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

<table>
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<tr>
<th>1. Left-wing groups</th>
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<td>…………………………</td>
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<td>………………………… who wished for no government at all.</td>
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<th>2. Right-wing groups</th>
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<td>The Church, the army, monarchists and the new Spanish fascists party = the ………………….</td>
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<th>3. Centre groups</th>
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<td>……………………… who wanted to create a modern democracy like that of Britain or France, by gradual change.</td>
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Left-wing groups | X | Right-wing groups + Centre groups |
|-----------------|--|----------------------------------|

- 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):

<table>
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<th>The Nationalists</th>
<th>The Republicans</th>
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Help from the abroad:

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<th>The Nationalists:</th>
<th>The Republicans:</th>
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<td>• ……………………. sent to help 50 000 men, together with tanks and aircraft. Franco as a useful ally in helping Italy dominate the Mediterranean.</td>
<td>• The ……………………. did nothing to help (=failure).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>• ……………………. sent 16 000 men and the German Airforce. Franco was a valuable ally against France.</td>
<td>• Help came from the USSR: weapons and advisers.</td>
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<td>• ……………………… did not want to get involved = the policy of non-interventionism</td>
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<td></td>
<td>• Volunteers flocked to join the International Brigade and fight for the Republic against the spread of fascism.</td>
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Painting: Guernica by Pablo Picasso, 1937

The Fighting:

- In 1936 the Nationalists took control of half of Spain. 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 …………………………………

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” – wodca Śpansielska z Bożej milosci.
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.