

Chronologies of Latin American Politics

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Preface

Motivation

Readers who are interested in understanding the historical events that characterize political developments in Latin America have a plethora of published resources at their disposal. Unfortunately, however, almost none of them concisely and thoroughly depicts events in a manner that is quickly comprehensible and comparable across countries in the region. Detailed written accounts exist regarding the development of a *particular* country, as well as analyses focused on specific issues within a country. Qualitative depictions of the history of the region as a whole are also available. Additionally, there are textbooks that provide general overviews and explanations of politics in Latin America. For the purposes of gleaning nuanced historical events that constitute patterns of political development in the region, however, monographs, descriptive histories, and textbooks are lengthy and dense materials that often prove to be insufficient.

There are, in reality, few if any reliable resources that summarily outline the events that characterize the history of political development in Latin America. Online searches using search terms such as ‘timelines Latin American history’ and ‘chronology Latin America’ yield a number of websites maintained by individuals. For academic purposes, however, such personal sites are fraught with problems—they do not cite sources, there are no clear criteria for constructing the timeline, and many have not been updated for several years. A somewhat more reputable resource is timelines provided by BBC News, but they are not extensive and they also do not cite source material.

This book manuscript thus aims to provide a concise summary of events related to politics in Latin America, from independence to the present. Although there are numerous monographs on Latin American politics that provide qualitative descriptions of historical developments in various countries, the voluminous material is not readily accessible in the form of a record of events. As a result, instruction on Latin American politics and

history often relies on country-specific monographs or chapters in a compendium, or a textbook that only generally outlines historical-political developments in Latin America. The book manuscript aims to dispense with interpretations and elaborations, and summarily note the major events that occurred in a country's history. Doing so promises to provide access to the 'who-what-where' information necessary to conduct advanced research on countries in Latin America.

An anecdote about my personal experience as a Ph.D. candidate helps to illustrate the value of the manuscript. In my second year as a graduate student at Penn State University, I had to defend a Master's thesis on a topic of my choice. Given my desire to gain more contextual knowledge about Latin American politics, the thesis focused on comparing country-year data from three well-known datasets against the contexts that they were supposed to capture. Having never studied politics in the region, my first recourse was to look for timelines that would provide an orientation. That is to say, to assess the quality of the data—which presumably measured changes in discrete information associated with political conditions—I needed to know the major events that occurred in each country. *What was going on in the country that caused the data to change?*

My search for reputable materials that would provide a starting point for quickly gauging changing political conditions in Latin American countries was fruitless. As a consequence, I spent a considerable amount of time reading case studies about each country and comparing them to non-citable sources to determine whether I had sufficient detail to assess the quality of the data. The exercise was critical to my academic development; in addition to becoming a Latin American-oriented researcher, the thesis resulted in my first publication. Nevertheless, the absence of a published, *citable* resource that could have helped to guide my academic endeavor was puzzling. The resource that I was looking for—which constitutes the book manuscript—may have been helpful to a large number of students like myself. Such a book is therefore highly valuable for guiding the research of future academics and providing a citation source that currently does not exist.

Description

Latin America is generally defined as countries belong to Central and South America, along with Caribbean islands that predominantly speak a Romance language. Conventional regional classifications identify 20 sovereign countries as belonging to Latin America. Countries that are proximately located within Latin America but which are generally not regarded as belonging to the region include Belize, Guyana, and Suriname. Currently, the book manuscript covers 19 countries, with the expectation of adding chapters for Haiti and non-romance language countries connected to Central and South America. Each chapter in the manuscript consists of a chronology of major events in the respective country from its date of independence until today, presented in year-event format. For each event, there is a one- to two-sentence description. At the end of the book, one will find a list of references for the sources used to construct the chronology of events.

Whereas there are usually no explicit criteria for the information that is included in the timeline of events for a country, the chronology presented in each chapter focuses exclusively on specific items in a country's political development. First, it identifies the date of executive changes. In early years where executive authority was contested, the "event" denotes the competing sources of power. In years in which there were many executive changes (i.e, frequent military coups), the descriptive sentence(s) does not name one particular executive but provides commentary on the nature of executive changes in that year.

Second, each chapter notes major conflicts, along with the parties involved. Although it is exceedingly difficult to account for *all* conflicts that may have occurred, it includes domestic armed conflicts, interstate wars, and protests and strikes that have received particular attention in qualitative accounts. In addition, terrorist activity and political assassinations are also included as conflict events. Third, the chronology denotes major laws and documents that qualitative sources identify as important—this includes major reforms and constitutional changes, as well as treaties and pacts.

Construction

To generate this much-needed resource, I relied on the combined contributions of a number of promising students. In the past semester I taught an upper-level undergraduate course on Latin American politics. As an instructor, I have a data-driven teaching approach. As part of the course requirements, I wanted to have students describing and comparing patterns of development in the region. I was reluctant to do so, however, due to the lack of a resource that is up to date and which has been scholastically verified.

As such, I devised a four-part strategy for constructing a reference manual. First, I assigned each student a country in Latin America and required them to *independently* construct a timeline of events based on five pre-approved books that I reserved at the library. The sources listed at the end of this book represent the list that I originally used. In addition to these sources, students were expected to consult additional sources to depict the political events in their country. In future updates I plan to add these sources as well.

