

 Institut La Garrotxa	1	Level: 2 nd of Batxillerat
	Subject: Social Science (History). Unit: A History of the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) in 30 objects Teacher: Ricard Expósito i Amagat Name: Date:	

1. Discuss a documentary in pairs: “The Gathering Storm Episode 1”. *World War II In HD Colour. “The Spanish Civil War” (9:45 min.)*:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TDvz_53bjP4 (Accessed August 10, 2016)

“The Spanish Civil War was fought from 17 July 1936 to 1 April 1939 between the Republicans, who were loyal to the democratically elected Spanish Republic, and the Nationalists, a rebel group led by General Francisco Franco. The Nationalists prevailed, and Franco ruled Spain for the next 36 years, from 1939 until his death in 1975.”

WWII in Colour Spanish Civil War Part. Copyright Disclaimer under Section 107 of the Copyright Act 1976, allowance is made for "fair use" for purposes such as criticism, comment, news reporting, teaching, scholarship, and research. Fair use is a use permitted by copyright statute that might otherwise be infringing. Non-profit, educational or personal use tips the balance in favour of fair use. For Educational Purposes Only.

Tips:

Relax, you (possibly) won't understand every single word:

When you watch this documentary there will definitely be words that you don't understand. You don't need to worry at all! It's not necessary to understand every single word to understand what you're hearing. Even if you don't understand everything that you hear at first, it's not going to be an obstacle in your learning process.

Listen carefully and complete the text:

Republic, Condor Legion, advisers, scars, fascists, Guernica, Popular Front, anarchists, Spanish army, siege, Communism, uprisings

(0:19) "In 1936 civil war erupted in Spain, it was exceptionally vicious setting family against family, communists against _____ (a), believers against atheists. In 1931 the Left-wing government had come to power determined to get rid of the centuries-old Spanish monarchy: the king was forced into exile and a _____ (b) was declared. (0:53) In February 1936 the parties of the Left combined in a _____ (c) take on the forces of the Right in a general election. The Popular Front won narrowly.

Even though its reform program was modest the wave of strikes and land seizures led the Right to fear that a communist takeover was inevitable (1:16). Within the _____ (d), long a bastion of conservative and Catholic thinking, senior officers began to consider the possibility of a coup (1:31); among them was General Francisco Franco, the former chief of staff who had been effectively exiled to command Spain's forces in the Canary Islands.

On July the 17th 1936 the units of the army fighting guerrillas in Spain's colony in Morocco mutinied (1:56). The next day Franco flew to join them proclaiming a new Nationalist movement which would save Spain from _____ (e). Mainland garrisons now join this revolt. The Popular Front responded by calling for volunteers to defend the Republic. Battle lines have been drawn (2:21).

At first Franco faced problems: he and his army were in North Africa and he had to get across the Strait of Gibraltar back to Spain, so he turned to the one person he thought he might help: Adolf Hitler. Within a month, transport aircrafts from Hitler's new Luftwaffe had begun an airlift taking Franco's battle-hardened veterans over to southern Spain (2:54).

At this stage the Republic still seems to have the advantage: the pro-Franco military _____ (f) in Madrid and Barcelona were quickly crushed leaving it in control of most of the east of the country. Franco's Nationalists were confined largely to the northwest and part of the south (3:28). But the Nationalist situation was transformed when Hitler and Mussolini started to pour in troops and weapons. The German dictator seized the opportunity to test his new equipment and

expanding armed forces. The first panzer tanks were sent along with some 12,000 troops and the Luftwaffe deployed its _____ (g) with its ultra-modern new bombers and fighters (4:03). Mussolini sent a so-called volunteer corps of 50,000 men and more than 700 aircrafts. In vain did the Republicans appeal to Britain, France and the Soviet Union for help, but London and Paris were scared of setting off a European war: they declared a policy of non-intervention (4:39). Cynically both German and Italy signed up to this, but when it became obvious that they were still sending arms to the Nationalists, Joseph Stalin, the Soviet leader, announced that he would help the Republic (4:55). Stalin's worry was a rise of Fascism in Germany: Hitler had made it abundantly clear that he believed Communism to be Nazism's ultimate enemy. Stalin saw the Spanish conflict as a way of keeping Germany and Italy occupied while building up the Soviet Union's military strength. About 700 military _____ (h) were sent along with tanks and fighter aircrafts. It was something but no match for the support Franco had received (5:36). In fact the largest source of outside help for the Republic didn't come from a country at all but from volunteers: the International Brigades. About 30,000 left-wing Americans, British, French and Germans signed up to fight in Spain.

