

## GLOSSARY

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

#### 1<sup>st</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>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>Crisis</b>	<b>Crisis</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).

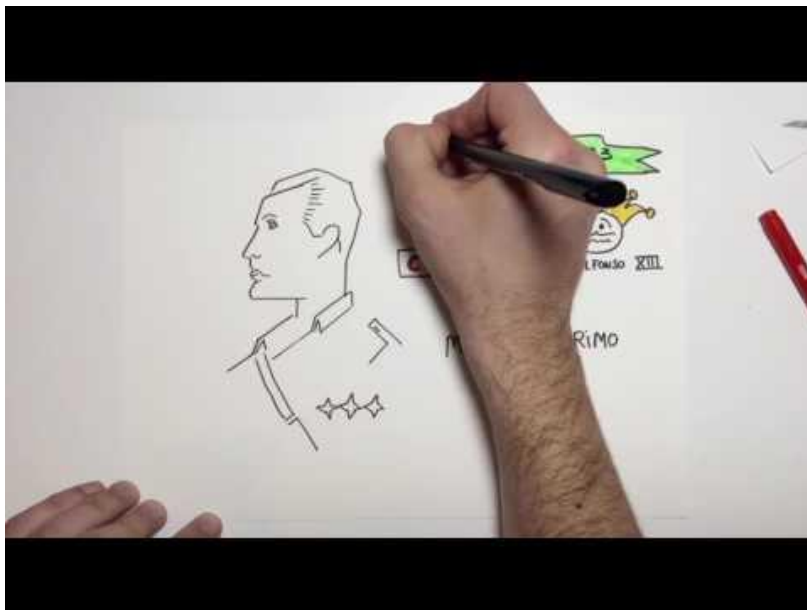
### MUY IMPORTANTE:

- 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 94-95)

- SPAIN AT THE BEGINNING OF 20<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY
- THE REIGN OF ALFONSO XIII
- THE DICTATORSHIP OF MIGUEL PRIMO DE RIVERA

### VIDEO



## Spain at the beginning of the 20th century

### The reign of Alfonso XIII

Alfonso XIII was the last king of the Restoration era. He was the son of Alfonso XII and was proclaimed king in 1902. **1**

During his reign, there were serious social and political conflicts in Spain. For example:

- **Strikes.** These were organized by labour unions.
- **Nationalism.** Groups in Catalonia, the Basque Country and Galicia demanded autonomy.
- **The war in Morocco.** Many Spanish soldiers died and Spain lost territories in Northern Africa.

### The dictatorship of Miguel Primo de Rivera

Taking advantage of the social and political conflict, General Primo de Rivera led a **coup** in 1923. **2** In a coup, a person or a group takes control of a government by force.

Primo de Rivera established a **military dictatorship**. He assumed all powers of state, abolished the Constitution, banned all political parties and labour unions, and limited freedom for citizens. King Alfonso XIII supported the dictatorship, but he was not part of the government.

Primo de Rivera won the war with Morocco, and many roads, railways and other public works were built under his rule. However, the population opposed his regime and demanded more freedom. In 1930, Primo de Rivera lost the support of the king and had to resign.

General elections were held in 1931. The political parties that supported a republic won, and Alfonso XIII went into **exile**.



**1** King Alfonso XIII.



**2** General Miguel Primo de Rivera.

### LEARN MORE

#### Dictatorships

A dictatorship is a form of authoritative government in which all power is concentrated in the hands of one person – a dictator – or in a group of people.

In dictatorships, citizens cannot elect their leaders and the government controls nearly every aspect of public and private life. Today, there are fewer dictatorships than in the 20th century, and no European country is ruled by a dictator.