Second, each student combined their information with other students who were working on the same country, thereby providing a check for inter-coder reliability. At the same time, I had graduate research assistants performing the same task. As a second check for inter-coder reliability, therefore, I compared the combined product of the undergraduate students with the chronologies created by the graduate assistants. Finally, I read through each of the chronologies and validated them personally, making personal revisions. I supplemented the text with images from Wikimedia Commons, a database of images in the public domain.¹

The drafted manuscript is the result of a semester of collaboration involving many people that has enhanced learning and spawned fascinating conversations. Special thanks are due to the following individuals from POLS 355: Governments of Latin America who are responsible for this book:

¹Updates to this manuscript will include attributions for each of the pictures, as necessary.

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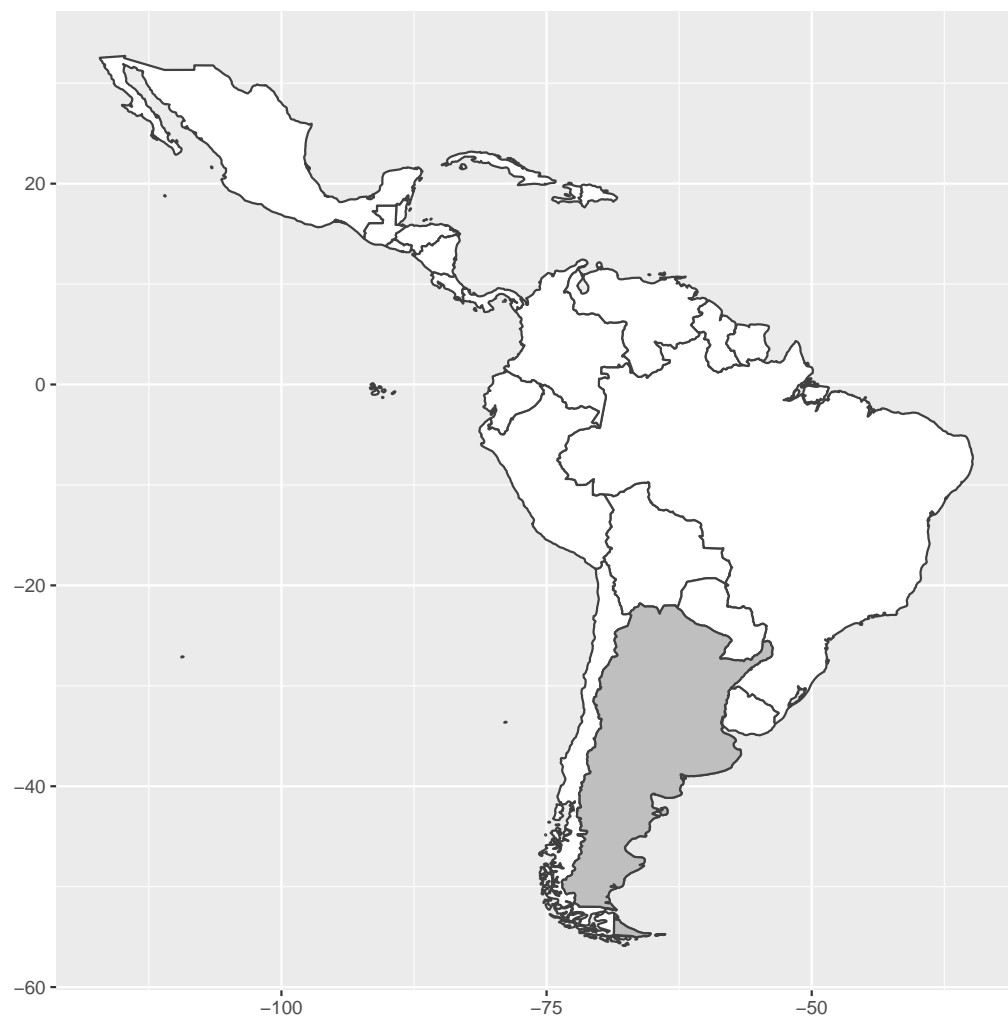


(Most) of POLS 355

I would also like to extend special thanks to Kyle Rodgers and Laura King, Ph.D. students in the department who served as graduate research assistants.

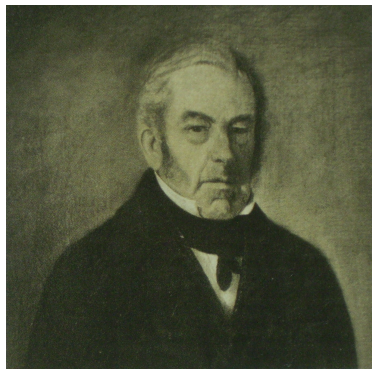
Special Note

Please note that this is a working draft and does not resemble a final product. Any spelling or grammatical errors are my own. In planned updates to the manuscript, I expect to rewrite significant portions, add sources and direct citations where necessary, and include complementary material. Please do not cite without permission, but please feel free to provide feedback as to how I can improve the manuscript as a resource.



