

# UNIT 9

## HISTORY OF SPAIN (1902-1939): ALFONSO XII, REPUBLIC AND CIVIL WAR



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# **1. THE REIGN OF ALFONSO XIII: CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY (1902-1923)**

## **1.1. DYNASTIC REGENERATIONISM**

Alfonso XIII → from 1902.

Period of unrest, frustration (1898 crisis), political problems (corruption, caciquism, etc.), etc. → *Regeneracionismo*.

- Political instability (Conservative Party [Maura] and Liberal Party [Moret, Canalejas]).
- War in Morocco → Result of First Morocco Crisis. Popular discontent for the draft.
- Social conflict → Tragic Week in Barcelona (1909).

## **1.2. THE CRISIS OF 1917**

- Dissatisfaction with Eduardo Dato's conservative government.
- Regional crisis in Catalonia.
- Military problems → Management of the Rif War.
- Poverty of the working classes, increase of prices because of WWI.
- Revolutionary general strike.

## **1.3. POLITICAL SPECTRUM**

Conservative Party - Liberal Party - Socialists (PSOE + UGT) - Republicans (Partido Radical and Unión Republicana) - Catalanistas (Solidaritat Catalana) - Anarchists (CNT).

# **2. CRISIS IN THE DYNASTY AND THE DICTATORSHIP (1917-1931)**

## **2.1. THE SYSTEM COLLAPSES (1917-23)**

- Multi-party governments, with high instability.
- Social conflict:
  - Growth of trade unions (UGT, CNT) and left-wing parties (PSOE, PCE in 1921).
  - Andalucía: peasant's revolt. Trienio Bolchevique (1918-21).
  - Industrial areas: labourers' industrial actions. High organisation. *Pistolero* appeared.
- *Desastre de Annual* (1921) → Important defeat in Morocco. More than 12.000 killed. Commission for investigation → Expediente Picasso. Lost (blame on military leaders and monarchy) → Coup of Primo de Rivera.

## **2.2. PRIMO DE RIVERA'S DICTATORSHIP (1923-30)**

Miguel Primo de Rivera: "Dictatorship with a king" → Supported by Alfonso XIII, businessmen and conservatives.

Guarantee social order, solve the problems of the country (in one year), etc.

Military dictatorship:

- Constitution suspended, Parliament dissolved, etc. No political parties or unions (only Unión Patriótica)
- Repression of liberals, workers' movements, nationalists, etc.
- Additional troops to Morocco (landing of Alhucemas, 1925) → Territory secured by 1927.
- Planned economy: public works, companies (CAMPESA, Telefónica, etc.), etc. International growth of the 1920s.

Late 1920 → Loss of support, political, social and economic problems → Resignation in January 1930.

Attempt to go back to pre-1923 → 'Dictablanda' under General Berenguer, then government under Juan Bautista Aznar tried to go back to a constitutional system.

## **3. THE SECOND REPUBLIC (1931-36)**

### **3.1. DECLARATION OF THE SECOND SPANISH REPUBLIC**

Pact of San Sebastián (August 1930): republicans, socialists and nationalists agreed to isolate the king and force him to abdicate.

12<sup>th</sup> April, 1931 → Local elections, but seen as plebiscite of the support of the system. Republicans won in cities, monarchist in rural areas. → **14<sup>th</sup> April, 1931** → SECOND REPUBLIC PROCLAIMED. Alfonso XIII to exile.

### **3.2. THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT**

Coalition of republicans, socialists and nationalist until elections to Constituent Parliament (Cortes Constituyentes, June 1931) and the approval of the Constitution (December 1931).

First measures:

- Amnesty of political prisoners and political freedom.
- Labour laws (minimum wage, 40 hours, etc.).
- Provisional Catalan government.
- New election system (stop caciquism).
- Secularisation of institutions.

First social problems: revolutionary strikes and burning of convents. Wrong reaction of the government.

### **3.3. THE CONSTITUTION OF 1931**

June 1931 → Constituent Cortes.

December 1931 → Approval of the Constitution. Principles:

- Acceptance of autonomous governments in certain regions.
- Universal suffrage.
- Cortes: legislative; Cabinet + President: executive; independence of courts of justice.
- Non-denominational state (no official religion).
- Individual rights, extensive civil liberties.