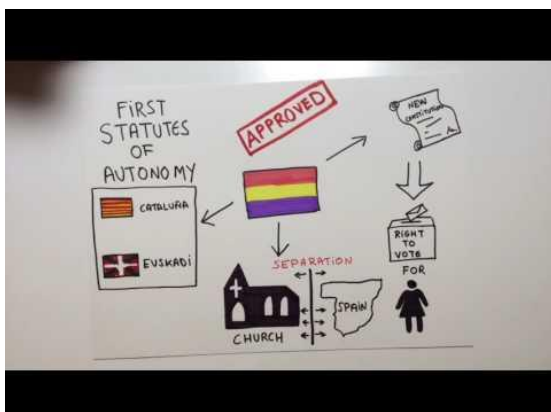


## ACTIVITIES

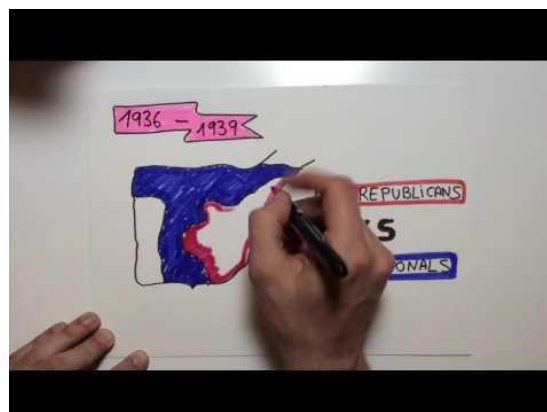
- 1- What forms of government did Spain have between 1902 and 1939?
- 2- What conflicts weakened the reign of Alfonso XIII?
- 3- How did Primo de Rivera come to power?
- 4- Read about Alfonso XIII and write true (T) or false (F). Correct the false ones.
  - a. Alfonso XIII was the first king of the Restoration era. \_\_\_\_
  - b. Alfonso XIII's father was also named Alfonso. \_\_\_\_
  - c. Alfonso XIII was proclaimed king in 1902. \_\_\_\_
  - d. During his reign, there was no social or political conflict. \_\_\_\_

## VIDEOS

### THE SECOND REPUBLIC



### THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR



#### The Second Spanish Republic

In 1931, the Second Spanish Republic was proclaimed and Alcalá Zamora was appointed president of the Republic.

A new **Constitution** was approved, which included the **right to vote for women** <sup>3</sup> and the **separation of church and state**.

During this period, the **first Statutes of Autonomy** for Catalonia and the Basque Country were also approved.

The government of the Republic implemented many reforms, including **land, education and labour** reforms. <sup>4</sup> However, these reforms were not accepted by everyone, and violent conflicts escalated over time.

#### The Spanish Civil War

In 1936, General Francisco Franco led a coup against the government of the Republic. This event started the **Spanish Civil War**, which lasted until 1939. During the war, the Spanish population was divided into two areas: the **Republican area**, which supported the Republic, and the **Nationalist area**, which supported General Franco.

The consequences of the war were devastating. Hundreds of thousands of people died or went into exile, there were huge economic losses, and society was divided into winners and losers. <sup>5</sup>



<sup>5</sup> During the war, many people had to flee their homes.



<sup>3</sup> Women were able to vote for the first time in the general elections of 1933.



<sup>4</sup> During the Second Republic, many schools were built all over the country to promote education.

#### ACTIVITIES

##### 1 SPEAKING. Answer the questions.

- <sup>3</sup> What forms of government did Spain have between 1902 and 1939?
- <sup>7A</sup> What conflicts weakened the reign of Alfonso XIII?
- How did Primo de Rivera come to power?
- What major changes were introduced during the Second Republic?
- What was the trigger of the Spanish Civil War?

##### 2 ICT. Search the Internet for information about the development of the Spanish Civil War in your autonomous community and write a short summary.

## ACTIVITIES

- 5- When did Spain proclaim the Second Republic?
- 6- Who was appointed as president of the Second Republic?
- 7- Tick (✓) the things that were included in the Constitution of 1931.

- Women were given the right to vote. \_\_\_\_
  - There were many reforms related to land, education and labour. \_\_\_\_
  - Autonomous regions were created. \_\_\_\_
  - Statutes of Autonomy in Cataluña and in País Vasco were approved. \_\_\_\_
  - The church and state were separated. \_\_\_\_
- What was the event that started the Spanish Civil War?
  - When did the Spanish Civil War begin? And when did the war finish?
  - How was population divided during the Spanish Civil War?
  - Name some consequences of the war.

