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

3. The Second Spanish Republic

Choose the correct options.

1. The Second Republic was proclaimed in … (only one)

- 14 April 1930 14 April 1931. 14 April 1932

2. In the previous elections, the republican parties won in… (choose more than 1 option)

- rural areas Large cities urban areas Southern part of Spain

3. Which were some reforms of the Republican Provisional Government? (choose more than 1 option)

- Amnesty for political prisoners during the dictatorship
- Banned Churches and Catholic education
- legalise parties and trade unions
- Allow a provisional government in Catalunya
- Improved working conditions, such as a minimum salary or 8-hours-working day.

4. Setting fire on convents or organising strikes were seen as a … (only one option)

- Solution to many problems to the provisional Government
- problem to the Provisional Government.

5. It is true that… (only one option)

- Niceto Alcalá Zamora was the president of the Government while Alfonso XIII was the king.
- Niceto Alcalá Zamora was the president of the Republic, while Manuel Azaña was the president of the Government.
- Niceto Alcalá Zamora was the president of the Government, while Manuel Azaña was the president of the Republic.

6. Indicate the correct features of the Republican constitution of 1931. (choose more than 1 option)

- Parliamentary monarchy
- Universal male suffrage
- Universal suffrage
- Confessional State
- Centralisation of the State
- non-confessional state
- Decentralisation of the State with autonomous regional governments.
- Republican state
- Recognition of several individual rights
- Separation of powers
- Civil marriage was permitted, but not divorce

LIVEWORKSHEETS

7. What reforms did the Reformist biennium undertake? (choose more than 1 option)

- The army was reformed, as many military officers were against the Republican government.
- The army was reformed, as there were many too old military officers that could not work properly.
- The Reformist Government tried to remove the church's power in the educational sphere.
- Educational religious orders were allowed, although they received less public money.
- Historical nationalities were not recognised.
- Some regions were allowed to develop statues of autonomy, such as in Catalunya.
- The Reformist government committed to improving education by building primary schools.
- Many women became teachers during the Reformist Biennium.
- Census suffrage was established in the case of women.
- Non-cultivated *latifundia* were expropriated, but could not easily be distributed among poorer peasants.

8. The Reformist Biennium had the opposition of those who had lost privileges. Indicate the groups affected. (choose more than 1 option)

- Catholic Church
- Landowners
- Workers
- Peasants
- Military officers
- Middle and Upper classes
- Women
- Anarchists
- day Labourers

9. Which social groups considered that the reforms were not enough to establish a different type of government ? (choose more than 1 option)

- Catholic Church
- Landowners
- Workers
- Peasants
- Military officers
- Middle and Upper classes
- Women
- Anarchists
- day Labourers

LIVEWORKSHEETS