



BESTMUN'19

JCC:Spanish Civil War

STUDY GUIDE

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LETTERS FROM SECRETARIAT

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Letter from the Secretary-General

Esteemed Participants,

My name is Asmin Nupel AKINCI and I am more than honored to serve as the Secretary-General for the inaugural session of Beştepe Schools Model United Nations 2019. I would like to welcome you to our family on behalf of our Director-General İl Deniz Ezgi Bayca and every member of the Academic and Organization teams.

Throughout the making of BESTMUN, our aim was to provide all participants with an exceptional, high-class experience and give them a different perspective on the current issues of the world around them. We envision our participants to become future diplomats in virtue of the knowledge and negotiation skills BESTMUN will contribute to them. I can assure you that both our organization and academic teams are working tirelessly in order for you to have an excellent conference

I would like to thank Mete Rıza Nemliođlu for his utmost efforts to make this committee become a reality. He is very dedicated to his work and also very kind. Although he will not be able to attend to the conference, he has done so much for us that I am grateful for. Additionally, I congratulate his Academic Assistant Berke Giray for his labour.

I advise all the participants to be well-prepared for the conference and study their guides very well. Do not forget that our academic and organization teams are always ready to assist you before, during and after the conference. Should you have any questions, please do not refrain from asking. I cannot wait to meet all of you at the conference. We will most certainly make sure that you experience the best. I wish you all luck and success.

Asmin Nupel AKINCI

Secretary-General of BESTMUN'19

Letter from the Under-Secretary-General

Greetings to the ones who shall make history,

My name is Mete and I'm a student of law in the University of Istanbul at the age of nineteen and I shall be serving you as the Under Secretary General responsible for the Joint Crisis Cabinet on the historical incident of Spanish Civil War, with honour. Though, unfortunately I will not be able to attend the conference due to my finals but an e-mail of mine shall I include at the end of this letter below my name for you to contact me freely during, before or after the conference.

The Spanish Civil War is a historical incident which took place between the years 1936 and 1939. As you may –and should- know the main camps were called “Republicans” – which included the government forces along with various parties of the political left- and “Nationalists” –which included military and religious forces along with the active help of fascist regimes of the World. The conflict carries high importance not only because it was a Civil War but also because it took place at one of the main pillars of the European continent and further signified the coming of a greater war which shook the World. But this is not the only importance of this issue.

Spanish Civil War had so much historical importance that upon fully evaluating the incident one may realise that it carries so many lessons to be learned-which are probably too long to be subject of this guide- however, we can wholeheartedly say that both the right and the left had so much to learn from this event. I must definitely urge you to not stick with this guide only and further do research in order to fully grasp the importance.

Lastly I would like to thank my dearest friend, mentor and Academic Advisor Mr. Berke Giray for his guide is mostly made by his labour and his labour only; my most honourable Secretary General Asmin Akıncı for her patience regarding many and many problems we have lived through.

Bear this in mind for the history is not made by for people but it may be affected by of for the people and you delegate, upon applying this committee have received the chance to be one of those people,

