Unit 5. Spain in the first third of the XX century (1902-1939)

1. Restoration into crisis

1. Dynastic Parties. Is it *True* or *False*?

- The Conservative Party was led by Antonio Canalejas.
- The Governments of Alfonso XIII tried to implement measures to regenerate the county, after the disaster of 1989, but they were unable to solve the crises.
- José Canalejas was the leader of the Liberal Party and was assassinated in 1912.
- *Caciquismo* and electoral fraud were common during the reign of Alfonso XIII.
- Antonio Maura was the leader of the Conservative party.
- The Liberal Party allowed for the creation of the Commonwealth in Catalunya, introduced the first laws protecting workers and reduced the influence of the Church in public life and education.
- The Liberal Party put an end to *caciquismo* and manipulation of electoral data.
- The conservative Party made a fiscal reform and regulated worker's right to strike.

2. Opposition to the Restoration. Match the political party or ideology to the description.

Socialism	was a Socialism wing left that became an independent party in 1921.
Republican Union	was founded by Alejandro Lerroux and it was an anticatalanist, republican and anticlerical party .
Nationalism	gained power in the Basque Country, Asturias and Madrid.
Basque nationalist party	defended a government without a monarchy and tried to united Spanish Republican forces.
Regionalist League	defended the national interests of the Basque country.
Communist Party of Spain (PCE)	was a Catalanist and conservative party led by Francesc Cambó.
Radical Party	was consolidated in Catalunya and the Basque Country.

LIVEWORKSHEETS

3. The Tragic Week. Choose the correct options.
Read the article in Wikipedia: https://ca.wikipedia.org/wiki/Setmana_Tr%C3%A0gica

- In 1909, Reservist were recruited in Catalunya for the war in Cuba between 10 and 18 July 1909.
- In 1909, Reservists were recruited in Catalunya for the war in Morocco between 10 and 18 July 1909.
- People rejected the recruitment, and a spontaneous anti-military and anti-clerical revolt took place between July 26 and August 2.
- The army joined the anti-military and anti-clerical revolt.
- The Reservist law meant that you could avoid being a reservist if you paid 6000 reales, which lower classes could not afford.
- Barraco del Lobo disaster news (27 July) reached Barcelona.
- Many reservists from Barcelona died in Barranco del Lobo disaster.
- Many religious buildings were burnt during the Tragic Week.
- The government suppressed the uprising by arresting many people, innocents included.
- Some arrested people were arrested or even executed.
- Francesc Ferrer i Guàrdia was executed.
- José Canalejas resigned the government after the events.
- Antonio Maura resigned the government after the events, and the Liberal Party formed a new government.

4. Crisis in 1917. Choose the correct options.

1. Political forces in 1917 were unhappy because…

- Eduardo Dato, leader of Liberal party, ruled by legislative decree.
- Eduardo Dato, leader of the Conservative party, ruled according to the Cortes decisions.
- Eduardo Dato, leader of the Conservative party, ruled by legislative decree.

2. Army sectors protested because…

- soldiers that had participated in the campaigns in Morocco were easily promoted.
- soldiers that had participated in the campaigns in Morocco could not promote.

3. The working classes worsened living conditions because …

- The WW1 had increased prices, wages and profits.
- The WW1 had increased wages and profits, but not prices.
- The WW1 had increased prices and profits, but not wages.

4. The CNT and the UGT ….

- were the main political parties that called for a revolutionary general strike.
- were the main trade unions that called for a revolutionary general strike.

LIVEWORKSHEETS