

Spanish Civil War Operations

This document is designed to be used with the Scenario_Map.pdf file located in the main game directory, which provides an overview map of the contested area and the general locations of the actions listed here.

1) Almadrones

030.Almadrones.scn - March 8, 1937 – 20 Turns

Almadrones Side: Best as Nationalists or PBEM

In January 1937, Gen Mola submitted to Franco's HQ a plan elaborated by Gen Moscardo, to attack along the road to Aragon. The main objective would be to cut the communications with Levante and connect with the forces near the Jarama, further closing the Madrid pocket. Meanwhile, the Italian forces, inactive since the fall of Malaga, were demanding a new theatre of intervention. Thus a plan is finalized, on which the Italian forces would spearhead an offensive, using the Madrid – Zaragoza road as axis of advance.

On the 8th of March, amidst snow, rain and muddy fields, the highly motorized Italian forces struck the Republican lines and started their advance.

The Italian force would spearhead the attack aided by two 2 Spanish brigades from the Soria Division. After clearing the initial villages the Spanish handed over the stage to the Italians. The 2nd Division, Fiamme Nere (Black Flames), advanced along the Zaragoza Road until they reached the village of Almaladrones.

2) Alto de Leon

002.Alto de Leon I.scn - July 24, 1936 – 16 Turns

Sierra de Guadarrama, Alto de Leon Side: Best as Republican or PBEM

As the military uprising failed, Gen Mola's forces, based in Navarra, begun a series of operations. One of such operations targeted Madrid. Mola intended to approach the capital through the northern Sierras. To this purpose he split his forces on a series of columns.

The third of Gen Mola's columns had the objective of taking the Alto de Leon. This they did since the troops and militia defending it panicked and fled at their approach on the 22nd. On the 24st a Republican counter-attack force was assembled, under Col Carrasco and promptly counter-attacked. After taking an high area to the south of the Alto de Leon, convinced of their superiority in weapons and numbers, the Republicans, under the watchful eye of Gen Riquelme advanced.

005.Alto de Leon II.scn - July 26, 1936 – 8 Turns

Sierra de Guadarrama, Alto de Leon Side: Best as Nationalists or PBEM - Night Scenario

As the military uprising failed, Gen Mola's forces, based in Navarra, begun a series of operations. One of such operations targeted Madrid. Mola intended to approach the capital through the northern Sierras. To this purpose he split his forces on a series of columns. One of Mola's columns quickly conquered the Alto de Leon, it was then the turn of the Republicans to take it back. After failing their attack on the 24, Gen Riquelme took command of the Republican force, and with added reinforcements he again attacked the pass, the attacks continued again and again during the day and onto the night.

007.Alto de Leon III.scn - July 27, 1936 – 25 Turns

Sierra de Guadarrama, Alto de Leon Side: Best as Republicans or PBEM

As the military uprising failed, Gen Mola's forces, based in Navarra, began a series of operations. One of such operations targeted Madrid. Mola intended to approach the capital through the northern Sierras. To this purpose he split his forces on a series of columns. One of Mola's columns quickly conquered the Alto de Leon, it was then the turn of the Republicans to take it back.

Having failed on all their previous attempts, with the arrival of further reinforcements, including a fresh army battalion from Valencia and Militias, Gen Riquelme tried an enveloping movement on the pass. His mixed force, composed by the famed 'Companias de Acero' of the 5th Regiment, Asaltos and Militians, mixed with some Regular Army units, would soon go head to head with the Nationalists, yet again. One of the units opposing them was the Tercio de Abarzuza, a unit of Carlist Requetes, it had the particularity that most of its commanders were not military or militians, but Catholic priests.

Historical note: This scenario takes some liberty with regards to the Tercio de Abarzuza positions and organization, historically they were split in different positions at the Alto de Leon, and their organization onto company sized units was only completed by the end of July.

3) Badajoz

009.Puerta de la Trinidad.scn - August 14, 1936 – 12 Turns

Badajoz Side: Best as Nationalist or PBEM

In the summer of 1936, elements of the Army of Africa were transported onto the mainland. Upon gathering their troops in Seville, the Nationalists advanced north to meet the troops of Gen Mola. After the conquest of Merida, Badajoz was left isolated from the main Republican forces. Gen Yague then advanced to conquer it.

On the 13th of August 1936, the IV Bandera of the Foreign Legion approached the outskirts of Badajoz and took combat positions in order to attack the Barriada de San Roque, a small neighborhood overlooked by the Badajoz city walls. Amidst local resistance and fire from the city walls the 16th Company managed to obtain control of the area having then received orders to secure the area and settle for the night. On the following day after an aerial and artillery bombardment that managed to open a breach in the city walls, the IV Bandera received orders to start their attack on Badajoz, again with the 16th Company spearheading the effort and with support from the MG company and 2 armored trucks. The 16th Company started their attack aiming for the breach in the wall, singing their hymn the Legionaries advanced, opposing them was the local militia.

010.Puerta del Pilar.scn - August 14, 1936 – 10 Turns

Badajoz Side: Best as Nationalist or PBEM

In the summer of 1936, elements of the Army of Africa were transported onto the mainland. Upon gathering their troops in Seville, the Nationalists advanced north to meet the troops of Gen Mola. After the conquest of Merida, Badajoz was left isolated from the main Republican forces. Gen Yague then advanced to conquer it.

After the starting of the approach maneuvers to Badajoz on the 13th, the V Bandera approached the city and took the Cuartel del Menacho. The area would serve them as a starting point for the final assault on the city the following day. After studying the possible options Castejon, commander of the V Bandera,

opted for a frontal assault on the Baluarte de San Juan, with the objective of taking the Cuartel de la Bomba. The assault was to happen through a very narrow ramp that allowed the attackers to reach the high level. The task was assigned to the 18th Company. Their commander, Lt Francisco de Miguel Clemente, was the first one on the ramp, and lead from the front the Legionaries assault on this part of the city.

