

1: A New International History of the Spanish Civil War by Michael Alpert

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The military uprising started in Morocco on July 17, 1936, and quickly spread to the garrisons of metropolitan Spain. The Civil War took place because the rising was successful only in Old Castile, in Navarra, where Carlist support was decisive, and, of the rest of Spain. A well-planned military uprising began on July 17, 1936, in garrison towns throughout Spain. By July 21 the rebels had achieved control in Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands, and the Balearic Islands except Minorca and in the part of Spain north of the Guadarrama mountains and the Ebro River, except for Asturias, Santander, and the Basque provinces along the north coast and the region of Catalonia in the northeast. The Nationalists and Republicans proceeded to organize their respective territories and to repress opposition or suspected opposition. Republican violence occurred primarily during the early stages of the war before the rule of law was restored, but the Nationalist violence was part of a conscious policy of terror. The matter of how many were killed remains highly contentious; however, it is generally believed that the toll of Nationalist violence was higher. In any event, the proliferation of executions, murders, and assassinations on both sides reflects the great passions that the Civil War unleashed. The captaincy of the Nationalists was gradually assumed by General Franco, leading forces he had brought from Morocco. On October 1, 1936, he was named head of state and set up a government in Burgos. The Republican government, beginning in September 1936, was headed by the socialist leader Francisco Largo Caballero. Internecine conflict compromised the Republican effort from the outset. On one side were the anarchists and militant socialists, who viewed the war as a revolutionary struggle and spearheaded widespread collectivization of agriculture, industry, and services; on the other were the more moderate socialists and republicans, whose objective was the preservation of the Republic. Seeking allies against the threat of Nazi Germany, the Soviet Union had embraced a Popular Front strategy, and, as a result, the Comintern directed Spanish communists to support the Republicans. Both the Nationalist and Republican sides, seeing themselves as too weak to win a quick victory, turned abroad for help. Germany and Italy sent troops, tanks, and planes to aid the Nationalists. The Soviet Union contributed equipment and supplies to the Republicans, who also received help from the Mexican government. During the first weeks of the war, the Popular Front government of France also supported the Republicans, but internal opposition forced a change of policy. About 40,000 foreigners fought on the Republican side in the International Brigades largely under the command of the Comintern, and 20,000 others served in medical or auxiliary units. A Mexican auxiliary battalion fighting on the Republican side marching through Barcelona during the Spanish Civil War, late 1930s. They laid siege to it but were unable to get beyond the University City area. They captured the Basque northern provinces in the summer of 1937 and then Asturias, so that by October they held the whole northern coast. A war of attrition began. The Nationalists drove a salient eastward through Teruel, reaching the Mediterranean and splitting the republic in two in April. In December they moved upon Catalonia in the northeast, forcing the Republican armies there northward toward France. By February 1939, Republican soldiers, together with an equal number of civilians, had fled across the border into France. On March 5 the Republican government fled to exile in France. On March 7 a civil war broke out in Madrid between communist and anticommunist factions. By March 28 all of the Republican armies had begun to disband and surrender, and Nationalist forces entered Madrid on that day. The number of persons killed in the Spanish Civil War can be only roughly estimated. Nationalist forces put the figure at 1,000,000, including not only those killed in battle but also the victims of bombardment, execution, and assassination. More recent estimates have been closer to 500,000, or less. This does not include all those who died from malnutrition, starvation, and war-engendered disease. Spanish Civil War Spanish Republicans, abandoned by the democracies and relying on aid from the communists, carried on a losing struggle against fascism. From The Second World War: The political and emotional reverberations of the war far transcended those of a national conflict, for many in other countries saw the Spanish Civil War as part of an international conflict between "tyranny and democracy," or fascism and freedom, or communism and civilization.

