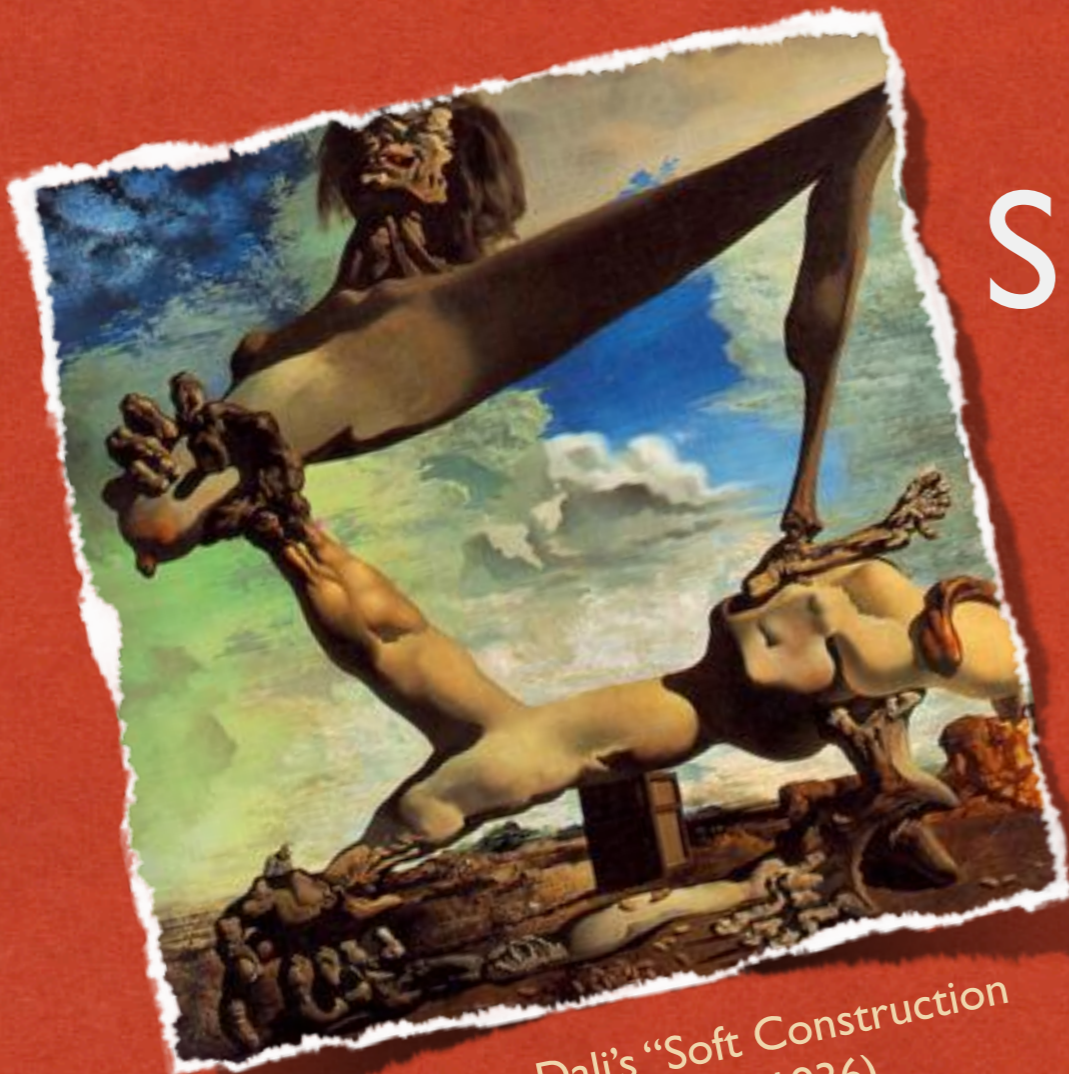


SPANISH CIVIL WAR

Background



Salvador Dalí's "Soft Construction with Beans" (1936)

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=F7aEG_LZ3g

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=m6ZjEQU1Cpk>

SPANISH CIVIL WAR

IB IDENTIFIED TOPICS

- Background to the outbreak of the civil war: *Spain's situation in the decade-plus before 1936.*
- Causes and consequences
- Foreign involvement - *such as Italy, Germany, USSR and the International Brigades*
- Reasons for the Nationalist victory (1939)

