

**KEY DATES: POST-WWII TO 2000**

- late 1940s Beginning of Cold War (US vs. Soviet bloc)
- 1944-54 Guatemalan Revolution (nationalist/modernizing/ democratic)
- 1954 CIA overthrow of Jacobo Arbenz government in Guatemala
- 1959 Cuban Revolution takes power
- 1961 US invasion of Cuba at Bay of Pigs (failed)  
Punta del Este conference, beginning of Alliance for Progress
- 1962 OAS meeting and expulsion of Cuba, October Cuban Missile Crisis
- 1964 US-supported military coup in Brazil against progressive nationalist Goulart government. Repression deepened after 1968, military governments until 1985
- 1965 Pres. Johnson sends tens of thousands of Marines to Dominican Republic to stop a constitutionalist revolution in support of Juan Bosch, 17-month Marine occupation
- 1960s-70s Insurgencies attempting to imitate Cuba in Peru, Colombia, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Venezuela, Bolivia; massive US counterinsurgency programs, aid to armies/police Southern Cone urban guerrilla movements (Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay)
- 1967 Che Guevara captured/executed in Bolivia by Bolivian military and CIA, end of Cuban attempt to “export revolution”
- 1968 Progressive nationalistic military governments take power in Peru (Velasco, 1968-75) and in Panama (Torrijos, 1968-1981)  
US applies “Hickenlooper Amendment” cutting off aid to Peru for nationalizing International Petroleum Co. and others
- 1970-73 Socialist Allende government in Chile; US destabilization against Allende, US-supported coup by Chilean armed forces in 1973. Repressive military rule through 1988 and extreme neoliberal economic model. Key role of Henry Kissinger
- 1970-76 Crisis in Uruguay (traditionally democratic), coup by stages against civilian govt., military rule until 1980
- 1973-76 Transition to repressive military dictatorships and brutal “Dirty War” in Argentina, military rule until 1983
- \*\*1970s U.S. defeated/forced to negotiate in Vietnam; “Vietnam Syndrome” among U.S. public, Congressional measures for oversight of U.S. foreign policy
- 1977 Renegotiation of Panama Canal Treaty (Carter-Torrijos Treaty), to turn over Canal to Panama in 2000 – massive opposition from Republicans, right-wing network

- 1979 Nicaraguan Revolution, Sandinistas take power in Nicaragua; beginning of civil war in El Salvador; continuation of Guatemalan civil war, involving genocide against Mayas by Guatemalan army
- 1980s in Central America, Reagan administration's Contra War against Nicaragua, and massive counterinsurgency involvement (direct and indirect) in civil wars in El Salvador and Guatemala
- 1982 Malvinas/Falklands war, US sides with England vs. Argentina, leading to end of military rule in Argentina in 1983
- 1983 Marine invasion of Grenada to overthrow New Jewel Revolution (warning to Sandinista government in Nicaragua)
- 1987 Central American Peace Accords, forcing end of US aid to Contras in Nicaragua
- 1989 Collapse of Socialist Bloc in Europe, end of "Cold War," major impact on Cuba  
US invasion of Panama to oust Noriega (Bush Sr. administration)
- 1980s Massive debt crisis, economic crisis throughout Latin America ("Lost Decade"), riots against International Monetary Fund austerity plans
- 1992 Signing of Peace Accords ending civil war in El Salvador
- 1993 North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) signed (US, Mexico, and Canada)
- 1994 Zapatista uprising in Chiapas, Mex. vs. NAFTA, for indigenous rights and democ.  
U.S. intervention in Haiti to restore elected President Jean-Bertrand Aristide
- 1996 signing of Peace Accords, end of 36-year civil war in Guatemala
- 1998 Pope John Paul's visit to Cuba  
Beginning of (unsuccessful) international prosecution of Chilean ex-dictator Pinochet  
Hugo Chávez elected President of Venezuela
- 1999 President Clinton apology for 45 years of US support for repression in Guatemala  
Escalation of civil & drug war in Colombia and US involvement, "Plan Colombia"
- 2000 Vicente Fox (right-wing PAN) elected President of Mexico, end of PRI seven-plus decades of one-party rule

**OVER**