

2020 De 29 De Diciembre

Community of Madrid

called LOMLOE (Ley Orgánica 3/2020, de 29 de diciembre, por la que se modifica la Ley Orgánica 2/2006, de 3 de mayo, de Educación). From three to six

The Community of Madrid (Spanish: Comunidad de Madrid; [komuniˈðað ðe maˈð̞ið̞]) is one of the seventeen autonomous communities and 50 provinces of Spain. It is located at the heart of the Iberian Peninsula and Central Plateau (Meseta Central); its capital and largest municipality is Madrid. The Community of Madrid is bounded to the south and east by Castilla–La Mancha and to the north and west by Castile and León. It was formally created in 1983, in order to address the particular status of the city of Madrid as the capital of the Spanish State and in urban hierarchy. Its boundaries are coextensive with those of the province of Madrid, which was until then conventionally included in the historical region of New Castile (Castilla la Nueva).

The Community of Madrid is the third most populous in Spain with 7,058,041 (2024) inhabitants, roughly a seventh of the national total, mostly concentrated in the metropolitan area of Madrid. It is also the most densely populated autonomous community. Madrid has both the largest nominal GDP, slightly ahead of that of Catalonia, and the highest GDP per capita in the country. Madrid's economy is highly tertiarised, having a leading role in Spain's logistics and transportation.

The Community of Madrid is almost entirely comprised in the Tagus Basin, from the Central System (Sistema Central) reliefs in the north and northwest to the Tagus River bed in the southern border. The climate is generally temperate, ranging from mediterranean to semi-arid, except in the Central System highlands. It contains four World Heritage Sites: the Monastery and Royal Site of El Escorial, the university and historic centre of Alcalá de Henares, the cultural landscape of Aranjuez and the Paseo del Prado and Buen Retiro park in Madrid City. In addition, the Montejo Beech Forest is part of the transnational Ancient and Primeval Beech Forests of the Carpathians and Other Regions of Europe world heritage site.

Colombia

Electricity Market – Evolución Variables de Generación Diciembre de 2016 " (in Spanish). *Unidad de Planeación Minero Energética de Colombia. Archived from the original*

Colombia, officially the Republic of Colombia, is a country primarily located in South America with insular regions in North America. The Colombian mainland is bordered by the Caribbean Sea to the north, Venezuela to the east and northeast, Brazil to the southeast, Peru and Ecuador to the south and southwest, the Pacific Ocean to the west, and Panama to the northwest. Colombia is divided into 32 departments. The Capital District of Bogotá is also the country's largest city hosting the main financial and cultural hub. Other major urban areas include Medellín, Cali, Barranquilla, Cartagena, Santa Marta, Cúcuta, Ibagué, Villavicencio and Bucaramanga. It covers an area of 1,141,748 square kilometers (440,831 sq mi) and has a population of around 52 million. Its rich cultural heritage—including language, religion, cuisine, and art—reflects its history as a colony, fusing cultural elements brought by immigration from Europe and the Middle East, with those brought by the African diaspora, as well as with those of the various Indigenous civilizations that predate colonization. Spanish is the official language, although Creole, English and 64 other languages are recognized regionally.

Colombia has been home to many indigenous peoples and cultures since at least 12,000 BCE. The Spanish first landed in La Guajira in 1499, and by the mid-16th century, they had colonized much of present-day Colombia, and established the New Kingdom of Granada, with Santa Fe de Bogotá as its capital.

Independence from the Spanish Empire is considered to have been declared in 1810, with what is now Colombia emerging as the United Provinces of New Granada. After a brief Spanish reconquest, Colombian independence was secured and the period of Gran Colombia began in 1819. The new polity experimented with federalism as the Granadine Confederation (1858) and then the United States of Colombia (1863), before becoming a centralised republic—the current Republic of Colombia—in 1886. With the backing of the United States and France, Panama seceded from Colombia in 1903, resulting in Colombia's present borders. Beginning in the 1960s, the country has suffered from an asymmetric low-intensity armed conflict and political violence, both of which escalated in the 1990s. Since 2005, there has been significant improvement in security, stability, and rule of law, as well as unprecedented economic growth and development. Colombia is recognized for its healthcare system, being the best healthcare in Latin America according to the World Health Organization and 22nd in the world. Its diversified economy is the third-largest in South America, with macroeconomic stability and favorable long-term growth prospects.

Colombia is one of the world's seventeen megadiverse countries; it has the highest level of biodiversity per square mile in the world and the second-highest level overall. Its territory encompasses Amazon rainforest, highlands, grasslands and deserts. It is the only country in South America with coastlines (and islands) along both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Colombia is a key member of major global and regional organizations including the UN, the WTO, the OECD, the OAS, the Pacific Alliance and the Andean Community; it is also a NATO Global Partner and a major non-NATO ally of the United States.

