

**TIMELINE: SIGNIFICANT EVENTS IN US-LATIN AMERICAN RELATIONS
PRIOR TO CUBAN REVOLUTION**

- 1823: Monroe Doctrine, declaration in principle that Europe cannot intervene or further expand its interests in Western Hemisphere
- 1830s: US expansion, Manifest Destiny
- 1846-48: Mexican-American War, US invades Mexico and appropriates half of Mexico (Texas and the Southwest)
- 1850: Clayton-Bulwer Treaty between US and Britain on cooperation in construction of an inter-oceanic canal (abrogated in 1901)
- 1852-53: US Marine intervention in Argentina
- 1850-55: Bryan-Chamorro Treaty, Giving US exclusive canal rights in Nicaragua; various US interventions in Nicaragua, culminating in filibuster and occupation by William Walker (ousted by Cornelius Vanderbilt in 1857)
- 1898: Beginning of Spanish American War, US intervention in Cuban independence struggle, eventually leading to US control over Cuba, US colonies in Puerto Rico, Hawaii, Guam, and control over Philippines
- 1901: Platt amendment to Cuban Constitution gives US the right to intervene in Cuba whenever it perceives a threat to US interests
- 1903: US intervention on behalf of Panamanian independence from Colombia, and Panama Canal Treaty granting US the right to build and run the Panama Canal
- 1904: Roosevelt Corollary to Monroe Doctrine, extending it far beyond non-interference by European powers to establishing the US right to intervene whenever US interests are threatened by instability, etc.
- 1900-33: Age of Big Stick and Dollar Diplomacy: numerous US military interventions, primarily in Central America and the Caribbean, either to protect US investors or banks, or to put down "threats to stability"; during the period, US intervened 4 times in Cuba, 5 times in Nicaragua, 6 times in Panama, once in Guatemala, 7 times in Honduras, 4 times in Dominican Republic, twice in Haiti
- 1914: US military excursion/intervention in Mexico (during Mexican Revolution)
- 1914: Wilson Corollary, extending Monroe Doctrine to prevent expansion of European financial interests in Latin America
- 1926-33: US Marine invasion of Nicaragua, leading to Sandino uprising and first guerrilla-counterinsurgency war
- 1933: Good Neighbor Policy, eschewing US military intervention (at least in larger countries)
- 1934: Platt Amendment revoked
- 1946: Beginning of the Cold War with Soviet Union, new era in US-Latin American relations
- 1947: Signing of Rio Pact, aligning Latin America militarily to the US
- 1948: Founding of the Organization of American States (OAS) **CONTINUED,**
OVER
- 1950: Miller Doctrine, reversing Good Neighbor Policy and re-legitimizing US intervention on a collective basis (thru the Rio Pact or OAS)—or unilaterally

1954: CIA intervention in Guatemala, overthrowing democratic nationalist government of Jacobo Arbenz—first major Cold War “covert operation” in Latin America