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1862  Bartolomé Mitre becomes the first president of a unified Argentina.
The French invade Mexico.

1864  The First International is founded in London.

1867  Emperor Maximilian is shot in Mexico.

1876  Porfirio Díaz begins his long rule of Mexico.

1889  Brazil becomes a republic.
The Second International is founded in Paris.

1890  Unión Cívica (predecessor of the Radical Party) attempts a revolt in Argentina.

1891  President José Manuel Balmaceda is deposed in Chile, and the Congress takes over: beginning of the Parliamentary Republic.

1895  Cuba begins a second uprising against Spain.
José Martí dies.
Juan B. Justo founds the Socialist Party of Argentina.

1898  The Spanish-American War erupts: Puerto Rico and Cuba are occupied by American troops.

1902  Cuba becomes a republic.

1903  José Batlle y Ordóñez is elected president of Uruguay: an era of reform begins.
The Republic of Panama is created.
1904 The Socialist Party of Uruguay is founded.
1906 Second American intervention in Cuba begins.
1908 Second American intervention in Cuba is terminated.
   Juan Vicente Gómez seizes the presidency of Venezuela.
1910 The Mexican Revolution begins.
1911 End of Porfirio Díaz's dictatorship of Mexico.
1912 The Socialist Labor Party of Chile is founded.
1914 World War I begins.
1916 Hipólito Irigoyen of the Radical Party is elected president of Argentina.
1917 Russian Revolution takes place.
   The Mexican Constitution is promulgated.
1918 Reform is instituted at the University of Córdoba, Argentina.
   World War I ends.
1919 The Third International is founded in Moscow.
1920 Arturo Alessandri is elected president of Chile.
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1924 The Peruvian Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana (APRA) is founded in Mexico by Haya de la Torre. The tenentes revolt in Brazil.

1925 Army coup takes place in Chile; the Constitution of 1925 is promulgated; the Parliamentary Republic ends.

1927 Leon Trotsky is expelled from the Communist Party.

1928 Hipólito Irigoyen is elected president of Argentina for a second time. Carlos Ibáñez becomes dictator in Chile. Gerardo Machado becomes dictator in Cuba. Sixth Congress of the Third International meets in Moscow.

1930 Getúlio Vargas becomes ruler of Brazil.
Army coup succeeds in Argentina: Irigoyen is deposed.

1931 Ibáñez is overthrown: political turmoil breaks out in Chile.

1932 The Chaco War between Paraguay and Bolivia begins.
Political anarchy follows proclamation of a Socialist Republic (duration—one week) in Chile.

1933 Good Neighbor Policy is inaugurated.
Machado is overthrown, and the revolutionary government of Ramón Grau San Martín comes to power in Cuba; Fulgencio Batista is named head of the army.

Seventh Pan American Conference (Seventh International Conference of American States) is held in Montevideo; principle of non-intervention is accepted at Conference.

Arturo Alessandri is elected president of Chile: anarchy ends.

1934 Batista and the army depose Grau in Cuba.
Abolition of the Platt Amendment.
Alfonso López, a Liberal, is elected president of Colombia.
Lázaro Cárdenas becomes president of Mexico.
A semi-fascist constitution is proclaimed by Vargas in Brazil.

1935 The Chaco War ends: a period of social awakening begins in Bolivia.
Juan Vicente Gómez, dictator of Venezuela since 1908, dies.
1936 The Spanish Civil War begins.
1938 The Popular Front wins in elections in Chile. Falange Nacional (later called the Christian Democratic Party) is organized in Chile.
1939 The Spanish Civil War ends; many Republicans emigrate to Latin America. Germany and the Soviet Union sign a non-aggression treaty. World War II begins.
1940 A new constitution is promulgated in Cuba: Fulgencio Batista is elected president with the support of the Communists. Lázaro Cárdenas is succeeded by Ávila Camacho as president of Mexico.
1941 Germany attacks the U.S.S.R. The Japanese bomb Pearl Harbor: the United States and many Latin American countries enter the war. Acción Democrática is organized in Venezuela. Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario (MNR) is founded in Bolivia.
1942 Alfonso López is elected president of Colombia for the second time.
1943 Army officers of the Grupo de Oficiales Unidos (GOU) depose the government in Argentina.
Juan Domingo Perón is named secretary of labor. Gualberto Villarroel, supported by the MNR, takes over in Bolivia.

1944  A revolution in Guatemala overthrows dictator Jorge Ubico. Ramón Grau San Martín is elected president of Cuba.

1945  Acción Democrática and other forces revolt in Venezuela: Rómulo Betancourt becomes provisional president. President López resigns: political tension mounts in Colombia. José Luis Bustamante, with the support of the Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana (APRA), is elected president of Peru. Perón emerges as the most important political figure of Argentina. Juan José Arévalo is elected president of Guatemala. World War II ends. Getúlio Vargas is forced to resign the presidency in Brazil.
1946 Juan Domingo Perón is elected president of Argentina.
Ospina Pérez, a Conservative, becomes president of Colombia: tension mounts between Conservatives and Liberals.
The Christian Democratic Party (COPEI) is founded in Venezuela.
The government of Villarroel falls in a reactionary coup in Bolivia.

1947 The Truman Doctrine of containment of communism is announced.
Rómulo Gallegos is elected president of Venezuela.

1948 The Liberal leader Jorge Eliécer Gaitán is assassinated in Bogota: violence erupts in Colombia.
A military coup in Venezuela deposes Gallegos.
General Manuel Odría comes to power by a military coup in Peru.