Sincerely with honour and dignity for those who stand fiercely

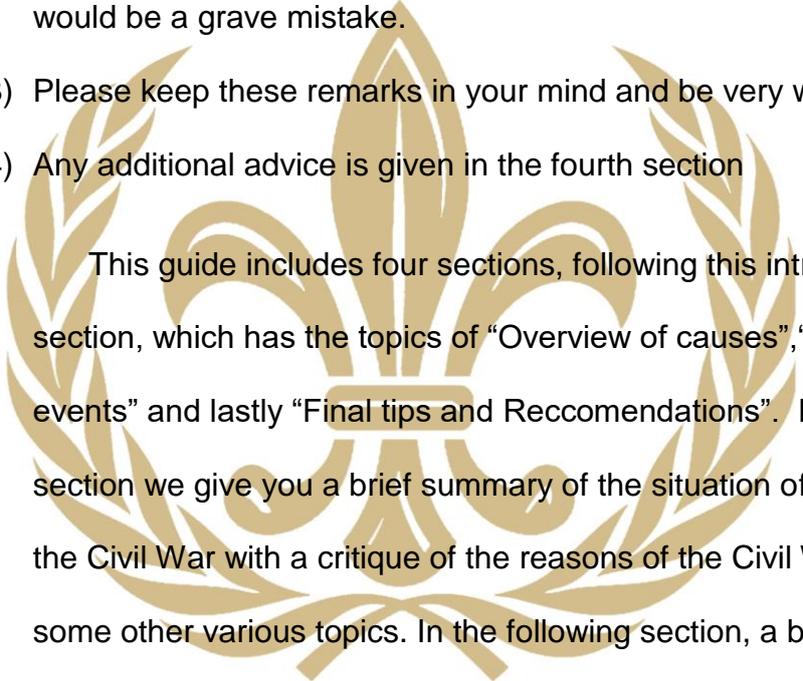
Mete Rıza Nemlioğlu

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1. Introduction

By stressing on the shortness of this guide I would like to start by making some simple remarks.

- 1) this is a study guide; it is not prepared to give you “any information” but prepared to guide you with a main pathway directed to all the information you need,
- 2) only reading this guide is apart from being extremely insufficient also would be a grave mistake.
- 3) Please keep these remarks in your mind and be very well prepared.
- 4) Any additional advice is given in the fourth section



This guide includes four sections, following this introductory section, which has the topics of “Overview of causes”, “A brief line of events” and lastly “Final tips and Recommendations”. In the first section we give you a brief summary of the situation of Spain before the Civil War with a critique of the reasons of the Civil War and some other various topics. In the following section, a brief timeline of actual events is included for you to be more organised in your further researches. Last but not least, the final section includes a series of advices for your preparation with a brief list of books and documentaries.

2. Overview of Causes:

In the 19th century, Spain had struggled between periods of conservatism and liberalism., There were several issues that caused tension and division in Spain in

the century before the 1930s, fractures that were to become more acute in the decade before the civil war broke out.

Military: The army had a powerful political position in Spain due to its role in Spain's imperial past. It believed that it was the protector of the nation, and that this meant it had the right and duty to intervene in politics if a crisis occurred. It had intervened in this way several times, in 1820, 1871 and 1923. It did not, however, act to save the King in 1931, and this led to his exile. The army intervened again during the Second Republic and lastly in 1936. It was this last intervention that was to lead to civil war. The army was unpopular with the people. It had a reputation for brutality, it was expensive and required heavy taxes to maintain. The army had also proved ineffective when it lost the Spanish Empire during the 19th century, and lost the war with America in 1898. It had also struggled to keep control of Morocco between 1906 and 1926.

Religious: The Catholic Church was rich and powerful in Spain, and there had been disputes between church and state throughout the 19th century. The state had guaranteed the role of the church in education and in elements of the economy, and the church had used its wealth to gain considerable political and social influence. It used its power to support social, political and economic conservatism and was opposed to modernizing and liberal forces. The aristocracy was closely tied to the church; they made up the vast majority of senior clergy, and provided much of the funding for the church. This meant the church was inclined to defend the rights and status of the upper classes, which led to resentment amongst the poor. In many

urban areas there were protests against the church, although it was more popular in the rural areas.

Economic: The plight of the agricultural workers was a key factor in the discontent that led to the civil war. Spain was mainly an agricultural economy, and agriculture was the main source of employment. Unfortunately, there were fundamental problems that made it inefficient. It did not provide sufficient food and work was only seasonal. There was the need for workers to migrate in search of work – most lived in abject poverty and the gap between rich and poor was vast. In the centre and south of Spain, land was owned in huge estates by the ‘Grandees’ who dominated the political system. In the north, peasants owned small plots of land, but often these were too small to make an adequate living. Rioting and disorder often broke out in the countryside. The Civil Guard were deployed to ruthlessly repress any disorder.

With no support from the church, some looked to groups such as the anarchists, who argued for the redistribution of land. Yet many of the Catholic small landholders were very conservative and resistant to socialist or anarchist ideas. The conservatism was exploited by the Catholic Agrarian Federation, which provided support for farmers in return for their rejection of socialist ideas; these same farmers were later to support Franco and to fight on his side during the war. Industrially there was also the need for modernization and reform. Apart from in the north, there had been little Spanish industrialization in the 19th century. Expansion was limited by endemic poverty. Workers in the towns, meanwhile, faced low wages, long hours, unregulated working conditions, poor housing and little in the way of welfare provision.

