

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 of 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**.

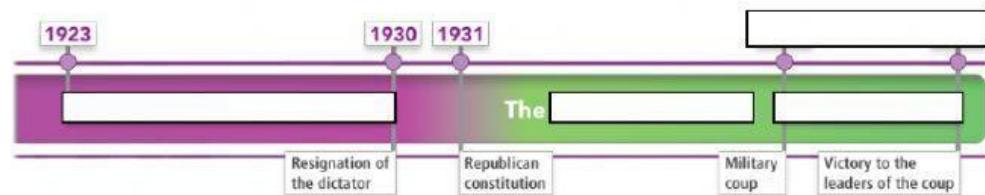
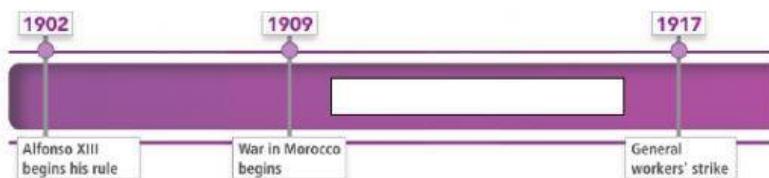
CONSEQUENCES:

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

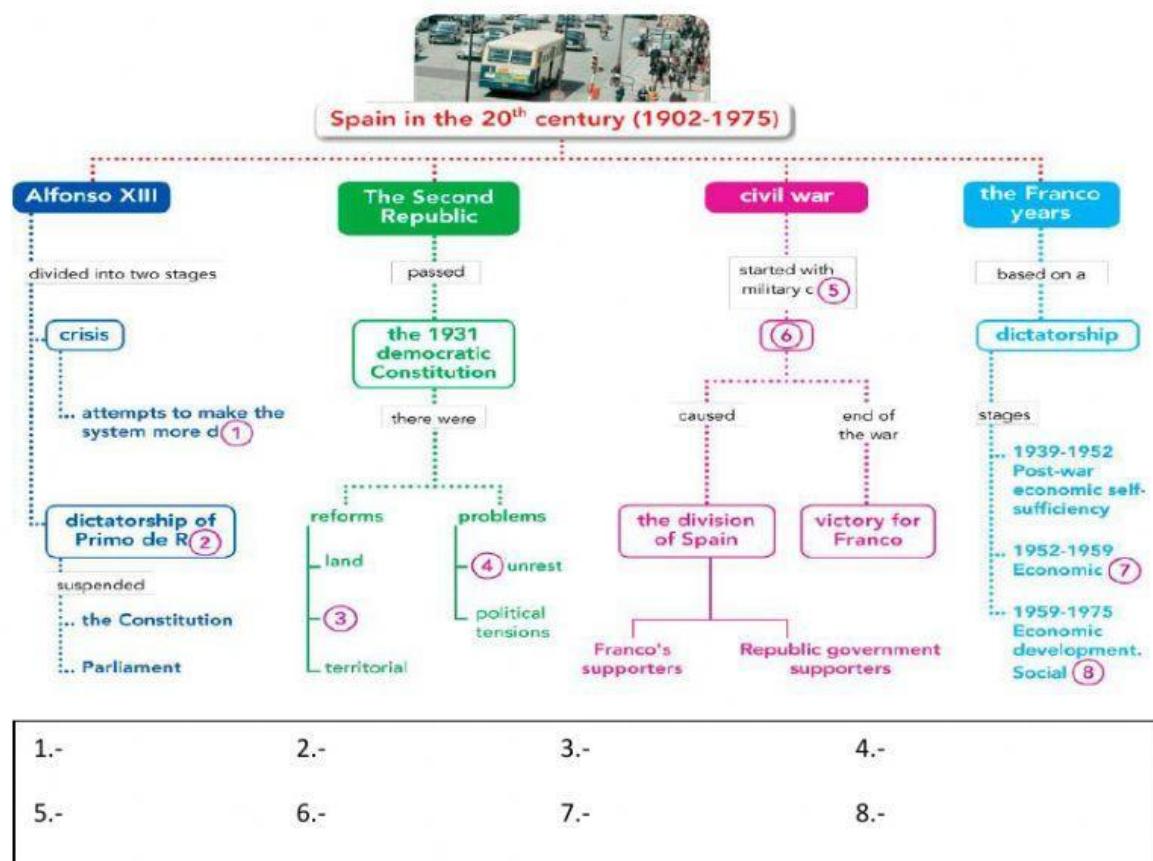
- Food and resources were **exiled / limited**.

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

8.- Complete the following timelines:



9.- Concept map.



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.