### **3.4. THE THE REFORMIST BIENNIUM (1931-33)**

#### **REPUBLICAN REFORMS**

- Cuestión militar: Modernisation.
- Cuestión religiosa: reduction of power of the Catholic Church.
- Cuestión educativa: Reduction of religious influence. Growth of number of schools and libraries.
- Cuestión regional: decentralisation → Statutes of autonomy (CAT, 1932. EUS & GAL failed).
- Cuestión agraria: end of large misused large states, improvements for peasants. Difficulties.

#### **OPPOSITION TO THE REFORMS**

Main opposition to the Republic and its reforms: large landowners, Catholic Church, parts of the military, upper classes, some middle classes.

Conservative organisations:

- Confederación Española de Derechas Autónomas (CEDA). Gil Robles. Conservative catholic party.
- Renovación Española. Calvo Sotelo and Carlists. Monarchists.
- Falange Española. José Antonio Primo de Rivera. Fascist. Joined with the Juntas de Ofensiva Nacional Sindicalistas in 1934 (FE de las JONS).

Coup of Sanjurjo, 1932 → Suppressed.

Labour movement → Disillusion, mostly in agriculture. Radicalisation of UGT, PCE and anarchists. Anarchists uprisings (Alto Llobregat 1932, Casas Viejas, 1933).

## **3.5. THE CONSERVATIVE REPUBLIC AND THE POPULAR FRONT (1933-1936)**

### **3.5.1. RIGHT-WING GOVERNMENTS**

Repression of Casas Viejas → Political crisis → Azaña (Prime Minister) resigned → New elections (Nov'33).  
1933 elections → First elections for women.

Right-wing → 40 %.

Moderates → 21 %.

→ Lerroux (Partido Radical) supported by CEDA. → Stop of previous reforms, economic crisis, social instability, fear of fascism, anarchist insurrections (Dec'33), etc.

Lerroux → Samper (April'34) → P. Radical + CEDA (Oct'34-Feb'36).

### **3.5.2. THE 1934 REVOLTS**

Three CEDA ministers in the Lerroux government → UGT called a general strike (revolutionary):

- Asturias: social revolution. Crushed by military.
- Catalonia: Lluís Companys declared the 'Catalan State within the Spanish Republic'. Suppressed, and suspension of Statute of Autonomy.

### **3.5.3. THE POPULAR FRONT (1936)**

Divisions in the Radical-CEDA government + corruption scandals (finished Radical Party) → Elections Feb'36.

CEDA + right-wing (anti-republicans [monarchists, Carlists] and conservatives) → "Frente Nacional Antirrevolucionario".

Vs

Frente Popular (left-wing republican coalition led by Manuel Azaña).

Victory of the Frente Popular (47,1 % - 45,6 %): Alcalá Zamora President, Azaña PM. Back to reforms.

April 1936 → Azaña president, Casares Quiroga PM.

Increasing tension and conflict between right and left-wing groups in the streets → Led to the coup.

## **4. THE CIVIL WAR**

### **4.1. THE COUP**

Increasing tension between right-wing (led by Falange) and left-wing (social revolution, UGT and CNT) → Violence.

Preparation for a military coup since February (Franco, Mola, Queipo de Llano, Fanjul, Sanjurjo, etc.) → Catalysed by the attacks to Lieutenant Castillo (Republican Assault Guard) and the murder of Calvo Sotelo (authoritarian monarchist, former Minister with Primo de Rivera).

**17<sup>th</sup> July, 1936 → Military uprising in Morocco (Alzamiento nacional).**

Extended throughout the country very rapidly.

Late reaction of the Government.

General Francisco Franco in charge of the army in Africa.

La Junta de Defensa Nacional, establecida en Burgos, nombró a Franco "Generalísimo de los ejércitos" y Jefe del Gobierno en septiembre de 1936. Es a partir de este momento cuando es apropiado referirse al bando sublevado como "franquista". Al mismo tiempo Franco comenzó a ser denominado como el "Caudillo", imitando la denominación de dictadores contemporáneos como el "Duce" (Mussolini) o el "Führer" (Hitler).

Three phases of the war:

1. Early stages and the battle for Madrid (July'36-March'37)
2. The War in the North and the battles in Aragón (March'37-November'38)
3. The Francoist victory (November'38-April'39)



## 4.2. EARLY STAGES AND THE BATTLE FOR MADRID (JULY'36-MARCH'37)

Initial sides:

- Republican side: apparent advantage due to their control over the country's industrial regions, the gold from the Bank of Spain, food reserves, and the majority of raw materials.
- Rebel side: much more organized and had an army with lots of experience (the African Army).
  - Help from Nazi Germany for reaching the Peninsula and therefore controlling Andalucía.
  - Leadership clear from September'36 (Franco) after the deaths of Sanjurjo and Mola.

