Forgetting allowed for the peaceful emergence of a democratic state, one with remarkable political stability and even a reputation as a trailblazer for the national narrative surrounding the foundation of contemporary Spain.

The agreement, intended to place the bloody Spanish Civil War and the authoritarian excesses of the Franco dictatorship firmly in the past, not to be revisited even in conversation. Formalized by an amnesty law in 1977, this agreement defies the conventional wisdom that considers retribution and reconciliation impossible. Instead, Spain’s national parties negotiated the Pact of Forgetting, an agreement that did not include political trials, no truth and reconciliation commissions, no formal attributions of blame, and no apologies. Instead, it focused on the future, with Spain beginning to consolidate democracy without enacting any of the mechanisms promoted by the international transitional justice movement. There were no political trials, no truth and reconciliation commissions, no formal attributions of blame, and no apologies. Instead, Spain’s national parties negotiated the Pact of Forgetting, an agreement that did not include political trials, no truth and reconciliation commissions, no formal attributions of blame, and no apologies. Instead, it focused on the future, with Spain beginning to consolidate democracy without enacting any of the mechanisms promoted by the international transitional justice movement. There were no political trials, no truth and reconciliation commissions, no formal attributions of blame, and no apologies.

Spain is a notable exception to the implicit rules of late twentieth-century democratization: after the death of General Francisco Franco in 1975, the recovering nation began to consolidate democracy without enacting any of the mechanisms promoted by the international transitional justice movement. There were no political trials, no truth and reconciliation commissions, no formal attributions of blame, and no apologies. Instead, Spain’s national parties negotiated the Pact of Forgetting, an agreement that did not include political trials, no truth and reconciliation commissions, no formal attributions of blame, and no apologies. Instead, it focused on the future, with Spain beginning to consolidate democracy without enacting any of the mechanisms promoted by the international transitional justice movement. There were no political trials, no truth and reconciliation commissions, no formal attributions of blame, and no apologies.

Following Franco’s death in 1975.

Using a rich variety of sources, this book explores how the historical memory of the Spanish Civil War influenced the transition to democracy in Spain after Franco’s death in 1975. The authors argue that the pact of forgetting allowed for the peaceful emergence of a democratic state, one with remarkable political stability and even a reputation as a trailblazer for the national narratives surrounding the foundation of contemporary Spain.

The authors’ conclusions challenge a number of conventional wisdoms concerning the political roles and effects of the mass media on regime support and change, on the political behavior of citizens, and on the quality of democracy. The book presents a systematic overview and assessment of the impacts of politics on the media, and of the media on politics, in authoritarian, transitional and democratic regimes in Russia, Spain, Hungary, Chile, Italy, Great Britain, Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, and the United States. Its analysis of the interactions between macro- and micro-level factors incorporates the disciplinary perspectives of political science, mass communications, sociology and social psychology.

An introductory textbook on contemporary Spanish politics, this book shows how Spain made a smooth transition from authoritarian to democratic rule, each turning point, from the Franco dictatorship to the current socio-political bankruptcy. This book revisits the crucial period from 1962 to 1992, exposing the networks of art, media and power that drove the transition to democracy. It provides a context for understanding the continuing tensions between democracy and terrorism, including the effects of the 2004 Madrid Bombings and the 2008 financial crisis it has come under intense scrutiny. Today, a growing divide exists between advocates of the Transition and those who see it as the source of Spain’s current socio-political bankruptcy. This book revisits the crucial period from 1962 to 1992, exposing the networks of art, media and power that drove the transition to democracy. It provides a context for understanding the continuing tensions between democracy and terrorism, including the effects of the 2004 Madrid Bombings and the 2008 financial crisis it has come under intense scrutiny. Today, a growing divide exists between advocates of the Transition and those who see it as the source of Spain’s current socio-political bankruptcy.

Francisco Franco Covers a number of pertinent topics, including fascism, isolationism, political opposition, economic development, decolonization, terrorism, foreign policy, and democracy. Provides a context for understanding the continuing tensions between democracy and terrorism, including the effects of the 2004 Madrid Bombings and the 2008 financial crisis it has come under intense scrutiny. Today, a growing divide exists between advocates of the Transition and those who see it as the source of Spain’s current socio-political bankruptcy. This book revisits the crucial period from 1962 to 1992, exposing the networks of art, media and power that drove the transition to democracy. It provides a context for understanding the continuing tensions between democracy and terrorism, including the effects of the 2004 Madrid Bombings and the 2008 financial crisis it has come under intense scrutiny. Today, a growing divide exists between advocates of the Transition and those who see it as the source of Spain’s current socio-political bankruptcy.

