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BTS - LIFE GOES ON

Yerimakoo

Eoneu nal sesangi meom chwosseo
 amureon yegodo hana eobsi
 bomeun gidalimeul mollaseo
 nunchieobsiwa beolyeosseo
 baljagugi jiwojin geoli
 yeogi neomeojyeoitneun na
 honja gane sigani
 mianhae maldo eobsi Yeah

oneuldo biga naelil geot gata
 heumppeog jeojeo beolyeottne
 ajigdo meomchujil anha
 jeo meogguleumboda ppalli dallyeoga
 geureom doel jul arattneunde
 na gyeou saram inga bwa

mopssi apeune sesangiran nomi jun gamgi
 dokppune nulroboneun monji ssain dwegamgi
 nomojin chae chonghaneun otppakjjai chum
 gyouri omyon naeswija do tteugoun sum

kkeuti boiji anha
 chulguga ittgin halkka
 bari tte jijil anha anha Oh
 jamsi du nuneul gama
 yeogi nae soneul jaba





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California voters have already received their ballots in the mail, and the November 8 general election is in its final stages. In times of rising prices and economic uncertainty, and deep divisions over social and political issues, Californians process large amounts of information to help elect state and state legislators and make policy decisions on statewide proposals. The 2022 midterm elections also feature a heavily divided Congress, and there's a chance some races in California could determine which party controls the US House of Representatives. It's one of the key findings from the California Public Policy Institute's Oct. 14-23 study of state and national issues that many Californians have a negative view of their personal finances and the US economy. 76 percent rate the country's economy as "not very good" or "bad". 39% say their financial situation is "worse" now than it was a year ago. 47% think things are going in the right direction in California and 33% think things are going in the right direction in the US; partisans differ in their general outlook. Among likely voters, 55 percent would vote for Gavin Newsom and 36 percent would vote for Brian Dahl if the gubernatorial election took place today. The guerrillas are deeply divided in their choices. Sixty percent follow the news of the gubernatorial race very or fairly closely. 62 percent are satisfied with the selection of candidates for the gubernatorial elections. If voters read the ballot title and labels more often, 34 percent would vote for Proposition 26 (sports betting at tribal casinos) and 26 percent would vote yes. Proposition 27 (sports online gambling), but 41% would vote for Proposition 30 (reducing greenhouse gas emissions). Voters are most likely to say they have no personal interest in sports betting, with 48% saying it would be "bad" legally in the country. Less than half of likely voters say they care very much about the outcome of the vote on Propositions 26, 27 or 30. If the election were held today, 56 percent of likely voters would support the Democratic nominee in their House campaign. Sixty-one percent say the issue of abortion rights is very important to their vote in Congress this year; Democrats are much more likely to hold this view than Republicans or independents. About half are "extremely" or "very" excited about voting for Congress this year. 54 percent of Republicans and Democrats and 41 percent of independents are very satisfied this year." 45 percent of Californians and 40 percent of likely voters are satisfied with how democracy works in the United States. Republicans have much less of this positive view than Democrats and independents. There is rarely partisan consensus on any issue: most Democrats, Republicans and independents are pessimistic that Americans with differing political views can still come together and resolve their differences." A majority of California adults and likely voters support Governor Gavin Newsom and President Joe Biden. . About four in 10 or more California adults and likely voters agree with U.S. Sen. Dianne Feinstein and U.S. Sen. Alex Padilla. These confirmation values vary by batch group. The state legislature has a higher approval rating than the US Congress. " With the tough midterm elections less than two weeks away, California adults' opinions about whether the state as a whole is moving for the better. direction (47%) or wrong direction (48%); the most likely voters (54%) think the country is going in the wrong direction (43% in the right direction). Similar shares took this view last month (wrong direction: 44% adults, 49% likely voters; right direction: 50% adults, 48% likely voters). Today there is a large partisan gap: seven inchesDemocrats are optimistic about the state's course, while 91% of Republicans and 59% of independents are pessimistic. A majority of Central Valley and Orange/San Diego residents say the state is headed in the wrong direction, while a majority of San Francisco Bay Area residents say it is headed in the right direction; Adults are separated elsewhere. Among the demographics, these are the only groups where majorities are optimistic about California. Californians are much more pessimistic about the direction of the state than the direction of the state. An overwhelming majority of adults (62%) and likely voters (71%) say the United States is headed in the wrong direction, a majority since September 2021. One in three or fewer adults (33%) and likely voters (25%) believe the country is moving in the right direction. Majorities in every demographic and party group and in every region are pessimistic about the direction of the United States. The state of the economy and inflation are likely to play a key role in the upcoming election, with about four in ten adults (39%) and voters (43%) saying they and their families are