

## GLOSSARY

### UNIT 7 – CONTEMPORARY HISTORY: SPAIN IN THE 20<sup>th</sup> AND 21<sup>st</sup> CENTURIES

#### 2<sup>nd</sup> Part

This vocabulary list will be useful. You can use **wordreference** and **spanishdict** in case you need help.

Esta lista de vocabulario será muy útil a lo largo de toda esta unidad. También puedes consultar **wordreference** y **spanishdict** si lo necesitas.


<b>Attempt</b>	<b>Intentar</b>
<b>Avant-garde</b>	<b>Innovador, pionero</b>
<b>Ban</b>	<b>Prohibición</b>
<b>Bombing</b>	<b>Bombardeo</b>
<b>Canvas</b>	<b>Lienzo</b>
<b>Censorship</b>	<b>Censura</b>
<b>Civil war</b>	<b>Guerra civil</b>
<b>Concrete</b>	<b>Hormigón</b>
<b>Coup</b>	<b>Golpe de Estado</b>
<b>Cubism</b>	<b>Cubismo</b>
<b>Demand</b>	<b>Exigir, demandar</b>
<b>Dictatorship</b>	<b>Dictadura</b>
<b>Devastating</b>	<b>Devastador</b>
<b>Dissolve</b>	<b>Disolver, anular</b>
<b>Exile</b>	<b>Exilio</b>
<b>Freedom</b>	<b>Libertad</b>
<b>Headline</b>	<b>Titular</b>
<b>Isolated</b>	<b>Aislado</b>
<b>Oppose</b>	<b>Oponerse a</b>
<b>Peseta</b>	<b>Peseta (antigua moneda española)</b>
<b>Playwright</b>	<b>Dramaturgo, autor teatral</b>
<b>Political parties</b>	<b>Partidos políticos</b>
<b>Poor</b>	<b>Pobre</b>
<b>Referendum</b>	<b>Referéndum</b>
<b>Repression</b>	<b>Represión</b>
<b>Resign</b>	<b>Renunciar, dimitir</b>
<b>Restoration</b>	<b>Restauración</b>
<b>Revoke</b>	<b>Revocar, anular</b>
<b>Sharply</b>	<b>Rápidamente</b>
<b>Steel</b>	<b>Acero</b>
<b>Strike</b>	<b>Huelga</b>
<b>Support</b>	<b>Apoyar a, estar a favor de</b>
<b>Surrealism</b>	<b>Surrealismo</b>
<b>Transition</b>	<b>Transition</b>
<b>Underground</b>	<b>Clandestino (en secreto)</b>
<b>Vote</b>	<b>Votar</b>
<b>Was impoverished</b>	<b>Se empobreció</b>
<b>Weaken</b>	<b>Debilitar</b>
<b>Were passed</b>	<b>Fueron aprobadas</b>

### Information about the videos.

Watch the videos before reading the text on the book. You can watch them as many times as you need.

You can change speed by clicking on **Configuration** and then **reproduction speed** (here you can choose **0,75** or **0,5**).

Mira el vídeo antes de leer la teoría del libro. Puedes ver los vídeos tantas veces como necesites.

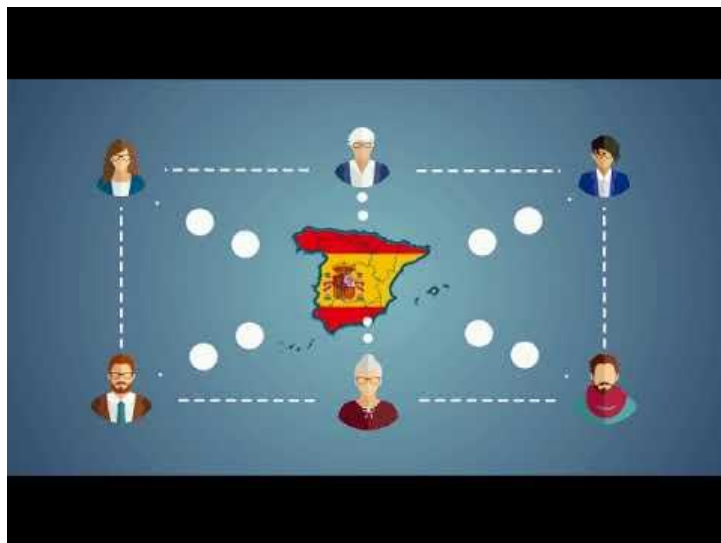
Puedes cambiar la velocidad de reproducción en **Configuración**  si seleccionas **velocidad de reproducción** (aquí podrás elegir **0,75** o **0,5**).