This situation led to the growth of trade unionism. But the trade unions competed with each other (for example the CNT and UGT). The unions failed to achieve anything substantial, as the employers could always find alternative labour sources from the countryside. The workers' political parties had no real political power. With no legal means of improving their situation, violent uprising appealed to many as the means to effect change. Spain's neutrality during World War I facilitated a short period of economic boom. With the increase of exports, however, there were also inflation and shortages, working-class living standards went down and working-class militancy increased. By the early 1920s, there were major economic problems, and this led to violent conflict between employers and employees particularly in industrial cities in Catalonia.

Nationalistic & Patriotic: A significant cause of tension was the ongoing struggle between the centralist state and Catalonia and the Basque provinces, which wanted decentralization and independence. The Catalans and the Basques had their own separate languages and cultures, and by the early 20th century they had their own industrialized economies and churches. Primo de Rivera took back the self-governing rights of Catalonia, and these separatist forces supported the Republican movement.

Idealistic: There were a number of groups opposed to the political status quo in Spain, and each would play a part in the political divisions that led to violent conflict in 1936. The liberal movement in Spain had achieved little in opposing conservative forces in the 19th century, although they remained a political force and

supported the revolution that ousted the King in 1931. The Partido Socialista Obrero Español (PSOE; Spanish Socialist Party) had grown in urban areas in the late 19th century, but had minimal impact, whereas the UGT was more visible in organizing strikes and protests in the urban regions. In addition, following the Bolshevik revolution, a small Communist Party had emerged. The socialists, as with the liberals, played a significant role in the revolution of 1931, but the parties became divided over what reforms should take place. The more moderate socialists were led by Indalecio Prieto, and the radicals were led by Largo Caballero. The anarchists were also a major political group in Spain; as previously suggested, this was mainly due to their demand for the redistribution of land, which was popular with the peasants. The anarchists argued for revolutionary methods and boycotted all democratic processes. Their trade union was the CNT, which like the UGT was active in organizing strikes and protests. In addition, there was a more extreme anarchist faction called the Federación Anarquista Ibérica (FAI; Spanish Anarchist Federation), which perpetrated bombings and assassinations.

Unstable Government: General Alfonso de Rivera achieved his ability to rule over Spain owing to a coup against King Alfonso XIII. De Rivera tried to establish an authoritarian right-wing regime to redress Spain's problems, similar to the Italian fascist model. He started various infrastructure programmes for railways, roads and electrification, as well as irrigation schemes. Industrial production developed at three times the rate of output before 1923 and he ended the war in Morocco in 1925. Nevertheless, he ran up massive debts that put Spain into a dreadful situation when the Wall Street Crash came. He managed to alienate most of the powerful elements of society, including the landowners and the army. Thus De Rivera resigned in 1930,

having not resolved Spain's economic problems, or brought about long-term political stability. It seemed that dictatorship as a solution to Spain's problems had failed.

After municipal elections in April showed support for the San Sebastián Pact coalition of parties (republicans, liberals, socialists and Catalans), the King went into voluntary exile. This time neither the church nor the army intervened to save the King – there seemed nothing they could put in his place. A 'velvet revolution' had occurred and the Second Republic was established.

Political Rivalry in the War: Between 1931 and 1936, Spain became politically polarized between the left wing, right wing, and the "Popular Front" who were effectively a continuation of the anti-fascist movement with some differing ideals, which the Spanish people would adopt more comfortably.

The Left: In the elections that followed Alfonso's departure, the centre-left won with the objective of modernizing Spain. The government declared a new constitution, stating that Spain was a 'democratic republic of workers of all classes'. Manuel Azaña became the President and leading figure in the new regime. However, the key issues causing tension in Spain before the 'velvet revolution' of 1931 continued to dominate the political, economic and social atmosphere under the new left-wing government. Azaña addressed the issue of the church's power. His speeches were anticlerical, and an attempt was made to separate the church and state, and to limit church powers. The church was no longer in control of education, and the state payment of the clergy was to be stopped gradually over a two-year period.

