**HISTORICAL TIMELINE: 1841-1939**

From *Historical Dictionary of Spain* by Angel Smith

**1843** 11-12 June: A series of Moderate and Progressive pronunciamientos are launched against General Espartero. 30 July: Espartero is forced to flee the country. 29 September: The queen regent's daughter comes of age and is proclaimed Queen Isabel II of Spain. 5 December: General Luis Gonzalez Bravo takes office, consolidating the Moderates' grip on power.

**1845** 24 May: Proclamation of the Moderate Constitution.

**1851** 16 March: Signature of a concordat with the Vatican.

**1854** 28 June: Generals Leopoldo O'Donnell and Domingo Dulce launch a new anti-Moderate pronunciamiento. 6 July: The generals issue the Manzanares Manifesto. 19 July: General Baldomero Espartero returns to power.

**1855** 1 May: The Madoz Law extends the scope of the desamortizacion. 2 July: A general strike is called in Barcelona.

**1856** 13 July: A successful pronunciamiento by General Leopoldo O'Donnell against Espartero and the Progressives. The Moderates return to power. 1861 6 July: A peasant uprising takes place in the town of Loja.

**1864** 10 April: The Night of San Daniel. Student protest in Madrid is brutally suppressed.

**1866** 16 August: The Ostend Pact, aimed at overthrowing the government, is signed by the Progressives and Democrats.

**1868** 18 September: The "Glorious Revolution" removes the Moderates from power. Queen Isabel II is forced into exile. 10 October: The "Grito de Yara" launches a separatist uprising in Cuba.

**1869** 6 June: The Spanish Parliament, the Cortes, proclaims a new liberal-monarchist constitution. 15 June: General Francisco Serrano is named regent.

**1870** 18-25 June: The founding congress of the anarchist-inspired labor confederation the Federacion Regional Espanola (FRE) is held in Barcelona. 16 November: The Cortes elects Amadeo de Saboya king of Spain.

**1872** 21 April: Carlist uprisings are launched throughout the country. The Third Carlist War begins.

**1873** 11 February: Amadeo de Saboya abdicates leading to the proclamation of a republic. 11 April: Francisco Pi i Margall forms a new government. July-August: Radical-liberal Cantonalist revolts take place in southern Spain. 18 July: Nicolas Salmeron takes
over the premiership. 7 September: Salmeron is replaced by the more conservative figure of Emilio Castelar.

1874 3 January: General Manuel Pavia launches a coup and disbands the Republican Cortes. 29 December: The Bourbon monarchist, General Arsensio Martinez Campos, carries out a successful pronunciamiento against the Republic. 31 December: Antonio Canovas del Castillo's Conservative Party takes power and proclaims Isabel II's son King Alfonso XII. These events usher in the Canovas Restoration.

1876 28 February: The Carlist rebellion is defeated. 30 June: A new, more conservative, constitution is approved by the Cortes.

1879 2 May: Foundation of the Spanish Socialist Party, the Partido Socialista Obrero Espanol (PSOE), in Madrid.

1881 6 February: The Liberal Party is called to power for the first time. 21-25 September: The founding congress of the proanarchist labor confederation the Federacion de Trabajadores de la Region Espanola (FTRE) is held in Barcelona.

1883 Spring: The supposed discovery of the "Mano Negra" in Andalusia is used to repress the anarchist labor confederation, the FTRE.

1885 25 November: Death of Alfonso XII. His wife, Maria Cristina de Habsburgo, becomes the queen regent. 27 November: A new Liberal government takes office. The "long Liberal parliament" will last until 1890.

1888 13-14 August: The founding congress of the Socialist labor confederation, the Union General de Trabajadores (UGT), is held in Barcelona.

1891 14 July: New tariff barriers signify the beginning of an era of protectionism.

1892 8 January: A peasant uprising takes place in Jerez de la Frontera.

1893 7 November: The anarchist bombing of the Liceo Opera House in Barcelona spreads panic in middle-class circles.

1895 24 February: The "Grito de Baire" launches a new separatist uprising in Cuba. 31 July: Sabino de Arana founds the Basque nationalist party, the Partido Nacionalista Vasco (PNV).

1897 8 August: The prime minister, Antonio Canovas del Castillo, is assassinated by an anarchist gunman.