NEW INTERNATIONAL HISTORY OF THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR pdf

For Germany and Italy, Spain was a testing ground for new methods of tank and air warfare. For Britain and France, the conflict represented a new threat to the international equilibrium that they were struggling to preserve, which in collapsed into World War II. The war also had mobilized many artists and intellectuals to take up arms. Learn More in these related Britannica articles:

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*The leadership of the Falange suffered 60 percent casualties in the early days of the civil war, and the party was transformed by new members and rising new leaders, called *camisas nuevas* ("new shirts"), who were less interested in the revolutionary aspects of National Syndicalism.*

The role of the International Brigades in this victory was generally recognised, but was exaggerated by Comintern propaganda, so that the outside world heard only of their victories, and not those of Spanish units. So successful was such propaganda that the British Ambassador, Sir Henry Chilton, declared that there were no Spaniards in the army which had defended Madrid. The International Brigade forces that fought in Madrid arrived after other successful Republican fighting. Of the 40, Republican troops in the city, the foreign troops numbered less than 3, Many of the older members of the International Brigades provided valuable combat experience, having fought during the First World War Spain remained neutral in 18 and the Irish War of Independence Some had fought in the British army while others had fought in the IRA. One of the strategic positions in Madrid was the Casa de Campo. This lasted for the whole night and part of the next morning. At the end of the fight, the Nationalist troops had been forced to retreat, abandoning all hopes of a direct assault on Madrid by Casa de Campo, while the XIth Brigade had lost a third of its personnel. Commanded by General "Lukacs" , they assaulted Nationalist positions on the high ground of Cerro de los Angeles. As a result of language and communication problems, command issues, lack of rest, poor coordination with armoured units, and insufficient artillery support, the attack failed. The 11th Brigade was sent to drive the Nationalists out of the University City. The battle was extremely bloody, a mix of artillery and aerial bombardment , with bayonet and grenade fights, room by room. Anarchist leader Buenaventura Durruti was shot there on 19 November , and died the next day. The battle in the University went on until three quarters of the University City was under Nationalist control. Both sides then started setting up trenches and fortifications. It was then clear that any assault from either side would be far too costly; the nationalist leaders had to renounce the idea of a direct assault on Madrid, and prepare for a siege of the capital. Violent combat followed, and they stopped the Nationalist advance. The battle ended in a form of stalemate; a communique was issued, saying: Eventually, the Nationalists advanced, taking the hydroelectric station at El Campo. Further Nationalist attempts after Christmas to encircle Madrid met with failure, but not without extremely violent combat. Violent Republican assaults were launched in attempt to retake the land, with little success. On 15 January, trenches and fortifications were built by both sides, resulting in a stalemate. The Nationalists did not take Madrid until the very end of the war, in March , when they marched in unopposed. There were some pockets of resistance during the subsequent months. Battle of Jarama[edit] Main article: An independent men-strong mainly Irish unit, known as the Connolly Column , made up of people from both sides of the Irish border also fought. Several histories of the Irish in Spain record that they included an ex-Catholic Christian Brother and an ordained Church of Ireland Anglican Protestant Clergyman, fighting and dying on the same side. The Garibaldi Battalion stopped the advance with heavy fire. At another point, the same tactic allowed the Nationalists to move their troops across the river. On 12 February, the British Battalion , XV International Brigade took the brunt of the attack, remaining under heavy fire for seven hours. The position became known as "Suicide Hill". At the end of the day, only of the members of the British battalion remained. One company was captured by ruse, when Nationalists advanced among their ranks singing The Internationale. On 17 February, the Republican Army counter-attacked. On 23 and 27 February, the International Brigades were engaged, but with little success. The Lincoln Battalion was put under great pressure, with no artillery support. It suffered killed and wounded. Rosselli took part in the war, uniting a mix of Italian anti-fascist political forces, including socialists, anarchists, communists, and liberals together to support the Republican cause and took part in the fighting. Rosselli was assassinated by a French fascist in Battle of Guadalajara After the failed assault on the Jarama, the Nationalists attempted another assault on Madrid, from the North-East this time. On 9 March , the Italians made a breach in the Republican lines, but did not properly exploit the advance. However, the rest of the Nationalist army was advancing, and the situation appeared critical for the

Republicans. At dawn on 10 March, the Nationalists closed in, and by noon, the Garibaldi Battalion counterattacked. Nationalist tanks were shot at and infantry patrols came into action. On 11 March, the Nationalist army broke the front of the Republican army. The Garibaldi also held its positions. On 12 March, Republican planes and tanks attacked. The 35th International Division suffered heavily in this battle from aerial bombardment as well as shortages of food, winter clothing and ammunition. Casualties[edit] Although exact figures are not available, an estimated 5, to 25, brigadiers died in Spain, of an estimated 23, to 59, who served, with estimated death rates of These high casualty rates are blamed on lack of training, poor leadership and use as shock troops. In October , at the height of the Battle of the Ebro , the Non-Intervention Committee ordered the withdrawal of the International Brigades which were fighting on the Republican side. By this time there were about an estimated 10, foreign volunteers still serving in Spain for the Republican side, and about 50, foreign conscripts for the Nationalists excluding another 30, Moroccans. These men could not safely return home and some were instead given honorary Spanish citizenship and integrated into Spanish units of the Popular Army. The remainder were repatriated to their own countries. The Belgian and Dutch volunteers lost their citizenship because they had served in a foreign army.