The power of the army was also attacked; the government attempted to reduce numbers by offering early retirement on full pay, an offer taken up by 50 per cent of officers. The military academy of Saragossa was closed (Franco had been its director). Yet this policy backfired to a certain extent, as not only was it expensive for the government, but it meant that the army was radicalized; those who remained in the army were the conservative and nationalist core, including the Africanistas.

The desperate economic problems that existed in Spain had been exacerbated by the Depression: agricultural prices were tumbling, wine and olive exports fell and land had gone out of cultivation. Peasant unemployment was rising. The effects were also being felt industrially; iron production fell by one-third and steel by almost one-half. Largo Caballero was Minister of Labour, and he initiated an extensive land redistribution programme, with compensation for landowners. In 1932, a law enabled the state to take over estates and to redistribute land to the peasants. Yet the government did not have the money for this change, and fewer than 7,000 families had benefited from the programme by 1933. The right saw this as a major threat to its interests, and an attempt to copy the Soviet system.

Civil unrest and violence continued under the Left Republic, and it dealt with its perpetrators brutally. The government introduced the Assault Guard in an attempt to produce a more left-wing military force. There were risings by both the right (General José Sanjurjo in 1932) against the reforms, and by the left (a good example was the Casas Viejas anarchist rising in 1933 – see below) against the slow pace of change. At this time, the risings were suppressed, as the majority of the army remained loyal.

As for the regional issues, Catalonia was given its own parliament, and some powers including law and order and dual control over education. Right-wing groups were angered by this change, as they saw it as a move towards independence for the regions and the break-up of Spain.

Each reform was perceived as an attack on one or more right-wing groups, i.e. the church, army, landowners or industrialists. A new right-wing party, the Confederación Española de Derechas Autónomas (CEDA; Spanish Confederation of the Autonomous Right), was formed to defend church and landlords. CEDA was led by José María Gil-Robles and was modelled on the German Nazi Party. Indeed, the political divisions within Spain seemed to increase under the Second Republic. The right wing opposed the reforms, sometimes with violence.

The Right: In the elections of 1933, the Republic swung to the right, with the right-wing and centrist parties benefiting from the disunity of the left. Although CEDA was the largest party, the President resisted giving Gil-Robles power. However, CEDA forced the government's hand in October 1934 by withdrawing support. Gil-Robles was made War Minister and two other CEDA party members were given cabinet posts.

The new government ruled for two years in what became known as the black years, because they embarked on systematically reversing the Left Republic's reforms. Church control was restored over education and the clergy were again to be paid by the state. Azaña's key economic reform – the land programme – was halted.

Catalonia attempted to resist interference, and declared itself independent after CEDA joined the government. Its autonomy was suspended after the Asturian miners' uprising in 1934. This rebellion was put down by troops, including Moroccan forces. Threats from the left of a 'general strike' increased. Historians have argued that the violent suppression of this uprising increased the likelihood of a civil war in Spain. In addition, the right lost the support of the Basques, who now backed the left wing. Violence was widespread.

The political response to the Right Republic was divided. Caballero was more extreme in his speeches than the more moderate Prieto. He suggested that CEDA was the Spanish Nazi party and that the left should seek a Soviet-style solution for Spain. Thus, he articulated the parallels in Spanish politics to the broader European political landscape. In response, Gil-Robles demanded a shift to a more authoritarian approach to control the communists in Spain. This response led to more cooperation between the left's factions: socialists, anarchists, syndicalists and now communists. Indeed, Prieto attempted to find some common ground between the left and centre groups to enable them to take on the right wing.

The Popular Front (Continuation of the Left Wing): The right wing disintegrated as the economic and the political situation deteriorated, and in the elections of February 1936, the 'Popular Front', which was an anti-fascist pact made up of various left-wing groups including the socialists and the communists, was victorious. However, here was the same policy that was being advocated by Stalin in his 'Popular Front' policy from 1935. Thus, the Popular Front was for many in Spain a

final attempt to uphold democracy and peace, but others associated it with Stalin and the more extreme communist supporters.