Microman (wrestler)

28, 2019. *VideosOficialesCMLL (December 11, 2019). "CMLL informa 11 de diciembre de 2019"* [CMLL Informa December 11, 2019] (in Spanish). YouTube. Retrieved

Microman (also stylized as Micro Man; born September 30, 1998) is the ring name of a Mexican masked professional wrestler (luchador enmascarado in Spanish), who is currently under contract with Major League Wrestling (MLW) and Lucha Libre AAA Worldwide (AAA) and makes sporadic appearances with Game Changer Wrestling (GCW).

He previously worked for the Mexican professional wrestling promotion Consejo Mundial de Lucha Libre (CMLL). Microman has dwarfism and competed in CMLL's little people-exclusive Micro-Estrellas ("Micro Stars") division. He is the son of KeMonito, also a little person, who works as a mascota in CMLL. His real name is not a matter of public record, as is often the case with masked wrestlers in Mexico, where their private lives are kept concealed from wrestling fans.

Microman's debut on April 30, 2017, also marked the debut of the CMLL Micro-Estrellas division, with Microman being one of the featured performers in the group of little people. He won his first Lucha de Apuestas, mask vs. mask match, at the CMLL 86th Anniversary Show when he defeated and unmasked Chamuel. During his initial training CMLL wanted him to work as a mascota, but he insisted that he wanted to wrestle despite his diminutive stature of 1 m (3 ft 3+1⁄2 in).

Psycho Clown

Beltrán, William (December 5, 2010). "AAA Guerra de Titanes 2010 (Cobertura y resultados 05 de Diciembre de 2010) – Charly Manson aparece y se une a Los Bizarros

Psycho Clown (born December 16, 1985) is the ring name of a Mexican luchador enmascarado, or masked professional wrestler. He is signed to WWE and Lucha Libre AAA Worldwide (AAA). Psycho Clown's real name is not a matter of public record, as is often the case with masked wrestlers in Mexico where their private lives are kept a secret from wrestling fans. Part of the Alvarado wrestling family, he is the son of José Alvarado Nieves, who wrestled under the ring name Brazo de Plata, and has previously worked as Brazo de Plata Jr. in tribute to his father. His siblings, Máximo, Goya Kong, and Muñeca de Plata are also professional wrestlers.

In AAA, Psycho Clown's ring character is that of a nightmarish clown and he was originally introduced as part of Los Psycho Circus, a trio along with Monster Clown and Murder Clown. Psycho Clown is regarded as AAA's franchise player and he has headlined numerous AAA pay-per-view events, including six editions of the promotion's flagship event Triplemanía (XXIV, XXV, XXVI, Regia, XXIX, and XXXI: Mexico City).

Fernando Álvarez de Toledo, 3rd Duke of Alba

de Nápoles, op. cit., vol. XXIII, pp. 148–163. "Los escritos de Herrera Casado. Artículos y comentarios sobre Guadalajara. Diciembre 2010. La boda de

Fernando Álvarez de Toledo y Pimentel, 3rd Duke of Alba (29 October 1507 – 11 December 1582), known as the Grand Duke of Alba (Spanish: Gran Duque de Alba, Portuguese: Grão Duque de Alba) in Spain and Portugal and as the Iron Duke (Dutch: IJzeren Hertog) or shortly 'Alva' in the Netherlands, was a Spanish nobleman, general and statesman.

He has often been considered the most effective general of his generation, as well as one of the greatest in history. Historian John Lothrop Motley wrote of him "no man had studied military science more deeply, or practiced it more constantly" at his day. He was a royal promoter of military action against France and Protestantism, although he also defended a moral and strategic alliance with England that never realized. Alba achieved notoriety for his role during the Eighty Years' War in the Spanish Netherlands, where his prolonged campaigns and repressive political actions caused his figure to be reviled in European history as a symbol of tyranny.

Born into a prominent Castilian military family, Alba first distinguished himself in the 1535 conquest of Tunis during the Ottoman–Habsburg Wars as part of a long conflict for predominance over the western Mediterranean Sea. He then commanded the Spanish troops at the Battle of Mühlberg (1547), where the army of Holy Roman Emperor Charles V defeated the German Protestant princes in the Schmalkaldic War. Alba was the commander-in-chief of the Spanish-Habsburg army during the Italian War of 1551–1559, and became governor of Milan in 1555 and viceroy of Naples in 1556.

In 1567, King Philip II of Spain appointed Alba governor of the Netherlands and tasked him with the suppression of Dutch rebels. Alba instituted the Council of Troubles, which led to the condemnations of thousands and came to be known as the "Council of Blood". Militarily, Alba repeatedly defeated the troops of William of Orange during the first stages of the Eighty Years' War but he failed to extinguish the rebellion, and in 1573 he was recalled to Spain in temporary political disgrace. Alba's last military successes were in the Portuguese succession crisis of 1580, for which he was rewarded the titles viceroy and constable of Portugal. He held both titles until his death in Lisbon in 1582.