With their new Fascist support the Nationalists were able to open two fronts: one advancing towards Barcelona from the north, the other led by Franco pushing up towards Madrid from the south (6:13). By the end of 1936 Madrid was enveloped on three sides and virtually under _____ (i). The fighting was intense and often accompanied by appalling atrocities against civilians: the Republicans hunted down and murdered Roman Catholic priests, the Nationalists slaughtered anyone accused of being Communist. German and Italian airpower was used indiscriminately against civilian targets. Madrid was heavily bombed, but the worst incident came in April 1937 when the Basque town of _____ (j) was virtually obliterated with 6,000 civilian deaths (7:06).

The area controlled by the Republic was steadily grounded down. Its forces fought with great gallantry but undertrained and underequipped amateurs were no match for the professional soldiers led by Franco or for the combined modern weaponry of Italy and Germany (7:26). As the war dragged on, the fighting around Madrid became a symbol of the Left's determination not to be crushed by a Fascist dictatorship, but behind the scenes the Republican alliance was falling apart: the Communists and Socialists wanted to concentrate on winning a military victory, but the more idealistic _____ (k) and syndicalists saw the war as an opportunity

for a mass revolution by the workers (8:02). These disagreements burst out into the open in May 1937: fighting broke out in Barcelona between the anarchists and communists. It was a fatal weakening of the Republican cause.

By the end of 1938 the Nationalists had pinned their enemy into a small enclave around Barcelona and another stretching eastward from Madrid to the coast (8:31). Madrid continued to hold out but the International Brigades were withdrawn. More and more nations began to recognize Franco's government as his forces closed in for the final assault on Madrid (8:52). At the end of March 1939, his defenders exhausted after nearly three years of fighting, the capital finally surrendered. A month later Franco formally declared hostilities at an end.

The _____ (l) of Spain's civil war took years to heal and in some ways they never have. And internationally, Franco's victory over the Republic proved a disaster (9:39). Hitler and Mussolini were confirmed in their belief that the democracies of Britain and France were impotent."

Solutions:

(a) Fascists, (b) republic, (c) Popular Front, (d) Spanish army, (e) Communism, (f) uprisings, (g) Condor Legion, (h) advisers, (i) siege, (j) Guernica, (k) anarchists, (l) scars.

2. Songs from the SCW. Listen to the songs and fill in the gaps with the words you hear.

1. Jarama Valley

Words and music adaptation by Woody Guthrie, Pete Seeger & Lee Hays

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ORP5-017gKM> (Accessed April 17, 2017)

Background: "Jarama Valley" is a song about the battle of Jarama (6-27 February 1937), a strategic Republican victory near Madrid, and the International Brigades. It uses the tune of "Red River Valley" and the earliest version of the lyrics was written by British Political commissar Alex McDade.



Trench preparation, Jarama, 1937. Archivo ABC

There's a valley in Spain called Jarama
 It's a _____ that we all know so well
 It was there that we fought against the _____
 We saw a peaceful valley turn to _____

From this valley they say we are going
 But don't hasten to bid us adieu
 Even though we lost the battle at Jarama
 We'll set this valley free before we're through

We were men of the Lincoln Battalion
 We're proud of the fight that we made
 We know that you people of the valley
 Will remember our Lincoln _____

From this valley they say we are going
 But don't hasten to bid us adieu
 Even though we lost the _____ at Jarama
 We'll set this valley _____ before we're through

You will never find peace with these fascists
 You will never find friends such as we
 So remember that valley of Jarama
 And the people that'll set that valley free