The manifesto promoted by President Azaña, now returned to power, was liberal and not radical. Nevertheless, the government wanted to restore the reforms of the 1931–33 regime, and political prisoners were released. But there was still no political consensus; Caballero's socialists did not join the government and the right would not accept the restoration of reforms. The anarchists encouraged peasants to seize land, which led to an increase in violence in the countryside. They also openly recruited for their militias and organized bombings and assassinations. Open conflict between the anarchist FAI and fascist CEDA and Falange youth movements increased. The government again faced increasing disorder. In May, the CNT called a general strike, and there were several strikes throughout June. The right wing believed that Spain was in the early throes of a left-wing revolution.

Status Quo: The timeline of the committee will begin from the status quo point quoted in the guide. It is as such: The victory of the left in the 1936 elections threw the right-wing CEDA into turmoil. Gil Robles began to use his funds to support military plans for a coup. In fact, military officers began planning for a coup as soon as the Popular Front gained power. An extreme nationalist group of junior officers joined with the senior Africanista officers, including Mola and Franco.

The catalyst for the coup was the murder of a popular CEDA leader on 13 July 1936. Azaña knew that there were plans for a coup, and attempted to prevent it by moving key military figures to remote posts. However, they had already made their plans and

set a date for the coup – 18 July 1936. The conspirators made contact with the fascist Falange and the monarchist ‘Carlist’ group. Spain was clearly polarized between groups inspired by the Soviets, who feared the fascists, and the right, which was inspired by Hitler and Mussolini and feared the communists. When the details of the coup were discovered, the coup was initiated earlier, on 17 July, from Morocco. It spread to the mainland, and was successful in taking northern Spain and parts of Andalusia. Now, the fate of Spain rests on the shoulders of those who are butting heads over which flavor of political influence will pave the roads Spain walks in the future.

3. A brief line of events

Below is shown a timeline of the Spanish Civil War and a significant portion of time before the quarrel happened. Please keep in mind that;

- 1) In order for you to benefit at maximum from both this guide and the timeline below further research is required
- 2) These events are the events that happened in real life and in the “simulation” that you are attending you have the capability to change -almost- all of the happenings in this line of events.

Chronology of the Spanish Civil War	Date
The Spanish dictator, Miguel Primo de Rivera is forced to resign.	28th January, 1930
Second Spanish Republic proclaimed and Alfonso XIII goes into exile.	14th April, 1931
New government announces the end to compulsory education in schools.	6th May, 1931
Electoral law is revised to permit women to vote.	8th May, 1931
Manuel Azaña , Minister of War, announces massive cuts in the size of the Spanish Army.	25th May, 1931
Cortes approves the legalization of divorce.	17th October, 1931
Niceto Zamora resigned as prime minister and is replaced by Manuel Azaña .	16th October, 1931

Niceto Zamora elected president of the Second Spanish Republic.	11th December, 1931
General Jose Sanjurjo leads a military uprising against the government.	10th August, 1932
Anarchist uprisings in Saragossa, Seville, Bilbao and Madrid.	8th January, 1933
Gil Robles forms the Catholic Party (CEDA).	28th February, 1933
José Antonio Primo de Rivera establishes the Falange Española.	29th October, 1933
Spanish right-wing parties win general election over a divided left.	19th November, 1933
Anarchist uprisings in Catalonia and Aragon.	2nd December, 1933
General Jose Sanjurjo granted amnesty.	20th April, 1934
Manuel Azaña is arrested and interned in Barcelona.	7th October, 1934
Tribunal of Constitutional Guarantees acquit Manuel Azaña.	6th April, 1935
Andres Nin and Joaquin Maurin creates the Workers Party of Marxist Unification (POUM).	September, 1935
Francisco Largo Caballero is replaced by Indalecio Prieto as head of the Socialist Party.	20th December, 1935
An electoral pact is signed by the Socialist Party and Communist Party.	11th January 1936
Manuel Azaña organizes the formation of the Popular Front.	15th January 1936
Popular Front win general election in Spain.	16th February, 1936
President Niceto Alcalá Zamora appoints Manuel Azaña as prime minister.	19th February, 1936
The Cortes grants an amnesty to all those in Spain charged with insurrection.	21st February, 1936
General Francisco Franco is relieved of his command and sent to the Canary Islands.	22nd February, 1936
Falange Espanola offices in Madrid are closed down.	27th February, 1936
Francisco Franco, Emilio Mola, Juan Yague and José Sanjurjo meet to discuss tactics.	28th February, 1936
General Emilio Mola is relieved of his command and sent to Pamplona.	28th February, 1936
Falange Espanola is banned by Popular Front government.	14th March, 1936
José Antonio Primo de Rivera is arrested and charged with trafficking illegal arms.	14th March, 1936
Manuel Azaña presents details of his reform legislation.	4th April, 1936
Niceto Alcalá Zamora is deposed as president of the Spanish Republic.	7th April, 1936
Emilio Mola meets Gonzalo Queipo de Llano to discuss the possibility of a military uprising.	13th April, 1936
The Cortes makes it illegal for military officers to attend secret political meetings.	18th April, 1936
Manuel Azaña elected as president of the Spanish Republic.	8th May, 1936
Indalecio Prieto refuses the post of prime minister.	8th May, 1936
To protect them from arsonist attacks the government orders the closing of Catholic schools.	20th May, 1936
José Antonio Primo de Rivera is sentenced to five months in prison with trafficking arms.	28th May, 1936
Civil Guard suppresses a left-wing rally at Yeste and kills nineteen people in the process.	28th May, 1936
Indalecio Prieto is shot during a socialist rally at Ecija.	31st May, 1936