4) Brihuega

021.Brihuega to Siguenza.scn - January 01, 1937 – 12 Turns

On the road to Siguenza Side: Best as Republicans or PBEM

Just as the Nationalists seek for a soft spot around Madrid , the Republicans found an area around Brihuega where they reckoned that a mere 3500 men were holding around 35km of frontage. Intending to relieve the pressure on Madrid, Pozas assembled a strike force reinforced with soviet tanks and went on the attack, it's target, Siguenza.

031.Brihuega.scn - March 9, 1937 – 18 Turns

Brihuega Side: Best as Nationalists or PBEM - Night Scenario

In January 1937, Gen Mola submitted to Franco's HQ a plan elaborated by Gen Moscardo, to attack along the road to Aragon. The main objective would be to cut the communications with Levante and connect with the forces near the Jarama, further closing the Madrid pocket. Meanwhile, the Italian forces, inactive since the fall of Malaga, were demanding a new theatre of intervention. Thus a plan is finalized, on which the Italian forces would spearhead an offensive, using the Madrid – Zaragoza road as axis of advance.

On the 8th of March, amidst snow, rain and muddy fields, the highly motorized Italian forces stroke the Republican lines and started their advance.

After taking Almadrones the Italians proceeded with their offensive. The 3rd Division, Penne Nere (Black Arrows), leapfrogged over the 2nd creating a massive traffic jam. They then advanced through to the village of Brihuega. In the middle of their euphoria with the advance, the C.T.V. HQ authorized a night coup-de-main against the village of Brihuega. Shortly after midnight , the Italian force moved parallel to the Tajuna river , under pouring rain and taking only light weapons with them, and marched the 15km separating them from Brihuega.

032.Italian Civil War.scn - March 10, 1937 – 20 Turns

Almadrones Side: Best as Nationalists or PBEM

In January 1937, Gen Mola submitted to Franco's HQ a plan elaborated by Gen Moscardo, to attack along the road to Aragon. The main objective would be to cut the communications with Levante and connect with the forces near the Jarama, further closing the Madrid pocket. Meanwhile, the Italian forces, inactive since the fall of Malaga, were demanding a new theatre of intervention. Thus a plan is finalized, on which the Italian forces would spearhead an offensive, using the Madrid – Zaragoza road as axis of advance.

In the morning of the 10th , Brihuega was finally conquered by the Italians, it's defenders felt back onto the woods , and were soon joined by the Italian Garibaldi Battalion of the Int Brigades. The Fiamme Nere division was ordered to move forward and would soon meet their fellow countrymen.

033.Trijueque.scn - March 11, 1937 – 18 Turns

Trijueque Side: Best as Nationalists or PBEM

In January 1937, Gen Mola submitted to Franco's HQ a plan elaborated by Gen Moscardo, to attack along the road to Aragon. The main objective would be to cut the communications with Levante and connect with the forces near the Jarama, further closing the Madrid pocket. Meanwhile, the Italian forces, inactive since the fall of Malaga, were demanding a new theatre of intervention. Thus a plan is finalized, on which the Italian forces would spearhead an offensive, using the Madrid – Zaragoza road as axis of advance.

On the 8th of March, amidst snow, rain and muddy fields, the highly motorized Italian forces stroke the Republican lines and started their advance.

By the time they reached Trijueque, their advance time-table was by now seriously compromised; confusion reigned on the Italian side to the extent that two of their battalions fought each other during the night. On the 11th, orders were given for the 3rd Division, 'Penne Nere' , to take Trijueque which had so far resisted the Italian advances.

5) Brunete

034.Brunete I.scn - July 6, 1937 – 20 Turns

Near Brunete Side: Best as Republicans

With the fall of Bilbao on the 19th of June, the Nationalist forces started an advance in the north, towards Cantabria and the Asturias. The Republican command decided to start an offensive, with the objective of forcing the Nationalists to relieve the pressure in the north, and at the same time, attempting to improve the Republican situation around Madrid. Further, this offensive also had political ambitions, in the sense it wanted to demonstrate that the Soviet advisers had military initiative.

Nationalist reaction to the Republican attack was swift, at one location, Lt-Col Entrena commandeered the force defending Villaviciosa, joined to it some rear area stragglers and Civil Guard , and marched to occupy a hill less than 3km from and overlooking Brunete. Lister quickly dispatched his 9 Mixed Brigade, with tank support, to dislodge them.

035.Villanueva de la Canada.scn - July 6, 1937 – 20 Turns

Villanueva de la Canada Side: Best as Republicans or PBEM

With the fall of Bilbao on the 19th of June, the Nationalist forces started an advance in the north, towards Cantabria and the Asturias. The Republican command decided to start an offensive, with the objective of forcing the Nationalists to relieve the pressure in the north, and at the same time, attempting to improve the Republican situation around Madrid. Further, this offensive also had political ambitions, in the sense it wanted to demonstrate that the Soviet advisers had military initiative.

On the 6th of July the Republican Army started it's advance, the battle of Brunete was under way , and one of the first battles was to take place at Villanueva de la Canada, where the advancing brigades meet with the militia battalion defending the area.

036.Villanueva de la Canada-PBEM.scn - July 6, 1937 – 12 Turns

Villanueva de la Canada

With the fall of Bilbao on the 19th of June, the Nationalist forces started an advance in the north, towards Cantabria and the Asturias. The Republican command decided to start an offensive, with the objective of forcing the Nationalists to relieve the pressure in the north, and at the same time, attempting to improve the Republican situation around Madrid. Further, this offensive also had political ambitions, in the sense it wanted to demonstrate that the Soviet advisers had military initiative.

