

26, 1-324, 1998  
ISSN: 1136-6834

### **Civil wars and violence in Vasconia (XIX-XX Centuries)**

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**Torre, Joseba de la** (Univ. Pública de Navarra. Dpto. Economía. Campus de Arrosadía. 31006 Pamplona): Guerra, economía y violencia, 1808-1823 (War, economy and violence, 1808-1823) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 26, 15-22

Abstract: Due to Napoleonic war, Basque provinces' agricultures were in deep economic crisis. The financing of the guerrilla and the occupying armies impoverished peasant classes and uncovered the contradictions and iniquities of Ancien Regime -Foral-. Post-war violent attitudes reflect the more exploited classes' move against a social and economic model they reject. Between 1808 and 1823 were established the bases for the transition to agrarian capitalism.

Key Words: Economy. Crisis of the ancien regime. Basque Country.

**Ortiz de Orruño, José M<sup>a</sup>** (Univ. País Vasco. Fac. Filología y Geografía e Historia. Dpto. Historia Contemporánea. Avda. de las Universidades, 5. 01006 Vitoria-Gasteiz): La militarización de la sociedad vasca en tiempos de paz: los naturales armados (1823-1833) (The militarization of the Basque society during peace times: the armed natives (1823-1833)) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 26, 23-40

Abstract: This article is an attempt to explain why the majority of Basques chose the carlist party in the 1883 civil war. Among others reasons, it was because of the provincial militia created in 1823 by the absolutist basque landowners thanks to the administrative and financial autonomy of the foral system. Across this militia, peasants were militarily trained and politically indoctrined in favour of foralist antiliberalism. Landowners and peasants fought together for don Carlos because they thought that only this king could guarantee the traditional social order.

Key Words: Social and political history. Basque Country. XIX century. First Carlist War. Royalist volunteers.

**Rio Aldaz, Ramón del** (Univ. Autónoma de Barcelona. Dpto. de Historia Moderna y Contemporánea. 08193 Bellaterra): La violencia en la Guerra Civil revolucionaria del Trienio Liberal (The violence in the revolutionary Civil War of the Liberal Triennium) (Orig.es)

In: *Vasconia*. 26, 41-48

Abstract: As in every war, the brutalities of the liberal Triennium were due to the military logic. The royalist only had small groups and did not have control over the territories, so they had to execute the liberal prisoners and burgle the villages supplies. And the liberal regular military army, not being able of bringing the royalists to the open fields, had to prevent their provisioning, getting that the population fear towards their punishments was higher than the one towards the royalists' punishments.

Key Words: Violence. Liberal Triennium. Spain.

**Arnabat Mata, Ramón** (Vídua Almirall, 2 - 1º. 08720 Vilafranca del Penedès): Violencia política y guerra civil durante el Trienio Liberal en Catalunya (1820-1823) (Political violence and civil war during the Liberal Triennium in Catalonia (1820-1823)) (Orig.es)

In: *Vasconia*. 26, 49-62

Abstract: Catalonia was the background of five wars during the 19th century, four of them civil wars, this affected the policy and social events of this century. The "Trienio Liberal" must be situated in this context (1820-1823) in which there was an important political confrontation that ended in a civil war (1822-1823) between the liberal revolutionaries and the royalist contrarevolutionaries. In this confrontation the two parties used different methods of violence in politics to impose their options which are analysed in this paper.

Key Words: Catalunya. Liberal Triennium. 1820-1823. Revolution. Contra-revolution. Politic violence. Civil War.

**Urquijo Goitia, José Ramón** (CSIC. Dpto. de Historia Moderna y Contemporánea. Centro de Estudios Históricos, CSIC. Duque de Medinaceli, 6. 28014 Madrid): La Primera Guerra Carlista desde la ideología nacionalista vasca (The First Carlist War from the Basque nationalist ideology) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 26, 65-110

Abstract: Historiography on Carlism has been centered in the analysis of the academic works, without paying attention to texts, such as booklets published for the dissemination of culture and popular ideology. The present work is centered, in terms of its contents, on three fundamental elements of the conflict (genesis of the war, the deeds of Muñagorri and the Peace of Bergara) that are related with statutory affairs; and on the treatment of the figure of Zumalacarreui, converted into the champion of the Basque national idea.