Foreign involvement: Comité de No Intervención (Londres, August 1936) → Isolation of the Republican side.  
Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy helped the Francoists from the beginning.  
Stalin helped the Government. Some international volunteers (Brigadas Internacionales)

Initial intention: taking Madrid through an internal rebellion (Levantamiento del Cuartel de la Montaña) and the support of the African army → It failed and established a fixed front in Madrid.  
They decided to conquer other areas of the country: Málaga, northern coast, etc.

### **4.3. THE WAR IN THE NORTH AND THE BATTLES IN ARAGÓN (MARCH'37-NOV'38)**

February'37 → Conquest of Málaga (La Desbandá)

Northern Front (due to industrial resources): Asturias, Cantabria and the Basque Country.

April'37 → The German air force (Luttwaffe) bombed Gernika (and other Basque towns).

June'37 → Bilbao taken.

Some Republican offensives: Belchite (Aragón) and Brunete (Madrid).

Once the north had been conquered in autumn 1937, Franco decided to take Aragón for cutting the communications between the Republican areas (Madrid, Barcelona and Valencia, mostly)

December'37-April'38 → Teruel, campaign in Aragón, Batalla del Ebro (Republican offensive, July-Nov'38)

### **4.4. THE FRANCOIST VICTORY (NOVEMBER'38-APRIL'39)**

Francoist victory in Aragón → occupation of Catalonia (late 1938)

Great exile to France (Republican soldiers, politicians, etc.)

President Negrín → Tried to continue war at all costs (to force European powers to intervene), but internal divisions and coup of Colonel Casado (March'39), who tried to negotiate with Franco.

**"En el día de hoy, cautivo y desarmado el Ejército Rojo, han alcanzado las tropas nacionales sus últimos objetivos militares. La guerra ha terminado.  
El Generalísimo  
Franco. Burgos, 1º de abril de 1939".**

## **5. CAUSES OF THE VICTORY OF THE REBELS OR NATIONALIST FACTION**

Franco's victory was due to various reasons:

- 1) **Military factors:** against the improvised republican militias (mixed brigades formed by civilians and soldiers), the rebels had an organized army, that was experienced, disciplined and well equipped.
- 2) **Interior politics:** while the rebel side was united behind Franco, who established his power through a single political party (Falange Española de las JONS), the rebel army and the Church; the republicans suffered internal disputes (e.g. military conflicts in Barcelona between anarchists and Marxists -who wanted to bring forth a social revolution without waiting for the military victory- versus the socialists and communists -who though it was crucial to end of the war before debating that aspect).
- 3) **Economic factors:** While the republican side did not know how to manage usefully the gold from the *Bank of Spain*, the rebels took advantage of the resources obtained from the countryside and the industrial areas that they conquered, this way they could buy unwarlike resources from the United States.
- 4) **Foreign policy:** While Great Britain created the "Non-Intervention Committee", supported by France, Franco was able to arrange German (Condor Legion) and Italian support (Body of Voluntary Troops). The republicans were therefore only supported by the USSR and some communist collectives (International Brigades) and Mexico.



# THE REIGN OF ALFONSO XIII

MARK: \_\_\_\_ /30

- \_\_\_\_\_ (\_\_\_\_\_’s son), was proclaimed king of Spain in \_\_\_\_\_ after the long \_\_\_\_\_’s regency. It reign was initially marked by several \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ problems, such as: 1) \_\_\_\_\_ organized by labour unions, 2) the \_\_\_\_\_ spread through Catalonia and the Basque Country, which demanded more \_\_\_\_\_ and 3) the war in \_\_\_\_\_, were many \_\_\_\_\_ soldiers died and our country lost some territories.

Taking advantage of the social and political conflicts, the General \_\_\_\_\_ led a military \_\_\_\_\_ in 1923, taking the power by the force. Nonetheless, he received the support of \_\_\_\_\_.

The Dictatorship of \_\_\_\_\_ lasted from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_. He initially established a military \_\_\_\_\_, abolished the former \_\_\_\_\_, banned the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, limited the freedoms for citizens and assumed all the powers of the State.