worse off financially than before. first of all, a year ago. Similar shares say they have about the same financial status (43% of adults, 44% of likely voters). The proportion of people who feel worse has increased slightly among likely voters since May, but is similar among adults (37% of adults, 36% of likely voters). Fewer than two in 10 Californians say they are better off than a year ago (17% of adults, 13% of likely voters). There is a big split between the parties, with most Democrats and independents seeing their finances about the same as a year ago, while an overwhelming majority of Republicans say they are worse off. Regionally, about half of residents in the San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles say they do the same while half of the Central Valley say they are worse off; the population in other places is divided into the worst and equal. Many demographics say their financial situation is about the same as or worse than last year, with the exception of African Americans (51% about the same, 33% worse, 16% better) and Asian Americans (51% about the same itself). same, 27% worse, 20% better). The shares that claim to be disadvantaged decrease as the level of education increases. Amid persistent inflation and fears of a possible future recession, most Californians believe the U.S. economy is either not very good (43% of adults, 40% of likely voters) or bad (33% of adults, 36% of likely voters). . voters) health. . About a quarter of adults (3% excellent, 20% good) and potential voters (2% excellent, 23% good) view the country's economy positively. The vast majority across party lines are negative, but Republicans and independents are far more likely than Democrats to say the economy is in bad shape. A large majority in the state's major regions, as well as across all demographics, say the economy is not in very good or bad shape. In a recent ABC News/Washington Post poll, 24% (3% very good, 21% good) of adults nationwide had a positive view of the US economy, while 74% (36% not very good, 38% bad) had a negative view . Six out of 10 likely voters say they follow the news about the 2022 gubernatorial race very closely (25%) or fairly closely (35%), compared with half just a month ago (17% a lot, 33% a lot). Such a conclusion is somewhat similar to that of October 2018, when 68 percent (28% very much, 40% close) said yes a month before the previous governor's election. Today, most parties, demographics, and regional groups say they follow the governor's messages very or fairly closely. Shares of those who say they follow the news very closely are highest among Republicans(39%), Republicans (30%), whites (29%), and adults with incomes between \$40,000 and \$79,999 (29%). Older likely voters (27%) are slightly more likely than younger voters (21%) to say they follow the news closely. Incumbent Democrat Gavin Newsom leads Republican Brian Dahl in likely voters (55% to 36%), while few say they won't vote, or won't vote, or don't know who they'll vote for in the race for post of governor. The share of supporters of the governor's re-election a month ago was about the same (58% by Newsom, 31% by Dale). Today, Newsom has the support of a majority of Democrats (91%), while a majority of Republicans (86%) support Dale; Newsom has an edge over Dale among independent likely voters (47% Newsom, 37% Dale). Across the state, two out of three support Newsom in the San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles, and nearly half in the Inland Empire and Orange/San Diego; The likely voters in the Central Valley were divided. Newsom leads all demographics except men (45% Newsom, 44% Dale) and those with only a college education (46% Newsom, 49% Dale). The proportion supporting Newsom increases with education level (46% high school only, 56% some colleges, 60% college graduates) but decreases with income (64% under \$40,000, 56% \$40,000 - \$79,999, 52% \$80,000 or more). The vast majority of potential voters (62%) are satisfied with how their candidates were chosen in the November 8 elections, while about three in ten (32%) are not. Satisfied shares have risen slightly over the past month (53%) and were the same ahead of the 2018 gubernatorial election (69% in October 2018). An overwhelming majority of Democrats (79%) and independents (61%) say they are happy today, compared to less than half of Republicans (44%). Most of all demographics say they are satisfied, with women (68%) saying this more often than men (56%). Majorities across the state say yeswith the choice of their candidates for the upcoming gubernatorial elections. In the upcoming November 8 elections, seven state proposals will be presented to voters. Due to time constraints, only three voting measures were requested in our survey: proposals 26, 27 and 30. For each of them we read the proposal number, ballot and ballot. The September poll also included two state election measures (Propositions 27 and 30), while Proposition 26 did not. If the election were held today, 34 percent of likely voters would vote yes, 57 percent would vote no, and 9 percent would not know how they would vote for Proposition 26—allowing personal roulette, dice, gambling, sports betting on tribal lands. The measure would allow in-person sports betting at racetracks and tribal casinos by requiring racetracks and sports betting casinos to make certain payments to the state to cover the state's regulatory costs. It also allows you to play roulette and craps in tribal casinos and adds a new way to enforce certain state gambling laws. There is party consensus on Proposition 26: Fewer than four in 10 Democrats, Republicans, and