1 Argentina

- 1810 The **Argentine War of Independence** begins with the **May Revolution** in Buenos Aires. Between 1810 and 1825, several conflicts occur in the fight for independence. Between 1810 and 1831, Argentina was part of the **United Provinces of the Río de la Plata**. President **Cornelio Saavedra** comes to power as president of the First Junta following the May Rebellion, followed by **Domingo Matheu** in 1811.
- 1811 The **First Triumvirate** is headed by Feliciano Chiclana, Manuel de Sarratea, and Juan José Paso. Paso is later replaced by Juan Martín de Pueyrredón.
- 1812 The **Second Triumvirate** is headed by Juan José Paso, Nicolás Rodríguez Peña, and Antonio Álvarez Jonte. Álvarez Jonte is later replaced by Gervasio Antonio de Posadas.
- 1813 The **Free Womb Act** declares freedom for all babies born to slave mothers.
- 1814 **Gervasio Antonio de Posadas** is appointed as Argentina's first Supreme Dictator following the **Assembly of the Year 1813**. Between 1814 and 1880, **Argentine Civil Wars** occur between Federalists and Centralists, also involving Colorados and Blancos.
- 1815 **José Rondeau** is appointed Supreme Dictator after Carlos María de Alvear is forced to resign, but is unable to assume office. **Ignacio Álvarez Thomas** acts on behalf of Rondeau.
- 1816 In the **Congress of Tucumán**, the Declaration of Independence formally establishes independence of the **United Provinces of South America** (Argentina, Uruguay, and Bolivia) from the Spanish Empire.



Juan Martín de Pueyrredón
becomes the first head of state after the
**Argentine Declaration of
Independence**

(left) *Juan Martín de Pueyrredón*

- 1819 **José Rondeau** is appointed Supreme Dictator
- 1820 Centralists and Federalists fight in the **Battle of Cepeda**, which resulted in the end of rule by Supreme Dictator
- 1821 Aided by José Francisco de San Martín, Peru declares independence from Spain
- 1825 The **Cisplatine War** begins between Argentina and Brazil over the Banda Oriental, which resulted in the independence of Uruguay (1828)
- 1826 **Bernardino Rivadavia** is elected president by the **Constituent Assembly of 1826**
The **Law of Emphyteusis** carves up land and grants leases to dominant families
- 1827 **Vicente López y Planes** is elected interim president after Rivadavia is forced to resign
- 1829 Federalists challenge Centralist rule, splintering the United Provinces of Río de la Plata
- 1831 Juan Manuel de Rosas organizes the **Argentine Confederation** without a head of state, managed by the governor of Buenos Aires
- 1836 The **War of the Confederation** occurs between the Peru-Bolivian Confederation and Chile, Argentina, and Peruvian dissidents
- 1838 French blockade of the Río de la Plata ends in withdrawal by the French Naval forces
- 1845 Argentina goes to war with UK and France over its sovereignty over rivers
- 1851 The **Platine War** occurs between the Argentine Confederation and Brazil, Uruguay, and dissident Argentine provinces
- 1852 The **San Nicolas Agreement** unites the provinces into the Argentine state, with the exception of Buenos Aires
Justo José de Urquiza defeats Rosas and assumes power
- 1853 A federal constitution is promulgated
Slavery is abolished
- 1859 The **Battle of Cepeda** occurs between Buenos Aires, commanded by Bartolomé Mitre, and the Argentine Confederation, commanded by José de Urquiza
After being defeated in the Battle of Cepeda, Buenos Aires is de jure reincorporated into the Argentine Confederation

1861 The **Battle of Pavón** leads to the dissolution of the national government and the reincorporation of Buenos Aires, with Buenos Aires as the nation's capitol



(above) *Depiction of the Battle of Pavón*

1862



A new constitution is promulgated
Authorization is issued for the contracting of European immigrants in unsettled areas
Bartolomé Mitre serves as Argentina's first constitutional president

(left) *Bartolomé Mitre*

1865 Argentina joins Brazil and Uruguay against Paraguay in the **War of the Triple Alliance**
1868 **Domingo Faustino Sarmiento** is elected president in indirect elections
1874 **Nicolás Avellaneda** is elected president in indirect elections
1879 The “**Conquest of the Desert**” begins with the Army invading the pampas and northern Patagonia
1880 **Julio Argentino Roca** of the **National Autonomist Party (PAN)** is elected president in indirect elections
1884 Religious instruction in schools is abolished and secular state education is established
1886 **Miguel Juárez Celman** (PAN) is elected president in indirect elections
1890 After the resignation of Celman, Vice President **Carlos Pellegrini** assumes office
1892 **Luis Sáenz Peña** (PAN) is elected president in indirect elections
1895 Following the resignation of Sáenz Peña, Vice President **José Evaristo Uriburu** assumes office

