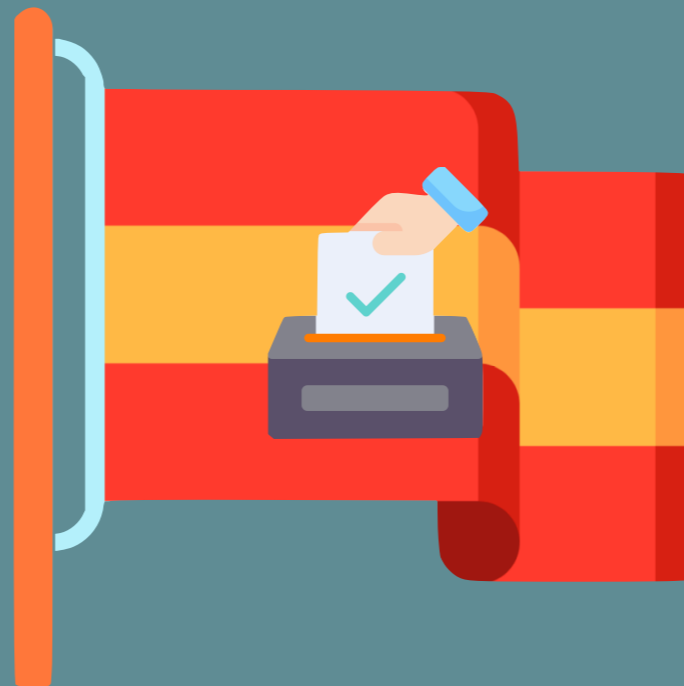


DEMOCRATIC SUCCESS IN SPAIN

Escola Garbí, Catalonia, Spain



INDEX

1. Franco dictatorship
2. Francoist Spain
3. John Charles Bourbon as a successor
4. Political opposition in secrecy
5. Dictator's death
6. Democratic transition
7. Mobilisations during transition
8. Legalisation of political parties
9. June 1977 elections
10. Situation in Catalonia
11. 1978 constitution
12. Statute of Autonomy and elections in Catalonia

FRANCO DICTATORSHIP

Francisco Franco Bahamonde



(Ferrol, 4 December of 1892 -
Madrid, 20 November of 1975)

General of the Armed Forces
and **dictator**

- Part of the military leadership that took part in the 1936 Coup.
- Leader of the right-wing policy party *The Falange Española Tradicionalista y de las Juntas de Ofensiva Nacional Sindicalista* (FET and ONS).
- Chief of the insurgent camp in the **Spanish Civil War** (1936-1939)
- After war, he became **Head of state in Spain** (1 October of 1936 - 20 November of 1975).

FRANCOIST SPAIN



- Suppressed free speech and political opposition
- Unchallenged power of the Church (particularly in children's education and orphanages)
- Women with few rights (couldn't have a job, a driver license, a passport, or own property without their husband's permission)

Spain isolated from the rest of Europe

1960: Economic boom with new tourist industry

CATALONIA: Statute of Autonomy and its associated institutions were abolished. Repression of Catalan culture.

JOHN CHARLES BOURBON AS A SUCCESSOR

State Organic Laws 1966 and 1967

Organic Laws of the 1969 movement

Compilation of fundamental laws that provided the succession of Head of State level to John Charles



Juan Carlos Alfonso Victor
María de Borbón y Borbón
Dos Silicias

5 January of 1938 (81)

He would come king when Franco died

POLITICAL OPPOSITION IN SECRECY



<https://images.app.goo.gl/7HFevyJc75cihVjC6>

- The Montserrat community is a referent of anti-Franco ideas
- Demonstration of priests
- Closing in 1970.



