

Candidate 1 evidence

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to this war. Additionally as it was published in 2006, Beira has not only the benefit of hindsight but also the benefit of more recently discovered evidence on the civil war.

Finally, Source A reveals that the issues that arose from the failing Mandates were not necessarily as pressing to the ruling class as it states. "Beneigne allowed nearly a whole year to pass before summing the Carter. It appears that Beneigne did not feel that the issue was that important."

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as he procrastinated
calling the Carres.

Perhaps he was aware of
the crisis for a Republic, hence
putting off the inevitable
although support for a
Republic did grow as
people became more tired
of living under a family
monarchy which consisted
of censorship.

The same explanation
"even former Monarchist
politicians, such as Niceto
Alcala Zamora and Miguel
Maura, publicly came out in
favour of the Republic."
This is hugely important

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and creating as ever those who supported having a monarchy joined the Republic. Brenan did agree that the monarchy fell due to Alfonso's personal unpopularity, and perhaps monarchist politicians recognised Alfonso's unpopularity as a leader as well as his unpopularity. It is telling of how poorly the Alfonsine monarchy must have been when presumably his own supporters stopped backing him. This was not uncommon, though, as the Army also failed to continue to

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	<p>suggest Alfonso as may believed that he stabbed Prince de Reiera in the back. It could be argued that the Army's suppression of opposition is the only reason why there has less not calls for a Republic earlier.</p>
	<p>The Source also reveals how "Catalan republicans joined the San Sebastian pact, as it became known, on condition that Catalonia received a statute of autonomy." As Catalans wanted independence from Spain, they wanted</p>

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recognised that they would
sooner get this from
a Republic than a right-
ing dictatorship supported
by the Army, who
saw themselves, as Fraser
puts it, as the "defenders
of territorial unity" and
would never allow any
edge towards Catalan
independence. Hence, ~~even~~
the Source seems to
suggest that almost
everybody, even those who
would later oppose the
Republic, supported change
and a need to rid
Spain of the monarchy.

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Historians have argued that "the monarchy was in disrepute by the time Pina seized power" and this is certainly the case. Pina de Rivera arguably delayed the fall of the monarchy though his initial success, however Alfonso was hurt by Pina by association when he began to fail. Alfonso famously called Pina "My Messiah" meaning the two were very closely linked - good or bad.

People were also extremely

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	<p>hopeful for the new Republic and hoped it would be the answer to all the problems that Spain faced - the biggest being the Spanish issue. When the first Republic had failed in the 19th Century, many had very high hopes for Spain's Second Republic.</p>