- 1898 Julio Argentino Roca is reelected for a second term
- 1904 **Manuel Quintana** (PAN) is elected president in indirect elections
- 1905 A revolution is started by the **Radical Civic Union** (UCR) and put down by government forces
- 1906 **José Figueroa Alcorta** ascends to the presidency from his office as Vice President upon the death of Quintana
- 1910 **Roque Sáenz Peña** (PAN) is elected president in indirect elections
- 1912 The **Sáenz Peña Law** insures secret ballots and enacts universal male suffrage
- 1914 Vice President **Victorino de la Plaza** becomes president upon the death of Roque Sáenz Peña
- 1916 **Hipólito Yrigoyen** of the UCR is elected president
- 1922 **Marcelo Torcuato de Alvear** of the UCR is elected president
- 1928 Hipólito Yrigoyen is elected president for a second time
- 1930 **José Félix Uriburu** comes to power in a military coup, beginning the “Infamous Decade”
- 1932 **Agustín Pedro Justo** of the **Concordancia** is elected president
- 1933 Argentina enters into the **Roca-Runciman Pact/Treaty of London** with Britain
- 1938 **Roberto María Ortiz** of UCRA is elected President
- 1942 Vice President **Ramón Castillo** becomes president upon Ortiz’ death in office
- 1943 **Arturo Rawson** takes power in a military coup, succeeded shortly thereafter by **Pedro Pablo Ramírez**
- 1944 **Edelmiro Julián Farrell** takes power in a military coup
- 1945 Argentina declares war on Germany and the Axis powers
- Juan Perón is forced to resign as secretary of labor and welfare, vice president, and minister of war. He is arrested by the military, but is released from prison after worker-led protests

1946



Juan Domingo Perón of the Labor Party is elected president

(left) *Juan Perón*

1 ARGENTINA

1947	Women are granted the right to vote
1949	Juan Perón oversees the drafting of a new constitution
1951	Perón is reelected, this time as a candidate from the Justicialist Party
1955	Eduardo Lonardi takes power in a military coup, followed by Pedro Eugenio Aramburu Perón goes into exile in Paraguay The separation of church and state is established by the Argentine parliament
1956	All parties using personal names in their titles are banned in an effort to suppress Peronists.
1958	Arturo Frondizi of UCRI is elected president
1962	José María Guido appointed as provisional president after the Senate removes Frondizi from office in a coup
1963	Arturo Umberto Illia of the UCRP is elected president
1966	Juan Carlos Onganía comes to power in a military coup against Illia
1969	Massive civil uprisings occur, known as the Cordobazo and Rosariazo
1970	Roberto M. Levingston takes power in a coup d'état
1971	Alejandro A. Lanusse takes power in a coup d'état
1973	<i>Peronista</i> Héctor José Cámpora of the PJ-FJL is elected president but resigns shortly thereafter, to be replaced by Raúl Alberto Lastiri . Perón returns to Argentina and is reelected to the presidency
1974	Isabel Martínez de Perón , the wife and Vice President of Juan Perón, assumes office upon his death
1975	Operations such as the Operativo Independencia begin to put down communist forces
1976	Jorge Rafael Videla takes power in a military coup and initiates the National Reorganization Process (<i>el Proceso</i>)
1981	Roberto Eduardo Viola is appointed as successor to Videla and is subsequently replaced in a coup by Leopoldo Galtieri

1982



Reynaldo Bignone replaces Galtieri in a military coup after the latter engages in an unsuccessful war against the UK for the **Falkland Islands**

(left) *the Falkland Islands*

The Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo

begin marches to bring attention to the abuses of the military government during the “**Dirty War**”

(right)

A booth sponsored by the Mothers shares literature at a fair



1983 Argentina’s military issues amnesty to officers implicated in abuses during the “**Dirty War**”

Raúl Alfonsín of the UCR is elected president

1985 The **Austral Plan** is enacted, bringing new currency and price/wage controls, as well as the **Law of Indigenous Rights**

1986 The **Full Stop Law** (*Ley de Punto Final*) and **Due Obedience law** (1987) block investigation into war crimes committed during the “**Dirty War**” period