The Cortes passes legislation that protects agricultural tenants from eviction.	2nd June, 1936
Over a million workers are on strike in Spain.	9th June, 1936
Luis Bolin arranges for Francisco Franco to be flown to Morocco.	6th July, 1936
José Castillo, an officer in Republican Assault Guards, is assassinated by Falangists.	12th July, 1936
Monarchist leader, José Calvo Sotelo is murdered in revenge for Castillo's death.	13th July, 1936
Successful military uprising in Morocco and Seville.	18th July, 1936
General Francisco Franco issues manifesto that seeks to justify rebellion.	18th July, 1936
Dolores Ibarruri makes her "No Pasaran" radio speech.	18th July, 1936
General Jose Sanjurjo killed in air crash.	20th July, 1936
British Labour Party expresses its support for Popular Front government.	20th July, 1936
José Giral, the Spanish prime minister, appeals to the French government for arms.	20th July, 1936
General Emilio Mola establishes a Committee of National Defence.	24th July, 1936
Antifascist Militias Committee establish the Anarchist Brigade.	24th July, 1936
Rebel forces capture Granada.	24th July, 1936
Adolf Hitler agrees to give military aid to General Francisco Franco.	26th July, 1936
Comintern agrees to establish International Brigades.	26th July, 1936
German aircraft arrive in Morocco and begins transporting Nationalist troops to Spain.	28th July, 1936
Nine Italian bombers arrive in Morocco.	30th July, 1936
Leon Blum announces France's policy of non-intervention in Spanish Civil War.	2nd August, 1936
General Francisco Franco and the Nationalist Army captures Badajoz.	4th August, 1936
General Francisco Franco establishes his headquarters in Seville.	6th August, 1936
France closes its border and stops volunteers crossing into Spain.	8th August, 1936
Indalecio Prieto appeals on radio for an end to the Red Terror.	10th August, 1936
The first International Brigades volunteers reach Spain.	12th August, 1936
Nationalists massacre Republicans in Badajoz.	14th August, 1936
Stanley Baldwin announces ban on the export of arms to Spain.	15th August, 1936
Federico Garcia Lorca is murdered by Falangist in Viznar.	19th August, 1936
Nationalist authorities introduce conscription.	26th August, 1936
Nationalist forces bomb Madrid for the first time.	28th August, 1936
Francisco Largo Caballero forms new Republican government.	4th September, 1936
Nationalist Army take Irun and close the border with France.	5th September, 1936
José Aguirre forms an autonomous Basque government.	7th September, 1936
Representatives of 27 countries form Non-Intervention Committee in London.	9th September, 1936
Alexander Orlov of the NKVD arrives in Spain.	9th September, 1936
Nationalist generals select Francisco Franco to become chief of state.	21st September, 1936
Alvarez del Vayo pleads the Republic's case at the League of Nations.	25th September, 1936
Republican government approves Basque autonomy.	1st October, 1936

