

Portugal: From Monarchy to Democracy



1.ª República



Estado Novo



República Democrática



Monarchy – 1143 to 1910



The first king was D. Afonso Henriques and the last king was D. Manuel II.

767 years, 34 monarchs and 4 dynasties



D. Afonso Henriques



D. Manuel II



1st Republic



○ From 1910 to 1926

The Implantation of the 1st Portuguese Republic in 5th October 1910



Presidentes da República entre 1911 e 1926



Manuel de Arriaga



Teófilo Braga



Bernardino Machado



Sidónio Pais



Canto e Castro



António José de Almeida



Manuel Teixeira Gomes



Bernardino Machado

The end of the 1st Republic – 1910 -1926

– 16 years

Government Instability:

45 Governments, 8 Presidents and 7 Elections

The beginning of The Military Dictatorship (28th May 1926)

- It was then established a military dictatorship in Portugal that would last from **1926 to 1933**.
- In 1932 Salazar was named government leader, function that he carried out for 36 years.





From 1933 to 1974

- Fascist/Salazarist Dictatorship;
- There was censorship – “the *blue pencil*”;
- There was the PIDE (political police);
- Fraudulent elections;
- Child labour;
- Citizens were not guaranteed the right to health and education;
- There was only one political party – National Union;
- Great wave of emigration for economic and political reasons;
- Colonial War;
- Control of Trade Unions: prohibition of the right to strike.

O ESTADO-NOVO



- Lack of freedom of expression, assembly, propaganda and association;
- International isolation of the country due to colonial conflicts;
- The role of the woman - mother, housewife, affectionate and submissive wife to husband. Its usefulness was to give birth and raise polite children. She didn't have the right to vote and could not hold any political office.

The 2nd Republic

What was the 25th April?

The 25th April was a military action that ended up with the political regime that had been oppressing the country for almost five decades.



What has changed with the 25th April?



- Many political parties have emerged;
- Elections have become completely free;
- There has been public and transparent voter registration;
- Women and men have the same rights;
- There has been freedom of opinion, assembly, propaganda and association;
- There has been a national minimum wage;
- Colonial War was over;
- The first Democratic Constitution was created.

Democracy Today



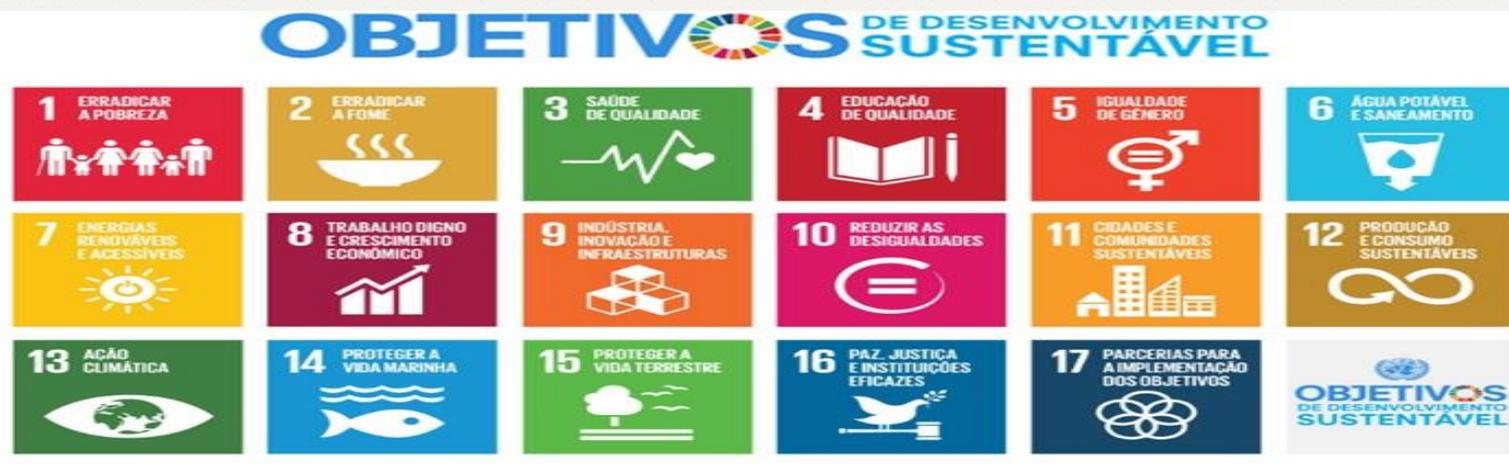
What do the Portuguese think about democracy nowadays?

