

**1.- Complete the text with the following words:**

*dictator - democratic - Alfonso - elections - corruption - constitution*

The rule of \_\_\_\_\_ XIII started in 1902. After the 1898 crisis, there were attempts to make the political system more \_\_\_\_\_ and to stop \_\_\_\_\_.

In 1923 General Primo de Rivera became \_\_\_\_\_. He suspended the \_\_\_\_\_, closed down parliament and stopped \_\_\_\_\_ and democratic freedom.

**2.- Choose true or false.**

- In 1930, Primo de Rivera resigned and municipal elections were called for the following year.
- General Franco won the elections.
- On April the 14th 1931, the Second Republic was proclaimed.
- The Republic brought back monarchy.
- A constitution gave people many rights, and a series o social reforms were introduced.

**3.-The Second Republic introduced social reforms. However, there were problems with the Republic. Choose between reforms and problems.**

demonstrations - limit the power of the army - political tensions - social unrest -

autonomy to Catalonia, Basque Country and Galicia -

reduce the influence of the Church - eliminate large estates owned by one landowner

**Social reforms****Problems**

4.- Enter the term that each description refers to:

*Republican / Civil War / Francoist / Francoism / The falange / self-sufficiency*

-Armed conflict taking place in the same country between people from the same place with two different ideologies:  .

-Someone who supported the Republican government and the ideas of the Second Republic: .

-Someone who supported the military revolt against the Republic under the command of General Franco: .

-When a country wants to provide its people with everything they need using its own resources:

-Period between 1939 and 1975, which ended democracy and established a dictatorship under Franco in Spain:

-Single political party during the Franco dictatorship:

5.- Name three characteristics of Francoism.

1.- \_\_\_\_\_

2.- \_\_\_\_\_

3.- \_\_\_\_\_

6.- Complete and match:

Dictatorship

A system in which people \_\_\_\_\_ for their government.

Democracy

A system of \_\_\_\_\_ in which one \_\_\_\_\_ has complete control of a country without being elected by the \_\_\_\_\_.

Rationing

The government controls how much \_\_\_\_\_ or clothes people can \_\_\_\_\_.

7.- Choose one option.

**SPANISH CIVIL WAR:**

-People who opposed the **Republic / Monarchy** supported a military coup in **1923 / 1936**. It divided the country into two opposing sides, resulting in a civil war.

- The military coup was immediately successful in much of **rural / urban** Spain, but not in areas with large concentrations of **industrial / landowner** workers.

- The two armies fought hard. The **Francoists / Republicans** won more and more power and eventually conquered all of Spain in **1943 / 1939**.

- During the war many people were **injured / happy** and half a million died. The country was left extremely **rich / poor**.

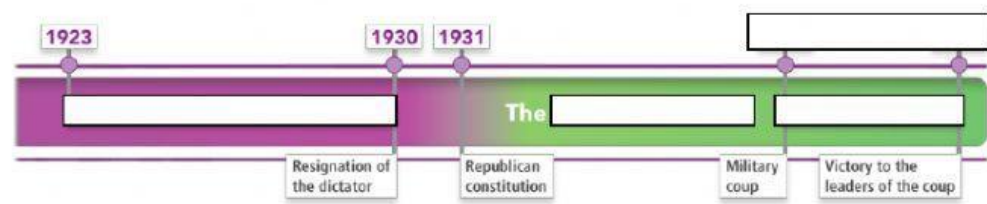
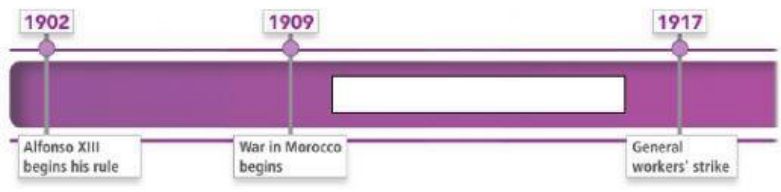
**CONSEQUENCES:**

- There were acts of **retaliation / friendship** on both sides, including assassinations.