Key Words: First Carlist War. Basque nationalism. Historiography.

**Anguera, Pere** (Universitat Rovira i Virgili. Plaça Imperial Tarraco, 1. 43005 Tarragona): ¿Por qué eran combatientes carlistas? (Why were they carlists fighters?)(Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 26, 111-124

Abstract: The article is planning the degree of willingness of Carlists during the war of 1833-1840. The conclusions are pointing out that the majority of the mercenaries were obliged to fight under three formulas: enrolling of the *Voluntarios Realistas* through betrayal and coercion; once failed the attempt of catching the structure of power, they obliged to the men of the occupied villages to follow them; execution of drafts in the occupied territories. The designation *voluntarios* is attributed to its identification with the *Voluntarios Realistas* of the previous political period.

Key Words: Carlism. Enrolment. Volonters.

**Rújula López, Pedro** (Univ. de Zaragoza. Fac. de Filosofía y Letras. Pedro Cerbuna, 12. 50009 Zaragoza): Elites y base social: el apoyo popular en la Primera Guerra Carlista (Elites and rank-and-file: mass support in the First Carlist War) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 26, 125-138

Abstract: One of the main questions in the understanding of the first carlist war is the relationship between the elites of the movement and his rank-and-file. This article try to explain the process of shape of the revolution and counterrevolution elites, and later analyzes the attitude of lower classes before the carlist conflict.

Key Words: 19th Century. Social Movements. Elites. Lower classes. Counterrevolution. Civil war. Carlist wars. First Carlist war.

**Santirso Rodriguez, Manuel** (IES Joan Oliver. Armand Obiols, 2-30. 08207 Sabadell): Un paradigma de conflicto durante la revolución burguesa: la guerra civil de los siete años (A paradigm of conflict during the revolution: the Spanish civil war of seven years) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 26, 139-152

Abstract: The social alignment during the Spanish civil war of 1833-1840 always appeared very consistent: the middle classes and the reformist gentry remained in the Isabellian-liberal-revolutionary side; the Catholic Church and the nobility that refused changes made up the Carlist camp, absolutist and counter-revolutionary. The lower classes tended to favor the Isabellian side, so the liberal revolution in Spain was also built by them, not only by the middle class.

Key Words: Spanish Civil war (1833-1840). Carlism. Revolution of 1835-1837. Catalonia (1833-1840). Spain (1833-1840). XIXth century revolution. Liberalism.

**Martínez Caspe, María Soledad** (Univ. de Zaragoza. Fac. de Filosofía y Letras. Dpto. de Historia Moderna y Contemporánea. Pedro Cerbuna, 12. Ciudad Universitaria. 50009 Zaragoza): Algunas conclusiones sobre las consecuencias de la Segunda Guerra Carlista en Navarra (1872-1876) (Some conclusions about the consequences of the Second Carlist War in Navarre (1872-1876)) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 26, 155-164

Abstract: The Second Carlist War (1872-1876) was, without any doubt, the more traumatic event of the history of Navarre in the last quarter of the XIX century. The war meant the division of the society in two opposing groups and, at the same time, from the economic point of view, it brought the wrack of the public and private treasuries, above all because both armies lived on the operating territory. At the same time, from the political point of view, the fact that the war was useful to re-activate with more strength "the foral (statutory) question". On one hand the Government tried to compensate Navarre through the taxes matter, and on the other hand, the political elite from Navarre through the county Council ("Diputación"), dealt with the defense of its own tax system, keeping the order of the things that since 1841 had allow them to hold the provincial power with more autonomy than the rest of the State.

Key Words: Second Carlist War. Navarre.

**Urquijo Goitia, Mikel** (Univ. País Vasco. Dpto. de Historia Contemporánea. Apartado 644. 48080 Bilbao): Fueros y Revolución en el origen de la II Guerra Carlista (Fueros and Revolution in the origin of the Second Carlist War) (Orig.es)

In: *Vasconia*. 26, 165-178

Abstract: The article explains the origins of the Revolution of 1868 in Spain and the small succesful in the Basque provinces. It continues with the development of the Revolution and with the conflicts thats appear in this. In one way, the conflicts based in the Fueros, in other way the lights between liberals and carlists, and their characteristics. It finishes with several propositions for the research.