From this valley they say that we are going
 But don't hasten to bid us adieu
 Even though we lost the battle at Jarama
 We'll set this valley free before we're through

All this world is like this valley called Jarama
 So green and so bright and so fair
 No fascists can dwell in our valley
 Nor breathe in our new freedom's air

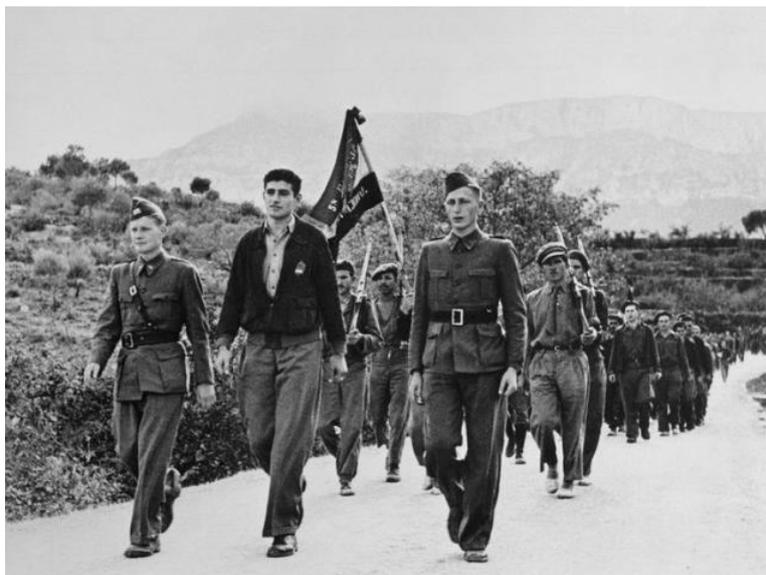
From this valley they say we are going
 But don't hasten to bid us adieu
 Even though we lost the battle at Jarama
 We'll set this valley free before we're through

2. Viva La Quince Brigada

This song is by Pete Seeger and appears on the album *Circles & Seasons* (1979).
 Christy Moore.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xQbXO828Vio> (Accessed April 17, 2017). Live
 at Barrowland Glasgow

This song is about song about the Irishmen who fought against Franco.



Falset (1938), Lincoln Battalion led by Left: Captain Don Thayer,
 Commander Milton Wolff and Commissar George Watt. Robert Capa.

_____ before I saw the light of morning
 A comradeship of heroes was laid
 From every corner of the world came sailing
 The Fifth _____ Brigade

They came to stand beside the Spanish _____
 To try and stem the rising fascist _____
 Franco's allies were the powerful and wealthy
 Frank Ryan's men came from the other side

Even the olives were bleeding
 As the _____ Madrid it thundered on
 Truth and love against the force of evil
 Brotherhood against the fascist clan

CHORUS

Viva la Quinta Brigada
 "No Pasaran", the pledge that made them fight
 "Adelante" is the cry around the hillside
 Let us all remember them tonight

Bob Hilliard was a Church of Ireland pastor
 From Killarney across the Pyrenees he came
 From Derry came a brave young Christian Brother
 Side by side they fought and died in Spain

Tommy Woods age seventeen died in Cordoba
 With Na Fianna he learned to hold his gun
 From Dublin to the Villa del Rio
 Where he fought and died beneath the blazing _____

CHORUS

Many Irishmen heard the call of Franco
 Joined Hitler and _____ too
 Propaganda from the pulpit and newspapers

Helped O'Duffy to enlist his crew

The word came from Maynooth, "support the Nazis"

