UNIT 4

ASSESSMENT — Spain in the 20th century

1 **Tick the events that took place in Spain between 1902 and 1936.**

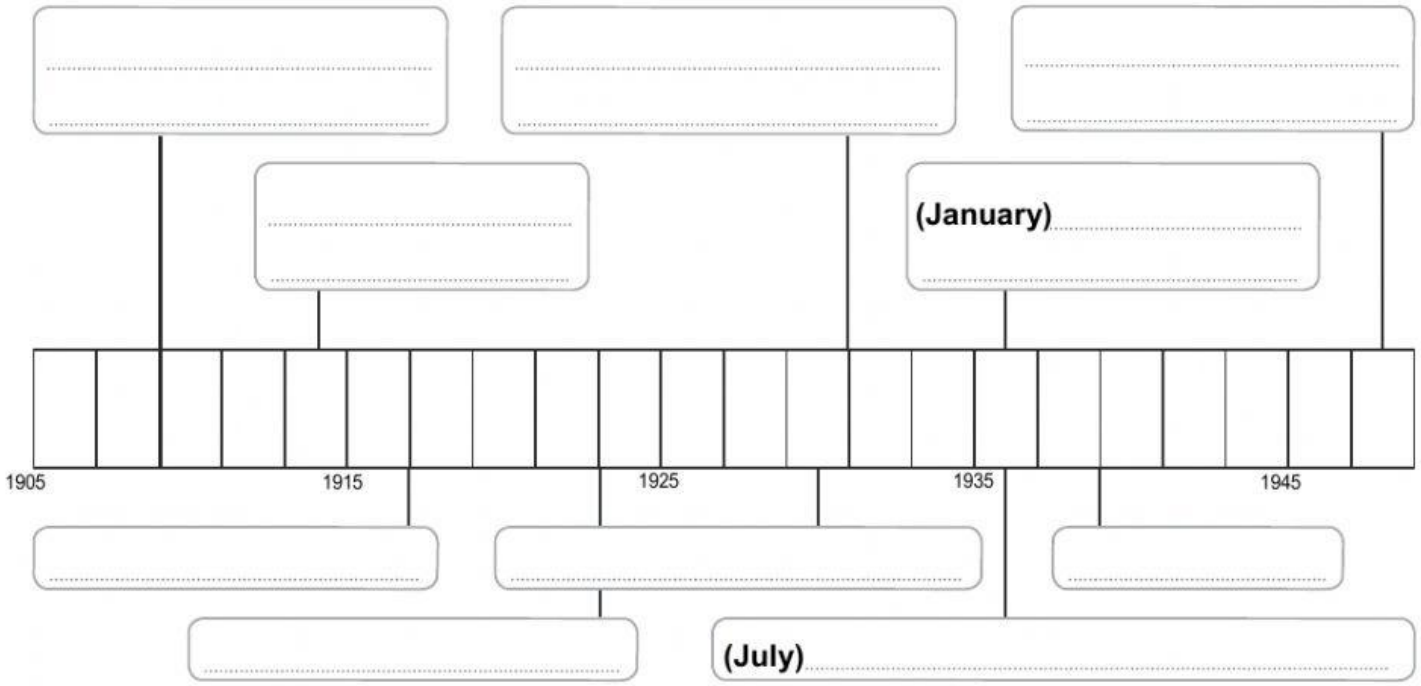
The Second Republic was established.		Primo de Rivera staged a coup.
Primo de Rivera resigned.	Amadeo I was crowned King.	The War of Independence.
The crisis of 1917.	The end of the Civil War.	The military rose up against Isabel II.
The Republicans won the municipal elections of 1931.		The Civil War began.
At the beginning of Alfonso XIII's reign, different governments tried to modernise Spain through reforms.		

2 **Complete the table with the causes and consequences of the Second Republic and the Civil War.**

Causes		Consequences
• Social unrest and political ..... • The Republicans .... of 1931. • King Alfonso XIII	**The Second Republic**	• The new government began major ..... . • It took land from large ..... and distributed it among the ..... . • It recognised the autonomy of .....
• The reforms were slow and created ..... tension. • Soon afterwards, there were ..... and even ..... of political leaders. • The left-wing political party ..... won the 1936 elections.	**Civil War**	• ..... revolted against the government in 1936. • The Nationalists won the war after ..... was captured in ..... . • Franco imposed a ..... . • The 1940s and 1950s were years of ..... difficulties.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3 **To better understand how Spain ended up with a military dictatorship for 40 years, it's important to visualise the events that led up to it, as well as those that happened in other parts of Europe. Complete this timeline with the major events in the years marked, beginning with 1909.**



4 **Complete the text about Spain's post-war period**

freedoms • middle class • dictator • economic • laws • dictatorship
post-war • republicans • executed • liberal • famine • exile

After the Civil War, Franco ruled Spain as a military ..... for 40 years. He eliminated democratic ..... and limited people's ..... . People were very poor during the early ..... years. There was ..... and armed conflicts at that time. Many ..... were put in prison or ..... . Lots of people, especially ..... intellectuals, went into ..... in other countries. By the 1960s, the state launched ..... reforms that helped the people in Spain's ..... . Franco's ..... lasted from 1939 to his death in 1975.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

5 Connect the columns and write the sentences about these Spanish intelectuals. Tick the ones that belonged to the Generation of 1927.

José Ortega y Gasset	was the	painter who painted		*El amor brujo* (1915)
Pablo Picasso		film director who directed		*Guernica* (1937)
Luis Buñuel		architect who designed		Romancero Gitano (1929)
Manuel de Falla		poet who wrote		*La rebelión de las masas* (1929)
Federico García Lorca		philosopher who wrote		*Un perro andaluz* (1929)
Antoni Gaudí		musician who wrote		La Sagrada Familia (1883)

a) .....

b) .....

c) .....

d) .....

e) .....

f) .....

LIVEWORKSHEETS