- **60% of the Portuguese aren't satisfied with democracy;**
- **The greatest democratic deficits lie in the functioning of the courts, in the capacity of governments to ensure social justice and in the lack of popular control over political power;**
- **The major challenge of the four decades of democracy is still the low representation of women in politics and the wages disparity between men and women.**

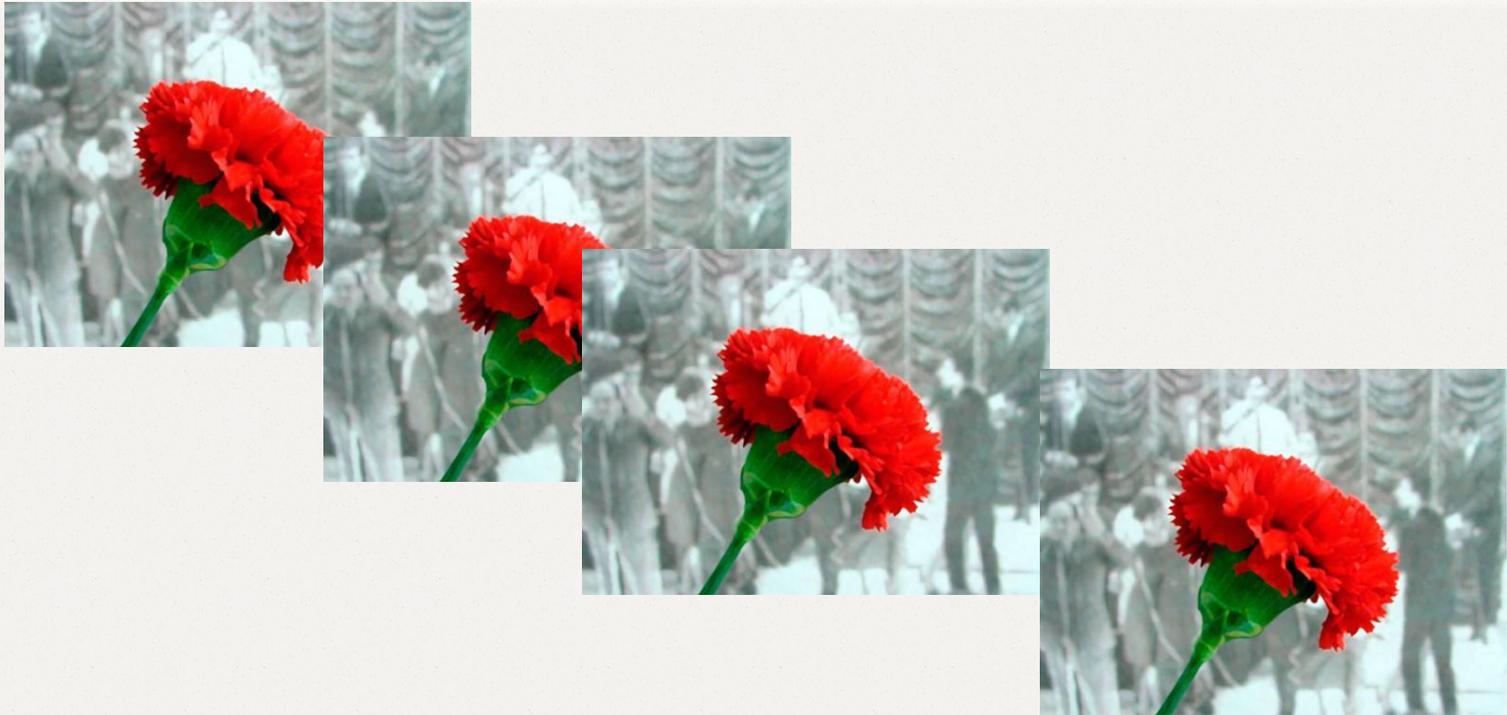
The Quality of Democracy is still worried about...

- Corruption and bribery undermine confidence in democracy, governments and public institutions;**
- The 25th April revolution offered freedom but has forgot to create citizens.**

Major objectives of sustainable development of the 2030 agenda



○ A fairer society with a quality democracy, based on an informed, strong, participatory citizenship, capable of leading the fight for public transparency and the integrity of institutions.



- **Nonetheless, the "Carnation Revolution" has become a date of all, a source of pride for the overwhelming majority of the Portuguese, a legacy of the social state that the Portuguese do not want to abdicate!**