### MUY IMPORTANTE:

- Recuerda que no es necesario imprimir las fichas
- Copia el título de la unidad en el cuaderno (respeta los márgenes).
- Copia los enunciados de los ejercicios con bolígrafo y escribe las respuestas con lápiz o con boli borrable para poder corregir.
- Cuida la ortografía y la presentación.
- Todos los vídeos que acompañan estas tareas son informativos y te ayudarán a entender los distintos acontecimientos históricos.

### 1<sup>st</sup> SESSION (Class Book pages 98-99)

- **TRANSITION AND DEMOCRACY**
- **JUAN CARLOS I, KING OF SPAIN**
- **THE CONSTITUTION OF 1978**
- **THE CONSOLIDATION OF DEMOCRACY**
- **THE DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENTS**



The **transition** was the period of political changes that were made to move from the dictatorship of General Franco towards democracy.

**Juan Carlos I, King of Spain**

After the death of General Franco, **Juan Carlos I**, grandson of Alfonso XIII, was crowned King of Spain. 1

In 1976, the king appointed **Adolfo Suárez** as president. A series of **reforms** were adopted so that Spain could once again become a democratic country:

- Political parties and labour unions were legalized.
- Political prisoners were released.
- People in exile returned to Spain.
- The first democratic elections since 1936 were held.

Elections took place in 1977 2 and the **Central Democratic Union (UCD)** was elected, the party led by Adolfo Suárez.

**The Constitution of 1978**

After the 1977 elections, representatives of the major political parties wrote a constitution which was approved by Parliament.

In 1978, Spaniards voted in favour of the Constitution in a **referendum**.

The Constitution of 1978 establishes that Spain is a democratic country, whose national sovereignty resides in the Spanish people, with a parliamentary monarchy as a form of government.

It also guarantees citizen rights such as **equality under the law**, **freedom of expression** and the **right to vote for all citizens** over eighteen years of age.

The Constitution also recognizes the organization of the Spanish territory in **autonomous communities**. Since 1995, Spain has been organized into seventeen autonomous communities and two autonomous cities, Ceuta and Melilla.



1 On 22nd November, 1975, Juan Carlos I was proclaimed King of Spain.



2 After 41 years, the Spanish people were once again able to vote in democratic elections.

**LEARN MORE**

**Referendums**

In referendums, citizens vote to approve or reject a particular proposal. The Spanish Constitution in 1978 and the European Constitution in 2005 were approved by referendum.



**The consolidation of democracy**

New elections were held in 1979 and the party of Adolfo Suárez, UCD, won again. During his mandate, Spain suffered a serious economic crisis, and terrorist attacks by ETA were frequent. For these reasons, Adolfo Suárez resigned as president.

In 1981, while Parliament was voting to elect **Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo** as the new president, a small group of military officers led by Lieutenant-Colonel Antonio Tejero attempted a coup. However, Tejero did not have support from political parties, the people or the king, and the coup failed.



3 King Juan Carlos I with Spanish presidents Felipe González, Mariano Rajoy, José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero and José María Aznar.