3: Spanish Civil War - Wikipedia

Michael Alpert's study of the Spanish Civil War is dedicated to the international aspects of the conflict, and covers the whole era, setting the action in Spain against major events throughout the world of the s. Since the first edition of this book was published, new archival material has.

Have a suggestion to improve this page? To leave a general comment about our Web site, please click here
Share this page with your network. I am a language teacher and therefore I can easily implement other disciplines, like history, geography and literature, in my instruction. I always try to do so since I believe that meaningful interdisciplinary teaching benefits students greatly: As a high school Spanish teacher, I always work on including aspects of diverse cultural groups in my lessons about peoples from around the world, because I believe my students should be raised to appreciate the highly diverse society that we all live in. However, I tend to emphasize cultural components of countries of the Hispanic world so students reach a better understanding of the second language they are studying. I intend to implement the "5Cs" of the National Standards of Foreign Language Learning—Cultures, Connections among disciplines, Comparisons between cultures, Communication, and Communities—into context in this unit. The unit The Spanish Civil War Through Film will allow me to achieve a variety of different but equally important goals: It will give me the opportunity to introduce history, literature and culture in the classroom. My students have not been exposed to many different cultures and sometimes it is difficult for them to interpret or even understand other perspectives, points of view or behaviors. By teaching the students to analyze and decode movies, I will provide them with the tools to relate some of the cultural background information they already have to new concepts and to their own experiences. It will also give my students the opportunity to perfect their reading, listening, writing and speaking skills in Spanish while learning about some important historical events and literature. It is a unique magnet school with a hands-on marine and agriculture program offering students a blend of academic and practical education, and encourages interdisciplinary study wherever applicable. The Sound School enrolls students from New Haven and twenty surrounding towns, creating a diverse community that reinforces students social and intellectual learning. The result is a racially, ethnically and socio-economically diverse student body with a broad range of academic abilities. We encourage students to be participants in a multi-cultural society by involving them in a diverse range of high school experience. Students at this level have an intermediate to advanced level of the language and a better understanding, as well as a more critical view of the world. The unit is designed to be covered within a period of sessions, which are from forty to seventy minutes in length. We have a rotational period system that changes every day. The average class size will be twenty or so, a perfect number for the class discussions and the debates. Of all the crucial events in the history of Spain, I would say the Civil War is the one that has to be really understood to interpret present Spanish society. The Spanish Civil War became the testing ground for World War II as thousands of volunteers arrived from around the world to fight for their ideas. It not only devastated the country, but it also led to a dictatorship that lasted thirty-six years. Even though the topic seems to be very localized at first, it is not so. As a fact, we cannot isolate the Spanish Civil War from the situation in Europe at that time. A vast filmography of the Civil War, filmed during the period inside and outside Spain, allows one to choose a variety of aspects to work with in this unit. We will work with various movies, supported by fragments of other fiction movies and documentaries to clarify concepts or illustrate ideas. Some of the fiction films chosen for this unit are representative of the two extremes in which Spanish society and politics were divided: These and other movies to be shown in this unit were written and filmed with different perspectives and different time frames. We will also work with newsreel footage and documentaries. The Spanish Civil War was the first war ever to be filmed and I think this could be very valuable for my students since they will view real images of the conflict. History Before the War Five years before the beginning of the war, the proclamation of the Republic democratic government system opposed to the Monarchy had been welcomed with enthusiasm because the monarchy was falling apart. Up to that moment, Spain was an unevenly divided country, in which the power was held by few landowners, the Church and military forces. The working class

