in Spain" is currently unavailable. A MEANINGFUL picture of the luces in Spain must show not only what part of the European Enlightenment was entering the country but also how widely this part was disseminated among the people and what opposition it aroused. Since acceptance of the luces meant not only adopting new ideas about the universe but also championing changes in the structure of Spanish society, reaction to the Enlightenment depended largely on the individualâ€™s position in society and his goals in life. At the same time, his social position, by determining the extent of his education and the circles in which he moved. Thirdly, I examine Spanish economic thought from the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries, especially the concerns enunciated by. Jeremy Baskes, Indians, Merchants, and Markets: A Reinterpretation of the Repartimiento and Spanish-Indian. 7. mercuriists such as UztÃ¡riz. They form the backdrop of Gamboaâ€™s thinking. Fourthly, I sketch the political environment in Spain in mid-century as he was composing his work. Far from being the single-minded defender of Consulado, Gamboa supported an approach to development that conceived of the economy as an interdependent whole, with the interests of. Economic Relations in Colonial Oaxaca, 1750-1821 (Stanford, 2000). 8.