

The College Board
Advanced Placement Examination
EUROPEAN HISTORY

SECTION II

Part A

(Suggested writing time—45 minutes)

Percent of Section II score—50

Directions: The following question is based on the accompanying Documents 1-16. (Some of the documents have been edited for the purpose of this exercise.) Write your answer on the lined pages of the pink essay booklet.

This question is designed to test your ability to work with historical documents. As you analyze the documents, take into account the source and the point of view of the author. Write an essay on the following topic that integrates your analysis of the documents; in no case should documents simply be cited and explained in a “laundry list” fashion. You may refer to historical facts and developments not mentioned in the documents.

1. Describe and analyze the ways in which the defenders of the Spanish Republic represented their aims and their attitudes. Be sure to include in your analysis the differences within and among the groups presented by the documents.

Historical Background: In February 1936 a general election in the Republic of Spain brought to power a government supported by a coalition of center and left-wing parties. A few months later, conservative military officers rose against the government of the Republic, and civil war followed. Over the next three years, conservatives and fascists attempted to overthrow the Republic. Among the groups resisting this attack were moderate republicans, socialists, communists, anarchists, and nationalists seeking autonomy for the Basque region or for Catalonia. The forces supporting the Republic were finally defeated in 1939.



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Documents 1-4: REPUBLICANS

Document 1

We want no dangerous innovations. We want peace and order. We are moderates.

Manuel Azaña, prime minister,
Liberal Republican party, speech, 1936

Document 2

The Republic attempted to introduce a new, modern political mentality through moderate reform. Unfortunately, the Socialist Left tried to turn from this process.

Andrés Márquez, civil servant and member of the
Liberal Republican party, recollection, 1936

Document 3

Workers' wives did their grocery shopping without paying for anything for the very good reason that they were accompanied by toughs waving eloquent revolvers. Men and women—republican volunteers—aimed their rifles at passersby and at windows.

Clara Campoamor, centrist
republican deputy in the parliament,
The Spanish Revolution
As Seen by a Republican, 1937

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Document 4



A symbolic "execution" by firing squad of a statue of Christ by republican militia, Madrid, 1936.

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Documents 5-6: SOCIALISTS

Document 5

After the victory of the Liberal Republicans in the General Election of 1936, the government failed to produce a coherent program of social and agrarian reform. In those months, the Socialist party made a big mistake; it should have joined the government. Without renouncing the aim of taking power, the Socialist party—the most Marxist in Europe—could have shared governmental power. The left wing of the Socialist party blocked this. Divided, the Socialist party was not able to channel or lead the revolutionary ferment.

Sócrates Gómez, leader of the Socialist Youth Movement, recollection, 1936

Document 6

In fighting for democracy in our country, we are defending democracy in all countries. This is a struggle of two civilizations, of Christianity against Fascism.

Dr. Juan Negrín, prime minister,
moderate socialist, speech,
February 1, 1939

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Documents 7-9: COMMUNISTS

Document 7

We shall follow the path of completing the bourgeois democratic revolution until it brings us to a situation in which the proletariat and the peasantry themselves assume the responsibility of making the people of Spain as happy and free as are the Soviet people, through the victorious achievement of socialism, through the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Worker's World, Communist party
newspaper, February 1936

Document 8

The battle of the Spanish people is the battle of a people that has risen against the criminal aggressions of the reactionary military castes.

Help us prevent the disappearance of democracy in Spain! Stop the German and Italian fascists from intervening in our country. The Republic of Spain is a legal government. We, the Communists, support and defend this government because it is the legitimate representative of the people who fight for democracy and liberty.

Dolores Ibarruri, Communist party leader
and orator, radio broadcast, July 1936

Document 9

It was not a revolutionary period leading to socialism. Not at all. That was just the pretext the Fascists used to justify their rising. The peasant masses weren't agitating for socialism. They wanted the Republic to tackle the country's fundamental problems, and land was one, if not *the*, major problem.

