

THE SECOND REPUBLIC & THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR

Industrialized

Social inequality

Basque country, Catalana – contact with other countries

Spain lost most of their power – beginning on 19th ce

- Losing LA
- Fought with the French
- War with Cuba – and USA got involved – Spain lost America and Asia

National renewal

Strong nation – must acquire colonies

PROBLEMS IN EARLY 20TH-CE SPAIN

Alfonso XIII (rule 1886/1902-1931)

Morocco

Worker strikes – 2 regions – hot bed for anarchist groups – regional tensions – between basque country, catalonia and main traditional centre – push for more autonomy

General Miguel Primo de Rivera (rule 1923-1930)

Military coup – with support of Alfonso – appointed PM – military dictatorship – failed to solve economic problems – dictatura – but he is soft dictatorship – support by monarchy – persuaded to resigned (exiled) into France – king followed

THE SECOND SPANISH REPUBLIC (1931-1939)

No monarchy no king – elections held – republic

Republic

- Equality, liberty
- 'A new day' – a new beginning
- Industrialization
- Olive branch – peace
- Anvil – workers

Modernize Spain – economically, culturally, sociality – new constitution – democratic workers republic – working rights shared – hours set – labours – by law – Catalonia and Basque – autonomy to run own affairs but not fully independent – civil marriage legalized – not just in church now – can get divorced – reduced armed forces – caused grievance with army

1933 – women given right to vote

Fascism?

**Germany – Hitler

Republic and catholic church:

- Antagonistic
- Republic separation of church and state
- Church was one of the most powerful social institutions – control education etc – circular (non religious school system) – priests no longer teachers
- Complete freedom from religion
- Education free for everyone
- Far left – anarchist – church responsible for Spain's backwardness – hoarding wealth

Education

- Importance of teachers and intellectuals for social rev
- Education key to a new, free Spain
- High illiteracy rate
- 10,000 new schools
- 14,000 newly-trained teachers

SUMMARY

- Radical changes to Spanish society
- Too much change in too little time
- Official policies quick to change
- But traditional outlooks and mentalities – hard to change
- Met with a lot of opposition