

Abstract

The bachelor thesis presented here deals with the developments and circumstances accompanying the phenomenon of the national reconciliation policy in Spain between the years 1955 through 1975. It aims to answer a question to what a degree these conciliatory endeavours proved to be successful, i. e. what their actual outcomes were, but it also deals with the impacts of these endeavours upon the Spanish society after the dictatorship's fall. The thesis is conceived as a case study whose contents are represented by the theoretic delimitation of the notions related to the issue of a divided society and its reconciliation, the introduction of the key players active in the reconciliation process, and, last but not least, the tracking of the development itself of the process, using the example of the behaviours displayed by the Communist Party and the Catholic Church. The thesis demonstrates that these conciliatory endeavours actually were successful, whereas their impact upon the subsequent development of the Spanish society was indeed substantial, as it resulted directly in the adoption of the oblivion pact policy. Even this finding can be perceived as being somewhat questionable though, since the crimes and the victims of the war and dictatorship period have failed to be acknowledged just because of it.