- Burgos trial
- Judgement to sixteen people of terrorism



<https://images.app.goo.gl/BeXehLjXBVWmrdRt9>

- Political parties that are hidden
- Their leaders are persecuted by the police until 1972

POLITICAL OPPOSITION IN SECRECY



- Attack of ETA to Carrero Blanco (president of the government) in June 1973

<https://images.app.goo.gl/BwcjiTc3zmlu2qZi6>

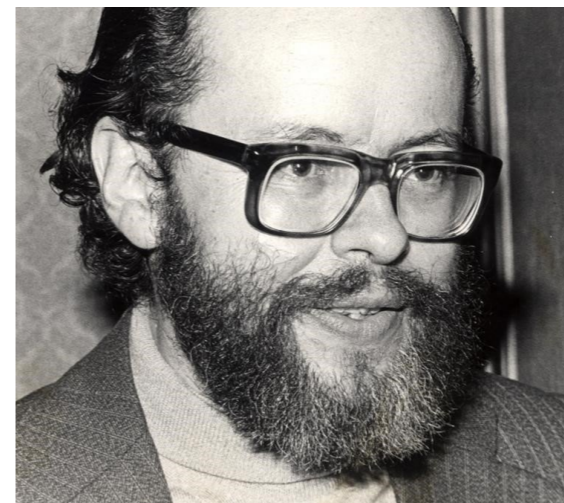


- Artistic movement that during the Franco dictatorship reclaimed the normal use of language



- Death penalty to Salvador Puig Antich on March 2 of 1974

<https://images.app.goo.gl/hyh6KoQFFqSPQQhU6>



- Hunger strike to protest for the political prisoners

<https://images.app.goo.gl/s3XVn8Le7eMGm9Xb6>

Dictator's Death

The dictator is hospitalized because he is sick.

20 of November of 1975 Francisco Franco dies. He signs a political will leaving his succession to John Charles.

23 of November he is buried in *Valle de los Caídos* (memorial to supposedly honor the fallen of the Spanish Civil War).

Spain is paralyzed for weeks after dictator's death.



DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION

November 22, 1975, first speech by John Charles I in his crown.

LEGION PRESENTATION DEMOCRATIC TRANSITION



https://www.eldiario.es/eldiarioex/sociedad/Extremadura-Transicion-Democratica-congreso-Caceres_0_581292926.html

