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Nicolas Maduro Moros was born in Caracas on November 23, 1962. He attended The High School of Jose Ovalos. He played in the Socialist League. At a young age, he began working as a driver at Metro de Caracas, the company where he became a board member and became a trade union leader. Founder of the new Caracas Metro Union (SITRAMECA). He served in the Bolivarian Revolutionary Movement 200 (ICBM-200). He was a prominent freedom fighter for Commander Chavez when he was in prison for his part in a 1992 military mutiny. In those days, he met clandestinely with social groups that supported the revolutionary process. He was active in the National ICBM-200 Directorate (1994-1997). National Founder of the Bolivarian Labour Force (FBT), of which he was national coordinator. Founding member of the Fifth Republic Movement (IWR) and coordinator of the political party's parliamentary group from 2000 to 2001. Coordinator of the bloc del Cambio parliamentary group in the National Assembly (AN) and member of the Congress of the Republic of Venezuela from 23 January to 15 December 1999. At the Congress of the Republic of Venezuela, he was the head of the Faction of the Fifth Republic Movement (DWP) and a member of various standing committees. Member of the National Constituent Assembly between August 1999 and January 2000: Chairman of the Citizens Participation Commission and a member of the Economic and Social Commission. Elected Chief Deputy for the Federal District for the five-year period 2000-2005. He chaired the National Assembly between January and August 2006, when he was called to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, a position with which he promoted, along with Commander Hugo Chavez, the establishment and consolidation of ALBA (2001); Petrocaribe (2005); Unasur (2008) and CELAC (2010). On October 10, 2012, he was appointed Executive Vice President. On 8 March 2013, a few days after the physical disappearance of President Chavez, he was appointed under a constitutional mandate by the interim President of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. On April 14, 2013, he was elected constitutional president of the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, becoming the first president and employee of Chavista in Venezuela's modern history. Nicolas Maduro and Conkhecido, because he is or atual the president of Venezuela, having been Nessa funcao since 2013. Maduro assumiu presiding post temporarily desse the country ap is morte de Hugo Chavez, being the president of eleito naquele mesmo ano. Ingressou on politics during the 1990s and, now, th muito criticized the singing forma as Venezuela. Biography of Nicolas Maduro Moros was born in the Venezuelan capital Caracas on November 23, 1962. He was the son of a simple family, his father was Nicolas Maduro Garcia, and his mother, Teresa de Jesus Moros. Maduro's father was also very busy with militancy and labor movements. Because of the influence of his father, Maduro, already on the school stage, became involved in militancy through the student movement. As an adult, Maduro became a bus driver while working for a Public Transport Company in Caracas. For several years, Maduro was also a security guard for Venezuelan President Jose Vicente Rangel. As a bus driver, Maduro played a prominent role in the militancy of labor movements and became a union leader, defending the rights of bus drivers in the capital. In the early 1990s, Maduro joined the Bolivarian Revolutionary Movement 200, the MBR-200. The group staged a military coup against Venezuelan President Carlos Perez in 1992, but failed. After joining ICBM-200, Maduro met Hugo Chavez, then the Venezuelan military, who wanted to gain power in the country. After the failed military coup, Hugo Chavez and other soldiers were arrested. Chavez's arrest prompted Maduro and other left-wing Venezuelan militants to hold a series of protests in the country demanding the release of the military. Also in the 1990s, Maduro was one of those responsible for the creation of the V Republic (MVR) movement, the party that started Chavez as a presidential candidate in 1999. Maduro in Venezuelan politics In the same year that Hugo Chavez ran for president of Venezuela, Nicolas Maduro ran for president of the country. Maduro was elected in 1998 to a post in the House of Representatives, and the following year joined the National Constituent Assembly, an institution that emerged to draft Venezuela's new constitution. With the new constitution, there had been some changes in Venezuelan politics and the House of Deputies had been replaced by the National Assembly. In 2000, he ran for the National Assembly from the MRD and was elected. In 2005, he was re-elected as an MP, remaining in the National Assembly. Nicolas Maduro remained a member of the National Assembly until 2006, when he was appointed by Hugo Chavez as head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Maduro remained in the role until 2012. In the same year, he became Vice-President after then-Vice President Alice Jaua left office. He assumed the post of