2020 Bolivian general election

postulará a la Presidencia de Bolivia, según el Gobierno interino. Publicado el 5 de diciembre de 2019. Consultado el 8 de diciembre de 2019. "Government clarifies

General elections were held in Bolivia on 18 October 2020 for President, Vice President, and all seats in both the Senate and Chamber of Deputies. Luis Arce of the Movimiento al Socialismo (MAS-IPSP) party was elected president in a landslide, winning 55% of the vote and securing majorities in both chambers of the Plurinational Legislative Assembly. The results of the election superseded the disputed results of the October 2019 elections, which were annulled during a prolonged political crisis.

Although the winning party received a higher proportion of the vote in 2020 than in the previous annulled elections, for the first time since 2009 the winning party did not have a two-thirds majority in the Legislative Assembly, meaning that some functions would require cross-party support. For the first time, the Senate will contain a majority of female senators. Electoral authorities had initially scheduled the elections for 3 May 2020. They were postponed due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic, first to 6 September 2020 and then to

18 October 2020. The latter date was ratified by a 13 August 2020 law following protests and blockades against the previous postponements.

The parties or alliances contesting the election were the Movimiento al Socialismo (MAS-IPSP), which governed before 2019, Civic Community (CC), the newly formed Creemos (Let's create, We believe) alliance, the Front For Victory and the Bolivian National Action Party (PAN-BOL). Presidential candidates Carlos Mesa (CC) and Chi Hyun Chung (FPV) were the second and third-place finishers, respectively, in the annulled 2019 presidential election. Luis Arce was the MAS candidate, replacing former MAS president Evo Morales. Feliciano Mamani replaced Ruth Nina as candidate for PAN-BOL. Interim president Jeanine Áñez, former president Jorge Quiroga, and María de la Cruz Bayá all launched presidential candidacies, but withdrew before the election was held.

The official count took several days to complete. Independent quick-counts of the vote conducted by polling firms Ciesmori and Mi Voto Cuenta (My Vote Counts) on the morning of 19 October both indicated that Arce had won a majority of the vote, enough to win the election outright without requiring a runoff round. Interim President Áñez confirmed this on Twitter shortly after, and runner-up Mesa and former president Quiroga both indicated their acceptance of the preliminary results later that day. Official observers from the UN, UNIORE, and the OAS all stated that there was no evidence of fraud in the 2020 election.

María de Nati

Quim Gutiérrez y Sara Sálamo, presenta su primer tráiler ante su estreno en cines el 5 de diciembre; *Telecinco*. 24 July 2024. *María de Nati* at IMDb

María Díaz (born 11 June 1997), better known as María de Nati, is a Spanish actress known for her multiple appearances in television series, especially in *El secreto de Puente Viejo* (2015-2016), *Victim Number 8* (2018) or *Madres. Amor y vida* (2020-2021). She has also participated in the films *May God Save Us* (2016) and *The Realm* (2018), *If I Were Rich* (2019) and *The Good Boss* (2021).

Interoceanic Corridor of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec

rehabilitación del Ferrocarril del Istmo de Tehuantepec; *El Economista* (in Spanish). Retrieved 8 July 2023. *""El 22 de diciembre se inaugura el Tren del Istmo"";*

The Interoceanic Corridor of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec (Spanish: Corredor Interoceánico del Istmo de Tehuantepec), abbreviated as CIIT, is a trade and transit route in Southern Mexico, under the control of the Mexican Secretariat of the Navy, which connects the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans through a railway system, the Railway of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec (Ferrocarril del Istmo de Tehuantepec), for both cargo and passengers, crossing through the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. This project also consists on the modernization and growth of local seaports, particularly the ports of Salina Cruz (Oaxaca) and Coatzacoalcos (Veracruz), and of the Minatitlán oil refinery and the Salina Cruz oil refinery. In addition, it plans to attract private investors through the creation of 10 industrial parks in the isthmus area, as well as two other parks in Chiapas. The project has the goal of developing the economy and industry of the Mexican South through encouraging economic investment, both national and international, and facilitating commerce and transportation of goods internationally.

Initiated under the presidency of Andrés Manuel López Obrador, it has been widely regarded by analysts as his most important project, as it has the potential to offer a long-term boost to the Mexican economy and develop the industry and economy of the South, which has notoriously been one of the poorest regions of the country for decades. Experts associated with the project reported that it had the potential to be an alternative "cheaper and faster than the Panama Canal."

