

The thesis *The Attempts of Spain at Power Recuperation in the sixties of the 19th Century* analyzes five actions of military and naval character undertaken by the Spanish Monarchy out of its territories roughly between the years 1858 and 1866, along with their preconditions, circumstances, course, and results. In the comparison with two actions realized or initiated by Spain as early as towards the close of the 1850s (her participation in the French intervention in Vietnam in 1858-1863, the war against Morocco in 1859-1860), an profounder attention is paid to three interventions effectuated from 1861 in the American countries which still approximately four decades before had been creating components of her great overseas empire (the reannexation of Santo Domingo in 1861-1865; the participation in the so-called Tripartite Intervention in Mexico in 1861-1862; the naval expedition towards the South America's Pacific watersides that culminated in Spanish-Peruvian controversy of 1864 and afterwards, in the so-called First Pacific War, managed in 1865-1866 by Spain against the South America's Pacific republics, primarily against Chile and Peru). After all, just the Hispanic American emancipation, consummated in the 1820s (and thus, the decomposition of the great Spanish empire in continental America, after three centuries of its existence), presents a starting thought of the theme of this work – though, on the other hand, this thought has its dimensions yet broader, relating to the Spain's past as the world great power in general. That is why it pays regard to all the analyzed interventions in the context of the Spanish foreign policy of those times as such, and it's comprehensible, it pays regard to the Spain's foreign relations of that time in