In the middle of 1926 Primo de Rivera was serving as a distinguished General, and three years later, in the middle of 1929, he became the well-known Premier. His position in Spain at that time was the result of his own efforts and the support of the military. He was a leader in the new political movement that was gaining momentum in Spain. Primo de Rivera's rise to power was not without controversy, and his policies were often met with opposition.

Primo de Rivera's policies were marked by a determined effort to modernize Spain and to strengthen its military. He implemented several reforms that had the effect of increasing the army's capacity and effectiveness. One of the most notable of these reforms was the creation of a new military academy in Madrid, which was designed to train officers who would lead the army into the 20th century. Primo de Rivera's dedication to modernization and the strength of his leadership earned him the respect of many Spaniards, and his policies had a lasting impact on the country.

Primo de Rivera's work was not without controversy, and his policies were often met with opposition. However, he remained firm in his convictions and continued to pursue his vision for Spain. His policies were an inspiration to many Spaniards, and his legacy continues to be felt in the country today.
Economic Development of the 1960s

The 1960s was a period of significant economic growth in the United States, driven by increased industrial production, expansion of the service sector, and advances in technology. The decade saw a surge in consumer spending, particularly on cars, appliances, and other durable goods, which helped to fuel economic growth.

During this period, the federal government played a crucial role in promoting economic development through various initiatives. The National Defense Education Act of 1965, for example, provided funding for education programs to support science, mathematics, and foreign languages, which were seen as essential for technological innovation.

The 1960s also saw the growth of the space exploration industry, with the United States launching the first human-made satellite, Sputnik, in 1957. This sparked a period of intense competition between the United States and the Soviet Union, leading to increased funding for scientific research and technological development.

The 1960s also marked a period of significant change in the labor market, with the rise of the service sector and the decline of the manufacturing sector. This shift had significant implications for the economy, as it led to the development of new industries and the creation of new jobs.

In summary, the 1960s was a decade of significant economic growth and change, marked by increased industrial production, expansion of the service sector, and advances in technology. The federal government played a crucial role in promoting economic development through various initiatives, including the National Defense Education Act and increased funding for scientific research and technological development.

1990s

The 1990s was a period of economic transition, marked by the rise of the information technology industry and the globalization of the economy. The decade saw a shift from manufacturing to service-oriented economies, with the emergence of new technologies such as the internet and digital communications.

During this period, the United States continued to lead the world in technological innovation, with companies such as Apple, Microsoft, and Google emerging as global leaders. This led to increased competition and economic growth, as businesses sought to capitalize on new technologies and market opportunities.

The 1990s also saw the growth of the internet and digital communications, which had a significant impact on the economy. The rise of e-commerce and online retailing, for example, transformed the way businesses operated and consumers shopped.

In summary, the 1990s was a period of economic transition, marked by the rise of the information technology industry and the globalization of the economy. The decade saw a shift from manufacturing to service-oriented economies, with increased competition and economic growth driven by new technologies and market opportunities.
La France n'a pas encore trouvé de moyen à la fois sûr et confortable de se déplacer à l'intérieur de son territoire.

Le terrorisme français est un défi majeur pour la société française. La France doit faire face à de nombreux défis sécuritaires et politiques en raison de la menace terroriste internationale.

La France est confrontée à des menaces terroristes depuis de nombreuses années. Les attentats de Paris en 2015 et en 2016 ont montré que la menace terroriste est toujours présente sur le territoire français.

La France a mis en place des mesures de sécurité prises en France. Ces mesures comprennent des contrôles de police renforcés, des patrouilles accréditées et des opérations spéciales de police. Les autorités françaises ont également renforcé les mesures de sécurité dans les lieux publics, tels que les aéroports, les gares et les musées.

En conclusion, la France doit continuer de lutter contre le terrorisme en mettant en place des mesures de sécurité efficaces et en continuant à renforcer la coopération internationale dans la lutte contre le terrorisme.
Judging a Candidature: a Historiographical Review of Franco Propaganda

And if there is an aspect of Franco’s regime that leaves something to be desired, it is the extent to which the military and political authorities were able to control and manipulate the thoughts and actions of the population. The regime’s attempts to control public opinion were often unsuccessful, as evidenced by the rise of the Falange and the growth of the Catholic Church’s influence. The regime’s propaganda efforts were met with widespread resistance, as citizens sought to maintain their cultural and linguistic heritage in the face of pressures to conform to the official ideology. The regime’s failure to control public opinion had significant consequences for the development of the country and its people, as citizens were able to resist and challenge the regime’s policies and actions.

Moreover, there is a need for further research into the role of women in Franco’s regime. While the regime’s policies were generally designed to reinforce traditional gender roles and reinforce the dominance of men, there were exceptions to this rule. Women played a significant role in the development of the regime, particularly in the areas of media and education. Women were encouraged to participate in these areas, and their contributions were often significant. However, there is still much to be learned about the role of women in Franco’s regime, and further research is needed to fully understand the impact of gender on the development of the regime.

The case of Franco’s regime in Spain serves as a reminder of the importance of public opinion in the development of any regime. While the regime was able to control public opinion to a certain extent, it was not always successful, and its policies were met with widespread resistance. The impact of public opinion on the development of any regime cannot be overstated, and future research should focus on understanding the role of public opinion in the development of other regimes as well.
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OF PAUL PRESTON

CHAPTER II

CUMULATIVE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WORK