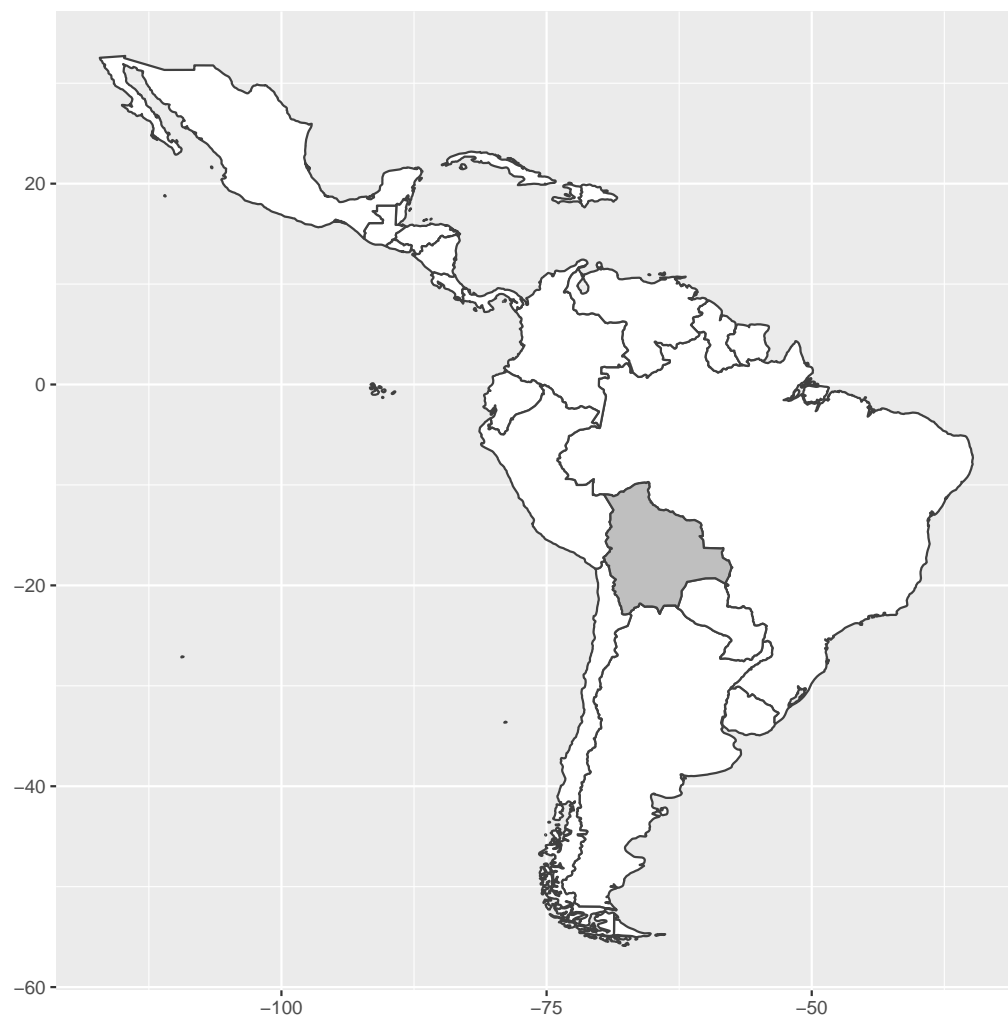
1987 Divorce is legalized

1989 **Carlos Menem** of the PJ is elected president

1990 Argentina participates in the Gulf War as part of the U.S.-led coalition
Argentina restores full diplomatic relations with the United Kingdom

1 ARGENTINA

1991	The Treaty of Asuncion establishes Mercosur , of which Argentina is a member
1994	Argentina participates in Operation Uphold Democracy to reinstate Haitian President Jean-Bertrand Aristide A constitutional amendment reduces the presidential term to four years, with one consecutive reelection
1998	Judges orders arrests in connection to forced abductions and disappearances during the “Dirty War”
1999	Fernando de la Rúa of the UCR is elected president
2001	Adolfo Rodríguez Saá of the PJ is elected by congress as president upon resignation of Rúa, but later resigns Argentina recalls its ambassador to Cuba after it is accused of pandering to the United States A massive general strike occurs in protest against proposed spending cuts Additional strikes occur related to the economic crisis
2002	Eduardo Duhalde is elected by Congress to finish Rúa’s term Two protesters are killed in Buenos Aires
2003	Néstor Kirchner of PJ-FPV is elected president
2005	The Supreme Court revokes an amnesty law protesting officers involved in human rights abuses during the “Dirty War”
2007	Cristina Fernández de Kirchner of PJ-FPV (wife of Néstor Kirchner) is elected president
2010	Argentina legalizes same-sex marriage, the first country in Latin America to do so Videla is sentenced to life in prison for crimes committed during the “Dirty War”
2011	Additional officers are given life sentences for crimes against humanity between 1976 and 1983
2015	Mauricio Macri of PRO-Cambiamos is elected president

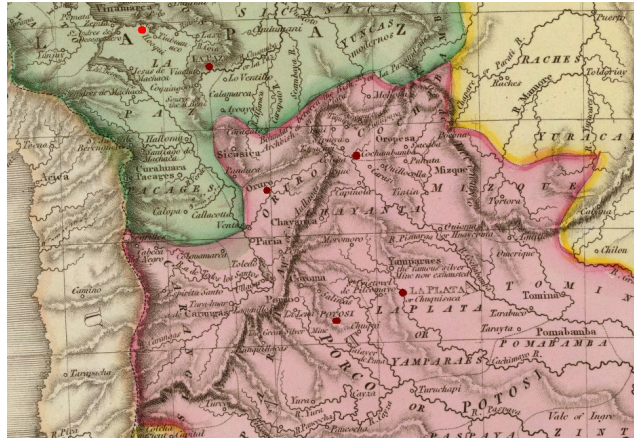


2 Bolivia

1825 Former military leader **Simón Bolívar** helps the country gain independence

A constituent assembly drafts the **declaration of the independence of Upper Peru**, which was later renamed Bolivia after Bolívar

(right)
Map of Upper Peru



1826



After having served for only five months, Bolívar transfers executive authority to his lieutenant, **Antonio José de Sucre**. Sucre is later formally installed as Bolivia's first elected president

