1. Since 1989, transnational frameworks of remembrance have served to reimagine Spain, proposing alternative and more “inclusive” forms of national memory and identity in comparison to Spain’s current “constitutional patriotism.”

2. Transnational memory is located within the margins of the nation-state, a space of entanglement between the national and the transnational, and inhabited by those who, through the forging of the Spanish nation-state, have been excluded from the dominant strand of Spanish national identity.

3. Remembrance is a performative process of making and marking space and time in society.

4. The exhumation sites in Spain can be seen as places in which time and space collapse, reproducing the logics of the image, rather than the linearity of narratives.

5. When writing a transnational history, we need to reframe the archive while being aware of the archive’s entangled exclusions that are unavoidably part of any practice of selection and preservation.

6. The difference between history and memory lies in the subject’s relation to the past: History demands “objective distance,” while memory relies on “affect” and “emotion.”

7. Narratology is an important methodological tool for the contemporary historian.

8. Inter-disciplinarity should be redefined as intra-disciplinarity; an awareness of the way different academic disciplines are entangled, and mutually constitute and reconfigure each other.

9. The success of public outreach of academic research depends just as much on open access to academic research output, as it does on the translation of the results for non-academic audiences.