On the 6th of July the Republican Army started its advance, the battle of Brunete was under way, and one of the first battles was to take place at Villanueva de la Canada, where the advancing brigades meet with the militia battalion defending the area.

037.Quijorna.scn - July 7, 1937 – 20 Turns

Quijorna Side: Best as Republicans

With the fall of Bilbao on the 19th of June, the Nationalist forces started an advance in the north, towards Cantabria and the Asturias. The Republican command decided to start an offensive, with the objective of forcing the Nationalists to relieve the pressure in the north, and at the same time, attempting to improve the Republican situation around Madrid. Further, this offensive also had political ambitions, in the sense it wanted to demonstrate that the Soviet advisers had military initiative.

Similarly to what was happening at Villanueva de la Canada, also at Quijorna the Republican attackers meet with strong defense, this time including a Tabor of Moroccan troops just arrived in the area as reinforcement, and the local Falange forces. Against them, the 46th Republican Division, commanded by El Campesino, after failing to reduce the defenders on the 6th, renewed their attack on the 7th.

038.Villanueva del Pardillo.scn - July 6, 1937 – 15 Turns

Villanueva del Pardillo Side: Best as Republicans or PBEM

With the fall of Bilbao on the 19th of June, the Nationalist forces started an advance in the north, towards Cantabria and the Asturias. The Republican command decided to start an offensive, with the objective of forcing the Nationalists to relieve the pressure in the north, and at the same time, attempting to improve the Republican situation around Madrid. Further, this offensive also had political ambitions, in the sense it wanted to demonstrate that the Soviet advisers had military initiative.

After starting on the 6th July, by the 10th the Republican attack continued, now disturbed by the Nationalist reaction to it. At Villanueva del Pardillo the Republicans had made several previous attempts to take the town, on the 10th they were to make what would be their last attempt.

039.Los Llanos.scn - July 19, 1937 – 30 Turns

Los Llanos Side: Best as Nationalists

As in previous battles the tide was turning at the Battle of Brunete, it was now time for the Nationalists to go on the attack.

To this effect they assembled a force; Among them there were 2 Navarese brigades, just arrived from the Northern front. One of them struck at the, now on the defensive, Republican 46 Division, commanded by El Campesino. The Navarese managed to cross the river Perales and were now reaching Los Llanos.

040.Brunete II.scn - July 24, 1937 – 15 Turns

Brunete Side: Best as Republicans

The tide at the Battle of Brunete had changed by now, and the Republican forces found themselves in a perilous position under increasingly stronger Nationalists attacks.

The Nationalist troops under Barron managed to push the troops of Lister out of Brunete. Reinforced with tanks, the remains of the Republican Mixed Brigades went again on the attack in order to recapture Brunete. Behind the Assault Companies, without any support, they launched themselves onto a bloody assault under the scorching sun and the enemy artillery and aerial support...

6) Ciempozuelos

027.Ciempozuelos.scn - February 06, 1937 – 30 Turns

Ciempozuelos Side: Best as Nationalists or PBEM

As 1937 started, the Nationalist command, having failed to capture Madrid, decided to isolate the city from the provisional capital, Valencia. For that purpose, Gen Orgaz was put in command of a mixed force of Legionnaires and Regulares, their initial target was to cross the Jarama, and take the overlooking heights. Then, they would proceed to take the towns of Vaciamadrid and Arganda to cut the road link to Valencia.

It was now the time to complete the encirclement of Madrid. For that an Nationalist force was assembled to strike through the River Jarama. One of these columns, under Garcia Escamez reached the town of Ciempozuelos defended by the 18 Mixed Brigade.

029.Pindoque.scn - February 11, 1937 – 8 Turns

Pindoque rail road bridge Side: Best as Nationalist or PBEM - Night Scenario

As the year of 1937 started, the Nationalist command devised a new major operation on the east of Madrid, with the objective of cutting communications with Valencia, and finally to reach the road to Barcelona. On the 6th of February, the Division Reforzada de Madrid started the operation on the area of the Jarama River.

On the 10th of February, Gen Varela made a in loco reconnaissance of the only bridge to cross the Jarama, the Pindoque bridge. Overnight he sent a small force to overwhelm the defenders and capture the bridge before the defenders could explode it.

7) Gandesa

048.The Pimple.scn - July 26, 1938 – 12 Turns

The Pimple (Near Gandesa) Side: Best as Republicans

With the Republican loss of Teruel and the arrival to the Mediterranean of the Nationalists, the Spanish Republic was effectively divided in two. Not only that, but the Republican forces retreated over the Ebro making the pressure over Valencia unbearable. Gen Rojo drafts a plan to force the Nationalists to move troops in order to relieve the pressure over Valencia; On the political front this would also allow to show to the European powers that the war was not yet decided and the danger of the war spreading was still alive. Rojo's plan consisted of a massive surprise attack over the Ebro, starting with a truly surprising river crossing.

The battle around Gandesa was raging , and the vantage points around the area were bitterly contested, with both sides attacking and counter-attacking. At one of those high-points, known as The Pimple, the three International Brigades opposing Gandesa staged an attack on the 26 July from the north-east. The recently reconstituted, and now mostly Spanish, Thaelmann Battalion of the XIth Int Brigade, attacked and was soon to clash against sturdy nationalist defense.