Juan Carlos: Steering Spain from Dictatorship to Democracy (Text Only)
Spain needs to be understood in relation to the multitude of political and social changes that took place—despite the opposition of Franco and the 'bunker' regime's decline. Not only are the politics of the late dictatorship scrutinised, but also the mechanisms that were deployed to control the fast-changing society of the 1960s and 1970s. In examining the late Franco period, the contributors do not believe that it contained the seeds of Spain's later democratization, but maintain that Spanish society itself was in the process of evolving, with the governments of the day often forced to take account of popular pressures. The contributors show how the powerful state initially seemed to control the political system of the 1950s, but how this was eroded during the late Franco era to become a mass democracy in which the state cohabited with the political parties and other political organizations.

This book brings together recent research by a group of specialists in history and sociology to provide a new reading of the late Franco dictatorship, especially in relation to its political culture. The authors focus on the election of local, trade union and national representatives, the work of the first Spanish sociologists, the struggle over administrative reform, the role of the media and the intellectuals, as well as the evolution of the dictatorship's political class and its response to the connected with the victory of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party. The various 'storeys' of Spanish society that played a special role in the country's political transition to democracy. The book is structured based on a chronological order of presenting facts. The text begins with a description of Spain during Franco's times. Spain is then described '30 years after' the civil war of 1936-1939. The book is concluded with an account of events connected with the victory of the Spanish Socialist Workers' Party.
Describes Spain's social and economic changes under Franco's forty-year rule, explains the role of King Juan Carlos in assisting the transition from dictatorship to democracy, and looks at reaction to the change.

By applying the nodality, authority, treasure and organisation public policy framework and neo-institutional theory to the dictatorship of Salazar and Franco respectively, this study explores the instruments that governments used to control the military and explains the divergent paths of civil-military relations in 20th-century Portugal and Spain.

The transformation of Spain represents a threat to the future of liberal democracy in the United States. Indeed, it is increasingly common today for leaders, intellectuals, commentators and foreign policy, and democracy. Provides a context for understanding the continuing tensions between democracy and terrorism, including the effects of the 2004 Madrid Bombings.

Francisco Franco Covers a number of pertinent topics, including fascism, isolationism, political opposition, economic development, decolonization, terrorism, and foreign policy, and democracy. Provides a context for understanding the continuing tensions between democracy and terrorism, including the effects of the 2004 Madrid Bombings.

Tusell was a celebrated public figure and historian. During his lifetime he negotiated the return to Spain of Picasso's Guernica, was elected UCD councillor for Madrid, and became a respected media commentator before his untimely death in 2005. Includes a biography and political assessment of Tusell.

Iberian Military Politics

Democracy and the Media

The Rise of Astrophysics in Modern Spain

The Transformation of Spain

Spain Transformed

Madrid Bombings

The Policing of Social Protest in Spain

Sefarad bein dictatura le democratya

Europe, Africa, and Asia began “backsliding,” while the Arab Spring quickly turned into the Arab winter. The victory of Donald Trump led many to wonder if it.

Across the globe the immense optimism accompanying the post-Cold War democratic wave has been replaced by pessimism. Many new democracies in Latin America, the Caribbean, South Africa, and Turkey have struggled.

Now, though, the entire continent was in the democratic camp for the first time in history. But the continent also was a testament to the fact that illiberalism sweeping Europe and the rest of the world.

It is increasingly common today for leaders, intellectuals, commentators and foreign policy, and democracy. Provides a context for understanding the continuing tensions between democracy and terrorism, including the effects of the 2004 Madrid Bombings.

Throughout the world the democratic wave has hit roadblocks. Across the globe the immense optimism accompanying the post-Cold War democratic wave has been replaced by pessimism. Many new democracies in Latin America, the Caribbean, South Africa, and Turkey have struggled.

Although most of America’s democracy-promoting efforts centered on Latin America, the countries of the European Union, the Caribbean, and South Africa also have been hot spots.

Beyond the seniors, 11.4% of the population were 65 years of age or older. In contrast, in the United States, 15% of the population was of retirement age, and 65 years of age or older.