The men of cloth failed again

When the Bishops blessed the Blueshirts in Dun Laoghaire

As they sailed beneath the swastika to Spain

CHORUS

This song is a tribute to Frank Ryan

Kit Conway and Dinny Coady too

Peter Daly, Charlie Regan and Hugh Bonar

Though many died I can but name a few

Danny Boyle, Blaser-Brown and Charlie Donnelly

Liam Tumilson and Jim Straney from the Falls

Jack Nalty, Tommy Patton and Frank Conroy

Jim Foley, Tony Fox and Dick O'Neill

3. Peat Bog Soldiers

Luke Kelly

WIR SIND DIE MOORSOLDATEN

Text und Musik von Politikern

1. Wir sind die Moorsoldaten, wir sind die Moorsoldaten, wir sind die Moorsoldaten, wir sind die Moorsoldaten.

2. Wir sind die Moorsoldaten, wir sind die Moorsoldaten, wir sind die Moorsoldaten, wir sind die Moorsoldaten.

3. Wir sind die Moorsoldaten, wir sind die Moorsoldaten, wir sind die Moorsoldaten, wir sind die Moorsoldaten.

4. Wir sind die Moorsoldaten, wir sind die Moorsoldaten, wir sind die Moorsoldaten, wir sind die Moorsoldaten.

Luigi
August 1933

A copy of the "The Peat Bog Soldiers" made by Hanns Kralik in the KZ Börgermoor, 1933. <http://holocaustmusic.org/places/camps/music-early-camps/moorsoldatenlied/> (Accessed April 19, 2017)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nTRpflid45Pw> (Accessed April 19, 2017)

Background: It is one of Europe's best-known protest songs. It became a Republican anthem during the SCW. Peat Bog¹ Soldiers (German: *Die Moorsoldaten*) was written by prisoners in Nazi moorland² labour camps.

Far and wide as the eye can wander
 Heath and bog are everywhere
 Not a bird sings out to _____ us
 Oaks are standing gaunt and bare
 We are the peat bog soldiers
 Marching with our _____ to the moor
 Up and down the guards are pacing
 No one, no one can get through
 Flight would mean a sure death facing
 Guns and _____ greet our view
 We are the peat bog soldiers
 Marching with our _____ to the moor
 But for us there is no complaining
 Winter will in time be past
 One day we will cry rejoicing
 Homeland, dear, you're mine at last
 Then will the peat bog soldiers
 March no more with their _____ to the moor

4. For Whom The Bell Tolls

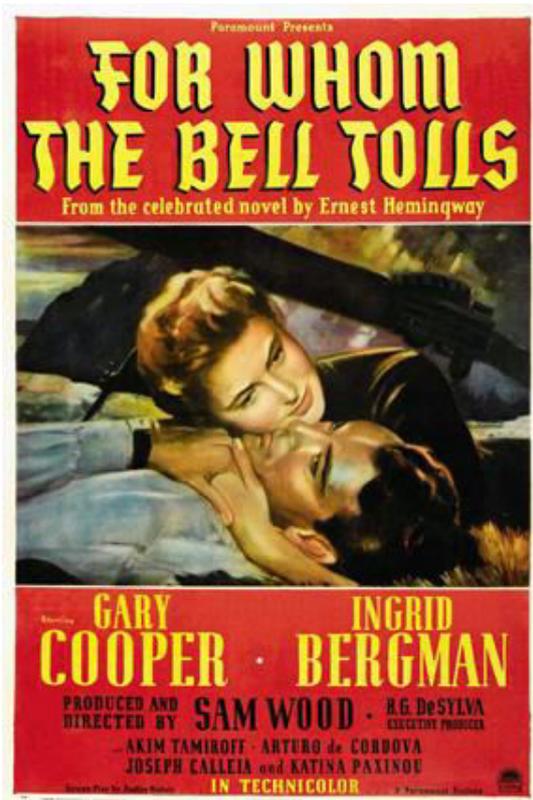
Metallica

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IIVqxFabzdE> (Accessed April 18, 2017)

A famous song from the album *Ride the Lightning* (1985) inspired by Ernest Hemingway's 1940 novel of the same name.

¹ Torbera.

² Erm.