viewed the king as the symbol of repression. He understood the delicate situation he was in and left the country before he was deposed. Supported by intellectuals and the majority of the people, the Republic was proclaimed on April 14th. In October, shortly after finishing the new Constitution, the electoral process led to a new liberal middle class government formed by a center-left coalition of political parties. First of all, he had to confront the resistance of the privileged and powerful classes, the Church and the military forces. The Catholic Church was openly opposed to any kind of liberalization due to its conservative nature. Another factor, despite being really close to the landowners, was that it had total control of secondary education. In less than a year, 10,000 new schools were open. Art and culture spread rapidly throughout the country. Artists and intellectuals became quite involved in this process. La Barraca was part of this "intellectual offensive." Lorca also acted in the plays. Not only that, but he managed to write some of his best known plays while touring with the group. One example of his world-renowned work is "the Rural Trilogy": La Barraca was funded by the Ministry of Education to introduce modern and radical interpretations of classic Spanish dramas to all sorts of audiences in rural and remote areas of the country. Other important achievements were universal suffrage and the legalization of civil marriages and divorce. These, along with the Land Reform, by which lands were expropriated and given to humble farmers, made both landlords and radical leftist groups unsatisfied. The tensions started to escalate and become a menace. In less than a month, this anticlericalism radicalized some lower social spheres and became violent. On May 11th, six churches in Madrid were set on fire. Catholics never forgot this incident. Another big issue was the autonomy granted to Catalonians. Historically and culturally Basques and Catalonians were quite distinct from the rest of the country and were very advanced. Military forces strongly supported the idea of state unity. It did not succeed because the conservative right was not well organized. Even the liberal groups were frustrated because the reforms were advancing too slowly. There was a revival of anarchism as a more violent opposition to the Republic. Hunger, misery and some scandals made socialists abandon a discredited government. This deep crisis ended with elections. This led to an unsuccessful general strike on October that became an armed rising in Asturias. Gil Robles sent the Legion and the Army of Africa 1 to confront it, an operation that was coordinated by a young General called Francisco Franco. About 100,000 people were killed and thousands of republicans and socialists were imprisoned. The next couple of years were marked by repression. This helped to forge a coalition of stronger left parties called The Popular Front. Their goal was to win in the elections. The Popular front advocated for a new agrarian reform, amnesty for political prisoners and autonomy for Catalonia. The Anarchists, on the other hand, refused to support the coalition but supported the campaign for the amnesty for the prisoners. The outcome for this February election was a very tight success for the Popular Front. Immediately after, the new government transferred some of the most involved right-wing military leaders to posts away with the idea of isolating them: He believed Spain should have followed the model Benito Mussolini had established in Italy. The polarized and radicalized situation prevented both sides from dialogue and parliamentary compromise. Some unfortunate episodes like the occupation of private extensions of land in Extremadura or the closure of the Falange offices and incarceration of Primo de Rivera led to an extremely violent situation that was difficult to maintain. For a growing group of military officers, the only way to reestablish the order was a military coup. Mola was in Pamplona, Navarra, where Carlism was particularly strong. The Carlists were a right-wing political movement created in 1808. They opposed liberal secularism and were quite conservative. Mola would plan the coup from there, and Franco would be in charge of the raising in Morocco where he would lead the legion and the Army of Africa. During the San Fermines 2, most of the generals met in Pamplona and some of them did not agree with the rebellion. Primo de Rivera fully supported it. This event resulted in the military uprising. Generals Mola, Franco and Sanjurjo were planning on July 18th. It would eventually result in the outbreak of the Spanish Civil War since Spain was divided in two irreconcilable sides. Spanish Civil War Most part of the military forces was still loyal to the Republic. The Nationalist Front, on the contrary, had on their side the most effective troops from the Army of Africa and the Legion. They all were in Morocco when Franco assumed command of the force. Franco asked Hitler "who was not very interested in Spain at that time- for help. During the first months of the war they were flown to Seville by German airplanes. The insurgence was successful at first, as unions and left-wing parties resisted it. The situation in Barcelona was going to be

different during most of the war. They believed in the revolutionary overthrow of capitalism and opposed any kind of established authority. The insurrection was defeated in five main cities: Not only were these sides opposed in ideology but also in military tactics: The first important battle took place in Badajoz. The fight was bitter and cruel, it is said that about 2, people were executed. One month after the conquest, Republicans were still being executed. When Republicans in Madrid and other cities heard about these atrocities, they started taking revenge and started executing prisoners. The revolution ended the judicial system, but these tragedies highlighted the necessity of a new system:

4: International Brigades - Wikipedia

It is now twenty years since a study was dedicated to the international aspects of the Spanish Civil War and this new synthesis covering the whole of the era and setting it against major events of the late s is well overdue.