Primo de Rivera won the war against \_\_\_\_\_ (*Alhucemas Landing, 1925*) and also promoted the creation of many roads, \_\_\_\_\_ and other public works. Nonetheless, the population carried on suffering several problems and added to them the restriction of \_\_\_\_\_, so finally they demonstrated publically their \_\_\_\_\_ to this regime.

In \_\_\_\_\_ Miguel Primo de Rivera lost also the support of the king and due to some other matters as \_\_\_\_\_ he decided to resign. As a consequence there were displayed general elections in \_\_\_\_\_ and the political parties that supported the \_\_\_\_\_ option won, so Alfonso XIII decided to leave Spain and go to \_\_\_\_\_ into exile.

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| 1902<br>Alfonso XIII (x2)<br>dictatorship<br>Miguel Primo de Rivera (x2)<br>political<br>strikes | 1923<br>autonomy<br>France<br>Morocco (x2)<br>railways | 1930 (x2)<br>constitution<br>freedoms<br>nationalism<br>Republican | 1931<br>corruption<br>labour unions<br>opposition<br>social | Alfonso XII<br>coup d’état<br>María Cristina of Borbón<br>political parties<br>Spanish |
|--|--|--|---|--|

|  |                          |
|--|--------------------------|
| REFORMIST OR PROGRESSIVE<br>BIENNIUM (1931-1933) | 1931<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>- |
| CONSERVATIVE<br>BIENNIUM (1933-1936)             | 1932<br>-<br>-           |
| CONSERVATIVE<br>BIENNIUM (1933-1936)             | 1933<br>-<br>-           |
| CONSERVATIVE<br>BIENNIUM (1933-1936)             | 1934<br>-                |
| FRENTE POPULAR<br>(1936)                         | 1936<br>-<br>-<br>-<br>- |



## UNIT 10. HISTORY OF SPAIN (1902-1936): ALFONSO XIII, II REPUBLIC AND CIVIL WAR

### 1. THE REIGN OF ALFONSO XIII: CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY (1902-1923)

- \_\_\_\_\_ became king in \_\_\_\_\_ and showed signs of not accepting the limited role outlined by the \_\_\_\_\_ of 1876.

- Spain, in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, had 5 main problems: 1) the loss of \_\_\_\_\_ (the "Disaster of 1898"), 2) the crises of major \_\_\_\_\_ and the military, 3) the growth of \_\_\_\_\_ and the parties; especially in \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_, 4) the promotion of the \_\_\_\_\_ movement, and 5) the increase in the influence of the \_\_\_\_\_, which causes violent anticlerical reactions from \_\_\_\_\_ movement.

- Moreover, three more problems appeared during this period: **1) Problems in (1906)** granted Spain part of \_\_\_\_\_ as a protectorate, but started a conflict (warlike revolts at the \_\_\_\_\_ mine area and "Week" in \_\_\_\_\_), **2) The liberal government of Canalejas (1910-1912)**: It proposed \_\_\_\_\_ military service and approved the "Law", nevertheless the assassination of Canalejas by a radical \_\_\_\_\_ made the situation unstable and **3) The crisis of \_\_\_\_\_**: Although initially Spain's neutrality in the *World War I* allowed the country to benefit economically, later this led to a rise in prices but not of salaries which created a severe economic crisis ("General Strike" in \_\_\_\_\_); \_\_\_\_\_ instability and \_\_\_\_\_ crisis. Finally, the "Disaster of \_\_\_\_\_" in Morocco (\_\_\_\_\_ 's forces killed 12.000 \_\_\_\_\_ soldiers), aggravated the situation.

### 2. THE REIGN OF ALFONSO XIII: DICTATORSHIP OF PRIMO DE RIVERA (1923/30)

- The 13<sup>th</sup> of September \_\_\_\_\_ the General Miguel \_\_\_\_\_, Captain General of \_\_\_\_\_, revolted against the government in a military \_\_\_\_\_. The King accepted the coup and named Primo de Rivera as leader of a \_\_\_\_\_ directorate government that suspended \_\_\_\_\_ guarantees, the \_\_\_\_\_ of the press, as well as suppress all \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ opposition.

- The victory in Morocco against ("Alhucemas Landing", \_\_\_\_\_) generated supports inside and outside of Spain's borders and Primo de Rivera created a regime based on:

- 1) a \_\_\_\_\_ directorate government,
- 2) manipulated \_\_\_\_\_ for a constitutional assembly, 3) a single \_\_\_\_\_ (the "Patriotic Union") and \_\_\_\_\_ ("Organización Corporativa Nacional") and 4) a process of \_\_\_\_\_ prosperity ("Dawes Plan"), that went bankrupt in 1929.

