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## **Twentieth-Century Spanish History.**

**Course Code:** HIST 3370

**Prerequisites:** 5 semester of college level - Spanish

**Language of Instruction:** Spanish

**Contact Hours:** 42

**Credits:** 3

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## **A. COURSE OBJECTIVE**

The main focus of the 20th Century Spanish History course is knowledge and in-depth analysis of the political, social and economic evolution of Spain during this century.

For this reason, it is necessary to study the different historical milestones, emphasizing the great variety of moments that established the existence of different political systems during the 20th Century.

The intention is that the class has a level of information to be able to go into further detail about situations which have determined the current reality of the country. As much as possible we will aim to reflect upon modern-day Spain. We will also use audiovisual material from the school.

## **B. COURSE PLAN**

### **1.- INTRODUCTION.**

- The Spanish-American War.
- The Political system of the Restauración.
- The crisis of 98.

### **2- THE MONARCHY OF ALFONSO XIII (1902-1931).**

#### **A.- CONSTITUCIONAL MONARCHY (1902-1923)**

##### **A1. The "regeneracionista" monarchy (1902-1914)**

- Concept of "regeneracionismo". The revolution from "above".
- Antonio Maura:
- Internal Politics: Law of social reform.
- External Politics: The problem of Morocco.
- The conference of Algeciras. La Semana Trágica in Barcelona.
- José Canalejas: **Ley de Congregaciones religiosas. Ley de Abolición de las Quintas.**

##### **A2. Spain and the First World War (1914-1917)**

- Spain's neutrality and the economical consequences. The war as a "business".
- Social inequalities. The crisis of "subsistencias".

##### **A3. La crisis de 1917.**

- The general strike of 1917.



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- The military crisis. **Las Juntas Militares de Defensa**. Africanistas y oficialistas.
- The political crisis. The Constitutional reform petitions.

#### **A4. The final Constitutional Crisis (1918-1923).**

- The Economic recession.
- Social unrest: strikes, terrorism and violence.
- The problem of Morocco. **El Desastre de Annual** and **el informe Picasso**.

### **B.- THE DICTATORSHIP OF GENERAL PRIMO DE RIVERA (1923-1930)**

#### **B1. The provisional dictatorship (1923-1925)**

- Economic Solutions. The creation of **Plan de Infraestructuras (Infrastructure plan)**
- Social Solutions. Repression and limitation of freedom.
- The Solution to the problem of Morocco. The **Briand-Primo de Rivera Pact**.

#### **B2. The attempts to institutionalize the Dictatorship (1926-1930).**

- The único party project. **La Unión Patriótica**.
- The creation of the **National Consultative Assembly** and the Consitution Project.
- The increase in the opposition of the Dictatorshop and its republican nature.
- The start of the economic crisis. National and International factors.
- The resignation of the dictator.

### **C.- THE ATTEMPTS TO RETURN TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL SYSTEM (1930-1931).**

#### **C1. The attempt to save the Monarchy.**

- The government projects of General Berenguer and the Admiral Aznar.

#### **C2. The Republican progress.**

- The unity of the republican groups. **El pacto de San Sebastián**.
- Los intentos violentos. **The uprising of Jaca (La sublevación de Jaca.)**

#### **C3. Local elections of April 12th and the end of the Monarchy.**

## **3- THE SECOND REPUBLIC (1931-1936)**

### **A- PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT (APRIL-JUNE 1931)**

#### **A1. First Reforms:**

- Military Reform Law “Ley de **Reforma militar**” (Manuel Azaña)



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- Education Law "Ley de **Educación**" (Marcelino Domingo)
- Social Reform Law "Ley de **Reformas Sociales**" (Francisco Largo Caballero)

## **A2. First problems:**

- Conflict with the **nationalists of Cataluña**
- Conflict with **The Catholic Church**.

## **A3. Parliament Elections of 1931:**

- Results. The victory of the conjunction republican-socialist.

## **B- THE BIENNIUM REPUBLICAN-SOCIALIST (JUNE 1931-1933)**

### **B1. The Constitution of 1931:**

- **Dogmatic part:** The religious issue and the problem with the vote.
- **Organic Part:** The power system. The model of land organization "El modelo de

organización territorial." The Autonomy State.

### **B2. The main laws:**

- Law of **Bases de Reforma Agraria**. Struggling and problematic.
- Law of **Estatuto de Autonomía de Cataluña**.