Key Words: Basque Country. XIX century. Conflict. Fueros. Revolution. Liberals. Carlists.

**Sesmero Cutanda, Enriqueta** (Univ. de Deusto. Fac. de Filosofía y Letras. Avda. de las Universidades, 24. 48007 Bilbo): ¿En armas a su pesar? Ensayo sobre la evitabilidad de la Segunda Guerra Carlista en Bizkaia (In arms to their regret? Essay on avoidability of the Second Carlist War in Biscay) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 26, 179-190

Abstract: We discuss the Biscayan Carlism during the Six-Year Revolutionary régime as purely warmonger. A bloodless change was endeavoured by controlling councils and Diputación, giving priority to public order to avoid class conflicts. The main socio-economic issues came from the previous period to the structurally (ironworking), conjuncturely (peasantry) and in transformation into capitalism (mining, fishing) crisis-stricken sectors, which were opposing to human and monetary war costs. Traditionalist élites needed peace to preserve their domination and reactivate their economic activities, as those inserted in the Restoration would demonstrate.

Key Words: Carlism. Elite. Impoverishment. Proletarianization. Repression. Rising.

**Toledano González, Lluís Ferrán** (Univ. Autónoma Barcelona. Fac. de Letras. Dpto. Historia Moderna y Contemporánea. Edificio B. 08193 Bellaterra): "A Dios rogando y con el mazo dando": monopolio de la violencia y conflicto político en la última guerra carlista en Cataluña (1872-1876) ("Trust in God but keep your powder dry": monopoly of violence and political conflict in Catalonia during the last Carlist War (1872-1876)) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 26, 191-208

Abstract: The purpose of this paper is to study the nature and characteristics of political violence in Catalonia during the last Carlist War. This armed conflict provides an excellent starting point for the analysis of how violence was monopolized and legitimated and how the parties involved (Carlism and Liberals) struggled to gain mastery of the mechanisms of social control. Owing to the extreme weakness of the state, physical violence and/or other forms of violence designed to act as deterrents greatly determined the degree of credibility and popular support achieved by both sides.

Key Words: Political violence. Carlism. Third Carlist War. Catalonia. Democratic sixyears. Somatén. *Mozos de Escuadra*.

**Antoñana Chasco, Pablo** (Ansoleaga, 16 - 2º. 31001 Pamplona): La Segunda Guerra Carlista, guerra de vascos (The Second Carlist War, war of Basques) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 26, 209-214

Abstract: The origin and development of the Second Carlist War has three keys factors which have not been conveniently explained: the defense of the ancient regime represented by the pretender to the throne, a system based on the statutes as a means of a return to the old institutions, the defense of the catholic religion when the prevailing liberalism meant the limitation of the privileges of the Church of Rome. These three key factors are to be found in one territory: Euskalerría, the Basque Country, where the Carlist State is established. The war in the other territories of the Spanish State is but a mere anecdote in comparison.

Key Words: Carlist War. XIX century. Relation with the Basque Country.

**Granja Sainz, José Luis de la** (Univ. del País Vasco. Dpto. de Historia Contemporánea. Apartado 644. 48080 Bilbo): Actitudes y visiones de las fuerzas nacionalistas vascas sobre la Guerra Civil de 1936 (Attitudes of the Basque nationalists towards the Spanish Civil War) (Orig.es)

In: *Vasconia*. 26, 221-228

Abstract: The Spanish Civil War war one of the most important events in the History of Basque Nationalism and had a tremendous influence on the History of the Basque Country. At that time, Euskadi became an autonomous State due to the efforts of the Autonomous Basque Government. But this State, created and led by Basque nationalism, had a short life (1936-37). This paper analyzes the attitudes of the Basque nationalist parties (PNV, ANV and the Jagi-Jagi group) of the time towards the Spanish Civil War.

Key Words: Basque nationalism. Spanish Civil War. Euskadi 1936-1937.