Independents would vote yes. Also, less than a majority in every region and demographic, with the exception of likely voters between the ages of 18 and 44 (51% yes, 44). % no) would have voted "yes". If the election were held today, 26% of likely voters would vote yes, 67% would vote no, and 8% are unsure how they would vote on Proposition 27, which allows online and mobile sports betting outside tribal lands. This civic initiative will allow Native American tribes and their affiliates to place online and mobile sports betting outside of tribal lands. An overwhelming majority in party groups would have voted "no" on Proposition 27. The share of the "yes" vote is down from last month (34% in September). Today, fewer than three out of ten party groups would vote yes on Proposition 27. Also, fewertent regions based on gender, race/ethnicity, education level and income would vote yes. Likely voters aged 18 to 44 (41%) are much more likely than older voters aged 45 and over (19%). % said they would vote yes. If the election were held today, 41 percent of likely voters would vote yes, 52 percent would vote no, and 7 percent were unsure how they would vote on Proposition 30 — which provides funding for programs to reduce air pollution and prevent wildfires by increasing the number of more than 2. millions of dollars in personal income tax. This citizens' initiative will raise taxes on Californians earning more than \$2 million a year and donate those tax revenues to zero-emission car incentives, car charging stations and fire prevention. The percentage of people who said "yes" to Proposition 30 dropped from 55 percent in our September poll (note: Gov. Newsom has been appearing in "No to Proposition 30" ads since September). Today, unlike Propositions 26 and 27, supporters of Proposition 30 are divided: 61% of Democrats vote in favor, compared to far fewer Republicans (15%) and independents (38%). In the regions, as well as between men and women, support does not reach the majority (36% of men, 45% of women). Less than half of racial/ethnic people say they would vote yes (39% white, 42% Hispanic, 46% other racial/ethnic). Slightly more than half of likely voters with incomes under \$40,000 (52%) would vote yes, compared to fewer voters in higher income groups (42% between \$40,000 and \$79,999, 36% with \$80,000 or more). Almost half of likely voters aged 18 to 44 (49%) would vote yes, compared to 37% of likely older voters. Less than half of potential voters said they appreciated the outcome of each of these government proposals. Currently, 21 percent of likely voters view the results of Proposition 26 as very important, 31 percent view the results of Proposition 27 as very important, and 42 percent view the results of Proposition 30 as very important. Stockthe very important results for them are the same as a month ago in proposition 27 (29%) and proposition 30 (42%). Today, when asked about the importance of the results of Proposition 26, a quarter or fewer of partisan groups say it is very important to them. About a third of partisan groups say the outcome of Proposition 27 is very important to them. Fewer than half of partisan groups say the outcome of Proposition 30 is very important to them. When asked how they would vote if the 2022 U.S. House of Representatives elections were held today, 56 percent of likely voters said they would vote or lean toward the Democratic candidate, and 39 percent said they would vote or lean toward the Republican candidate. . In September, a similar share of likely voters supported the Democratic candidate (60% Democrats/moderate Democrats, 34% Republicans/moderate Republicans). Today, supporters overwhelmingly support their party's nominee, while independents are split (50% Democrats/median Democrats, 44% Republicans/median Republicans). Democratic candidates have a 26-point lead in Democratic-held districts, while Republican candidates have a 23-point lead in Republican-held districts. In California's 10 battleground states, according to the Cook Political Report, the Democratic candidate has a 22-point margin (54% to 32%). Abortion is another big issue in this election. When asked about the importance of abortion rights, 61 percent of likely voters said the issue was very important in determining their vote for Congress, and another 20 percent said it was somewhat important, only 17% say it matters little or not at all. Among supporters, an overwhelming majority of Democrats (78%) and 55% of independents see it as very important, compared to 43% of Republicans. Most regions and across all demographic groups except men (49% very important) say the right to an abortion is very important if their selection among congressional candidates. With control of Congress hanging in the balance, 51 percent of potential voters say they are very or very excited about voting for Congress this year; another 29% are rather enthusiastic and 19% are either not very enthusiastic or not at all. In October 2018, before the last mid-term elections, a similar 53% of likely voters were more or less enthusiastic about voting for Congress (25% very enthusiastic, 28% very enthusiastic, 28% somewhat, 10% not very much, 8% not at all at all). Today, Democrats and Republicans show about the same level of enthusiasm, while independents are much less likely to be over-enthusiastic or highly enthusiastic. Half or more in the regions are at least enthusiastic, with the exception of likely voters in Los Angeles (44%) and the San Francisco Bay Area (43%). At least half of the demographics are enthusiastic: except possibly voters who earn between \$40,000 and \$79,999 a year (48%), women (47%), Hispanics (43%), voters with a high school diploma or less (42. %), tenants (42%) and people aged 18 to 44 (37%). As Californians prepare to vote in the upcoming midterm elections, less than half of the adults and likely voters are satisfied with how democracy works in the United States, and few are very satisfied. Satisfaction was higher in our February poll, when 53 percent of adults and 48 percent of likely voters were satisfied with America's democracy. Today, half of the Democrats and about four in ten independents are happy, compared to about one in five Republicans. Interestingly, four out of ten Republicans are not happy at all. In various regions, half of San Francisco Bay (52%) and Inland Empire (50%) residents are satisfied, while elsewhere the number is lower. In terms of demographics, less than half are satisfied, except for Hispanics (56%), those with a college or lower education (55%), and those making less than \$40,000 (53%). Apart from absenceCalifornians, happy with how democracy works, are divided over whether Americans of all political stripes can come together and resolve their differences. 49% are optimistic and 46% pessimistic. Optimism has been flat in recent years, but has fallen by 7 points (56%) since we first asked the question in September 2017. In September 2020, just before the 2020 general election, Californians were also divided (47% optimistic, 49% pessimistic). Today, in a rare moment of bipartisan agreement, about four in 10 Democrats, Republicans and independents are optimistic that Americans of all political persuasions can come together. Across all regions, about half in Orange/San Diego, the Inland Empire and the San Francisco Bay Area are optimistic. Among all demographic groups, only African-Americans and Hispanics (61% each), those with a high school or high school education (63%), and those with a family income of less than \$40,000 (61%) are more optimistic. . .). Notably, half or more of the parties, regions and demographics were optimistic in 2017. With Governor Newsom roughly two weeks away from re-election, a majority of Californians (54%) and likely voters (52%) approve of the way he is doing his job, and fewer (33% of adults, 45%) disapprove. % of possible voters). Approval was nearly flat in September (52% of adults, 55% of likely voters) and has been at 50% or higher since January 2020. Today, about eight in ten Democrats compared to about half of independents and about one in ten Republicans, confirms Governor Newsom. Half or more of the regions approve of Newsom, except for the Central Valley (42%). Across all demographic groups, roughly half or more approve of the way Governor Newsom is doing his job. Less than half of adults (49%) and likely voters (43%) approve of all 80 state assembly seats and half of state senate seats up for electionthat the California legislature is doing its job. Opinions are deeply divided along party lines: Agreement is highest in the San Francisco Bay Area and lowest in Orange/San Diego. About half of racial/ethnic groups agree, with agreement much higher among younger Californians. A majority of California adults (53%) and likely voters (52%) approve of how President Biden is doing his job, while fewer disapprove (43% of adults, 47% of voters). Support is similar to September (53% of adults and likely voters), and Biden's approval ratings among adults have been at least 50 percent since we first asked the question in January 2021. About eight in ten Democrats currently support Biden. Labor productivity compared to about four in 10 independents and one in 10 Republicans. Approval is higher in the San Francisco Bay Area and Los Angeles than in the Inland Empire, Orange/San Diego, and the Central Valley. About half or more of the demographic approve of President Biden, excluding those with a college education (44%). Congressional approval remains low, at less than four in ten adults (37%) and likely voters (29%). Congressional approval among adults has fallen below 40 percent in 2022 after briefly above 40 percent in 2021. Democrats are much more likely to support Congress than Republicans. Less than half of all regions and demographics support Congress. U.S. Senator Alex Padilla will run in two California elections in November - once for the remainder of Vice President Harris' term and once for re-election. 46% of adults and 48% of likely voters approve of Sen. Padilla (adults: 26% disapprove, 29% don't know; likely voters: 31% disapprove, 22% don't know). In March, 44 percent of adults and 39 percent of likely voters approved. Currently, support for Padilla is much higher among Democrats than among independents and Republicans. In different regions, half in the San Francisco Bay Area, Los Angeles and Inland Empire support the U.S. senator, compared to four in ten in Orange/San Diego and one in three in the Central Valley. Across all demographics, women, younger adults, African-Americans, Asian-Americans and Hispanics support it at about half or more. Opinions are similar across education and income groups, with less than half agreeing. U.S. Sen. Dianne Feinstein, who is absent in California in November, has the support of 41 percent of adults and likely voters (adults: 42% disapprove, 17% don't know; likely voters: 52% disapprove, 7% don't know). In March, approval was 41 percent among adults and 36 percent among likely voters. Currently, support for Feinstein is much higher among Democrats and independents than among Republicans. In all regions, only the San Francisco Bay Area achieves majority consensus. Across demographics, it achieves majority approval only among African Americans