Francisco Franco first cabinet includes his brother, three generals and a diplomat.	3rd October, 1936
650 members of the International Brigades arrive at Alicante.	9th October, 1936
The first aid from the Soviet Union arrives in Spain.	12th October, 1936
General José Miaja placed in charge of the defence of Madrid.	22nd October, 1936
510 tons of gold from the Bank of Spain is sent to the Soviet Union.	25th October, 1936
Nationalist troops reach the western and southern suburbs of Madrid.	1st November 1936
Brunete captured by the Nationalist Army.	2nd November 1936
Nationalist forces begin siege of Madrid.	6th November, 1936
Republican government moves from Madrid to Valencia.	6th November, 1936
International Brigades and peoples' militias repulse Nationalist assault on Madrid.	8th November, 1936
Non-Intervention Committee concludes that there is no evidence of foreign intervention in Spain.	10th November, 1936
Buenaventura Durruti arrives in Madrid with his Anarchist Brigade.	14th November, 1936
Condor Legion, a squadron of the Luftwaffe, in action for the first time.	15th November, 1936
Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini recognise Franco's regime.	18th November, 1936
Buenaventura Durruti killed while defending Madrid.	19th November, 1936
Miguel Primo de Rivera, leader of the Falange Española, executed in Alicante.	20th November, 1936
Nationalists attempted to cut the Madrid-La Coruna road to the north-east of Madrid.	13th December 1936
Andres Nin is ousted from the government.	16th December, 1936
Communists insist on the removal of the POUM from the Catalan government.	17th December, 1936
Volunteers from Italy arrive in Spain to fight for the Nationalists.	22nd December, 1936
President Franklin D. Roosevelt bans the export of arms to Spain.	6th January, 1937
An anarchist rising in Bilbao is repressed.	12th January, 1937
The FAL and POUM demonstrate in Barcelona in favour of social revolution.	14th January, 1937
General Gonzalo Queipo de Llano and Nationalist Army take Malaga.	8th February, 1937
The International Brigades halt the Nationalist advance at Jarama.	12th February, 1937
The Communist Party Congress demands that the POUM be eliminated.	5th March, 1937
Italian Corps take Guadalajara.	8th March, 1937
The Republican Army defeats the Italian Corps outside Madrid.	18th March, 1937
General Emilio Mola opens the Nationalist offensive in the Basque region.	30th March, 1937
Francisco Franco unites the Falange Espanola with the Carlists to form a single party.	19th April, 1937
The Condor Legion bombs Guernica, the Basque capital in Northern Spain.	26th April, 1937
Anarchists and Syndicalists revolt in Barcelona against the authoritarian rule of government.	3rd May, 1937
Francisco Largo Caballero dispatches Assault Guard to Barcelona.	5th May, 1937
Uprising in Barcelona suppressed by the Republican Army.	10th May, 1937

Francisco Largo Caballero is replaced by Juan Negrin as head of the Republican government.	17th May, 1937
General Emilio Mola killed in air crash.	3rd June, 1937
Juan Negrin outlaws POUM.	16th June, 1937
Andres Nin is arrested and charged with conspiring with General Francisco Franco.	16th June, 1937
Nationalist Army captures Bilbao.	19th June, 1937
Andres Nin, leader of POUM, is murdered by agents from the Soviet Union.	20th June, 1937
Paul Robeson makes important speech on the war at the Albert Hall in London.	24th June, 1937
Nationalist forces take Santander.	26th June, 1937
General Vicente Rojo launches attack at Brunete.	6th July, 1937
The anarchist-dominated Council of Aragón is dissolved by Juan Negrin.	10th August, 1937
Nationalist Army captures the north-coast port of Santander.	25th August, 1937
Nationalists bomb Madrid for the first time.	28th August, 1937
The Vatican recognise Franco's regime.	28th August, 1937
Republican forces capture Belchite.	1st October, 1937
Francisco Largo Caballero announces his opposition to Juan Negrin.	17th October, 1937
Republican government moves from Valencia to Barcelona.	28th October, 1937
The CNT withdraws from the Popular Front government.	12th November, 1937
Nationalist aircraft bombs Barcelona.	8th December, 1937
Republican Army launch an offensive at Aragon.	14th December, 1937
Republican Army capture the city of Teruel from the Nationalists.	9th January, 1938
General Francisco Franco includes first civilians in his government.	30th January, 1938
Nationalist Army recaptures Teruel.	22nd February, 1938
Italian airforce starts bombing Barcelona.	16th March, 1938
Leon Blum, back in power again in France, reopens the border with Spain.	17th March, 1938
Indalecio Prieto calls for the start of peace negotiations.	28th March, 1938
Juan Negrin sacks Indalecio Prieto as war minister.	5th April, 1938
Nationalist Army captures the Republican town of Vinaroz.	15th April, 1938
Juan Negrin proposes a thirteen-point peace terms.	1st May, 1938
Leon Blum resigns and France's border with Spain is closed again.	21st June, 1938
80,000 Republican troops begin crossing the River Ebro.	25th July, 1938
Nationalist Army break through Republican lines at Gandesa.	3rd September, 1938
Juan Negrin announces the proposed withdrawal of the International Brigades from Spain.	21st September, 1938
All foreign troops fighting for the Republican Army leave the frontline.	4th October, 1938
Trial of POUM leaders starts in Barcelona.	28th October, 1938
International Brigades parade through the streets of Barcelona.	15th November, 1938
Nationalist Army win victory at River Ebro.	16th November, 1938
Francisco Franco grants mining concessions to Germany in return for	19th November, 1938