**Majuelo Gil, Emilio** (Univ. Pública de Navarra. Dpto. de Geografía e Historia. Campus de Arrosadía. 31006 Iruñea): 1936: Clases en conflicto (1936: Classes in conflict) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 26, 229-238

Abstract: The work "1936: classes in conflict" points out the fact that how the start of the civil war was due to the failure of the coup d'état planned by the rebels, as it did not reach its objectives because of the resistance of the working organizations that, answering to the coup d'état forces and under the state decadence, started a deep process of social and economic change. This was the beginning and the reasons which brought the social revolution in Spain, that at no time can be predated to the spring of 1936, which was time of conflict but not revolutionary.

Key Words: War. Revolution.

**De Meer, Fernando** (Univ. de Navarra. Dpto. de Historia. Campus Universitario. 31080 Pamplona): La Guerra Civil (1936-39): nacionalismo y democracia (The Civil War (1936-39): nationalism and democracy) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 26, 239-244

Abstract: The idea discussed in this article is that the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939) made it possible for PNV (Partido Nacionalista Vasco "The Basque Nationalist Party") to remain loyal to the Second Spanish Republic, inasmuch as it was a democratic institution, subscribing to the values of democratic liberalism: popular sovereignty, religious freedom and political pluralism, which in the short term brought about an ideological change in the principles of basque nationalism, and in time a pluralistic mode of understanding nationalism.

Key Words: Spanish Civil War (1936-1939). The Basque Nationalist Party. Democratic liberalism.

**Ugarte, Javier** (Univ. del País Vasco. Fac. Filología y Geografía e Historia. Dpto. Historia Contemporánea. Paseo de las Universidades, 5. 01006 Vitoria-Gasteiz): 1936: ¿golpe militar o asalto al poder? (1936: a military *coup d'état* or seizure of power?) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 26, 245-250

Abstract: According to the latest research, when designing the 1936 war, it was the intention of the rebels to stage the conflict in terms of a civil confrontation (and not as a simple *coup d'état*), and to conceive it as a very real assault on power ("Machtergreifung") with pretensions of radical fascist social change (as in many other instances in those times, as in Germany, Italy, Portugal, etc.), and thus originate the civil war and its franquist aftermath.

Key Words: Civil confrontation. *Coup d'état*. Assault on power (Machtergreifung).

**Luengo Teixidor, Félix** (Univ. País Vasco. Apdo. 644. 48080 Bilbao): Algunas características de las violencias durante la Guerra Civil de 1936 (Some of the characteristics of the violences during the Civil War of 1936) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 26, 251-258

Abstract: The conversion of the political violence into an ideological weapon and a value of ethical behaviour and the conflict of political life during the thirties, brought about the civil war in Spain in 1936. The origin and the characteristics of the violences demonstrated by the confronting sides, were, however, different. On the second hand, an institutionalised violence utilised by the State on the "National" side, and on the other hand, a more spontaneous and revolutionised violence used by opposing side, the "Republicans".

Key Words: Violence. Civil War of 1936.

**Barruso Bares, Pedro** (Univ. de Alcalá de Henares. Dpto. de Historia II. Colegios, 2. 28801 Alcalá de Henares): 1936: Violencia espontánea, popular y revolucionaria (1936: Spontaneous, popular and revolutionary violence) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 26, 259-268

Abstract: In the next study, the author tries to make a clasification about the violence in the last spanish civil war. In the same there is a violence in the highest degree but there are differences between summer of 1936 and the next years. The begin of conflict is characted by militia-man's spontaneity and popular mass what thing to realize a social revolution. Then is posible speak of a popular violence, an answer of the news republican institutions, created after the first moment, Guipúzcoa Defense Congress. A third kind of violence is posible denominate revolutionary violence, and then is the popular court of justice, the main protagonist. The characteristics of a different pattern and your application complete the work.

Key Words: Civil War. 1936. Guipuzcoa. Justice.

**Lorenzo Espinosa, José M<sup>a</sup>** (Univ. de Deusto. Apartado 1. 48080 Bilbao): Los motivos de la violencia en la historia vasca contemporánea (The grounds for violence in the contemporary Basque history) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 26, 271-276

Abstract: In Basque society nowadays there is a violent confrontation between an armed group and the state, with various social and political ramifications. This confrontation has a history, the main characteristics of which it is necessary to understand. Without needing to be a specialist, we must know that armed response to the Spanish state it has a very recent origin, which goes back to the establishment of ETA. But there is also a more remote origin, the circumstances and motivations of which oblige us to at least bear in mind the political, economic and social consequences of the loss of the Fueros (local statutory laws) from 1839 to 1876.