- Nevertheless, the intention to institutionalize the \_\_\_\_\_ and the persistent protests and \_\_\_\_\_ crisis (republican groups, socialists and nationalists ended up signing a common agreement called "Pact of \_\_\_\_\_" in 1930), ended up isolating Primo de Rivera and the king, who finally forced Primo de Rivera to \_\_\_\_\_ the power in January of \_\_\_\_\_.  
- Finally, political pressure led to the call for \_\_\_\_\_ elections on the 12<sup>th</sup> of April, \_\_\_\_\_ in which the victory of the members of the "Pact of \_\_\_\_\_" were understood as a referendum against the monarchy. Alfonso XIII, left without support, was \_\_\_\_\_ on the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>th</sup> of \_\_\_\_\_, the date that marks the start of the II Republic.

### 3. THE II REPUBLIC: THE INTERIM GOVERNMENT AND THE CONSTITUTION OF 1931

- A provisional government led by \_\_\_\_\_ was created and made up of progressive ministers, republicans, members of \_\_\_\_\_ and Catalan and Galician \_\_\_\_\_. After the celebration of Cortes election (1931), won by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_, the government started to create a new constitution (*Constitution of \_\_\_\_\_*), characterized by: 1) a "democratic republic of \_\_\_\_\_"; 2) an extensive declaration of \_\_\_\_\_; 3) the approval of universal \_\_\_\_\_ (male and female); 4) the definition of Spain as a \_\_\_\_\_ state; 5) the creation of unicameral \_\_\_\_\_; 6) the separation of \_\_\_\_\_ and 7) the opportunity to form self-governments through an \_\_\_\_\_.  
- These measures were criticized by \_\_\_\_\_ groups, \_\_\_\_\_, the \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_ wing parties.

### 4. THE II REPUBLIC: REFORMIST OR PROGRESSIVE BIENNIUM (1931-1933)

- President of the Republic: \_\_\_\_\_.  
- President of the government: \_\_\_\_\_.  
- Political parties in the government: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ parties.  
- Reforms: 1) \_\_\_\_\_ reforms, 2) \_\_\_\_\_ reforms 3) \_\_\_\_\_ reforms, 4) separation of the \_\_\_\_\_ and the State, 5) \_\_\_\_\_ reforms and 6) \_\_\_\_\_ process (*Statute for Catalonia, 1932*).  
- Opposition: 1) \_\_\_\_\_ groups, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ ("Casas Viejas, 1932") and 2) \_\_\_\_\_ groups and \_\_\_\_\_ ("de José Antonio Primo de Rivera") and a failed \_\_\_\_\_ (General Sanjurjo in 1932).

### 5. THE II REPUBLIC: CONSERVATIVE BIENNIUM (1933-1936)

- President of the Republic: \_\_\_\_\_.  
- President of the government: \_\_\_\_\_ (only at the beginning)  
- Political parties in the government: "Party" and \_\_\_\_\_ (Gil Robles).  
- Reforms: 1) stop the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ reforms, 2) \_\_\_\_\_ to those involved in the coup of 1932, and 3) \_\_\_\_\_ to the Church.  
- Opposition: Some leaders of \_\_\_\_\_, communists and anarchists prepared a general strike that led to a real revolution (\_\_\_\_\_ *Revolution*) in \_\_\_\_\_ (Lluís Companys declared the independence of Catalonia) and \_\_\_\_\_ Both focuses were strongly repressed (military by Franco in \_\_\_\_\_ and thousands of arrests in \_\_\_\_\_). As response, the Republic moved more to the right and the left parties formed a coalition (\_\_\_\_\_).



## UNIT 10. HISTORY OF SPAIN (1902-1936): ALFONSO XIII, II REPUBLIC AND CIVIL WAR

### 6. THE II REPUBLIC: THE POPULAR FRONT AND THE MILITARY UPRISING (1936)

- President of the Republic: \_\_\_\_\_ > \_\_\_\_\_.
- President of the government: \_\_\_\_\_ > \_\_\_\_\_ representatives.
- Political parties in the government: \_\_\_\_\_ from the first Biennium.
- Reforms: Reestablishment of the \_\_\_\_\_ from the first Biennium.
- Opposition: 1) groups from the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ demonstrated their power in the streets, 2) \_\_\_\_\_ and General \_\_\_\_\_ were planning a military coup d'état and 3) public assassinations of the republican Lieutenant \_\_\_\_\_ and the monarchical and authoritarian \_\_\_\_\_.