For Whom the Bell Tolls, theatrical release poster (1943). Author's collection

Make his fight on the ____ in the early day
 Constant ____ deep inside
 Shouting gun, on they run through the endless grey
 On they fight, for they're right, yes, but who's to say?
 For a hill, ____ would kill, why? They do not know
 Stiffened wounds test their _____
 Men of five, still alive through the raging glow
 Gone insane from the pain that they surely know

For whom the bell tolls
 Time marches ____
 For whom the bell tolls

Take a look to the sky just before you _____
 It's the last time he will
 Blackened roar, massive roar, fills the crumbling sky
 Shattered goal fills his soul with a ruthless cry
 Stranger now, are his eyes, to this _____
 He hears the silence so _____
 Crack of dawn, all is gone except the will to be

Now they see what will be, blinded eyes to see

For whom the bell tolls
Time marches on
For whom the bell tolls

5. Spanish Bombs

The Clash (1979)

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=CEVVN9pS7OI> (Accessed April 18, 2017)

"Maybe the finest song is *Spanish Bombs* for its melancholy contrast of the «trenches full of poets» of the Spanish Civil War with the planeloads of British tourists descending on the sun-drenched coasts of post-Franco Spain", Adam Mazmanian, "Listening Station: Clash of cultures", *The Washington Times*, December 29, 2009,

<http://www.washingtontimes.com/news/2009/dec/29/listening-station-clash-of-cultures/> (Accessed April 18, 2017)



Bombing of Barcelona, 17 March 1938, by Italian bombers.

<http://www.barcelonabombardejada.cat/?q=ca/imatges> (Accessed April 18, 2017)

Spanish songs in Andalucia

The _____ sites in the days of '39

Oh, please, leave the ventana open
 Fredrico Lorca is dead and gone
 Bullet _____ in the cemetery walls
 The black cars of the Guardia Civil
 Spanish bombs on the Costa Rica
 I'm flying in on a DC 10 tonight

[Chorus]

Spanish bombs, yo te quiero infinito
 yo te acuerda oh mi corazón
 Spanish bombs, yo te quiero infinito
 yo te acuerda oh mi corazón

Spanish weeks in my disco casino
 The _____ died upon the hill
 They sang the red flag
 They wore the black one
 But after they died it was Mockingbird Hill
 Back home the buses went up in flashes
 The Irish tomb was drenched in blood
 Spanish bombs shatter the hotels
 My señorita's rose was nipped in the bud

[Chorus]

The hillsides ring with "Free the people"
 Or can I hear the _____ from the days of '39?
 With trenches full of _____
 The ragged army, fixin' bayonets to fight the other line
 Spanish bombs rock the province
 I'm hearing music from another time
 Spanish bombs on the Costa Brava
 I'm flying in on a DC 10 tonight

[Chorus]

Spanish songs in Andalucia, Mandolina, oh mi corazon
 Spanish songs in Granada, oh mi corazon

6. If You Tolerate This Your Children Will Be Next

Maniac Street Preachers

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cX8szNPgrEs> (Accessed April 18, 2017)

This song (1998) takes its name from a Republican poster from the SCW.



Imperial War Museum, London—Item IWM PST 8661
<http://www.iwm.org.uk/collections/item/object/1122>
 (Accessed April 18, 2017)

The future teaches you to be alone
 The _____ to be afraid and cold
 So if I can shoot rabbits
 Then I can shoot fascists³

Bullets for your brain today
 But we'll forget it all again
 Monuments put from pen to paper
 Turns me into a gutless wonder

And if you _____ this
 Then your children will be next
 And if you tolerate this
 Then your children will be next
 Will be next
 Will be next

³ Cf. H. Francis, *Miners Against Fascism: Wales and the Spanish Civil War*.

Will be next

Gravity keeps my head _____
 Or is it maybe shame
 At being so young and being so vain

Holes in your head today
 But I'm a pacifist
 I've walked La Ramblas⁴
 But not with real intent

And if you tolerate this
 Then your children will be next
 And if you tolerate this
 Then your children will be next
 Will be next
 Will be next
 Will be next
 Will be next

And on the street tonight an old man plays
 With newspaper cuttings of his _____ days

And if you tolerate this
 Then your children will be next
 And if you tolerate this
 Then your children will be next
 Will be next
 Will be next
 Will be next



⁴ Cf. G. Orwell, *Homage to Catalonia*.