

## Fascism in Spain:

*Key words: Braceros, Latifundia, Anarchists, Falange, General Franco, Spanish Civil War, Guernica,*

### Spain's problems:

- Spain's problems did not arise from the aftermath of the WWI: Spain was .....
- Loss of ..... and ..... in 1898. The Spanish industries based on Bilbao and Barcelona were robbed of traditional overseas markets: industrial workers were either unemployed or underpaid.

### Look at the social structure of Spain: 1-6:

- 1. **Very rich owners of enormous farms**, called ..... 72 % of land owned by just ..... % of people.
- 2. Over 2.5 million peasants “.....” = .....  
..... Often the braceros were unemployed and close to starvation. These conditions helped to make Spain a hotbed of political unrest.
- 3. **The Catholic Church** – very rich and powerful
- 4. **The large Army and The Civil Guard** – armed police force
- 5. poorly-treated workers in the few industrial areas
- 6. **Separatists**, especially .....

In the 1930s Spain had a wide range of different **political groups**. These were the groups involved in the Spanish Civil War: 1-3

1. <b>Left-wing groups</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• .....</li> <li>• .....</li> <li>• ..... who wished for <b>no government at all</b>.</li> </ul>
2. <b>Right-wing groups</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Church, the army, monarchists and the new <i>Spanish fascists party</i> = the .....</li> </ul>
3. <b>Centre groups</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ..... who wanted to create a <b>modern democracy</b> like that of Britain or France, by gradual change.</li> </ul>

Left-wing groups		Right-wing groups + Centre groups
	X	

- 1917-1923: Spain had 12 different governments
- 1923-1931: authoritarian rule under General *Miguel Primo de Rivera*. He retired from politics after a quarrel with the king.

- 1931: The King Alfonso abdicated. In this way Spain became a **republic**. A **Second republic** was set up to **rule without a King, declared in 1931**.

**The Second republic:** .....

- 1931-1936: the governments had **little success**. They tried to give lands to “braceros”, but it was a slow and frustrating process.
- In 1936 the “**Popular Front**”, made up of left-wing parties, won the election. They planned the reforms that would break the hold that **the army, the Church and landowners** had over Spain. Peasant and anarchists had already begun to ..... Law and order was breaking down. Faced with this threat, the army decided to take action.
- **Reaction to the situation:** In July 1936 General ..... invaded Spain from Morocco. In Madrid the Republican government, supported by communists, socialists and anarchists alike, decided to fight the invader so civil war began.

**The Spanish Civil War (July 1936 - April 1939):**

<b>The Nationalists</b>		<b>The Republicans</b>
	X	

**Help from the abroad:**

<b>The Nationalists:</b>		<b>The Republicans:</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ..... sent to help 50 000 men, together with tanks and aircraft. Franco as a useful ally in helping Italy dominate the Mediterranean.</li> <li>• ..... sent 16 000 men and the German Airforce. Franco was a valuable ally against France.</li> </ul>	X	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The ..... did nothing to help (=failure).</li> <li>• Help came from the <b>USSR</b>: weapons and advisers.</li> <li>• ..... did not want to get involved = the policy of non-interventionism</li> <li>• <b>Volunteers</b> flocked to join the <b>International Brigade</b> and fight for the Republic against the spread of fascism.</li> </ul>