1949 The Movimiento de Liberación Nacional (MLN) of José Figueres leads a successful revolt in Costa Rica.

1950 Jacobo Arbenz is elected president of Guatemala.
Getúlio Vargas triumphs in elections in Brazil.

1951 Uruguay abolishes the office of president.

1952 A military coup is mounted against the Auténticos
government in Cuba: Fulgencio Batista seizes power.
A victorious revolution led by the Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario (MNR) makes Paz Estenssoro president of Bolivia.
Eva Perón dies.

1953 General Gustavo Rojas Pinilla takes control of the government in Colombia.
José Figueres is elected president of Costa Rica.
A force led by Fidel Castro attacks the military barracks in Santiago de Cuba.

1954 The Inter-American Conference, meeting in Caracas, issues a Declaration against communism.
The government of Arbenz is overthrown in Guatemala.
Vargas commits suicide in Brazil.
A military coup in Paraguay puts Alfredo Stroessner in power.

1955 Perón is deposed in a military revolt in Argentina.
Juscelino Kubitschek is elected president of Brazil.
General Odria’s dictatorship ends in Peru.

1956 Manuel Prado is elected president of Peru.
The Frente de Acción Popular (FRAP), a Communist-Socialist coalition, is formed in Chile.
Castro’s forces land in Oriente Province, Cuba.

1957 Rojas Pinilla falls in Colombia: Liberals and Conservatives agree to form the Frente Nacional Democrático (FND) and rule Colombia; Lleras Camargo is elected president.

1958 A civil-military revolt deposes Pérez Jiménez in Venezuela: Rómulo Betancourt is elected president.
Arturo Frondizi is elected president of Argentina.
Batista flees Cuba.
1959 Revolutionary government is installed in Cuba.

1960 A split in Acción Democrática in Venezuela brings the Movimiento de Izquierda Revolucionaria (MIR) into being.
A military coup takes place in Guatemala.

1961 Fidel Castro proclaims the Cuban Revolution as socialist.
The Bay of Pigs expedition ends in victory for Castro.
Molina Rafael Trujillo, dictator of the Dominican Republic for thirty-one years, is assassinated.
João Goulart is inaugurated as president of Brazil (September).

1962 O.A.S. meets in Punta del Este: Cuba is expelled; the Alliance for Progress is born.
The 13th of November Movement, commanded by Jon Sosa, initiates guerrilla warfare in Guatemala.
In a coup d'état in Argentina, the government of Arturo Frondizi is overthrown.
A military junta seizes power in Peru.
The Cuban missile crisis takes place.
Juan Bosch wins the presidential elections in the Dominican Republic.

1963 Belaúnde Terry, candidate of Acción Popular, is elected president of Peru.
Bosch is overthrown in a military coup in the Dominican Republic. 
A military coup takes place in Honduras. 
Elections are held in Venezuela: Raúl Leoni, the candidate of Acción Democrática, wins the presidency. 

1964 
Goulart is overthrown in a military coup in Brazil. 
Eduardo Frei, the Christian Democratic candidate, is elected president of Chile. 
A military coup in Bolivia topples Paz Estenssoro's government. 
Chile and the U.S.S.R. re-establish diplomatic relations. 

1965 
A revolt erupts in the Dominican Republic: U.S. forces land on the island. 

1966 
The Tricontinental Conference is held in Havana; Castro criticizes China. 
Joaquín Balaguer is elected president of the Dominican Republic. 
A military coup takes place in Argentina. 
The MIR and the Communist Party clash openly in Venezuela. 

1967 
Castro attacks the Venezuelan Communist Party. 
Mounting guerrilla warfare in Bolivia. 
Organization of Latin American Solidarity meets in Havana. 
Ché Guevara is killed in Bolivia in a skirmish with the Bolivian Army. 

1968 
Castro names this year the year of "the heroic guerrilla fighter." 
Aníbal Escalante and his followers are sentenced to fifteen years in prison in Cuba. 

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1968 A military coup in Peru, headed by General Juan Velasco Alvarado, deposes President Belaúnde Therry and proclaims a "revolutionary" program. Fidel Castro publicly supports Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia.

1969 The Brazilian armed forces kill urban guerrilla leader Carlos Marighella. Navy training center and garrison are occupied by Tupamaros in Uruguay. Castro announces a "revolutionary" mobilization in Cuba to produce ten million tons of sugar.

1970 Marxist Salvador Allende is elected president in Chile. The Uruguayan Communist party succeeds in organizing the Broad Front, a political coalition, to fight for the presidency of Uruguay. Castro admits the failure of the ten million tons of sugar effort. Leftist general Juan José Torres becomes president of Bolivia.

1971 Chile establishes diplomatic relations with China. General Juan José Torres is forced to abandon Bolivia. Tupamaros release kidnapped Brazilian Ambassador Aloysio Dias Gomide after receiving $250,000.
Castro visits Chile. Five thousand women march in the streets of Santiago protesting high prices for food.

Leftist coalition (Broad Front) receives only 19 percent of the votes in Uruguay.

1972 Uruguayan army mounts a successful operation against the Tupamaros.

Juan Domingo Peron returns to Argentina after seventeen years in exile, and announces his candidacy for president.

Chile expropriates all foreign-owned copper companies. Truck owners strike. Allende names a new cabinet which includes three high-ranking military officers.

1973 Peron is elected president of Argentina. The Communist party becomes legal.

Allende is killed during a successful military coup in Chile.

General Ernesto Geisel is elected president of Brazil.

1974 Brezhnev visits Cuba and Castro endorses Soviet détente policy. Many Latin American countries re-establish diplomatic relations with Cuba.

Peron dies in Argentina. A wave of terrorism follows his death.


OAS lifts its sanction against Cuba.

General Velasco Alvarado is deposed in Peru. The new government announces a policy of moderation.

1976 Cuban troops intervene in Angola.

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