military aid.	
Juan Negrin moves his government from Barcelona to Figueras.	25th January, 1939
Barcelona captured by the Nationalists.	26th January, 1939
President Manuel Azaña crosses the border into exile.	4th February, 1939
Neville Chamberlain recognizes General Franco's government.	27th February, 1939
Juan Negrin attempts to form a communist government on the territory he controls.	4th March, 1939
Segismundo Casado and Julián Besteiro establish anti-Negrin National Defence Junta.	4th March, 1939
José Miaja, Republican commander in Madrid joins anti-Negrin National Defence Junta.	6th March, 1939
Luis Barceló, Republican commander of the First Corps, attempts to retake Madrid.	7th March, 1939
Communist forces defeated in Madrid.	8th March, 1939
Juan Negrin and his Soviet advisers fly out of Spain.	12th March, 1939
Nationalist Army enters Madrid after a siege of nearly three years.	27th March, 1939
Nationalist Army captures Valencia.	30th March, 1939
Francisco Franco announces the end of the Spanish Civil War.	1st April, 1939

4. Final tips and recommendations

- a) **For further researching** : To begin with, although it is very important the background of the issues are important only to a significant level this time, instead of the background try to focus on what militarily and politically happened during the war, try to criticize as much as you can and try to state the mistakes either sides made, by this way you can avoid them and be much prepared; in addition maps are definitely very important tools that may be used during your research so always and always study with maps and to be honest it might be extremely beneficial for you to bring some maps along with you.
- b) **Preparing for your character**: As you prepare for the committee always keep in mind that you will not be simply representing a country but will become a historical figure. Therefore you should know –in detail- the

biography, the historical influence and the ideology he/she represents but in addition to this, try to find a recording of them either in video or audio and try to mimic and –basically- try to act like them in any way.

In addition to what is stated before, keep in mind that the events that are taking place belong to a whole another historical point of time and you are free and in fact encouraged to dress and be equipped accordingly to that point of time.

c) List of books that may be read : Here are the five books that I believe are the best ones to be read in order to fully grasp the gravity of the Spanish Civil War, you may find them easily in Turkish if you just search their name in Turkish:

- 1) Homage to Catalonia - George Orwell
- 2) For whom the bell tolls - Ernest Hemingway
- 3) The Face of War - Martha Gellhorn
- 4) Comintern and the Spanish Civil War - Edward Hallet Carr
- 5) Communists in the Spanish Civil War - Juan Ambou

d) List of documentaries and movies that may be watched: Here are the six movies/documentaries that I believe are the most definites for you to inspect especially if you are deeply into interesting movies:

- 1) The Mexican Suitcase (2011)
- 2) The Spanish Earth (1937)
- 3) To die in Madrid (1963)
- 4) Caudillo (1974)
- 5) The Good Fight (1984)
- 6) Forever Activists (1990)

5. Bibliography

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