When an initial military coup failed to win control of the entire country, a bloody civil war ensued, fought with great ferocity on both sides. The Republicans received aid from the Soviet Union, as well as from International Brigades, a great number of volunteers who came from other European countries and the United States. The war was an outcome of a polarization of Spanish life and politics that had developed over previous decades. On one side were most of the Roman Catholic Church in Spain, important elements of the military, most landowners, and many businessmen. On the other side were urban workers, most agricultural laborers, and many of the educated middle classes. Politically their differences often found extreme and vehement expression in parties such as the Fascist-oriented Falange and the militant left-wing anarchists. Between these extremes were other groups covering the political spectrum from monarchism and conservatism through liberalism to Socialism, including a small Communist movement divided among followers of the Soviet leader Joseph Stalin and his archrival Leon Trotsky. Assassinations and other acts of violence were not uncommon. In there were general strikes in Valencia and Zaragoza, fighting in Madrid and Barcelona, and a bloody rising by miners in Asturias that was suppressed by troops led by Gen. A succession of governmental crises culminated in the elections of Feb. A well-planned military uprising began on July 17, , in garrison towns throughout Spain. By July 21 the rebels had achieved control in Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands, and the Balearic Islands except Minorca and in the part of Spain north of the Guadarrama Mountains and the Ebro River, except for Asturias, Santander, and the Basque provinces along the north coast and the region of Catalonia in the northeast. The Nationalists and Republicans proceeded to organize their respective territories and to repress opposition or suspected opposition. A minimum estimate is that more than 50, persons were executed, murdered, or assassinated on each side--an indication of the great strength of the passions that the Civil War had unleashed. The captaincy of the Nationalists was gradually assumed by General Franco, leading forces he had brought from Morocco. Each side, seeing itself too weak to win a quick victory, turned abroad for help. Germany and Italy sent troops, tanks, and planes to aid the Nationalists. The Soviet Union contributed equipment and supplies to the Republicans, who also received help from the governments of France and Mexico. About 40, foreigners fought in the International Brigades on the Republican side, and 20, others served in medical or auxiliary units. By November the Nationalists had advanced to the outskirts of Madrid. They laid siege to it but were unable to get beyond the University City area. They captured the Basque northern provinces in the summer of and then Asturias, so that by October they held the whole northern coast. A war of attrition began. The Nationalists drove a salient eastward through Teruel, reaching the Mediterranean and splitting the republic in two in April In December they moved upon Catalonia in the northeast, forcing the Republican armies there northward toward France. By February , , Republican soldiers, together with an equal number of civilians, had fled across the border into France. On March 5 the Republican government fled to exile in France. On March 7 a civil war broke out in Madrid between Communist and anti-Communist factions. By March 28 all of the Republican armies had begun to disband and surrender, and Nationalist forces entered Madrid on that day. The number of persons killed in the Spanish Civil War can be only roughly estimated. Nationalist forces put the figure at 1,, including not only those killed in battle but also the victims of bombardment, execution, and assassination. More recent estimates have been closer to , or less. This does not include all those who died from malnutrition, starvation, and war-engendered disease. The political and emotional reverberations of the war far transcended those of a national conflict, for many in other countries saw the Spanish Civil War as part of an international conflict between--depending on their point of view--tyranny and democracy, or Fascism and freedom, or Communism and civilization. For Germany and Italy, Spain was a testing ground for new methods of tank and air warfare. For Britain and France, the conflict represented a new threat to the international equilibrium that they were struggling to preserve, which in collapsed into World War II.

5: Spanish Civil War

Michael Alpert's study of the Spanish Civil War is dedicated to the international aspects of the conflict, and covers the whole era, setting the action in Spain against major events throughout the world of the s.

6: Spanish Civil War | Definition, Causes, Summary, & Facts | www.enganchecubano.com

Spanish Civil War, (), military revolt against the Republican government of Spain, supported by conservative elements within the country. When an initial military coup failed to win control of the entire country, a bloody civil war ensued, fought with great ferocity on both sides. The.

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