WINGSPAN: SPAIN

PARTIES & GROUPS FROM LEFT WING TO RIGHT WING

Republic

- PCE (Communist Party of Spain)
- PS (Syndicalist Party)
- POUM (pro-Trotsky, anti-Stalinist Communists)
- Anarchist groups (like the CNT, FIJL, FAI and Free Women)

● PSOE (Spanish Socialist Workers' Party)
(Caballero, Negrin)

- PRR (Radical Republican Party) - led by Alejandro Lerroux, it is tough to place because it splintered off into so many other groups, and it gradually shifted from left-wing anti-clericalism to an eventual partnership in a coalition with right-wing CEDA (!) in 1934.

● IR (Republican Left)

● UR (Republican Union)

● Basque separatists (like the PNV and ANV)

Rebels / Nationalists

- RE (Spanish Restoration) and AE (Spanish Action) both favored the return to power of Alfonso XIII)

● UME (Spanish Military Union)
(Franco)

● Falange (Phalanx)

● CEDA (Spanish Confederation of the Autonomous Right)
(Robles)

- CT (Traditionalist Communion - a party committed to Carlist monarchism and clericalism)



THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR (1936-39)

“The Spanish Civil War of 1936-39 was a class war, and a culture war. Competing visions of Spanish identity were superimposed on a bitter struggle over material resources, as the defenders of property, religion and tradition took up arms against a Republican government committed to social reform, devolution and secularization. Directly or indirectly, the conflict caused about a half a million deaths in a population of 24 million.”

- FRANCES LANNON, *The Spanish Civil War: 1936-39*

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR

- Like the Japanese invasion of China in 1936-37, it is seen by some historians as start of hostilities that became World War II (“first battle of WWII”)
- Became an ideological struggle of right and left: Nationalists vs. Republicans
- Nations like Germany & Italy (Nationalist side) and the USSR (Republican side) sent troops and / or aid, and volunteer ‘Brigades’ were formed (and joined by citizens throughout Europe and North America)
- Artists such as Pablo Picasso and Salvador Dali, and writers like George Orwell (*Homage to Catalonia*) and Ernest Hemingway (*For Whom the Bell Tolls*) immortalized the conflict with unforgettable images and stories about the war
- Mussolini and Hitler fell in WWII, but Franco continued on as fascistic dictator of Spain until 1975

A. THE 'OLD' CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY & DICTATORSHIP

- KING ALFONSO XIII LED A CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY
 - Negotiated with representatives elected to the *Cortes* (the Spanish parliament)
 - Faced massive criticism in the early 1920s due to Spain's losses in the Moroccan War (1921)
 - Gen. Miguel Primo de Rivera led a military *coup d'état* in 1923 and ruled as dictator until 1930, with King Alfonso XIII's support & approval
 - Rivera was forced out in Jan. 1930 after losing the army's support; Alfonso XIII agreed to democratic elections to be held in 1931

ALFONSO
XIII
Last King of
Spain (driven
out in the
1931
revolution)



GEN. MIGUEL
PRIMO DE
RIVERA
Ruled Spain as
dictator for
almost 7 years



B. THE SECOND SPANISH REPUBLIC, 1931-33

*The First Spanish
Republic existed
briefly from
1873-74*

- Unrest led King Alfonso XIII to flee in April 1931
- Provisional government took over, held elections & the new *Cortes* passed a republican constitution Dec. 9, 1931
- Constitution provided freedom of speech & association, and separated Church and state (extremely controversial)



NICETO ALCALA
ZAMORA
First President of
the new Spanish
Republic in 1931



MANUEL AZANA DIAZ
Prime Minister from June
1931 to Sept. 1933
President from May 1936
to April 1939

C. THE GOVERNMENT OF ZAMORA & AZAÑA (MODERATE LEFT, 1931-33)

- I. THE 2ND REPUBLIC FACED MANY PROBLEMS
 - a) Hostility of the Catholic Church, army & landowners
 - b) Economic difficulties due to Great Depression
 - i) Agricultural prices fell, wine & olive exports fell, peasant unemployment rose
 - ii) Iron production down 1/3, steel down 1/2, city unemployment rose
 - c) Left-wing parties wanted a social revolution to overthrow the republic (Syndicalists encouraged riots, strikes and assassinations)

SPANISH CIVIL WAR GLOSSARY:

syndicalism |'sɪndəkəˌlɪzəm|

noun historical

Just write this definition.

a movement for transferring the ownership and control of the means of production and distribution to workers' unions.