049.Villalba de los Arcos.scn - July 26, 1938 – 20 Turns

Villalba de los Arcos Side: Best as Republicans

With the Republican loss of Teruel and the arrival to the Mediterranean of the Nationalists, the Spanish Republic was effectively divided in two. Not only that, but the Republican forces retreated over the Ebro making the pressure over Valencia unbearable. Gen Rojo drafts a plan to force the Nationalists to move troops in order to relieve the pressure over Valencia; On the political front this would also allow to show to the European powers that the war was not yet decided and the danger of the war spreading was still alive. Rojo's plan consisted of a massive surprise attack over the Ebro, starting with a truly surprising river crossing.

As the republican forces advanced on the Ebro offensive, the 33rd Mixed Brigade reached the important town of Villalba de los Arcos. At 11.00 they started a frontal attack on the village.

050.Villalba de los Arcos II.scn - July 28, 1938 – 12 Turns

Quatro Caminos Crossroads Side: Best as Republicans or PBEM

With the Republican loss of Teruel and the arrival to the Mediterranean of the Nationalists, the Spanish Republic was effectively divided in two. Not only that, but the Republican forces retreated over the Ebro making the pressure over Valencia unbearable. Gen Rojo drafts a plan to force the Nationalists to move troops in order to relieve the pressure over Valencia; On the political front this would also allow to show to the European powers that the war was not yet decided and the danger of the war spreading was still alive. Rojo's plan consisted of a massive surprise attack over the Ebro, starting with a truly surprising river crossing.

Part of the offensive on the Villalba de los Arcos area the 31st Mixed Brigade attacked the important crossroads of the Quatro Caminos. After the initial attacks, on the nationalist side, the Tercio de Monserrat had been instructed to take the defense of the area and had just started to occupy it's positions.

051.Gandesa I.scn - July 30, 1938 – 12 Turns

Gandesa Side: Best as Republicans or PBEM

With the Republican loss of Teruel and the arrival to the Mediterranean of the Nationalists, the Spanish Republic was effectively divided in two. Not only that, but the Republican forces retreated over the Ebro making the pressure over Valencia unbearable. Gen Rojo drafts a plan to force the Nationalists to move troops in order to relieve the pressure over Valencia; On the political front this would also allow to show to the European powers that the war was not yet decided and the danger of the war spreading was still alive. Rojo's plan consisted of a massive surprise attack over the Ebro, starting with a truly surprising river crossing.

Still trying to reach and conquer Gandesa, the republicans launched an attack from the north of the town, they were then to go head to head with the Moroccan troops in the area.

052.Sierra Pandols.scn - August 10, 1938 – 18 Turns

Sierra Pandols Side: Best as Nationalists or PBEM

With the Republican loss of Teruel and the arrival to the Mediterranean of the Nationalists, the Spanish Republica was effectively divided in two. Not only that, but the Republican forces retreated over the Ebro making the pressure over Valencia unbearable. Gen Rojo drafts a plan to force the Nationalists to move troops in order to relieve the pressure over Valencia; On the political front this would also allow to show to the European powers that the war was not yet decided and the danger of the war spreading was still alive. Rojo's plan consisted of a massive surprise attack over the Ebro, starting with a truly surprising river crossing.

The Ebro offensive stalled, it was now the turn of the Nationalists to start their counter-offensive. One of the targets was the Sierra de Pandols, a vicious area for combat. The hills were to be the stage of a terrible battle when the Navarrese division advanced onto the Republican defenses.

053.Posicion Targa.scn - August 19, 1938 – 15 Turns

Punta Targa Side: Best as Nationalists

With the Battle of the Ebro stalled, the typical pattern of Nationalists counter-attacks was once again in motion. In the area of Villalba de Los Arcos , one position known as Punta Targa had meanwhile been fortified by the Republicans.

In true WW1 fashion , trench systems were now in place in the area. The Nationalists decided to remove the Republicans from the vantage point they occupied. For that they assembled an attack plan , including an artillery preparation and flank attacks that were never to come. The Tercio de Montserrat was left with the odious task of making a frontal attack against a fortified position.

054.Last day of war.scn - September 23, 1938 – 18 Turns

Venta de Camposines Side: Best as Nationalists

One of the novelties of the Spanish Civil War, had been the International Volunteers that flocked from all over the world to fight for the Republica. By 1938 , the international political arena , managed to reach an agreement under which all foreign volunteers fighting in Spain were to repatriated.

The last day of war was to be a terrible experience for the volunteers of the International Brigades. The already decimated Brigades at Venta de Camposines and to the south of Gandesa, would have to sustain the full rage of the Nationalist attacks to capture these important positions. It would be the last day of war for the Internationals, but it would be a bloody day...

056.Sierra Caballs.scn - October 30, 1938 – 11 Turns

Sierra Caballs Side: Best as Nationalists or PBEM

With the Republican loss of Teruel and the arrival to the Mediterranean of the Nationalists, the Spanish Republica was effectively divided in two. Not only that, but the Republican forces retreated over the Ebro making the pressure over Valencia unbearable. Gen Rojo drafts a plan to force the Nationalists to move troops in order to relieve the pressure over Valencia; On the political front this would also allow to show to the European powers that the war was not yet decided and the danger of the war spreading was still alive. Rojo's plan consisted of a massive surprise attack over the Ebro, starting with a truly surprising river crossing.

After the initial Republican advance, the inevitable Nationalist counter-attack followed. On 30 Oct the Nationalists were ready for their final push on the Sierra Caballs. For this purpose a massive aerial and artillery bombardment was put to effect. So massive it was that the Republican forces in the area lost around 70% of their effectives. This allowed the Nationalist to close on the defensive positions and avoid the dangers of long approaches to the targets, that caused so many losses before. Following the bombardment and in small groups, the Nationalist troops approached selected targets.

