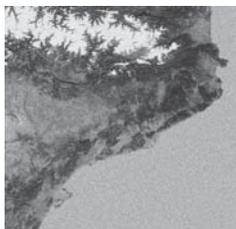


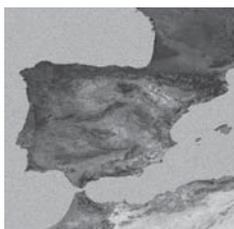
CHRONOLOGY OF THE GREAT WAR



CATALONIA

- 1901 Foundation of the Lliga Regionalista.
- 1909 Tragic Week.
- 1914 (April). Establishment of the Mancomunitat de Catalunya.
- 1914 (June). The Barcelona stock exchange closes owing to the economic impact of the political instability.
- 1914 The political groups and the intellectuals begin to take sides according to their ideological positions. They are structured in three fields: supporters of the Allies, supporters of Germany and neutralists.
- 1914 (September). *La Vanguardia* publishes Gaziel's series *Diario de un estudiante en Paris*, with his testimony about the beginning of the conflict.
- 1914 (autumn). A typhus epidemic caused by contaminated water affects a large part of the population.
- 1915 (January). Negotiations to obtain the concession of the duty-free port of Barcelona, which would bring positive economic results.
- 1915 (October). In Barcelona, Carme Karr founds the Women's Pacifist Committee of Catalonia (CFPC). Famous people and entities join and its example spreads to other cities in Catalonia, where other women's pacifist committees are created.
- 1915 (December). Fall of Eduardo Dato's government owing to its incapacity to deal with inflation and the scarcity of basic foodstuffs. The Conde de Romanones, of liberal ideology, comes to power.
- 1916 (February). Creation of the Brotherhood with the Catalan Volunteers Committee, under the auspices of Doctor Joan Solé i Pla.
- 1917 (January). Rapid spread of the military trade union movement represented on the Defence Boards.
- 1917 (April). Inauguration in Barcelona of the Exhibition of French Art at the Palau de Belles Arts, an activity to ratify the commitment to the Allies.
- 1917 (July). The Parliamentary Assembly meets in Barcelona to promote a reform of the Constitution and put an end to centralism.
- 1917 (August). Death of Enric Prat de la Riba. Josep Puig i Cadafalch is appointed new president of the Mancomunitat de Catalunya.
- 1917 (November). A group of Catalan and Spanish journalists and politicians travel to the front at Verdun and Rheims.

- 1918 (June). *Solidaridad Obrera* publishes proof of the relations between the Barcelona police commissioner, Manuel Bravo Portillo, and the broad web of German espionage.
- 1918 (January). Women kick up a fuss about the price of bread and there is general social protest about the increase in the price of basic goods, which had risen over the years of the Great War.
- 1918 (November). Start of the attempts at internationalisation of the conflict between Catalonia and Spain by the Catalan nationalists.
- 1919 Growing social tension with outbreaks of violence (hired gunmen).
- 1919 Strike at La Canadana.
- 1919 Autonomy campaign.
- 1920 Barcelona. Visit of Marshal Joffre.
- 1922 Foundation of Acció Catalana and Estat Català.



SPAIN

- 1898 Defeat of Spain in the war with the United States. Loss of the colonies of Cuba and Philippines.
- 1911 Outbreak of the Rif War in Morocco.
- 1914 (August). The Spanish government presided by Eduardo Dato declares strict neutrality.
- 1914 In Madrid a pacifist committee presided by Rafael Maria de Labra, president of the Madrid Ateneo, is created.
- 1915 (January). Germany deploys a policy of subsidy and purchase of newspapers to guarantee Spanish neutrality.
- 1915 (September). An anti-war manifesto is published with the title "The European war, manifesto of some Spanish people", supported by figures from culture and intellectuals of the day, such as Carme Karr, Manuel Azaña, Salvador Dalí, Manuel de Falla, José Martínez Ruiz (Azorín), Gregorio Marañón and the Machado brothers.
- 1916 (June). The question of the self-determination of Catalonia is put before the Spanish Parliament.
- 1916 (July). Trade union pact between the UGT and the CNT. Victory of the railway workers in a major transport strike.
- 1916 (September). Subsidies and mass purchases of newspapers by the opposing sides. Despite the neutrality, the activity of German submarines begins to ravage the Spanish merchant fleet.

- 1917 (April). Alfonso XIII, opposed to breaking off diplomatic relations with Germany, obliges Romanones to resign and replaces him with the Marqués de Alhucemas.
- 1917 (May). At a pro-Ally event with the participation of reformists, socialists and republicans in Madrid, the king is warned that his pro-German position will lead to his overthrow.
- 1917 (June). The Defence Boards precipitate the fall of the Alhucemas government.
- 1917 (August). Revolutionary general strike led by the CNT and the UGT. After harsh repression, the Spanish government accuses the Allies of supporting the insurrection.
- 1917 (November). After a crisis that leaves Spain without a government, a new cabinet, presided once again by the Marqués de Alhucemas, includes two Catalan ministers, Joan Ventosa i Calvell and Felip Rodés i Baldrich.
- 1918 (March). Coalition government in Spain led by Antonio Maura, with the presence of Francesc Cambó as minister. Insurrections in the countryside.
- 1918 (May). A flu epidemic breaks out, affecting a large part of the population.
- 1918 (November). The Maura government falls. The crisis of the Restoration regime deepens.
- 1921 Assassination of Eduardo Dato.
- 1921 Annual disaster.
- 1922 Crisis of the Antonio Maura government.
- 1923 Coup d'état by Primo de Rivera.

