This 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. These essays show that media's effects on politics are the product of often complex and contingent interactions among various causal factors, including media technologies, the structure of the media market, the legal and regulatory framework, the nature of basic political institutions, and the characteristics of individual citizens. 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.

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.
Offers a sustained analysis of both high and low queer culture and its connections to cultural and political processes in Spain.

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.

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The transition to democracy that followed the death of Spanish dictator Francisco Franco in 1975 was once hailed as a model of political transformation. But since 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 and continue to underpin Spanish politics in the present. Drawing on rare archival materials and over three hundred interviews with politicians, artists, journalists and ordinary Spaniards, including former prime minister Felipe Gonzalez (1982–96), Following Franco unlocks the complex and often contradictory narratives surrounding the foundation of contemporary Spain.

By examining four novels in this study, I explore two important transitions in recent Spanish history: the transition to democracy following the death of Francisco Franco in 1975 and the transformation of Spain from a modern to a postmodern society during the latter half of the twentieth century. More concretely, I analyze Terenci Moix’s El dia que va morir Marilyn (1969), Montserrat Roig’s El temps de les cireres (1977), Manuel Vázquez Montalban's Los mares del Sur (1979), and Juan Marsé’s El amante bilingüe (1990) in relation to these historical changes. I conduct a three-tiered analysis for each novel. First, I look at how the novel responds to the political context in which it was published. Second, I examine how social conflict between Barcelona’s upper and lower classes is inscribed into the novel’s narrative. Finally, I explore how different narrative features of each novel reveal the historical shift to late capitalism. This study demonstrates that each of these novels creates an imaginary Barcelona that responds to and is shaped by its political, social, economic, and cultural surroundings. Moreover, when viewed as a whole, these narratives show the emergence of a working-class consciousness among the immigrants from southern Spain who migrated to Barcelona during the period that spanned from the early 1950s to the early 1970s. While this working-class consciousness largely remains below the surface of the narratives in El dia que va morir Marilyn and El temps de les cireres, it stands at the forefront in Los mares del Sur and El amante bilingüe. In addition, this study demonstrates that when viewed together, these novels reveal that the years surrounding the political transition from dictatorship to democracy in Spain are inextricably bound to the broader historical transition from modernity to postmodernity.
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 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 vital to rebuilding a stable nation. Although not without its dark side, such as the silence imposed upon the victims of the Civil War and the dictatorship, 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 rights and protections of minority groups. Omar G. Encarnación examines the factors in Spanish political history that made the Pact of Forgetting possible, tracing the challenges and consequences of sustaining the agreement until its dramatic reversal with the 2007 Law of Historical Memory. The combined forces of a collective will to avoid revisiting the traumas of a difficult and painful past and the reliance on the reformed political institutions of the old regime to anchor the democratic transition created a climate conducive to forgetting. At the same time, the political movement to forget encouraged the embrace of a new national identity as a modern and democratic European state. Demonstrating the surprising compatibility of forgetting and democracy, Democratization Without Justice in Spain offers a crucial counterexample to the transitional justice movement. The refusal to confront and redress the past did not inhibit the rise of a successful democracy in Spain; on the contrary, by leaving the past behind, Spain chose not to repeat it.

An introductory textbook on contemporary Spanish politics, this book shows how Spain made a smooth transition from authoritarian to democratic rule, each chapter dealing with a different aspect of this process. The book goes on to analyse the consequences of the socialist administration of Zapatero.

Spain Transformed addresses the sweeping social and cultural changes that characterized the late Franco regime. This wide-ranging collection reassesses the dictatorship's latter years by drawing on a wealth of new material and ideas, using an interdisciplinary approach.

A portrait of the enigmatic monarch describes how he was raised according to authoritarian traditions that would groom him for the dictatorship, his defense of the republic, his troubled relationship with his father, his work to consolidate parliamentary democracy, and more. 15,000 first printing.

