

LATIN AMERICAN
INDEPENDENCE
MOVEMENTS/ CUBAN
REVOLUTION

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March 23, 2014

Cuban Revolution

- Fidel Castro overthrew Fulgencio Batista (1959)
- Was a harsh dictator
- Took over U.S. owned sugar mills & refineries.
- U.S. ordered an embargo on all trade w/Cuba.
- Turned to Soviets for economic and military aid.
- Defeated U.S. invasion, *Bay of Pigs* (1961).

U.S. failed invasion of Cuba, *Bay of Pigs*



Cuban Missile Crisis

- (1962) Soviets build missile sites in Cuba.
- Discovered by U.S., demanded to be removed.
- Soviets agreed, U.S. agreed not to invade Cuba.

Brazil's failed democracy

- President of Brazil, Juscelino Kubitschek (1956-1961).
- Had foreign investment help pay for projects.
- Led to increased foreign debt and inflation.
- Reforms failed to ease economic and social problems.
- *(1964) army seized power in a military coup.*

Brazil's military dictators

- Economy boomed due to development projects.
- Frozen wages and cut backs on social programs.
- Declined standard of living
- Protests occurred
- Government persecuted critics.
- Opposition to rule grew.

Brazil's Road to Democracy

- Recession occurred, slowing down economy.
- Generals opened up political system.
- Allowed elections of local, state, & national affairs.
- (1985) Jose Sarney took office, failed to help.
- Fernando H. Cardoso elected in 1994 and 1998.
- Advocated free markets.
- Concerned with widening income gap in Brazil.
- Promoted economic reform.

Brazil's 2002 Presidential Election

- Jose Serra encouraged pro-business policies.
- Recession prevented free-market economic policies.
- *Da Silva, leftist candidate, won election.*

Mexican Revolution(1900-1940)

- Emiliano Zapata opposed Madero Presidency.
- Revolts led by Zapata against Haciendas.
- Francisco “Poncho” Villa led an army to seize land.
- Couldn't lead a national revolution.
- Constitutionalist had upper hand over them.
- (1919) Zapata was killed.
- *Four years later Villa was assassinated.*

The Agitator, by Diego Rivera



Changes from Revolution

- Constitution (1917) ensured equality among classes.
- Only some peasants received land.
- (1928) *President Obregon was assassinated.*
- PNR (National Revolutionary Party) founded.
 - Lazaro Cardenas as president (1934).
 - Brought peasants' & workers' organizations into the party.
 - Renamed it Mexican Revolutionary Party (PRM).
 - Peasants got land, gov't schools, nationalized businesses.
 - Seized foreign Oil industry from US and Britain (1938).

Mexico's One-Party Domination

- (1920-1934) National Revolutionary Party ruled.
- (1934-1940) President Lazaro Cardenas ruled.
- Carried out land reform and promoted labor rights.
- Nationalized Mexican oil industry.

Institutional Revolutionary Party

- PRI controlled congress and won every election.
- Fraud and corruption tainted the elections.
- Many Mexicans lacked jobs and land.
- Huge foreign debt forced govt to pay interest fees.
- Mexico's oil and gas revenues were cut in 1/2.

PRI loses control/ new reforms

- Trade barriers cut between Mexico, U.S., & Canada
- (2000) election of Vicente Fox ended PRI rule.
- Reformed police, ended political corruption.
- Ended rebellion in Chiapas & opened up economy.
- US should allow illegal Mexican immigrants.

Vincente Fox, President of Mexico (2000-2006)