Influenced by Proudhon and by the French social philosopher Georges Sorel (1847–1922), syndicalism developed in French labor unions during the late 19th century and was at its most vigorous between 1900 and 1914, particularly in France, Italy, Spain, and the U.S.

DERIVATIVES

syndicalist |,sɪndəkələst| noun & adjective

ORIGIN early 20th cent.: from French **syndicalisme**, from **syndical**, from **syndic** 'a delegate' (see **syndic**).

C. THE GOVERNMENT OF ZAMORA & AZAÑA (MODERATE LEFT, 1931-33)

- II. MOVES MADE BY THE REPUBLIC THAT UPSET CERTAIN GROUPS WHO FELT ATTACKED BY THE REPUBLIC:
 - a) The Catholic Church:
 - i) Church and state were separated;
 - ii) The state was to stop paying priests' salaries;
 - iii) Jesuits were expelled from Spain;
 - iv) End of religious curriculum in schools;
 - v) Members of religious orders (monks, nuns) banned from teaching



C. THE GOVERNMENT OF ZAMORA & AZAÑA (MODERATE LEFT, 1931-33)

- II. MOVES MADE BY THE REPUBLIC THAT UPSET CERTAIN GROUPS WHO FELT ATTACKED BY THE REPUBLIC:
 - b) The Army:
 - i) Many higher officers opted to take retirement at full pay (goal: reduce the number of officers relative to soldiers);
 - ii) Universal conscription introduced
 - c) Landowners' power was limited by the Agrarian Reform Bill (1932):
 - i) Tenants were protected from eviction; 8 hour work day for laborers; collective bargaining & arbitration started; 'nationalization' of some of the largest estates began



C. THE GOVERNMENT OF ZAMORA & AZAÑA (MODERATE LEFT, 1931-33)

- III. ADDITIONAL REFORMS

- a) Constitution (1931) allowed regions like Basque Country & Catalonia greater autonomy (self-rule)
- b) Industrial workers were given 8-hr. day & gov't attempted to raise their wages

- IV. REFORMS LED TO OPPOSITION:

- a) Peasants fought with hated 'civil guard' (behaved like occupation army); Gen. Sanjurjo (leader) ordered peasants killed in revenge
- b) 3 groups joined Sanjurjo in a failed August 1932 coup: monarchists, right-wing republicans, *africanistas*.



JOSÉ SANJURJO
Led a failed coup d'état in 1932

THE SPANISH-MOROCCAN CONNECTION

africanistas:

Officers of the Spanish Army who made their careers by serving in the Moroccan campaigns.



SPANISH MOROCCO, FRENCH MOROCCO AND SPANISH SAHARA

Spain controlled the red area labeled Western Sahara from 1884 to 1975 (when Franco died).



THE SPANISH PROTECTORATE OF MOROCCO (1912-56) UNDER THE TREATY OF FEZ

The rest of Morocco (in light green on the upper left map) was under French control during the same period, as a result of the Treaty of Fez. The nation of Morocco gained independence in 1956.

SPANISH CIVIL WAR GLOSSARY:

africanistas and anarchists

africanistas:

Officers of the Spanish Army who made their careers by serving in the Moroccan campaigns.

anarchist:

A person who tries to bring about anarchy.

anarchy:

Absence of government and absolute freedom of the individual, regarded as a political ideal.