Key Words: Violence. History. Basque Country.

**Letamendia, Francisco** (Univ. del País Vasco. Dpto. de Ciencias Políticas. Barrio Sarriena, s/n. 48940 Leioa.): Sobre un cambio de escenario de las violencias vascas: las movilizaciones juveniles (The evolution of Basque violences: youth mobilisations) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 26, 277-284

Abstract: The work describes the previous phases of ETA's strategy of political negotiation that was to result in the theory of "the accumulation of forces" in the years 1986-1988. It explains the violent mobilisations of the youths of the Basque National Liberation Movement not only as an element of this strategy - and as a consequence of its failure following the Algeria talks of 1989 - but also as an autonomous process the internal logic of which derives from the lack of receptiveness to the demands of that social sector.

Key Words: Nationalism. Political violence. Social movements. Age groups.

**Sánchez Erauskin, Javier** (Univ. del País Vasco. Fac. de Ciencias Sociales y de la Comunicación. Dpto. de Periodismo. Barrio Sarriena, s/n. 48940 Leioa): Raíces de la violencia: papel ideológico de las capitales vascas en el primer franquismo (The roots of the violence: the ideological rol of the Basquism capitals at the first franquism) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 26, 285-294

Abstract: Over the silence of the defeated at 36'war the voice of winners rises up. The basquish capitals will be the amplifiers of the prevailed ideology. Vitoria, as an shelter off the Justice and Education Ministrys (1938-39), with a great influence of the military quarters. San Sebastián, as a capital of the New State's propaganda (ideologists, journalists, writers) and seat of a lot of diplomatic delegations - because of the summer's ministrys of the franquism-, Bilbao, as a place of the first Ministry of Industry -the members of the bilbaine oligarchy taking part at the high politics-. Pamplona, with less prothagonism than can be expected (in spite of Rodezno and the "assimiled" carlists), consolidates the national-catholic ideology with the traditionalism's contribution (Cardinal Gomá's significatif residence in Navarra).

Key Words: Franquism. Civil War of Spain (1936). Basque Country. Carlism. National-Catholicismo. Violence. Propaganda. Vitoria. San Sebastian. Pamplona. Bilbao. Journalism. Industry. Gomá Cardinal. Rodezno. Múgica bishop.

**Gurrutxaga, Ander** (Eusko Jaurlaritz. Dpto. de Educación, Universidades e Investigación. Duque de Wellington, 2. 01010 Vitoria-Gasteiz): El azar como destino (The chance as destiny) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 26, 295-308

Abstract: The process of construction of the actual political order is the result of an increasing transformation of political, economical and institutional instruments. Neither violence nor war have had an important role in the process of construction of the actual basque society. The political process obliges nationalism to make a long journey. The structural changes in the 60's, the entry of a new generation in history -children of the civil war losers- and the radical behaviour of the neonationalism of ETA, transform the vision of basque nationalism. Nationalism finds that the processes and mechanisms used in the old times to feed itself are useless now, under the new conditions suggested by official democracy. Nationalism faces the consequences of success and senses that one could also die from success. The attitude towards the armed violence of ETA and its consequences, and towards the rules of the game institutionalized by democracy, breaks the nationalistic world to pieces, as never before in its one hundred years of history

Key Words: Political construction. First Basque nationalism. Political success. Structural changes. Political institutionalization. Rationalization. Violence. Self-determination. Pragmatic values

# Analytic Summary

**Rivera, Antonio** (Univ. del País Vasco. Dpto. Historia Contemporánea. Paseo de la Universidades, 5. 01006 Vitoria-Gasteiz): Tradición, manipulación y actualidad de la violencia en Vasconia (Tradition, manipulation and present time of violence in the Basque Country) (Orig. es)

In: *Vasconia*. 26, 309-314

Abstract: Violence has also been constantly present in Basque history during last two centuries. Notwithstanding, it's necessary be considered in a double sense: from inside to the outside, and between Basques from one and another political option. It's not possible to say that there are some secular holders of the "Basque being". Today youth violence is not so spontaneous as planned in the frame of a concrete political strategy.

Key Words: Violence. 19 and 20th centuries. The Basque Century.