

Abstract

This bachelor's thesis deals with the issue of child abduction during the Francisco Franco regime in Spain. Initially motivated by ideological goals, these abductions gradually took on an economic character and persisted until the turn of the millennium. This phase of Spanish history began after the end of the Civil War, when Francisco Franco gained power and established an authoritarian regime. This regime, which lasted from the end of the civil war until Franco's death in 1975, was characterised by the systematic abduction of children with ideological and economic motivations, using propaganda, censorship and repressive measures to maintain control over society and promote its aims. During this period, children were systematically abducted with the aim of separating them from their parents, who were considered political enemies of the regime. This thesis examines the ideological and economic abductions. It analyses the development of the abductions, their course and the identification of the actors involved. The methods used are the analysis of scholarly and historical articles, books and testimonies of the victims and their family members. The results of the thesis show that ideological kidnappings were aimed at separating children from their parents and preventing the spread of these republican ideas, while economic kidnappings were motivated by financial gains. The thesis also highlights current efforts to investigate these crimes. The thesis concludes by pointing to the continued relevance of this topic to Spanish society and the need to continue efforts to seek redress and justice for victims and their families.