C. THE GOVERNMENT OF ZAMORA & AZAÑA (MODERATE LEFT, 1931-33)

- V. A NEW RIGHT-WING PARTY FORMED TO DEFEND THE CHURCH & LANDLORDS
 - a) It was called CEDA, and was led by Gil Robles
 - b) Included a youth movement called JAP
 - c) Leaned toward Fascist Italy's "corporate state" concepts, but was not Fascist itself
- VI. ATTACK ON ALLEGED ANARCHISTS:
 - a) Jan. 1933: Police set houses on fire in a village near Cadiz, hoping to smoke out anarchists
 - b) As a result, gov't lost much of political left's support



GIL ROBLES (left) and CEDA campaign poster from later (1935)

C. THE GOVERNMENT OF ZAMORA & AZAÑA (MODERATE LEFT, 1931-33)

- VII. CREATION OF THE **FALANGE** (the name derived from the Greek word *phalanx*):
 - a) It was a fascist party based on the Italian model, founded by Jose Antonio Primo de Rivera (son of the former dictator) in 1933
 - b) Allied with a similar group to issue a 27-point manifesto in Feb. 1934:
 - i) denied the validity of: the republican constitution, party politics, capitalism, clericalism (did not support Church involvement in politics)
 - ii) stood for: strong government; national glory; Spanish imperialist expansion; a “corporative state”; redistribution of land



FALANGE PIN: The “yoke and arrows,” as awarded in 1940 after the civil war.

D. THE GOVERNMENT OF ROBLES

(RIGHT WING, 1934-36)

- I. NOV. 1933 ELECTIONS WERE WON BY RIGHT-WINGERS, WITH **CEDA** AS TOP PARTY (Majority had rejected liberal anti-clericalism)
- II. REACTIONARY MOVES:
 - a) Cancelled most prior reforms (including restrictions on landlords & the Church)
 - b) Interfered with Catalonian self-government & denied self-rule to the Basques (who switched from supporting CEDA to the left, as a result)
 - c) Resistance grew: anarchists derailed a major train line; Catalonia fought to assert autonomy; a general strike was held; miners revolted in some areas



THE RIGHT-WING GOVERNMENT
led by Prime Minister Gil Robles

E. THE GOVERNMENT OF THE POPULAR FRONT (LEFT WING, 1936-39)

- I. COMINTERN (Soviet Union's Communist International organization, under Stalin's orders) PROMOTED A 'POPULAR FRONT' STRATEGY - all left-wing parties would unite against the nationalists and right, despite their many differences (1935)
- II. ANARCHISTS, POUM (TROTSKYIST PARTY) & COMMUNISTS JOINED TOGETHER & WON FEB. 1936 ELECTIONS (with other left-wing republican parties)
- III. AZAÑA RETURNED AS PRIME MINISTER, THEN PRESIDENT



THE LEFT-WING, ANTI-FASCIST
'POPULAR FRONT' WON THE
FEB. 1936 ELECTIONS

E. THE GOVERNMENT OF THE POPULAR FRONT (LEFT WING, 1936-39)

- IV. DISORDER QUICKLY GREW: Strikes; bombings of churches & monasteries
- V. HUGE GROWTH OF **FALANGE** (went from 5,000 to 500,000 members in just 6 months); **CEDA** BECAME MORE FASCIST IN STYLE & APPEARANCE
- VI. LEADER OF **PSOE** SOCIALIST PARTY OPENLY CALLED FOR A REVOLUTION (but had no army)
- VII. ARMY COUP CONSPIRACY DEVELOPED
 - *Africanistas* and Spanish-based army generals plotted with the Falange and CEDA, planning a coup to be led by Gen. Sanjurjo



DIVISIONS GROW DEEPER:
A group of Spanish left-wing extremists
shoot at a statue of Jesus Christ



THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR

Causes

ROBERT CAPA: WAR PHOTOGRAPHER



LIFE

JULY 12, 1937



DEATH IN SPAIN: THE CIVIL WAR HAS TAKEN 500,000 LIVES IN ONE YEAR

On July 17 the Spanish Civil War will be one year old. In that time it has brought death to 500,000 Spaniards, has shattered each week into an misery, taking millions from and through, has kept Europe in a state of panic. It has the war started and it is a witness to the fact that in a half-century, man-made, senseless wars that had broken on its horrible history. A year of war has taught the U. S. more of Spain.

