


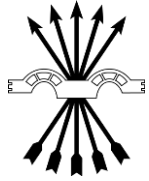
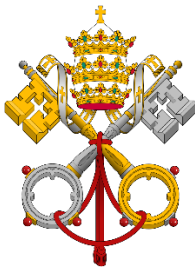


Ideologies: Nationalists

Monarchists		CEDA	Falange (Fascists)
<p style="text-align: center;">Alfonsists</p>  <p>The Alfonsists were a movement that supported the restoration of Alfonso XIII of Spain as monarch following the founding of the Spanish Second Republic in 1931. They competed with rival monarchists, the Carlists, for the Spanish throne. From 1934 to 1936, the charismatic Alfonsist leader José Calvo Sotelo spoke of the need for the "conquest of the state" as the only means to secure the establishment of an ideal authoritarian, corporatist state. Sotelo made passionate speeches in support of violent counterrevolution and emphasized the need for a military insurrection against the republic to counter the threats of communism and separatism that he blamed as being caused by the republic. Sotelo was kidnapped and assassinated by political opponents (who were initially searching out Gil-Robles of the CEDA to kidnap) on 13 July 1936 which sparked fury on the political right and helped legitimize the military coup against the republic.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Carlists</p>  <p>The Carlists were monarchists and ardent ultratraditionalist Catholics who sought the installation of Francisco Javier de Borbón as King of Spain, who came from a separate line of the Bourbon dynasty on the Spanish throne. This line descended from <i>Don Carlos</i>, Count of Molina (1788–1855), and was founded due to dispute over the succession laws and widespread dissatisfaction with the Alfonsine line of the House of Bourbon. The Carlists were anti-republican, anti-democratic and staunchly anti-socialist. The Carlists were so anti-socialist that they opposed both Hitler and Mussolini because of their socialistic tendencies. The Carlists along with the Falange were the original supporters of the military coup d'état against the republic. The Carlists held a long history of violent opposition to the Spanish state, stemming back to 1833 when they launched a six-year civil war against the state. The Carlists were strongly intransigent to any coalition with other movements, even believing that no non-Carlist could have honest intentions.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">CEDA</p>  <p>The Spanish Confederation of Autonomous Right-wing Groups, CEDA, was a Catholic right-wing political organization dedicated to anti-Marxism. The CEDA claimed that it was defending Spain and "Christian civilization" from Marxism, and claimed that the political atmosphere in Spain had made politics a matter of Marxism versus anti-Marxism. It saw itself as a defensive organisation, formed to protect religion, family, and property. Their leader, Gil Robles, stated "Democracy is not an end but a means to the conquest of the new state. When the time comes, either parliament submits or we will eliminate it." Many of the party's supporters welcomed the military rebellion in the summer of 1936 which led to the Spanish Civil War, and many of them joined Franco's National Movement (Falangists). However, Franco was determined not to have competing right-wing parties in Spain and, in April 1937, CEDA was dissolved.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Falange (Fascists)</p>  <p>To simplify, Falangism was Spanish fascism. It placed a strong emphasis on tradition and Catholic religious identity. It was authoritarian in that it believed that the state should have the supreme authority over the nation. Falangism emphasized the need for authority, hierarchy, and order. Like other fascist ideologies, it was strongly anti-communist, anti-democratic, and anti-liberal. Under Franco, the Falange declared the ideology to be fully compatible with capitalism, much like its German and Italian counterparts. The Falange's original manifesto, the "Twenty-Seven Points", declared Falangism to support the unity of Spain and the elimination of regional separatism; the establishment of a dictatorship led by the Falange; utilizing violence to regenerate Spain; and the revival and development of the Spanish Empire. Despite these right-wing positions, the Falangists also believed that the economy should be nationalized by creating national syndicates of both employees and employers who would work together with the mutual goal of growing the economy. While this is similar to the syndicalists of the left-wing, Falangism wanted the state to criminalize strikes, set national wages, and generally be anti-union.</p>



The Catholic Church

The Catholic Church took the side of the rebel government and defined the religious Spaniards who had been persecuted in Republican areas as 'martyrs of the faith'. Francoist propaganda and influential Spanish Catholics labelled the secular Republic as "the enemy of God and the Church" and denounced the Republic, holding it responsible for anti-clerical activities, such as shutting down Catholic schools, as well as the killing of priests and nuns by exalted mobs and the desecration of religious buildings. The Catholic Church was one of the first entities to officially recognize Franco's government. To this day it is criticized for how it calls priests who were killed by Republicans as martyrs yet refuses to acknowledge the murders of anti-nationalist priests and political assassinations condoned or even planned by Spanish bishops.