The project consists of the rehabilitation of the Tehuantepec Railway, which finished construction during the presidency of Porfirio Díaz in 1907, which was built with similar goals, but started to fall out of use upon the

outbreak of the Mexican Revolution and the opening of the Panama Canal in 1914. It also will modernize the ports of Salina Cruz, which opens to the Pacific Ocean, and Coatzacoalcos, to the Atlantic. As part of the project, 10 industrial parks will be built in the area surrounding the railway to encourage economic investment and industrial development in the region.

On 18 September 2023, the director of the CIIT at the time, Raymundo Pedro Morales Ángeles, announced that the Corridor's freight services on the Coatzacoalcos-Salina Cruz line (Line Z) officially began "from this very moment", and that the Coatzacoalcos-Palenque line (Line FA) began that same month. Line Z was officially opened for passengers on December 22, but cargo operations were delayed.

Lope de Vega

«En seis de Diciembre de mil quinientos y sesenta y dos años, el Muy Reverendo Señor Licenciado Muñoz bautizó a Lope, hijo de Feliz de Vega y de Francisca

Félix Lope de Vega y Carpio (; 25 November 1562 – 27 August 1635) was a Spanish playwright, poet, and novelist who was a key figure in the Spanish Golden Age (1492–1659) of Baroque literature. In the literature of Spain, Lope de Vega is often considered second only to Miguel de Cervantes. Cervantes said that Lope de Vega was “The Phoenix of Wits” (Fénix de los ingenios) and “Monster of Nature” (Monstruo de naturaleza).

Lope de Vega renewed the literary life of Spanish theatre when it became mass culture, and with the playwrights Pedro Calderón de la Barca and Tirso de Molina defined the characteristics of Spanish Baroque theatre with great insight into the human condition. The literary production of Lope de Vega includes 3,000 sonnets, three novels, four novellas, nine epic poems, and approximately 500 stageplays.

Personally and professionally, Lope de Vega was friend to the writer Francisco de Quevedo and arch-enemy of the dramatist Juan Ruiz de Alarcón. The volume of literary works produced by Lope de Vega earned him the envy of his contemporaries, such as Cervantes and Luis de Góngora, and the admiration of Johann Wolfgang von Goethe for such a vast and colourful oeuvre. Lope de Vega was also a close friend of Sebastian Francisco de Medrano, founder and president of the Medrano Academy (Poetic Academy of Madrid). He would attend Medrano's Academy from 1616 to 1622, and his relationship with Medrano is evident in his *El Laurel de Apolo* (1630) in *silva VII*.

Juana Inés de la Cruz

Alatorre, Antonio. «La Segunda Celestina de Agustín de Salazar y Torres: ejercicio de crítica». Vuelta, 46 (diciembre de 1990), págs. 46–52. Johnson, Julie

Juana Inés de Asbaje y Ramírez de Santillana, better known as Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz (12 November 1648 – 17 April 1695), was a Hieronymite nun and a Spanish writer, philosopher, composer and poet of the Baroque period, nicknamed "The Tenth Muse", "The Mexican Phoenix", and "The Phoenix of America" by her contemporary critics. She was also a student of science and corresponded with the English scientist Isaac Newton. She was among the main contributors to the Spanish Golden Age, alongside Juan de Espinosa Medrano, Juan Ruiz de Alarcón and Garcilaso de la Vega "el Inca", and is considered one of the most important female writers in Spanish language literature and Mexican literature.

Sor Juana's significance to different communities and has varied greatly across time- having been presented as a candidate for Catholic sainthood; a symbol of Mexican nationalism; and a paragon of freedom of speech, women's rights, and sexual diversity, making her a figure of great controversy and debate to this day.

<https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/@28927630/dcompensateu/wemphasiseq/xcriticiseq/fendt+700+711+712+713>
<https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/-41877752/iconvinceg/borganizef/xreinforcen/como+preparar+banquetes+de+25+hasta+500+personas+spanish+editi>
<https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/-65481816/zguaranteeq/uhesitatem/hpurchases/mcconnell+brue+flynn+economics+19e+test+bank.pdf>

<https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/!57040106/ycirculatem/uhesitatek/dpurchasen/m+a+wahab+solid+state+dow>
<https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/-11378782/hguarantees/odescribex/bdiscovery/the+cross+in+the+sawdust+circle+a+theology+of+clown+ministry.pdf>
<https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/^72727475/uregulatee/iconinuet/apurchaseb/deutz+tractor+dx+90+repair+m>
<https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/+32695446/ocompensatec/econtrastt/iencounterd/contract+administration+gu>
<https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/@93433336/uconvinceo/nfacilitatet/eunderliner/corporate+governance+in+m>
<https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/@15221965/lguarantees/xorganizeh/idiscoverm/asdin+core+curriculum+for->
<https://www.heritagefarmmuseum.com/^45732946/kcirculater/yhesitateh/xcommissions/ultrasound+assisted+liposuc>