8) Madrid

014.Onwards to Madrid.scn – November 06, 1936 – 15 Turns

Madrid, West of the Manzanares Side: Best as Nationalists or PBEM

The Nationalists planned for a quick end to the war with the conquest of Madrid. The main attack would be conducted from the north with the troops of Gen Mola. However the Republican forces, initially concentrated around Madrid effectively stopped Mola in the mountain areas north of Madrid. Meanwhile the Army of Africa was quickly overrunning the poorly trained, if highly motivated, militias and was quickly in a position to start their assault on Madrid. They would soon go head to head with strong Republican forces defending Madrid.

The first stage in the assault on Madrid, was to be lead by the 5 and 2 Nationalist columns, commanded by Barron and Tella. They were aiming to cross the Segovia and Toledo Bridges and then head to the Atocha area. To arrive there, they had to first cross through a fortified system and then to go through the build-up areas on the west of the Manzanares river. There the combat turned into a ferocious room-by-room struggle.

015.Pozuelo.scn - November 06, 1936 – 10 Turns

Nearby Pozuelo Side: Best as Republicans

The Nationalists planned for a quick end to the war with the conquest of Madrid. The main attack would be conducted from the north with the troops of Gen Mola. However the Republican forces, initially concentrated around Madrid effectively stopped Mola in the mountain areas north of Madrid. Meanwhile the Army of Africa was quickly overrunning the poorly trained, if highly motivated, militias and was quickly in a position to start their assault on Madrid. They would soon go head to head with strong Republican forces defending Madrid.

As the final order for the assault on Madrid was put to effect, the Nationalist columns started to move toward their objectives. As the column commanded by Castejon started to approach the Casa de Campo, they came under attack by the 3 mixed Brigade with tank support heading down from Pozuelo. Castejon had to stop his advance to repel the attack.

016.Casa de Campo I.scn - November 15, 1936 – 25 Turns

Madrid, Casa de Campo Side: Best as Nationalist or PBEM

The Nationalists planned for a quick end to the war with the conquest of Madrid. The main attack would be conducted from the north with the troops of Gen Mola. However the Republican forces, initially concentrated around Madrid effectively stopped Mola in the mountain areas north of Madrid. Meanwhile the Army of Africa was quickly overrunning the poorly trained, if highly motivated, militias and was quickly in a position to start their assault on Madrid. They would soon go head to head with strong Republican forces defending Madrid.

On November 15, both sides decided to stage an attack on the same area. The Nationalist attack was staged to start at 08.00h and thus preceded the Republican one. This was to a desperate effort to cross the river, therefore 3 columns were assembled and given tank, artillery and air support. With the tanks concentrated ahead and the infantry following close behind the attack started, it's objective the Ciudad Universitaria, but first they needed to cross the Casa de Campo.

017.Casa de Campo II.scn - November 15, 1936 – 20 Turns
Madrid, Puente de los Franceses Side: Best as Nationalist or PBEM

The Nationalists planned for a quick end to the war with the conquest of Madrid. The main attack would be conducted from the north with the troops of Gen Mola. However the Republican forces, initially concentrated around Madrid effectively stopped Mola in the mountain areas north of Madrid. Meanwhile the Army of Africa was quickly overrunning the poorly trained, if highly motivated, militias and was quickly in a position to start their assault on Madrid. They would soon go head to head with strong Republican forces defending Madrid.

After crossing the Casa de Campo the Nationalist columns reached within hundred meters to the river bank, this was however an exposed area with the defenders well dug-in in both banks of the river and also on the high ground of the Ciudad Universitaria. The Nationalist infantry would have to cross this if they were to succeed in reaching the bridge before the defenders could blow it.

018.Boadilla.scn - December 15, 1936 – 20 Turns
Near Boadilla Side: Best as Nationalists

On the 15th of December , the XI International Brigade is directed urgently to Boadilla, where the fighting was increasing. Elements have to cover the retreat of the Republican units, and a battle of movement with units moving from hot spot to hot spot.

The attacks and counter-attacks succeed one another , but no great concentrations of troops are used due to the bad weather in the area.

019.Ciudad Universitaria.scn - November 21, 1936 – 12 Turns
Ciudad Universitaria de Madrid Side: Best as Republicans or PBEM

Having crossed the Manzanares river, and gained a foothold on the Ciudad Universitaria, the Nationalist forces were making a slow yet steady advance in the Madrid front. The Republicans continually tried to counter-attack, whilst maintaining a desperate defense.

Gen Rojo decided that a change of tactics was needed, and instead of trying to attack the Nationalist forces in their defensive positions inside buildings like the Hospital Clinico, he decided to try to isolate them from the Nationalist main force in order to force their retreat from the bridgehead.

020.Casa de Campo III.scn - November 23, 1936 – 15 Turns
Madrid, Casa de Campo Side: Best as Republicans or PBEM

The Nationalists planned for a quick end to the war with the conquest of Madrid. The main attack would be conducted from the north with the troops of Gen Mola. However the Republican forces, initially concentrated around Madrid effectively stopped Mola in the mountain areas north of Madrid. Meanwhile the Army of Africa was quickly overrunning the poorly trained, if highly motivated, militias and was

quickly in a position to start their assault on Madrid. They would soon go head to head with strong Republican forces defending Madrid.

As the Nationalists gained a foothold on the Ciudad Universitaria and looked to expand it, Gen Miaja stopped trying to re-conquer the Hospital Clinico, and going directly against the Nationalist bridgehead across the Manzanares. Instead, he decided for an attack on the Casa de Campo, targeting the Garabitas hill. After assembling 3 columns the Republicans started the attack.