(left) *Antonio José de Sucre*

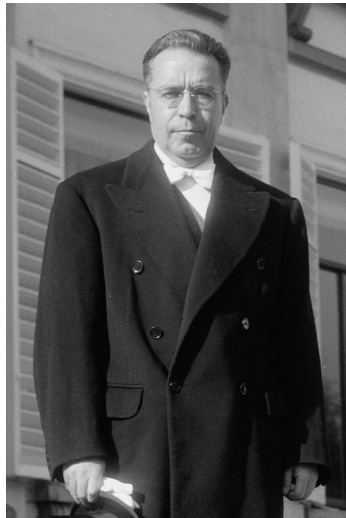
- The National Consitution is modified
- 1827 Peruvian General Agustín Gamarra invades Bolivia
An assassination attempt is made on Sucre's life
- 1828 **José María Pérez de Urdininea**, **José Miguel de Velasco Franco**, and **Pedro Blanco Soto** each control the country temporarily after Sucre resigns
- 1829 Former president of Peru, **Andrés de Santa Cruz y Calahumana**, becomes president (appointed by Simón Bolívar)
Gamarra's troops are defeated in a battle at Tarqui

1831	Modifications are made to the national constitution
1834	Law enacted by Andrés de Santa Cruz stating that creation of a religion that promoted turning away from Roman, Catholic, and Apostolic religion was punishable by death.
1836	Modifications are made to the national constitution. Santa Cruz attempts to establish a confederation between Peru and Bolivia, sparking a war between the Peruvian-Bolivian Confederacy and Peru, Chile, and Argentina
1839	José Miguel de Velasco Franco assumes role of presidency after Santa Cruz is exiled to Ecuador After a decisive battle, the Peruvian-Bolivian Confederacy is defeated and disbanded
1841	Battle of Ingavi ends political internal affairs between Bolivia and Peru. José Ballivián y Segurola rises to power with help of rebellious factions.
1843	Constitutional revision further concentrates power in hands of executives
1847	Ballivián y Segurola is overthrown
1848	José Miguel de Velasco Franco briefly assumes control of Bolivia. Manuel Isidoro Belzú seizes power in December of that year
1851	Constitutional revision further concentrates power in hands of executives
1855	Belzú resigns and leaves for Europe. Jorge Córdova , son-in-law of Belzú, wins controlled elections
1857	Bolivia's first essentially civilian leader, José María Linares Lizarazu , overthrows Córdova and becomes president
1861	General José María Achá overthrows Linares in a military coup and is subsequently elected to the presidency by a Congress with a largely <i>rojos</i> representation Colonel Plácido Yáñez, military commander in La Paz, orders the massacre of 71 Belzú supporters including General Córdova
1864	Constitutional revision further concentrates power in hands of executives General Mariano Melgarejo Valencia seizes the government from Achá, marking the beginning of one of the longest dictatorships in Bolivian history
1866	Chincha Islands War (Bolivia, Peru, Chile, and Ecuador versus Spain) occurs. Spain withdraws from Chincha Islands and formally recognizes Peru's independence. Melgarejo signs a series of treaties with Chile and Peru for free trade
1867	In exchange for water rights to the Atlantic Ocean, Melgarejo cedes 102,400 square kilometers of territory

1868	Constitutional revision further concentrates power in the hands of executives
1871	General Augustín Morales Hernández assumes power after the military overthrow of Melgarejo
	Constitutional revision further concentrates power in hands of executives
1872	Tomás Frías Ametller , head of Congress, assumes control of the nation.
1873	General Adolfo Ballivián is elected to the presidency in a free election
1874	Tomás Frías Ametller , second leader of the Linares party and leader in Congress, becomes president
1876	Chief military leader of the republic, Hilarión Daza Groselle , overthrows the government to come to power
1879	The War of the Pacific begins, as Chilean troops invade Bolivian ports
1880	The War of the Pacific ends with the Battle of Tacna and a Bolivian defeat
	General Narciso Campero agrees to take over leadership after rebel groups overthrow Daza
	Modifications are made to the national constitution
1884	Gregorio Pacheco Leyes is announced as winner of the 1884 presidential election
1888	Conservative regime member Aniceto Arce Ruíz assumes the presidency
1892	Mariano Baptista , former vice president for Pacheco, becomes president (determined by new parliament)
1896	Severo Fernández Alonso , mineowner and lawyer, assumes the presidency
1899	Brazil and Bolivia begin a four year-long dispute of Acre region, where rubber deposits had been found. The Liberal Party overthrows the Conservatives in the “ Federal Revolution ”
	José Manuel Pando becomes president
	La Paz becomes the capital city for governmental practices.
1902	Tin becomes the leading export instead of silver
1903	The Acre Dispute between Bolivia and Brazil is settled by the Treaty of Petropolis , in which Bolivia ceded 191,000 square kilometers of the Acre province in exchange for 5,200 square kilometers of land near the Madeira and Paraguay rivers
1904	Former General Ismael Montes Gamboa assumes the presidency
	Bolivia officially cedes its coastal territory to Chile under the Treaty of Peace and Friendship