### 7. THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR: BEGINNING AND DEVELOPMENT

- The coup began in \_\_\_\_\_, on the 17<sup>th</sup> of June, and extended throughout the whole country in less than 3 days, in which General \_\_\_\_\_ quickly put himself in charge of the army in \_\_\_\_\_. Initially, Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and the rest of the periphery \_\_\_\_\_ to the military coup.
- The country was divided remained divided into two sides: 1) the \_\_\_\_\_, who controlled the country's industrial regions, the gold from the Bank of Spain, food reserves, and the majority of raw materials, and 2) the \_\_\_\_\_, who were much more organized and had an army with lots of experience (the African Army), led by \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

### EVOLUTION OF THE CONFLICT

- The African army got to the peninsula with help from \_\_\_\_\_.
- Rebel advance over \_\_\_\_\_, Extremadura and part of Castilla la Mancha (taking of the \_\_\_\_\_ of Toledo).
- After \_\_\_\_\_'s death (plane crash), the "Junta de Defensa Nacional" of \_\_\_\_\_ (rebel's military council) allowed \_\_\_\_\_ to become the visible head of the rebel army, especially after and the transfer of all power on his figure.
- Madrid resisted to the Rebel attempts.
- The \_\_\_\_\_ conquered the \_\_\_\_\_ part of the peninsula (Asturias, Santander, and the Basque Country), where the "\_\_\_\_\_ Legion" (German *Luttwaffe*) heavily bombed \_\_\_\_\_ (1937).
- Rebel offensive in \_\_\_\_\_ (end of 1937 and beginning of 1938) and Rebel victory in the *Battle of \_\_\_\_\_*. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ are isolated \_\_\_\_\_ occupation of \_\_\_\_\_ (end of 1938)
- Madrid: coup against President \_\_\_\_\_ (beginning of the 1939), and *Peace Negotiations* (unconditional surrender) with Franco
- End of the war: \_\_\_\_\_ victory (1<sup>st</sup> of April in \_\_\_\_\_).




### 8. THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR: CAUSES OF THE VICTORY OF THE REBEL OR "NATIONALIST"

#### FACTION

- 1) \_\_\_\_\_ factors: Improvised republican \_\_\_\_\_ (civilians and soldiers) vs. an organized, experienced, disciplined and well equipped Rebel \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) \_\_\_\_\_ politics: Fragmented \_\_\_\_\_ bloc (Anarchists and Marxists against Communists and Socialists) vs. a united \_\_\_\_\_ bloc (a single political party (*Española de las JONS*) + the support of the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_).
- 3) \_\_\_\_\_: The \_\_\_\_\_ did not know how to manage usefully the gold from the *Bank of Spain* vs. the \_\_\_\_\_ took advantage of the resources obtained from the country side, the industrial areas that they conquered and the obtaining of resources from abroad (the USA).
- And 4) \_\_\_\_\_ policy: \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ were neutral ("*Committee of No Intervention*"); \_\_\_\_\_ (*Condor Legion*) and \_\_\_\_\_ supported the \_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_ (Body of *Volunteer Troops*) supported the \_\_\_\_\_ and some \_\_\_\_\_ collectives (*International Brigades*) supported the \_\_\_\_\_.

# TIMELINE OF THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR

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  - 8.
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  - 12.
  - 13.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) Advance over Andalucia.</li><li>b) Advance over Extremadura.</li><li>c) Capture of the Alcazar.</li><li>d) Coup d'état in Morocco.</li><li>e) Franco is named the head of the rebel army (Caudillo) by the Junta de Defensa Nacional.</li><li>f) Occupation of Catalonia.</li><li>g) Occupation of the northern part of the peninsula (Asturias, Santander, and the Basque Country).</li><li>h) Peace Negotiations.</li><li>i) Rebel army enters in Madrid.</li><li>j) Republican offensive in Teruel.</li><li>k) The "Condor Legion" (German Luftwaffe) heavily bombed Guernica.</li><li>l) The African army gets to the peninsula.</li><li>m) The Battle of Ebro.</li></ol> |
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