022.Thaelmann Battalion.scn - January 06, 1937 – 15 Turns
Madrid, Las Rozas Side: Best as Nationalists or PBEM

During the Battle for Madrid the predominantly German Thaelmann Battalion of the Int Brigades was told to defend Las Rozas and not to retreat an inch further. The order was later revised, unfortunately, by then the battalion was surrounded and unable to receive messages. During the entire day the battalion held out against repeated attacks by troops, planes and tanks. The Moors attacked relentlessly and eventually the battle reached to close quarters with them jumping to the Thaelmann's trenches bayoneting the wounded found in there. On the next day the battalion received an order to advance. They had to send back a message saying 'Impossible. The Thaelmann battalion has been destroyed'.

023.Commune de Paris.scn - January 7, 1937 – 17 Turns
On the road to Majahonda Side: Best as Republicans or PBEM

As the battle for Madrid reached a standstill, the Nationalists began to search alternative approaches to the problem. In December they decided for an attack towards the Corunna Road, one of several actions aiming to further isolate Madrid.

As the offensive for control of the road progressed, one of the Nationalist infantry columns was threatening to isolate the XI International Brigade. The Brigade now had the dual role of not only defending against the attacks but also of avoiding encirclement.

024.Corunna Road.scn - January 10, 1937 – 13 Turns
On the Corunna Road Side: Best as Nationalists or PBEM

As the battle for Madrid reached a standstill, the Nationalists began to search alternative approaches to the problem. In December they decided for an attack towards the Corunna Road, one of several actions aiming to further isolate Madrid.

On January 3rd the Nationalist went again on the offensive against the Corunna Road, advancing swiftly and taking advantage of the confusion of the Republican command. By the 6th the columns commanded by Barron and Ascensio had reached the road west of Las Rozas.

025.Back to Las Rozas.scn - January 16, 1937 – 12 Turns
Las Rozas Side: Best as Republicans or PBEM

As the Nationalist advance against the Corunna Road fulfilled his objectives, the safety of the Nationalist positions was now put to a test as the XIV,XII int Brigades, with the 35 Brigade and tank support attacked west of Las Rozas on the 11.

The attack stopped on the 12 as the tanks awaited for the infantry to catch up with them and a thick fog reduced visibility. On the 16th when the fog lifted slightly allowing operations to resume, the Republicans

restarted their advance, simultaneously, Iruretagoyena's cavalry and Asensio Infantry columns moved forward attacked the infiltrators.

026.Cerro Rojo.scn - January 20, 1937 – 20 Turns

Cerro de Los Angeles Side: Best as Nationalists or PBEM - Night Scenario

The hill known as 'Cerro de Los Angeles', positioned south of Madrid, near the road to Cadiz, possessed undoubted military value as a high point overlooking the neighboring plains. In November 1936 a daylight attack was staged by the Republicans, and not surprisingly, failed. The Nationalist forces on the hill, now known as 'Cerro Rojo', routed the ill-prepared Republican attack.

In January 1937, Lister planned what he described as a 'more realist' attack plan to re-conquer the Cerro. Based on the knowledge that several of the battalions of his brigade had of the area, he planned for a night assault on the entire hill, simultaneously conducted, from opposing directions, by the battalions of his brigade. After discussion with his divisional commander, that wanted a classic attack, with artillery preparation and air support, he received green light to conduct his original plan. During the evening of the 19th, after cutting the wire to open paths for the incoming units, the attack was in progress.

028.Coberteras.scn - February 8, 1937 – 20 Turns

Coberteras Heights Side: Best as Republicans

The Battle of the Jarama was an Nationalist offensive to cut the communications of Madrid. The target was the road to Valencia and the road to Barcelona.

After some misunderstanding as to the objectives of the Nationalist offensive in the Jarama area, the Republican command finally decided to take action against it sending the newly re-armed I Brigada Mixta, under Lister, to take the Coberteras heights.

9) Maqueda

012.Maqueda.scn - September 21, 1936 – 15 Turns

Maqueda Side: Best as Republicans or PBEM

In the summer of 1936 , elements of the Army of Africa were transported onto the mainland. Upon gathering their troops in Seville, the Nationalists advanced north to meet the troops of Gen Mola. After several battles, the Nationalist were slowly but steadily gaining an upper hand against the Republican militias and rushed forces sent against them.

After failing in their attack on Talavera, Torrado's Republicans must now fight a rearguard action against the advancing Nationalist troops. They successfully manage to slow the Nationalist advance to around 5 km per day. The little town of Maqueda, located at an important road junction, was now to be the scene of another battle.

10) Merida

008.Merida.scn - August 11, 1936 – 12 Turns

Merida Side: Best as Republican or PBEM

In the summer of 1936, elements of the Army of Africa were transported onto the mainland. Upon gathering their troops in Seville, the Nationalists advanced north to meet the troops of Gen Mola. After

suffering a Nationalist attack at Almendralejo, the Republican Militias retreated north until they arrive at Merida.

At Merida the Republicans constructed new positions near the Guadiana river, south of Merida. Again the Nationalists attacked them, and again they retreated fearing being encircled. As the Nationalists started to move towards Badajoz and secured Merida, the Republican militias, now reinforced with Asaltos and Guardias Civiles from Madrid, made a fighting return to Merida.

11) Somosierra

001.Somosierra Pass I.scn - July 23, 1936 – 15 Turns

Somosierra Pass Side: Best as Nationalists

As the military uprising failed, Gen Mola's forces, based in Navarra, begun a series of operations. One of such operations targeted Madrid. Mola intended to approach the capital through the northern Sierras. To this purpose he split his forces on a series of columns.

Gen Mola dispatched what troops he could in order to secure the northern approaches to Madrid. One of the columns was that of Col Gistau, and his objective was the Somosierra pass. At the pass fighting was already occurring between local Monarchists and Falangists against the local Civil Guard, meanwhile a Republican army battalion arrived at the pass and defeated the insurgents. When Col Gistau finally launched his attack on the pass, defenses were already in place against it.