**The democratic governments**

Since 1981, several presidents have headed the Spanish government. 3

- 1981: **Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo**, UCD. Spain became a member of NATO, a military alliance.
- 1982 to 1996: **Felipe González**, PSOE (Spanish Socialist Labour Party). González carried out reforms to modernize the country. In 1986, Spain joined the European Community (EC).
- 1996 to 2004: **José María Aznar**, PP (Popular Party). Economic stability was achieved. In 2002, Spain adopted the euro as its currency, replacing the peseta.
- 2004 to 2011: **José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero**, PSOE. Laws that extended the rights of citizens were passed. In the last years of his mandate, the economic crisis caused unemployment to rise sharply.
- **Mariano Rajoy** from PP was elected in 2011. Very strict measures were taken to fight the serious economic crisis. In 2014, King Juan Carlos I abdicated in favour of his son, **Felipe VI**. 4



4 Felipe VI was proclaimed king on 19th June, 2014.

**ACTIVITIES**

- 1 **WRITING.** Interview someone who lived through the transition. Write about their experience during that period.
- 2 **Make an index card** about the Spanish Constitution. Include the date, how it was approved, as well as the main rights it guarantees.
- 3 **Make a timeline** of the presidents of Spain since democracy was established. Include the main events that happened during this period.

**ACTIVITIES**

1- Write the right word next to the right definition.

Republic	Coup	Dictatorship	Constitution
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- a. A form of government with no king.
- b. The most important law in a country.
- c. A person or group that takes control of a government by force.
- d. An authoritative government in which all power is concentrated in one person or a group.

2- What was the Transition?

3- Put these events of the Transition in order. Write 1, 2, 3, 4.

- a. \_\_\_ The first democratic elections were held.
- b. \_\_\_ Juan Carlos I was crowned king.
- c. \_\_\_ Political parties were legalized.
- d. \_\_\_ Adolfo Suárez was appointed president.

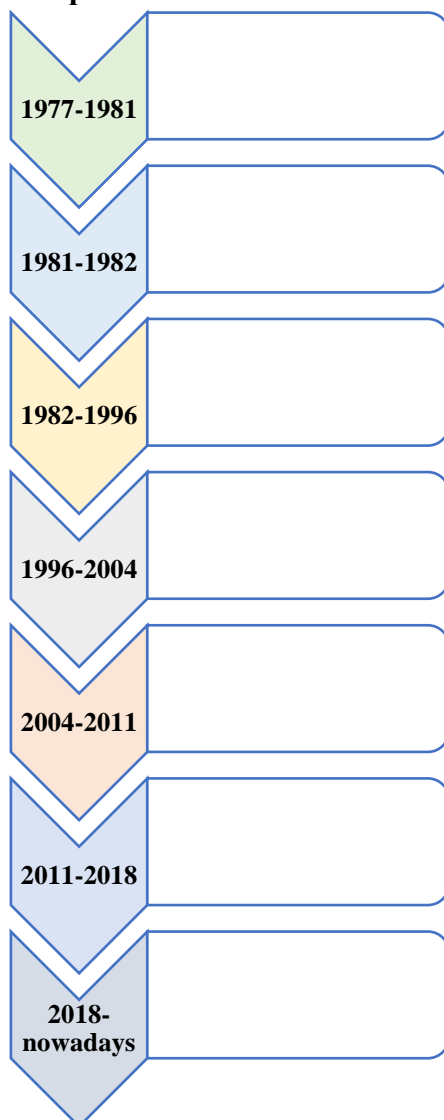
4- Complete the text about the Transition. Use the words in the box.

Adolfo Suárez	Alfonso XIII	constitution	democratic elections	exile	labor unions	Juan Carlos I	referendum
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Many changes took place in Spain after the death of Franco. \_\_\_\_\_, grandson of \_\_\_\_\_, was crowned as King of Spain. He appointed a new prime minister, \_\_\_\_\_. A series of reforms were adopted to ensure that Spain became a democratic country again. Political parties and \_\_\_\_\_ were legalized and many people who were in \_\_\_\_\_ returned to Spain.

The first \_\_\_\_\_ since 1936 were held in 1977. Representatives of the major political parties wrote a \_\_\_\_\_, which was approved by parliament. People voted in favour in a \_\_\_\_\_. It was approved in 1978.

- 5- What guarantees did the Constitution introduce?
- 6- How did the organization of Spain change as a result of the Constitution?
- 7- Complete the timeline. Write the president's name for each period.