Painting: *Guernica* by Pablo Picasso, 1937

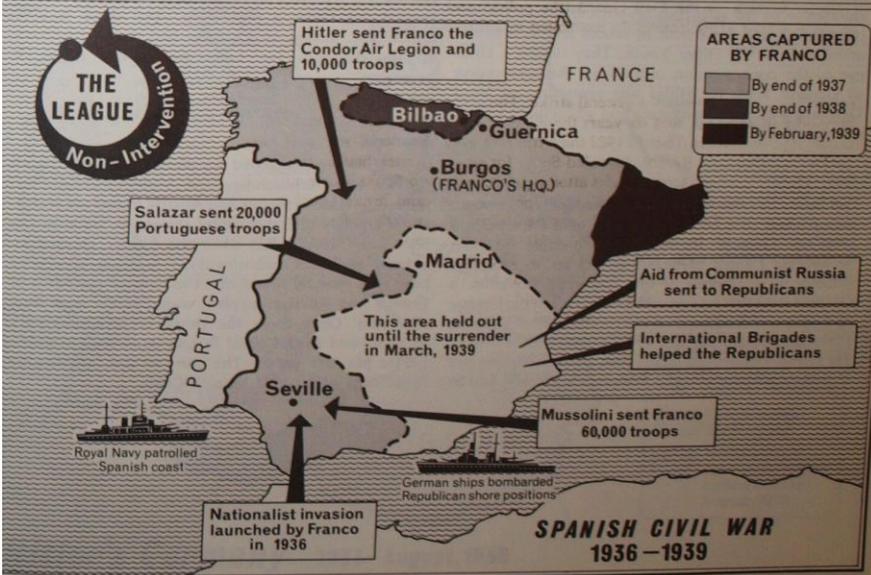
**The Fighting:**

• In 1936 the *Nationalists* took control of half of Spain X The *Republicans* held the capital, Madrid.

• In 1937 the **German Condor Legion** bombed and destroyed the town of .....: **1600 people killed.**

• By March 1939 **the war was over** and Spain surrendered to the dictatorship of General Franco. The War ended with the victory of the .....

**Why the Nationalists won?:**



**Effects of the War:**

• The war left many parts of Spain in ruins, with many people homeless and ..... dead. Because of the war half-million citizens left the country. Most of their descendants now live in Latin American countries, with some 300 000 in Argentina alone.

**Francoist Spain (1935 - 1975):**

On the pic: General **Francisco Franco**. As head of state, Franco used the title "*Caudillo de España, por la gracia de Dios*", meaning "Leader of Spain, by the grace of God" – *vodca Španielska z Božej milosti*.



- Franco's **right-wing authoritarian regime** lasted until 1978 (Franco dies in 1975), when a new constitution was drafted. **From 1978** Spain is a **constitutional monarchy** with *Juan Carlos* as a King of Spain and head of state.

**Regime: really the fascism?:**

- Franco initially gathered support from the fascist elements of the *Falange*, but **distanced himself from fascist ideology after the defeat of the Axis in World War II.**
- Therefore: **Spain under Franco's rule is not generally considered to be fascist:** among the distinctions, fascism entails a revolutionary aim to transform society, where Franco's Spain did not seek to do so, and, to the contrary, although **authoritarian, was conservative and traditional.**

**Features of the regime:**

- Single party **authoritarian state** under the **undisputed leadership of Franco.** The only legal party was the ..... formed in 1937; the party emphasised .....
- Franco dissolved the Spanish Parliament.
- **Authoritarianism, nationalism, the defense of Catholicism and the family, and anti-Communism.**

**Oppression:**

- Systematic **suppression** of dissident views through ....., the **imprisonment** of ideologically opposed enemies in **concentration camps** throughout the country. The number of people killed probably lies somewhere between .....
- Subsequently Franco's state became less violent, but during his rule all political opponents were either suppressed or controlled.

**..... Church:**

- The Catholic Church was upheld as the established church of the Spanish State.
- Civil marriages which had taken place under Republican Spain were declared ..... unless confirmed by the Catholic Church.
  - **Divorce, contraceptives and abortion were FORBIDDEN**
- From 1954 onwards, homosexuality, and prostitution were CRIMINAL OFFENCES

**Role of women:**

- **Traditional role of women in society**, that is: child loving, faithful to her husband, residing with her family. Official propaganda confined her role to **family care** and **motherhood.**

**Women could not become ..... or testify in trial. They could not become ...**  
 ..... **Their affairs and economy had to be managed by their father or by their husbands.** Even in the 1970s a woman fleeing from an abusive husband could be arrested and imprisoned for "abandoning the home" (*abandono del hogar*). Until the 1970s a woman could not have a ..... without a co-sign by her father or husband.