With foreword by astrophysicist and Queen guitarist Brian May This book describes the unlikely development of astrophysics in Spain, set against the final decade of Franco's rule and the country’s transition to democracy. The author, Founding Director of Spain's Instituto de Astrofísica de Canarias, gives a firsthand account of his own and others’ odyssey in establishing the field in Franco’s Spain, showing how in a mere half-century, Spain was able to transform from a scientific backwater to a world player in astronomy and astrophysics. The book is a behind-the-scenes, warts-
and all depiction of how Big Science gets done, showing the motivations—sometimes as entertaining as they are infuriating—that drive scientific institutions and the scientists who work for them. Many astronomers, both professional and amateur, and historians know of the great scientific work being done in Spain, but there is very little published information available about the complex story underlying it. This English edition now makes that story accessible for the lay reader. With its casual, yet captivating narrative, the book is a rare and inspiring contribution to the history of astrophysics, science policy, education and outreach.

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.

This comprehensive survey of Spain's history looks at the major political, social, and economic changes that took place from the end of the Civil War to the beginning of the twenty-first century. A thorough introduction to post-Civil War Spain, from its development under Franco and subsequent transition to democracy up to the present day 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 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.

The contributors to this book analyze the various forms of corruption in Western European countries, in Russia and in Japan, and assess its impact on the political and administrative system, on political parties and on standards in public life.

A powerful biography of Spain's great king, Juan Carlos, by the pre-eminent writer on 20th-century Spanish history.

The Triumph of Democracy in Spain tells a gripping story of the tortuous creation of Spain's constitutional monarchy. The book provides an authoritative account of the tribulations of the forces of progress, beginning in 1969 with the disintegration of Franco's dictatorship and ending with the remarkable Socialist election victory in 1982.

This comprehensive survey of Spain's history looks at the major political, social, and economic changes that took place from the end of the Civil War to the beginning of the twenty-first century. A thorough introduction to post-Civil War Spain, from its development under Franco and
subsequent transition to democracy up to the present day 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 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.

This book explores the complex history of Catalonia in relation to Spain from an economic and political perspective. It begins in the Middle Ages and ends in the present day, analysing the intricate political problems of modern day Catalonia within a context of European integration and nationalism.

At the end of the twentieth century, many believed the story of European political development had come to an end. Modern democracy began in Europe, but for hundreds of years it competed with various forms of dictatorship. Now, though, the entire continent was in the democratic camp for the first time in history. But within a decade, this story had already begun to unravel. Some of the continent's newer democracies slid back towards dictatorship, while citizens in many of its older democracies began questioning democracy’s functioning and even its legitimacy. And of course it is not merely in Europe where democracy is under siege. Across the globe the immense optimism accompanying the post-Cold War democratic wave has been replaced by pessimism. Many new democracies in Latin America, 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 represented a threat to the future of liberal democracy in the United States. Indeed, it is increasingly common today for leaders, intellectuals, commentators and others to claim that rather than democracy, some form dictatorship or illiberal democracy is the wave of the future. In Democracy and Dictatorship in Europe, Sheri Berman traces the long history of democracy in its cradle, Europe. She explains that in fact, just about every democratic wave in Europe initially failed, either collapsing in upon itself or succumbing to the forces of reaction. Yet even when democratic waves failed, there were always some achievements that lasted. Even the most virulently reactionary regimes could not suppress every element of democratic progress. Panoramic in scope, Berman takes readers through two centuries of turmoil: revolution, fascism, civil war, and - -finally -- the emergence of liberal democratic Europe in the postwar era. A magisterial retelling of modern European political history, Democracy and Dictatorship in Europe not only explains how democracy actually develops, but how we should interpret the current wave of illiberalism sweeping Europe and the rest of the world.

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 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 certain sectorial regime initiatives - electoral and political changes, an evolving discourse and an interest in political processes outside Spain - made many Spaniards aware of the dictatorship's contradictions and limitations, thereby encouraging its subsequent political and social evolution. This transformation is compared with the latter stages of the parallel dictatorship in Portugal. The great majority of Spaniards felt that the embrace of democratic freedoms and integration into the European Community was the only way forward during the Transition. But the shift from dictatorship to democracy from the 1960s onwards in 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' mentality of the regime. These changes manifested in a complex interaction between internal and external factors, which eventually resulted in the transformation of Spanish society itself.

"This book will aim to incorporate historical developments from the local to the regional, national and global while making the case that these perspectives add up to the history of modern Spain"--

From Dictatorship to Democracy: Spanish Reportage discusses the problems of contemporary Spain and deals with the 'Spanish miracle' - the country's gradual peaceful transition from fascist dictatorship 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. The various 'storeys' of Spanish society that played a special role in the country's political evolution are also shown.

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