003.Somosierra Pass II.scn - July 24, 1936 – 15 Turns

Somosierra Pass Side: Best as Nationalists

As the military uprising failed, Gen Mola's forces, based in Navarra, begun a series of operations. One of such operations targeted Madrid. Mola intended to approach the capital through the northern Sierras. To this purpose he split his forces on a series of columns.

After the failure of the attempt at storming the pass, Col Gistau's battered troops had to fall back to Aranda, at this point they were joined by other of Gen Mola's dispatched columns, under Col Garcia Escamez, composed of half the Mountain Brigade stationed at Navarre. Col Garcia Escamez wasted no time, and after assembling his troops with those of Col Gistau, together with newly arrived Requetes launched another attack at the pass.

004.Somosierra Pass III.scn - July 25, 1936 – 13 Turns

Somosierra Pass Side: Best as Nationalists

As the military uprising failed, Gen Mola's forces, based in Navarra, begun a series of operations. One of such operations targeted Madrid. Mola intended to approach the capital through the northern Sierras. To this purpose he split his forces on a series of columns.

Col Garcia Escamez ,after failing on his direct assault on the pass on the 24th, decided to change tactics and tried an enveloping movement in an attempt to dislodge the Republican troops from the pass.

006.Somosierra Pass IV.scn - July 26, 1936 – 15 Turns
Somosierra Pass Side: Best as Republicans

As the military uprising failed, Gen Mola's forces, based in Navarra, begun a series of operations. One of such operations targeted Madrid. Mola intended to approach the capital through the northern Sierras.

The success of Col Garcia Escamez enveloping movement, brought a change in the tide at Somosierra, now it was up to the Republican Forces to stage a counter attack and try to re-capture the pass.

12) St. Maria de la Cabeza

013.La Cabeza.scn - September 26, 1936 – 20 Turns
Sanctuary of the Santa de la Cabeza Side: Best as Republicans

At the same time that the drama of the war unfolded, a small Nationalist island in a sea of Republican territory was facing destruction. The small settlement on the Sanctuary of the Santa de la Cabeza, was now becoming an embarrassment to the Republic, the negotiations broken up, and it became clear that the Civil Guards on the Sanctuary where on the site of the rebels.

After a last try at negotiation , the Republican envoy decided to try a last ditch attack, with the motley crew that constituted the 'Miaja Column'.

13) Talavera

011.Back to Talavera.scn - September 8, 1936 – 10 Turns
Talavera Side: Best as Republicans

In the summer of 1936, elements of the Army of Africa were transported onto the mainland. Upon gathering their troops in Seville, the Nationalists advanced north to meet the troops of Gen Mola.

After the fall of Talavera the newly appointed Commander of the Centre Theatre of Operations, Asensio Torrado, assembled a mixed force of Militias, Army and Paramilitary forces and dispatched to reinforce the forces defeated at Talavera and go on the attack. They started on the 5th, again attacked on the 6th, and finally on the 8th with strong support.

14) Teruel

044.La Muela de Teruel.scn – December 15, 1937 – 16 Turns
La Muela de Teruel, West of Teruel

By the end of 1937 the Republican Army planned an attack on the Teruel Salient which was a serious threat to the capital at Valencia. The Nationalist held salient was blocking the mountain road between Zaragoza and Valencia. In addition, Teruel was the symbol of the Nationalist power on the Aragon Front. Apart from these, another reason for the Republican attack was diverting the Nationalist forces from the Madrid area since intelligence revealed that Franco had been gathering forces for a major attack at Guadalajara sector.

For the attack the Republican Army deployed around 100.000 troops under the command of Juan Hernández Saravia. The plan was encircling the Teruel itself with concentrated attacks from both sides of

the city, therefore cutting the road to Zaragoza. On 15 December, the Republicans started their attack. One Army Corps (XXII) moved from the northeast towards the towns of Caudé and Conclud on the Zaragoza Road. Meanwhile the 34th Division from the XVIII the Army Corps attacked the tooth shaped hill west of Teruel. "La Muela de Teruel" or "The Tooth" was a unique shaped ridge dominating the mountain town. Its capture was vital for the capture of the city itself. The ridge had been defended by elements of the 52nd Division under the command of Colonel Domingo Rey d'Harcourt. The Nationalist forces were supported by local militia and Falangist troops. The Nationalist defense consisted of barbed wires and trench lines.

In order to surprise the Nationalist forces, Republicans didn't use any artillery barrage. The plan paid well and the Nationalist forces were caught unalarmed. By the first lights of the morning, the soldiers of the 34th Division started their attack under the freezing winds and snow of the worst winter Spain had experienced for the last 30 years.

045.Fortress Teruel.scn – December 21, 1937 – 16 Turns Teruel City Center

With the fall of "the Tooth" and Conclud, Republican Army cut the Zaragoza road and virtually isolated Teruel. Facing an increasing pressure on his flanks, Colonel d'Harcourt pulled most of his troops around the city to form a defensive perimeter and wait for the relief force. On 21 December, the 11th Division under the command of famous communist leader, Enrique Lister started its attack into the city center. The Teruel city center was defended by well entrenched nationalist troops and militias. The narrow medieval lanes, freezing temperatures and fierce resistance made the attack the bloodiest city fight of the war.

046.Rout at Argente.scn – February 6, 1938 – 18 Turns Argente, West of Visiedo

While heavy fighting was continuing in and around Teruel, Nationalists planned another counterattack on the Northern flank of the Republican lines North of Teruel along the Alfambra River. If successful, the attack was to flank the heavy concentration of troops deployed near Teruel and trap the Republican forces locked in bitter city fighting.

