However it can be noted that the Nationalists captured $\frac{1}{3}$ of Spain in a relatively speedy length of time, something that may have worried the public as well as the opposing side. The Rebel troops capturing such a large proportion of Spain was not a good sign for a strong government and so the Nationalist’s achievements had a detrimental effect on the Republican’s Popular Front Government’s political image. This could have been especially important when the Spanish individuals decided which side to fight or defend for; which one would be more likely to win? Furthermore Franco’s capturing policy followed the principle to methodically capture one section of Spain at time, to make post-Nationalistic politics easier as there would be fewer pockets of resistance. This meant that at the outbreak of war in 1936 one could see the Nationalists capturing having a hold over conservative Navarre and Old Castille, the Canary Islands and Oviedo, which was tricked into being taken by the Nationalists. Finally Seville was a key land to capture and retain as it contained the airport which, despite having few planes (of poor quality) at its disposal they were still able to fly over some Africanistas which in turn gave the Nationalists an advantage on the troop front.

The industrial strength the Republicans had at the outbreak of war in 1936 is undeniable; with the defense of the North of Spain the Republicans also found they had kept the key industrial cities. Industrial production is such an important component for the victory of any war, particularly one in a country that struggles to obtain arms from its neighbours for diplomatic reasons. Barcelona and Bilbao (iron and steel) and their arms factories were excellent for creating weaponry on demand that could be given to better equip trained units or even ordinary people to help fight and kill for the Republican cause. The Republicans also had control over $\frac{2}{3}$ of Spanish merchant ships and their imports which were useful for giving supplies to troops to help them survive and fight more effectively. However the Nationalists had a monopoly over the naval dockyard at El Ferrol, meaning that the Republican side were unable to dock onto Spanish territory, preventing a lot of the supplies being distributed! Although the Nationalist side lacked industrial strength, they still held wheat-producing agricultural areas that would be essential for food for troops.

The final aspect of the beginnings of the war in which the Republican side had a stronghold was their overall popularity. 13 million people lived in Republican Spanish territory, many of whom in cities such as Madrid took up arms and fought alongside the Republican Army to defend Spain against fascism. This is an indicator of the general unification of the Left which is seen at the very beginning of the war, the Republican cause saw support from trade unions, communists, anarchists and socialists alike, as they all fought against their common enemy. This polarisation of political affiliations worked well for the Republican cause at this point in the war, as everyone was still full of passion and revolutionary zeal from pent-up frustrations with Spain’s underlying problems for many decades. This unification was not seen to this extent on the Nationalist side, whose divisions included Mola not being the undisputed leader of the Nationalist cause as a whole, and the Carlist and Falange militia’s leader’s defiant autonomy which was not necessarily in line with Mola’s plans.

However some may point out that despite the failings of unity on the Nationalist side, in fact within only three days they was able to capture the land and therefore support of 11 million Spaniards, a huge feat for such a small amount of time. Contemporaries may have though that this swift capture may in future continue exponentially, as might the public doubt of the competency of the Republican side and therefore the increased support for the Nationalist side.