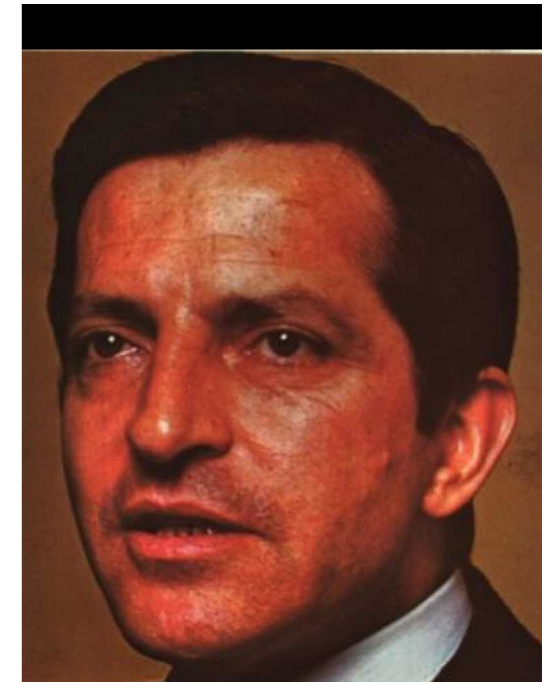


MOBILISATIONS DURING TRANSITION

**CONGRESO: EXTREMADURA
DURANTE LA TRANSICIÓN
DEMOCRÁTICA (1975-1983)"**
(XII ENCUENTRO HISTORIOGRÁFICO
del GEHCEX).



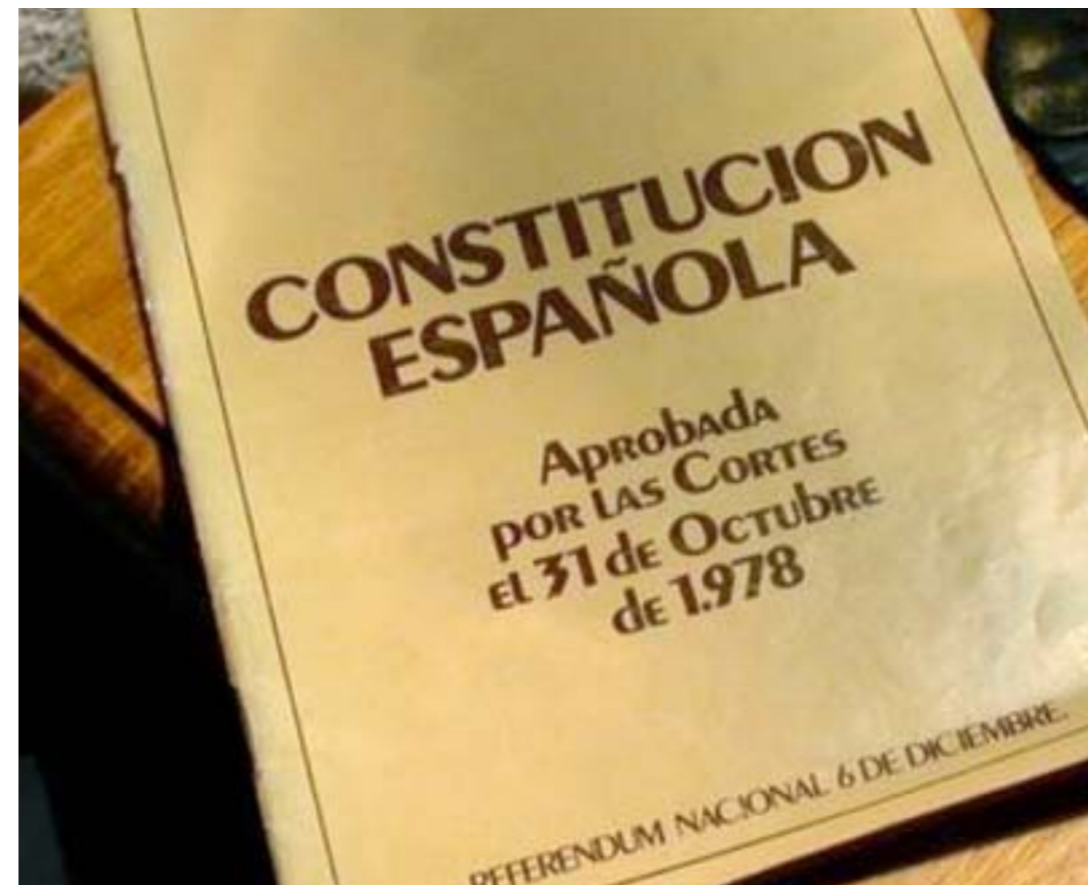
LEGALISATION OF POLITICAL PARTIES



SITUATION IN CATALONIA



1978 CONSTITUTION



STATUTE OF AUTONOMY AND ELECTIONS IN CATALONIA

Narcís Serra



Jordi Pujol

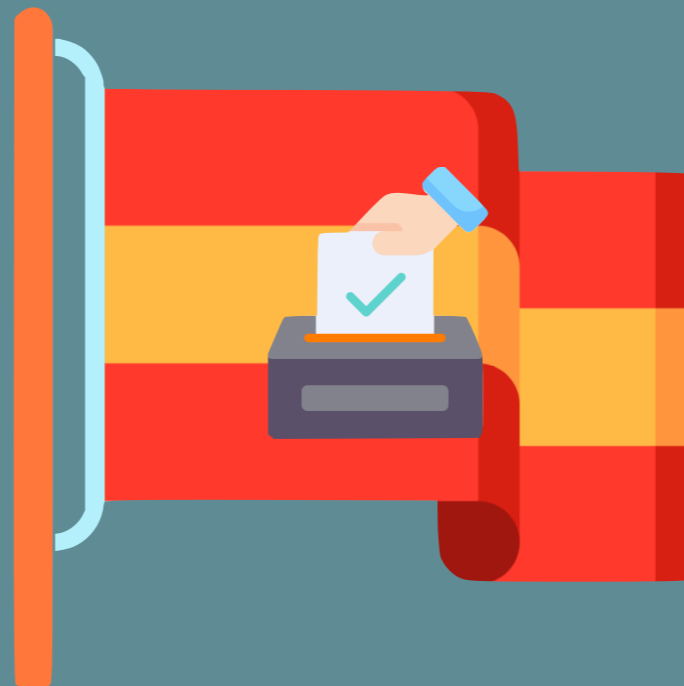


Adolfo Suárez



THANKS FOR YOUR ATTENTION!

Escola Garbí, Catalonia, Spain



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union



GARBÍ
PERE VERGÉS
• ESPLUGUES •