Narciso Julián, Communist railway worker,
recollection, July 1936

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Documents 10-12: ANARCHISTS

Document 10

The Communists want to form a disciplined professional army to fight the Fascists. Militarization goes hand and hand with the hierarchical type of Communist organization. Such a professional army would lead to the creation of a state and any state is an oppressor.

Manuel Carabaño, worker and Anarchist party youth member, 1936

Document 11

It should be clearly understood that we are not fighting for the Democratic Republic. We are fighting for the triumph of the proletarian revolution. The revolution and the war are inseparable. Everything that is said to the contrary is *reformist and counterrevolutionary*.

Anarchist party information bulletin,
January 1937

Document 12

Two things are beginning to disappear: the privileges of class from which develops the monstrosity of war and the privilege that converts men into autonomous beings and women into slaves. Still, every day in Spain we hear talk of liberty for the oppressed, but we never hear these liberators refer to the necessity of declaring women free.

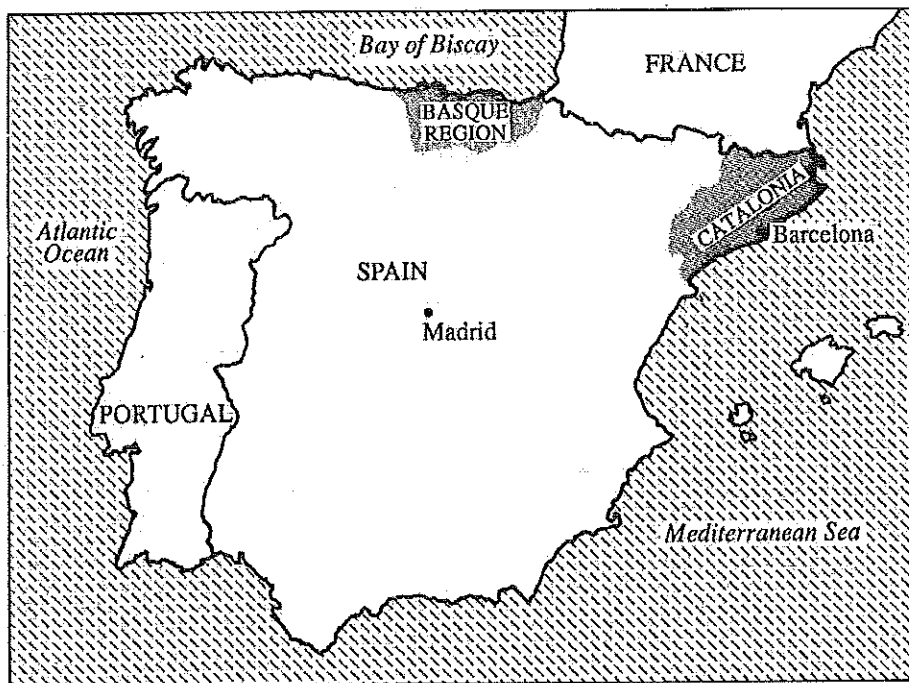
Free Women, an Anarchist women's paper, 1937

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Documents 13-16: REGIONAL NATIONALISTS

Document 13

NATIONALIST REGIONS



Document 14

The Basque nationalists were middle class in the main, religious and politically moderate. The Basque Nationalist party's decision to ally with the Communists and the Socialists, who stood for the destruction of the sort of society the Basques believed in, was the great drama of the Basque country; it created tremendous conflicts of conscience.

Juan Málzaga, Basque factory owner,
recollection, Summer 1936

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Document 15

In Barcelona there are Catalonian nationalists; they are against anyone who opposes their cause.

Mariano Puente, merchant seaman,
recollection, 1936

Document 16

The Anarchists revolted against the Republican government in May 1937. The Republican forces and the Socialists, together with the Communists, began the counterattack. Fighting broke out all over Barcelona. The hate between the factions had risen to a feverish pitch.

Jaume Miravittles, Catalonian
Nationalist Liberal party, minister of
information, diary, May 1937

END OF PART A