## 2<sup>nd</sup> SESSION (Class Book pages 100-101)

- ART AND CULTURE IN THE 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY AND THE PRESENT DAY
- PAINTING
- SCULPTURE
- ARCHITECTURE
- LITERATURE



(Informative video about Picasso and cubism)

### Art and culture in the 20th century and the present day

7



#### Painting

During the 20th century, the main Spanish artists were Pablo Ruiz Picasso, Salvador Dalí and Joan Miró. <sup>(1)</sup>

- **Pablo Ruiz Picasso** was born in Malaga. He invented **cubism**. In this innovative painting style, three-dimensional human figures and objects are represented on a flat canvas using different geometrical shapes.
- **Salvador Dalí** was born in Figueras (Girona). He used light, colour and drawings to express the world of dreams.
- **Joan Miró** was born in Barcelona. He used bright colours and geometrical shapes to create a fantasy world similar to the world of a child.

Other well-known painters include Antoni Tàpies, Antonio López and Miguel Barceló.

#### Sculpture

During the 20th century and in the present day, sculptors have worked with materials such as iron, steel, plastic or even recycled materials to create distorted human sculptures or abstract sculptures.

The main Spanish sculptors include Pablo Gargallo, Eduardo Chillida and Juan Muñoz.

- <sup>(1)</sup> A. Mandolin and guitar by Pablo Ruiz Picasso.  
B. The persistence of memory by Salvador Dalí.  
C. Woman and bird in the moonlight by Joan Miró.

#### WORK WITH THE PICTURE

- Which painting would you associate with children? Why?
- Which painting reminds you of the world of dreams?
- Who painted Mandolin and guitar? How can you tell it is a cubist painting?



#### Architecture

From the 20th century, architects have created multi-shaped buildings using a variety of materials, such as reinforced concrete, steel, glass, aluminium and titanium. <sup>(2)</sup>

#### Literature

Since the 20th century, Spain has produced great writers, such as:

- **Playwrights.** Jacinto Benavente, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature; and Fernando Fernán Gómez.
- **Poets.** Federico García Lorca and Rafael Alberti, who were part of the group of poets known as the **Generation of '27**.
- **Novelists.** Miguel Delibes; Camilo José Cela, who was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature; Javier Marías and Arturo Pérez-Reverte.



- <sup>(2)</sup> A. Apartment and office building Torres Blancas in Madrid, by Francisco Javier Sáenz de Oiza.  
B. The Guggenheim Museum in Bilbao, by Frank Gehry.

#### ACTIVITIES

- 1** Name three artists from the 20th century and write a sentence about their work.
- 2** **ICT.** Search the Internet for information about a Spanish work of art from the 20th century. Make an index card, including the name of the work, the artist, a description and a picture.
- 3** **WRITING.** Research one of the two Spanish winners of the Nobel Prize for Literature from this period. Write a brief biography.



**ACTIVITIES**

8- Match the people to their achievements.

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| a. Pablo Ruiz Picasso    | a leading Spanish sculptor.                   |
| b. Eduardo Chillida      | a member of the Generation of '27             |
| c. Federico García Lorca | he invented Cubism.                           |
| d. Camilo José Cela      | he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature. |

9- What is Cubism?

10- Match the pictures and artists to the correct style.



**Mandolin and guitar  
by Pablo Ruiz Picasso**



**The persistence of memory  
by Salvador Dalí**



**Woman and bird in the moonlight  
by Joan Miró**

10.1- Surrealism: bright colours and geometric shapes.

10.2- Cubism.

10.3- Surrealism: light and colour.

11- Complete the table about Spanish art and architecture from 1900 to the present.

<b>SPANISH ART AND ARCHITECTURE IN THE 20<sup>TH</sup> &amp; 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURIES</b>	
	<b>ARTISTS</b>
<b>PAINTING</b>	
<b>SCULPTURE</b>	
<b>LITERATURE</b>	
<b>ARCHITECTURE</b>	