1905	The Liberal government legalizes public worship by faiths other than the Roman Catholic Church
1909	Eliodoro Villazón becomes president after Fernando Guachalla, former liberal party candidate, dies of natural causes
1911	Civil marriage becomes a requirement
1912	The First National Congress of Workers meets in La Paz
1913	Ismael Montes begins second term after being handed the presidency by Villazón administration
1914	The Republican Party is formed in opposition to the Liberal Party
1918	José Gutiérrez Guerra becomes president after defeating José Maria Escalier of the Republican Party
1920	The Republican Party seizes the presidency in a bloodless coup
1921	Former director of the Republican Party Bautista Saavedra is elected to the presidency
1923	A miners' strike in Uncia is brutally suppressed
1925	Felipe Guzmán becomes president after Saavedra resigns
1926	Hernando Siles Reyes wins democratic elections and takes office as President
1930	Siles Reyes is overthrown after attempting to circumvent a constitutional provision against re-election. A military junta rules in his place until Daniel Salamanca Urey is elected as coalition candidate
1931	The Republican Party splits into a number of factional parties Salamanca Urey wins the presidency unopposed
1932	The Chaco War begins between Bolivia and Paraguay over Chaco territory
1934	José Luis Tejada Sorzano replaces Salamanca after Paraguay forces him to resign A secret military lodge called <i>Razón de Patria</i> (Rapeda) is founded by Bolivian prisoners of war in Paraguay
1935	Chaco War ends in Bolivian defeat
1936	Colonel Germán Bush Becerra and Colonel David Toro Ruilova oust Sorzano from power
1937	Bush assumes presidency as a "military socialist" when Toro renounces his term Standard Oil of Bolivia is nationalized
1938	A new labor code is developed under Código Busch A new constitution is promulgated, which included a reform for women's voting rights in municipal elections
1939	General Carlos Quintanilla Quiroga assumes the presidency after President Busch committed suicide.

- 1940 General **Enrique Peñaranda Castillo**, backed by unified conservative forces, wins democratic elections and assumes the presidency
- 1941 The ***Movimiento Nacionalista Revolucionario*** (MNR) party is founded
- 1943 An alliance between Rapeda and MNR overthrows the Peñaranda government, led by Major **Gualberto Villarroel López**. Villarroel assumes the presidency
- 1944 The **Law of Union Rights** is enacted under the MNR-RADEPA government
- 1945 The **First National Congress of Peasants** meeting is held
- 1946 **Tomás Monje Gutiérrez** (President of *Junta Provision de Gobierno*), becomes president after Villarroel is overthrown
Workers endorse the **Thesis of Pulacayo**, calling for revolution by the working class
- 1947 **Enrique Hertzog Garaizabal** is elected to presidency after the interim rule by the provisional junta
Modifications are made to the national constitution
- 1949 **Mamerto Urriolagoitia Harriague** is elected to the presidency
An uprising by miners in Catavi is brutally suppressed
The MNR launches a failed coup attempt
- 1951 Urriolagoitia hands over the presidency to the military (General Hugo Ballivián Rojas) to prevent Victor Paz Estenssoro from taking office
the MNR launches another failed coup attempt
- 1952 The **Bolivian National Revolution** occurs as the MNR launches a rebellion in La Paz. After three days of fighting, the army surrenders



Hernán Siles Zuazo serves as provisional president in place of **Víctor Paz Estenssoro**, who assumes control upon his return to Bolivia days later

(left) *Víctor Paz Estenssoro*

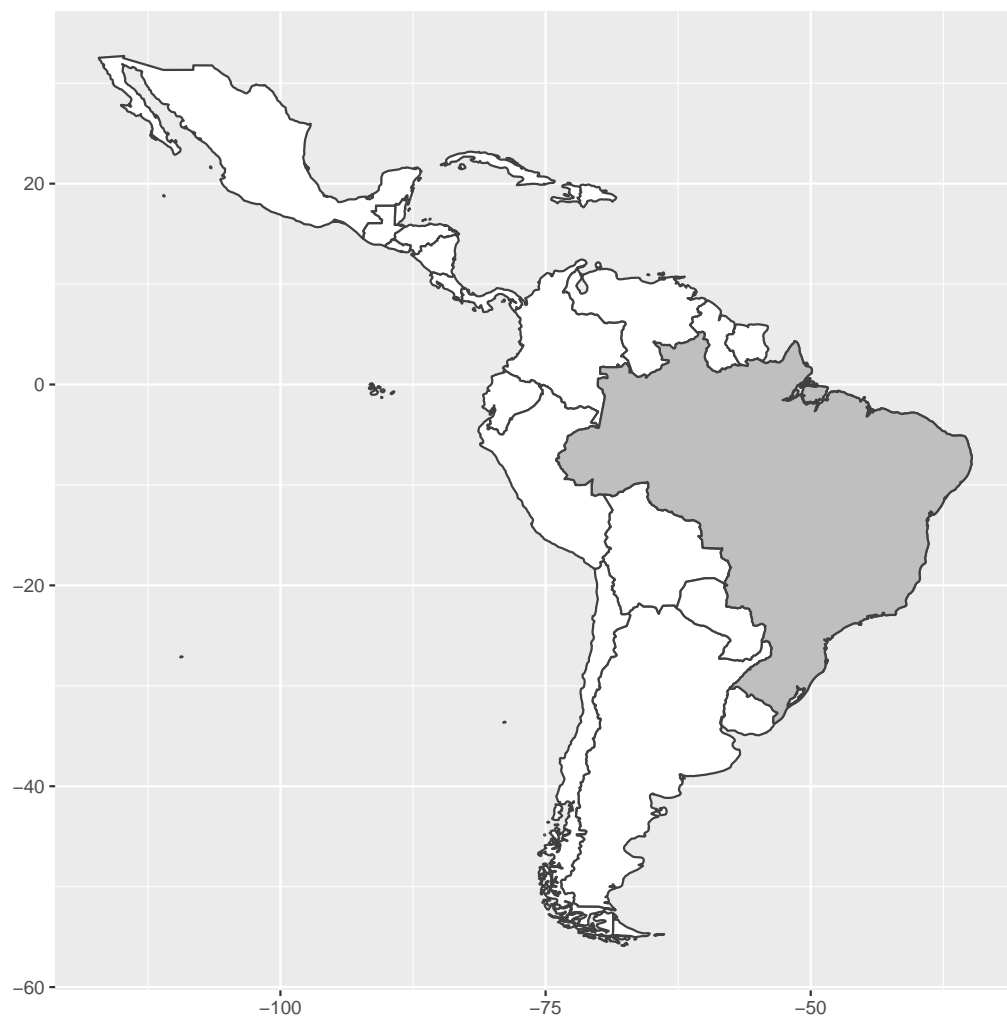
The government establishes universal suffrage and nationalizes tin mines