The rising classes of Spain were probably the world's most famous—army, industry, and politics, all in one. These men had built up 20% of the land. They did not give their full hands to the workers or their land to the peasants. They refused to give their land to the workers for fear of giving the peasants a chance of owning it. The land was only about 10% of the land and much of it was idle. And Spain's natural resources, among the richest in Europe, lay almost entirely unexploited. The aristocracy of Spain was still living on the luxuries of wealth brought from Spain to America by the gold trade in the 16th century.

To the 20,000 landlords and 1,000,000 army officers, more than twice the total of British Army officers. There was one officer for every 500 private, one general for every 100,000 men. There was 11 great divisions, 100,000 men, 10,000 tanks, 100,000 officers, 100,000 men. The national land army officers numbered, but for paying a paltry sum of the Spanish Civil War, an American got six months in jail in 1931.

And to the 40,000 landlords and officers, 100,000 clergy, the most top-heavy Church hierarchy in the world, next to the Vatican. These who were paid by the State. The Church with its enormous wealth, naturally took a capitalist's position. It was up to the neck in politics. It was a very old and it was against the Government was really a mortal sin. The Church was in charge of Spanish education. It was the Spanish people were 10% illiterate. The reason for the civil war was simple that the people of Spain had fought their lives for Spanish independence and the forces had refused to be free.

For a new world of the Spanish war from the Government side, this page.

- This photo, commonly known as “The Fallen Soldier,” was taken Sept. 5, 1936 and published in the July 12, 1937 issue of *Life* magazine, has become one of the most famous war photos of all-time.
- There was a claim published in the 1970s that the photo was a staged fake, but there is excellent reason to believe it is authentic. <http://www.pbs.org/wnet/americanmasters/episodes/robert-capa/in-love-and-war/47/>
- Capa covered five wars as a freelance photographer; he took photos of the D-Day invasion at Normandy (and throughout WWII), plus covered the Sino-Japanese War, 1948 Arab-Israeli War and French-Indochina War.

“Loyal Militiaman at the Moment of Death”
(as published in *Life*)

CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR:

A. LACK OF DEMOCRATIC TRADITION & SUPPORT

- I. THERE WAS NO TRADITION OR UNDERSTANDING OF LIBERAL DEMOCRACY, which was supported only by a small minority of educated middle class people
- II. A MAJORITY OF THE POPULATION FAVORED THE REPUBLIC'S DESTRUCTION
 - a) Catholic Church and many Catholic citizens resented the republic's attacks upon the privileges of the Church
 - b) The army feared a loss of influence and a social revolution
 - c) Monarchists wanted a restored monarchy; Fascists wanted a dictatorship
 - d) Revolutionary socialists and anarchists wanted a social revolution
 - e) Capitalists and landlords feared loss of privileges and profits
 - f) Catalans (of Catalonia) and Basques wanted autonomy or independence

CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR:

B. DEEP CULTURAL DIVISIONS

- I. THE COUNTRY WAS **DIVIDED** BETWEEN:
 - A) Those who wished to **preserve** traditional Spain
 - B) Those who wished to **replace** it with something else
 - C) This second group (the replacers) were **divided** between:
 - i) Those who wanted a **social revolution**
 - ii) Those who wanted **local self-government or independence**



SPANISH CIVIL WAR
PROPAGANDA POSTERS
reflected the deep divisions within
Spain, which only fractured into
greater extremes as the violence
increased.

CAUSES OF THE CIVIL WAR:

C.THE GREAT DEPRESSION & OTHER FACTORS

- I.THE GREAT DEPRESSION BROUGHT EVEN GREATER ECONOMIC HARDSHIP & FRUSTRATION
- II.THERE WAS NO TRADITION OF RELIGIOUS TOLERANCE OR POLITICAL COMPROMISE (ideological fanaticism had been most common)
- III.THE REPUBLICAN POLICE'S MURDER OF RIGHT-WING MONARCHIST **CALVO SOTELO** (leader of the **Spanish Action** party) WAS THE IMMEDIATE TRIGGER FOR THE JULY 1936 UPRISING



MONUMENT TO CALVO SOTELO, whose murder by the police in 1936 set off the spark behind the Nationalist uprising in July 1936 that turned into the Spanish Civil War.