### **B3. The conflicts of the Republican-Socialista government:**

- The conservation opposition. The attempt to "golpe de estado" of General Sanjurjo.
- The peasant opposition. The conflict of Casas Viejas. The breakup of the republican-socialist conjunction.

### **B4. The elections of 1933:**

- Women's vote.
- The new Conservation options: **CEDA and Falange Española**.
- Electoral results.

## **C- THE BIENNIUM RADICAL-CEDISTA (1934-1935)**

### **C1. The formation of a new government:**

- The agreements "Los pactos" in order to govern.
- The formation of a one-party government.



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**C2. The political activity of the radical government:**

- The paralyzation of the previous government's reforms.
- **Amnesty Law**
- The pressures of the CEDA. The formation of the radical-cedista coalition government.

**C3. Government problems:**

- The reaction of the opposition. The National Strike "**huelga general**" and the **revolution of Asturias**.
- The cases of corruption. The breakup of the radical-cedista coalition.
- 

**C4. The elections of 1936:**

- The union of the republican-socialist opposition. The formation of **Frente Popular**.
- The role of the **CNT** and the electoral results.
- The results.

**D- THE PERIOD OF THE FRENTE POPULAR (UNTIL JULY 1936)**

**D1. The action of the new government:**

- The withdrawal of the socialists in participating in government.
- The rapid return to the Reformist policy of the first biennium.
- The social conflict and the public order problem.

**D2. The activity of the Conservation opposition:**

- Parliamentary activity: **Gil Robles y Calvo Sotelo**.
- Conflict on the streets: the role of the **Falange**.
- The solutions outside of the system: the organization of the military conspiracy.

**D3. The final crisis:**

- The conspiracy. General **Mola** and the role of General **Franco**.
- Government suspicions. The moving of the militaries most in danger.
- The assassination of **Calvo-Sotelo**.
- The golpe de Estado of the 17 of July.

**4- THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR (1936-1939)**

**A1. MILITARY EVOLUTION:**

- The division of Spain: **nationalists and republicans**.



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- Professional army "Ejército profesional". The improvisation of the ejército republicano: **las milicias obreras**.
- The main events of the war.

#### **A2. THE POLITICAL EVOLUTION OF "EL BANDO NACIONALISTA":**

- Institutional improvisation.
- The election of a leader: **General Franco**
- The collaboration of the **Catholic Church**.

#### **A3. THE POLITICAL EVOLUTION OF "EL BANDO REPUBLICANO"**

- The dispersion of power.
- The rise of the working party.
- The Bando Republicano internal crisis.

#### **A4. INTERNATIONAL INTERVENTION IN THE WAR**

- The international situation.
- The role of the Sociedad de Naciones: The Committee of **no Intervention**.
- Help for el bando nacionalista: **Germany and Italy**.
- Help for el bando republicano: **The Soviet Union. Las Brigadas Internacionales**.

#### **A5. FINAL EVALUATION**

- Demographic evaluation.
- Economic evaluation.
- Social evaluation.
- Political evaluation.

### **5- THE DICTATORSHIP OF GENERAL FRANCO (1939-1975)**

#### **A. SPAIN AND THE SECOND WORLD (1939-1945)**

##### **A1. International politics:**

- From neutrality to no belligerency: la **Conferencia de Hendaya**.
- Participation in the conflict: **la División Azul**.
- The return to neutrality.

##### **A2. Internal Politics:**

- The economic crisis: the provision problems.



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- The first institutions of the dictatorship: **The creation of las Cortes. El Fuero de los Españoles.**
- Political repression.

### **B- THE PERIOD OF INTERNATIONAL ISOLATION AND SELF SUFFICIENCY (1946-1950)**

#### **B1. International Politics:**

- The consequences of the war.
- International isolation: the conferences of **San Francisco** and of **Postdam**.
- The **UN** sanctions and the withdrawal of ambassadors.

#### **B2. Internal politics:**

- Inheritance problems: La **Ley de Sucesión a la Jefatura del Estado**.
- Economic problems. The concept of **self sufficiency**.
- Substitutes and ration cards.

### **C- THE RUPTURE OF INTERNATIONAL ISOLATION (1950-1957)**

#### **C1. The International situation:**

- The Cold War and the end of isolation.
- The 1953 Agreements with the USA.
- The entry of Spain in the United Nations.
- The Independence of Morocco.