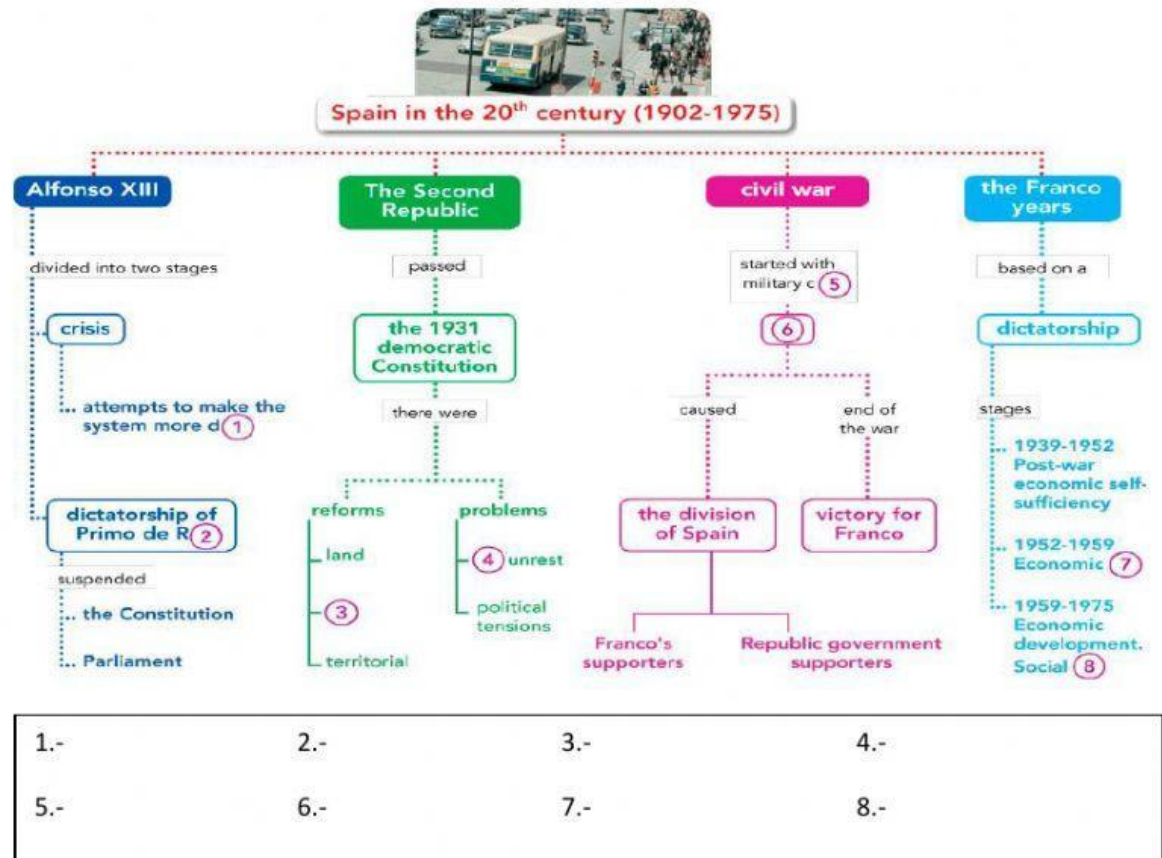
- Food and resources were **exiled / limited**.

- Constant **reprisals / bombing** of the cities killed many civilians.

8.- Complete the following timelines:



9.- Concept map.



1.-	2.-	3.-	4.-
5.-	6.-	7.-	8.-

10.- Choose the correct answer:

- In the 1960s, the Spanish economy...
  - grew.
  - went into decline.
  - became a world economy.
- Due to the mechanisation of agriculture, there was a...
  - problem.
  - more work for people.
  - rural exodus.
- The growth of the Spanish economy caused...
  - an increase in the income of people and an improvement in living standards.
  - urban exodus.
  - the growth of agriculture.

- A new middle class of specialised labourers, self-employed professionals and .....
  - civil servants emerged.
  - political parties emerged.
  - feminists emerged.
- The increased consumption caused...
  - department stores to appear.
  - people to waste money on handy gadgets.
  - homes were filled with electrical appliances
- Many families spent their money...
  - on buying a car or going on holiday.
  - Catholic education.
  - paying off debts.
- In the early 20th century, most of the population...
  - was illiterate.
  - was part of the upper class.
  - lived in cities.
- In the 1960s, education was established as being...
  - exclusive.
  - mixed.
  - obligatory and free.