1899 4 March: The "regenerationist" Francisco Silvela government takes office.

1900 24 May: The Catalan regionalist/nationalist party, the Lliga Regionalista, is founded in Barcelona.

1901 16-24 February: A one-week general strike takes place in Barcelona. 17 May: The end of the regency. The queen regent's son is proclaimed Alfonso XIII.

1906 15 January: Formation of the antigovernment Catalan coalition Solidaritat Catalana. 3 March: New tariffs mean that Spanish tariff barriers are now nominally the highest in Europe.

1909 16-23 July: In Barcelona a weeklong general strike escalates into several days of church burning. The events are subsequently known as the Tragic Week.

1910 30 October-1 November: The Spanish anarchist-syndicalist confederation, the Confederacion Nacional del Trabajo (CNT), is founded in Barcelona.

1913 18 December: The government approves the constitution of the Catalan Mancomunitat.

1915 World War I brings economic prosperity but also rapid inflation to Spain.

1916 18 July: A one-day general strike is called by the UGT and CNT against rising prices.

1917 9 July: The "Assembly of Parliamentarians" calls for the democratization of the constitution. 19 August: A general strike is called by the PSOE-UGT and CNT against the Restoration regime.

1921 13 April: Following an Extraordinary Party Congress, dissidents break away from the PSOE to form the Communist Party (Partido Comunista de Espana [PCE] from November). 22 July: Nine thousand Spanish troops lose their lives in the military disaster of Annual in Morocco.

1923 13 September: General Miguel Primo de Rivera launches a successful coup d'etat against the Restoration regime.

1927 26 July: Anarchist activists form their own organization, the Federacion Anarquista Iberica (FAI).


1931 12 April: Defeat of the monarchist candidates in the Spanish municipal elections. 14
April: Proclamation of the Second Republic. King Alfonso XIII goes into exile and a provisional government is formed. 28 June: Left-wing victory in the general elections. 9 December: A new constitution is approved by the Cortes.

1932 10 August: General Jose Sanjurjo heads a failed anti-Republican coup. 9 September: The Catalan autonomy statute is approved by the Cortes. 10 September: The Agrarian Reform Law is approved by the Cortes.

1933 1 January: Anarchists launch their first insurrection against the Republic. 11-12 January: Proanarchist peasants die at the hands of the Republican Assault Guard in the village of Casas Viejas. 12 September: Fall of the republican-Socialist coalition government. 19 November: Right-wing victory in the general elections.

1934 5 October: The PSOE-UGT calls a general strike, which is seconded by other left-wing groups. The strike becomes a full-blown uprising in Asturias.

1935 15 January: Signing of the Popular Front electoral pact by republican and other leftist forces.

1936 16 February: The Popular Front wins the general elections. 26 June: Galicians vote for autonomy in a plebiscite. 13 July: The leading right-wing politician, Jose Calvo Sotelo, is assassinated. 17-18 July: An attempted coup d'etat against the Republic provokes civil war. 5 September: Formation of the Popular Front Republican government headed by Francisco Largo Caballero. 27 September: General Francisco Franco is declared head of the Nationalist forces. 1 October: The Republican Cortes approves the Basque autonomy statute. 8 November: Arrival of the first International Brigades in Madrid. 7 November-1 December: Republicans repel the Nationalist onslaught on Madrid.

1937 19 April: The Falange and Carlists are forcibly united by Franco and form a new single party, the Falange Espanola Tradicionalista y de las Juntas de la Ofensiva Nacional Sindicalista (FET y de las JONS). 3-7 May: "May Events." Fighting breaks out between anarchists and members of the Partido Obrero de Unificacion Marxista (POUM), on the one hand, and republicans, Socialists, and Communists, on the other, on the streets of Barcelona. 17 May: Largo Caballero falls and is replaced as prime minister by Juan Negrin.

1938 30 January: Francisco Franco forms his first government. Ramon Serrano Suner becomes the minister of the interior. July-August: The Republican forces are defeated in the decisive battle of the Ebro.

1939 4 March: The anti-Communist Casado coup is launched in Madrid against the Republican authorities. 28 March: The Francoist forces march into Madrid. The Spanish Civil War is at an end. 3 September: Great Britain and France declare war on Germany. World War II begins.