## 2<sup>nd</sup> SESSION (Class Book pages 96-97)

### ➤ THE FRANCO ERA

- THE DICTATORSHIP OF FRANCISCO FRANCO
- THE FIRST YEARS OF FRANCO'S DICTATORSHIP
- THE CHANGES IN FRANCO'S DICTATORSHIP
- THE END OF FRANCO'S DICTATORSHIP

### VIDEO



### The Franco Era

#### The dictatorship of Francisco Franco

After the war, General Francisco Franco took power and established a dictatorship that lasted more than thirty years. This period, from 1939 to 1975, is known as **Francism**.

As a result of establishing a dictatorship:

- The Constitution was abolished and new laws that restricted individual liberties were passed.
- All power was concentrated in one person. Franco was head of state and government, and commander-in-chief of the military.
- Political parties and labour unions were banned. There was only one political party and one labour union, both controlled by the government.
- The Statutes of Autonomy were revoked. Spanish was imposed as the official language.
- Censorship was put into place. Books, films, plays and anything against the ideas of the dictatorship were banned.

#### The first years of Franco's dictatorship

The first years of the dictatorship were difficult. People who had supported the Republic faced harsh **repression**. Many were arrested or killed, and others went into exile.

During these years, Spain became **internationally isolated**. As a result of the Spanish dictatorship, many countries broke off diplomatic and commercial relations with Spain.

This isolation and the destruction of infrastructures and industries during the war led to an economic crisis.

As a result, the population was impoverished and often did not have access to food and other basic products.



1 In 1939, General Franco became head of state and government.



2 People had to line up for hours to get basic products.

#### WORK WITH THE PICTURE

- Why are these people standing in line?
- What social class do you think they belong to?
- Why do they need this service?
- Are there organizations that provide this service today? Explain.

#### The changes in Franco's dictatorship

From the 1950s, Spain started to become accepted internationally.

During this period, many agreements were signed with different countries, including the United States. In 1955, Spain was accepted as a member of the **United Nations (UN)**.

From 1960, the economy started to improve: industrial production increased, agriculture was modernized with new machinery and new infrastructure was developed. Tourism became one of the main economic activities.

As a result of these changes, the standard of living in Spain improved.

However, there was still no democracy. The dictatorship still controlled the population, and people who opposed the regime were arrested.

#### The end of Franco's dictatorship

Between 1970 and 1975, opposition to the Franco regime escalated.

Labour unions were still banned, but they started to organize **underground**, which means they met in secret.

In addition, students participated in demonstrations that demanded a democratic form of government.

On 20th November, 1975, General Franco died and the dictatorship ended. It was the beginning of a new era in which democracy was established.



3 The Seat 600 became a symbol of prosperity in Spain in the 1960s.



4 During concerts held at universities, students protested over the lack of civil liberties.

#### ACTIVITIES

- Draw a Venn diagram to compare the dictatorships of Miguel Primo de Rivera and Francisco Franco.
- Write three major changes that happened when Franco took power. Are these things different today? Explain.
- What factors helped to improve the economy in the 1960s?
- What event marked the end of the dictatorship?
- WRITING.** Imagine there is a new dictatorship in Spain. Write a brief description of the changes in your life.

## ACTIVITIES

12- What consequences did the Franco dictatorship have?

<p>a. The Constitution was abolished:</p> <p>b. All power was concentrated in one person:</p> <p>c. Political parties and labour unions were banned.</p> <p>d. The Statutes of Autonomy were revoked:</p> <p>e. Censorship was introduced:</p>	<p>__ Franco was head of state and government.</p> <p>__ Books, plays and films critical of the dictatorship were banned.</p> <p>__ Spanish was imposed as the official language.</p> <p>__ There was one political party and one labour union, controlled by the government.</p> <p>__ New laws restricted individual liberties.</p>
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13- Look at the events of the Francoist dictatorship. Write beginning, middle or end.

- |   |       |
|---|-------|
| a. The standard of living improved.               | _____ |
| b. The urban population grew.                     | _____ |
| c. People migrated to the city.                   | _____ |
| d. The population was very poor.                  | _____ |
| e. Spain was isolated internationally.            | _____ |
| f. A new middle class developed.                  | _____ |
| g. Labour unions started to organize underground. | _____ |