

## 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 country, after the disaster of 1909, 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.

**3. The Tragic Week.** Choose the correct options.

Read the article in Wikipedia: [https://ca.wikipedia.org/wiki/Setmana\\_Tr%C3%A0gica](https://ca.wikipedia.org/wiki/Setmana_Tr%C3%A0gica)

- In 1909, Reservists were recruited in Catalonia for the war in Cuba between 10 and 18 July 1909.
- In 1909, Reservists were recruited in Catalonia 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.