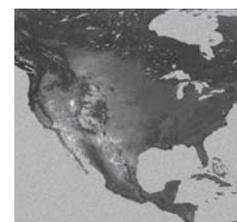


EUROPE

- 1870 Franco-Prussian War.
- 1870 Unification of Italy.
- 1871 Unification of Germany.
- 1871 Proclamation of the French Third Republic.
- 1884 Berlin Conference. France, Great Britain and Germany agree to share out the African colonies.
- 1904 Signing of the Entente Cordiale, a non-aggression pact between France and the United Kingdom, and outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War.
- 1912 Wars in the Balkans.
- 1914 (June). Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the Austrian throne, and his wife in Sarajevo.

- 1914 (July). The Austro-Hungarian Empire mobilises and invades Serbia at the end of the month.
- 1914 (July). The socialist and pacifist leader Jean Jaurès is assassinated in Paris by a French nationalist.
- 1914 (August). Germany declares war on France.
- 1914 (August). United Kingdom declares war on Germany.
- 1914 Outbreak of war in Europe. Mobilisations in many countries: France, England, Germany, Austria.
- 1914 (September). France halts the German offensive on the Marne. The war of attrition begins on the Western Front.
- 1914 (November). The Ottoman Empire enters the war on the side of the Central Powers.
- 1915 The International Congress of Women for Peace is held, bringing together 1,136 delegates in The Hague. They lay the foundations for a peace agreement and found the International Committee of Women for a Permanent Peace.
- 1915 (April). Germany invades Poland. Many casualties at the Second Battle of Ypres, where Germany uses gas for the first time.
- 1915 (May). Italy enters the war on the side of the Allies after receiving promises of territory belonging to the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
- 1915 (October). Bulgaria joins the Central Powers.
- 1916 (June). In France, women working in the munitions factories, known popularly as *lesmunitionettes*, go on strike for the first time to demand decent working conditions.
- 1916 (February). Beginning of the Battle of Verdun, which becomes the symbol of French resistance and humanitarian disaster.
- 1916 (March). Portugal joins the Allies.
- 1916 (April). The British army puts down the Easter Rising in Dublin by Irish home rule republicans.
- 1916 (May). Failure of the Brusilov offensive on the Eastern Front.
- 1916 (July). Battle of the Somme, with which the Allies try to relieve pressure on the Marne. The battle lasts until November and causes hundreds of thousands of casualties. It is the first time tanks are used.
- 1916 (August). Romania enters the war on the side of the Allies.
- 1916 (December). Death of Emperor Franz Joseph. His great nephew Charles comes to the throne.
- 1917 (January). Germany announces the beginning of a global submarine offensive.
- 1917 (March). In Russia, Tsar Nicholas II is overthrown. A provisional government is established in Russia and is recognised by the Allies.
- 1917 (June). The Greek government presided by Venizelos decrees entry into the war on the side of the Allies.

- 1917 In Russia, the provisional government creates a force of fifteen battalions made up only of women. Outstanding among them is the Death Battalion commanded by Maria Botchkareva.
- 1917 (November). In Russia, the provisional government is defeated by the Bolsheviks. The new government calls for an end to the war.
- 1917 (November). Italy is defeated at the Battle of Caporetto, on the Italo-Austrian frontier (today in Slovenia), by the Central Powers.
- 1918 (January). American president Woodrow Wilson announces his Fourteen Points, which stress the freedom of the seas and the self-determination of nations.
- 1918 (March). Signing of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, through which Russia abandons the war. Outbreak of civil war in Russia.
- 1918 (May). Romania demands peace.
- 1918 (August). The start of the Allied counteroffensive on the Western Front, which ends in victory.
- 1918 (October). Mutinies of soldiers and uprisings in the Central Powers.
- 1918 (November). Signing of the armistice in Compiègne, which puts an end to the war in Europe. Revolution spreads across the continent and new republican and democratic regimes emerge.
- 1919 Paris Conference to agree on peace conditions with the Central Powers. Creation of the League of Nations.
- 1919 The Congress of the International Committee of Women for a Permanent Peace held in Zurich denounces the final terms of the peace treaty that put an end to the Great War, since it sees them as revenge by the winners. From that year the committee becomes the International League of Women for Peace and Freedom.
- 1922 Birth of the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.
- 1922 Benito Mussolini comes to power.



USA

- 1916 Failure of the peace initiatives launched by the president of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, and the Central Powers.
- 1917 (February). The United States breaks off diplomatic relations with Germany.
- 1917 (April). The United States, together with some Latin American republics, declares war on Germany.