#### **C2. Internal situation:**

- The beginnings of the economic and demographic recovery.
- The appearance of the first "núcleos de oposición" to the dictatorship: **Comisiones Obreras**.
- The birth of **ETA**.

### **D- THE PERIOD OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT (1957-1973).**

#### **D1. Economic evolution:**

- The incorporation in the international markets: **El Plan de Estabilización**.
- Economic development and international investments.
- The first economic sectors.

#### **D2. Social Evolution:**

- Demographic growth. The **Baby boom**.
- Population movement. National and International migration.



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- The appearance of the Urban Middle Class.

### **D3. Political evolution:**

- The feeble attempts to regain democracy: **La ley de Prensa** and the **Ley de Libertad Religiosa**.
- Succession issue: The election of **Juan Carlos de Borbón** as successor.
- The growth of the opposition of the Dictatorship: Nationalism, working opposition and intellectual opposition.

### **E- THE FINAL FRANCOISM (1973-1975).**

#### **E1. The economic crisis of 1973.**

#### **E2. The political crisis:**

- Franco's health problems.
- ETA and the **Carrero Blanco attack**.
- Future possibilities: **reformismo y rupturismo**.
- The death of Franco. **Juan Carlos I, King of Spain**.

### **6- THE REIGN OF JUAN CARLOS I (1975-....)**

#### **A- THE POLITICAL TRANSITION (1975-1982).**

- a) The announcement of Juan Carlos as King. Democratic Intentions.
- b) The first governments of the monarchy. The election of **Adolfo Suárez**.
- c) The **Political Reform Law**. Struggles and obstacles. Its development. Legalization of political parties.
- d) The elections of June 1977. Formation of new parliament.
- e) The **Constitution of 1978**. Content. The approval referendum "El referéndum de aprobación."
- f) The breakup of Parliament. The 1979 elections.
- g) The UCD crisis. Problems of unemployment and terrorism.
- h) The end of Suárez governing. The **attempt of "golpe de estado" of 23 F**.
- i) The Calvo-Sotelo Government. The entry into **OTAN**.
- j) The elections of October 1982. **La victoria del PSOE**.





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## **AUDIOVISUAL MATERIAL:**

During the semester, a series of documentaries called **Memoria de España** RTVE (Madrid 2004) corresponding to the 20th century will be watched.

## **C. EXAMS AND ASSIGNMENTS**

There will be 3 exams during the semester which will include the professors' lectures and explanations and the information supplied by the textbook. The 3 exams will have a similar structure each one consisting of 2 parts:

- a) Development and explanation of a topic given by the professor.**
- b) Answer 2 questions of a possible 3 specific questions.**

## **Final Work:**

- Each student will write a paper which will be a report about a subject given by the professor.
- The paper has a maximum length of 7 typed pages (excluding the bibliography) in Font Arial 11.
- The student will also have to give a 20 minute presentation explaining the most important parts of the study.

The hand in date and presentation date will be confirmed during the term between the second and final exam.

## **D. GRADING**

The final grade is made up of:

- **Exams 1 and 2:** 30% each.
- **Final Exam:** 25%
- **Work:** 15%



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97-100	A+	77-79	C+
93-96	A	73-76	C
90-92	A-	70-72	C-

87-89	B+	67-69	D+
83-86	B	63-66	D
80-82	B-	60-62	D-

Below 60 F

#### **E. BIBLIOGRAPHY**

- Casanova, Julián y Gil Andrés, Carlos. **Historia de España en el siglo XX**. Ed. Ariel. Barcelona 2010.

The Professor's lectures are fundamental in order to follow the subject correctly. These lectures will be complimented with articles and texts provided by the professor.

#### **ADDITIONAL READING**

This course is not exhaustive. As simple references we will cite the following:

- Tusell, Javier. **Historia de España del siglo XX (4 volúmenes)**. Ed. Taurus. Madrid 2007.
- Fontana, Josep y Villares, Ramón. **Restauración y dictadura**. Ed. Crítica. Barcelona 2009.
- Casanova, Julián. **República y guerra civil**, Ed. Crítica. Barcelona 2007.
- De Riquer, Borja. **La dictadura de Franco**. Ed. Crítica. Barcelona 2010.
- García de Cortázar, Fernando. **Atlas de historia de España**. Ed. Planeta. Barcelona 2005.