The Nationalist attack was spearheaded by the crack 1st Cavalry Division commanded by General Monasterio. At the noon of 6 February, Nationalist cavalry deployed in front of the Republican lines near Argente, a key village at the Republican line west of Visiedo. The sector was being held by the inexperienced 27th Division. After a brief but intense bombardment supported by the Italian Fiat-CR32 planes, battlecries of the nationalist cavalry filled the entire plain. Thousands of mounted cavalry charged towards the Republican lines. It was probably the most spectacular scene of the entire war.

Historically, 27th Division routed immediately and abandoned the heavy weapons that can devastate horse mounted troops on open ground. Scenario gives opportunity for the Republican side to perform better.

047.El Campesino's Escape.scn – February 22, 1938 – 16 Turns Teruel town center

With the end of January, General Franco sent the bulk of his forces in the direction of the Alfambra River to outflank the Republican lines from North. The Nationalist attack was a complete surprise for the Republicans who were preoccupied with the fight south of Teruel. Nationalists achieved a breakthrough

on 5 February and began to envelop the Republican defenses towards Teruel. With the support of Italian aviation, two Navarrese divisions slowly pushed back the Republican troops into the city.

The final battle began on February 18. General Aranda and Yagüe isolated the town from the north and then surrounded it similar to what the Republicans accomplished in December. On February 20, Teruel was cut off from Valencia. Most of the Republican Army escaped before the road was cut off. However, Nationalist advance had trapped 16,000 men of the Republican 46th Division inside the city. Having been written off by the Republic, the remnants of the mauled division were determined to fight for survival. Elements of the 10th Mixed Brigade, commanded by the colorful communist leader Valentín González, known as "El Campesino" (the Peasant) attempted to force their way out to freedom.

Campaigns: These scenarios are in the main list, accessible as individual battles, as well as being able to be played as a campaign.

Republican Campaign - Volunteer for liberty

The Lincoln Battalion was one of the units formed with volunteers from all around the world that together constituted the International Brigades. They were composed by men of all social conditions, races and religions, whose single desire was to fight and prevent the spread of fascism in the world.

The Lincoln battalion had a shaky start, due to poor training, virtually no experience, poor command, and poor support at Brigade level. They eventually suffered such amount of losses that after the end of the Brunete offensive were amalgamated with another North-American Battalion, the Washingtons, to form the Lincoln - Washington Battalion, quickly known as Lincoln Battalion.

The Lincolns would then make a name for themselves exhibiting exemplar skill at the Aragon offensive. This Campaign covers the actions of Captain Davidson at the decisive and brutal battles for the cities of Quinto and Belchite.

041.Lincoln-1.scn - August 24, 1937 – 20 Turns

Quinto - Campaign Scenario - Scenario should be played as Republicans vs AI

As part of the XV Brigade, the Lincoln Battalion was advancing towards the little town of Quinto, their first target on the Aragon Offensive. The little peaceful village was soon to be engulfed onto a storm of fire that would be Lincoln's first action in the campaign. But first the outer defenses had to be broken.

042.Lincoln-2.scn - August 25, 1937 – 20 Turns

Quinto - Campaign Scenario - Scenario should be played as Republicans vs AI

After, with tank support, breaking the outer line of defense, the Lincolns found themselves advancing to the village. Well entrenched in the village, assisted by sniper fire and machine guns in high rise buildings, the defenders were ready to face them.

043.Lincoln-3.scn - September 3, 1937 – 25 Turns

Belchite - Campaign Scenario - Scenario should be played as Republicans vs AI

The though Aragon Offensive was not to getting any easier for the Lincolns. After being involved in previous city fighting, the Lincolns were now spearheading the Republican advance onto Belchite. The city was strongly defended, and the defenders were using to best effect the city structures including the sewer system.

Nationalist Campaign - Capitan en la Legion

The VII Bandera was one of several Legion units disbanded in 1932. It was re-created in September 1936 in Talavera with a cadre composed of personnel from the active Legion units. The VII Bandera went then to the war, it begun it's actions in Madrid, preceding then to the Jarama, Toledo , Alfambra , Ebro and ending the war in Toledo. This campaign follows the steps of Capitan Caballero, commander of the 26th Company, as the Valenzuela fights it's way through the Sierras, during the decisive stages of the Ebro Nationalist counter-offensive...

055.VII Bandera-1.scn - October 02, 1938 – 20 Turns

Sierra Caballs - Campaign Scenario – Scenario should be played as Nationalists vs AI

On the 2nd of October the Bandera was again in the forward positions. With the Nationalist forwards in the offensive, the Bandera was to form part of the general assault in the Sierra Caballs. With the fire support from other Bandera units, the 26th Company started to move, its target, a high point occupied by Republican forces.

057.VII Bandera-2.scn - October 30, 1938 – 20 Turns

Sierra Pandols - Campaign Scenario – Scenario should be played as Nationalists vs AI

Barely having time to refit the casualties suffered on the previous actions, by the end of October the VII Bandera was again in the front line. The target of the Nationalist army now was the Sierra Pandols. After detaching the machine gun company to serve as fire support, the remaining units of the Bandera started to move forward in the rugged terrain.

058.VII Bandera-3.scn - October 31, 1938 – 20 Turns

Sierra Caballs - Campaign Scenario – Scenario should be played as Nationalists vs AI

A violent Republican offensive brought the VII Bandera back to the Sierra Caballs. The unit had to quickly deploy and start to advance in order to contain the enemy advances. Thanks to the quick advance from one of the companies, the 26th Company quickly found herself assaulting the Republican trenches.