Vice-President of Venezuela as President of the National Assembly. But the death of Hugo Chavez allowed Maduro to be the country's president. Before he died, Chavez Maduro as his successor if he did not resist cancer treatment. After Chavez's death in 2013, Maduro took office as Venezuela's interim president. New presidential elections were called and Maduro ran for president against Enrique Capriles. The result of this election was extremely tough: Maduro won with 50.61% of the vote. His opponent received 49.12% of them. Don't stop now... There's more after the ;) → the Socialist Party of Venezuela United Socialist Party of Venezuela (PSUV) is the current party of Nicolas Maduro and was established in 2007 at the initiative of former President Hugo Chavez. Maduro's political career, however, began not in the RSVS, but in the Movement V republic (MVR). The PSUV was an initiative by Hugo Chavez, shortly after the 2006 elections, to create a party that would be a group of all the country's leftist movements. A number of parties, such as MRV, Venezuelan People's Unity (UPV) and Socialist League (LS), decided to unite to form the PSUV, but others, such as the Communist Party of Venezuela (PCV), did not accept the merger. In the 2015 National Assembly elections, the PSUV won just 55 seats, 43 fewer than in the 2010 election. Nicolas Maduro was elected president of the party in 2014. Maduro as president Protests of the Venezuelan population against Maduro's government have become more widespread and frequent. His Government, however, has been the subject of much controversy over the chaotic state in which the country has been since. When Maduro took office, Venezuela was already showing the first signs of an economic crisis. Since his inauguration, the situation in the country has deteriorated exponentially. According to the community and international analysts, the crisis in Venezuela is a direct result of the mismanagement of the country of Hugo Chavez and, mainly, Nicolas Maduro. Maduro's opposition in the country continues to accuse the president of abusing power and advocating persecution of opponents. There were reports of arbitrary arrests, threats, torture and even executions of opponents of the regime. Maduro's government says the U.S. sanctions are to blame for the country's economic crisis, but 2012 reports already show the country's lack of basic goods long before the U.S. imposed the first economic sanctions on Venezuela. Maduro's government also denies accusations of authoritarianism, but there are concrete indications that his regime has chosen an authoritarian path to rule. The situation in Venezuela has become very tense, and some of the opposition to the Maduro regime has decided to join the armed resistance Government. In addition to the political crisis, the economic crisis has deeply affected the population of a country that suffers from poverty. This situation has forced millions of people to seek refuge in neighbouring countries such as Colombia. Food shortages, low wages and very high inflation are serious problems for the population. By comparison, at the beginning of 2019, the minimum wage in Venezuela was in line with 77 reals1. Maduro's authoritarianism is evidenced by actions similar to those committed in 2016, when Maduro won Supreme Court approval for a decision to remove the powers of the National Assembly, the institution representing the country's legislature. In addition, charges of destroying opponents and critics of the Government have been brought against Bolivarian police special forces2. Maduro's opposition, in the critical situation in which the country is located, is so large that the president has been the target of an attack on his life in 2018. In the attack, Maduro was referring to an 81-year-old National Guard when a bomb carrying a drone exploded. He wasn't hurt. In January 2019, Juan Guaido, President of the National Assembly, declared himself interim President of Venezuela. It is part of a new opposition campaign against Maduro to oust the president, and Guaido's actions were taken in the wake of the 2018 election. Maduro's opposition has accused the election of rigging. Maduro, of course, did not recognize Guaido's statement and assured that he would run for the presidency of the country. Nevertheless, countries such as Brazil, the United States and Spain have recognized Guaido as president of Venezuela, bringing an atmosphere of uncertainty about Venezuela's future. Despite this, Maduro is still the country's president. It's not a good one. To gain access, click here. 2Police punish maduro's critics in poor Venezuela. To access, click here (in Spanish). Image credits: Golden Brown Shutterstock Image Credits: Edgloris Marys Image credits: Ruben Alfonso (en) Shutterstock Daniel Neves graduated in history nicolas maduro biografia en espanol. nicolas maduro biografia corta. nicolas maduro biografia wikipedia. nicolas maduro biografia resumida. nicolas maduro biografia estudios universitarios. nicolas maduro biografia padres. nicolas maduro biografia pdf. donde nacio nicolas maduro biografia

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