- 1953 Agrarian reform laws are put into place by the MNR which seized land from traditional landlords and redistributed them to Indian peasants
- 1956 **Hernán Siles Zuazo** wins democratic election and assumes presidency for second time
- 1960 **Víctor Paz Estenssoro** wins democratic election and assumes presidency for the second time
- 1961 Modifications are made to the national constitution
- 1964 A military junta overthrows the Estenssoro government after he attempts to run for re-election under a constitutional revision that would allow for a consecutive term. Chairman **René Barrientos** assumes control of Bolivia in the military coup
The **Military-Peasant Pact** is signed
- 1965 **René Barrientos** and General **Alfredo Ovando Candía** rule nation together as co-chairmen of the governing junta
- 1966 **René Barrientos** wins democratic elections with competition in exile to assume presidency for the second time. **Ñancahuazú Guerilla Conflict** occurs between Bolivia and the U.S. versus Bolivian/Cuban guerillas led by Ernesto “Che” Guevara. Ñancahuazú forces are defeated and Che Guevara is executed
- 1967 A new national constitution is promulgated
Miners are massacred at the Catavi-Siglo XX mines
- 1969 Vice President **Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas** assumes presidency when Barrientos dies in helicopter crash. General **Alfredo Ovando Candía** leads a military coup d’état and assumes control
- 1970 Military officers demand that Ovando and General Rogelio Miranda resign after a failed coup attempt. General **Juan José Torres** assumes power once Ovando resigns
Torres establishes the **Popular Assembly** as an alternate form of popular government
Ovando and Hugo Banzer attempt a coup and fail when the army remains loyal
- 1971 Torres is overthrown in military coup d’état led by **Hugo Banzer**. Banzer assumes power.
- 1972 The government brutally suppresses a general strike over the devaluation of the Bolivian peso
- 1974 Officers belonging to the **Grupo Generacional** attempt a failed coup twice
- 1977 Banzer announces a presidential election in 1980, but is later forced to set the date for 1978

- 1978 A military junta led by General **Víctor González Fuentes** forces the exit of Banzer. General **Juan Pereda Asbún** is sworn in as president once power changed hands. Pereda is overthrown months later by a military junta led by General **David Padilla Arancibia**, who assumes control
Arancibia announces elections for 1979
- 1979 **Wálter Guevara Arze** is selected as interim president by congress after no candidacy got the required majority of votes. General **Alberto Natusch Busch** takes command after military coup of Guevara regime. **Lidia Gueiler Tejada** is appointed president after civilian opposition forced Natusch to resign
- 1980 The Tejada regime is overthrown by a military junta led by **Luis García Meza Tejada**
- 1981 A military junta led by General **Celso Torrelío**, General **Waldo Bernal Pereira**, and General **Óscar Jaime Pammo** assumes control after the forced resignation of Tejada. Torrelío is selected as executive figurehead
- 1982 General **Guido Vildoso Calderón** replaces Celso Torrelío Villa. **Hernán Siles Zuazo** wins democratic elections and assumes the presidency
- 1985 **Víctor Paz Estenssoro** wins democratic elections and assumes the presidency for the third time
- 1989 U.S. and Bolivia strategize to control drug production, particularly coca leaves. **Jaime Paz Zamora** wins democratic election and assumes the presidency
- 1993 **Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada** wins the 1993 elections with 34 percent of votes
- 1994 Under the Sánchez de Lozada administration, legislation is passed regarding executive ministries, capitalization, popular participation, education reform, constitutional reform, creation of national regulatory system, abolishment of imprisonment for non-payment of debts, electricity, reform of tax law 843
Constitutional amendments also created to balance executive, legislative, and judicial powers
- 1995 Laws regarding telecommunications, administrative decentralization, administrative division of the country, central banking, domestic violence, and disabilities are enacted under the Lozada administration
The **Movimiento al Socialismo** (MAS) is founded
- 1996 The Lozada administration enacts laws regarding forestry, national agrarian reform service, and pension and modifies Tax Law 843 and hydrocarbon law

- 1997 Freight transportation and mining code laws are enacted by the Lozada administration
Hugo Banzer becomes president after winning democratic elections
Evo Morales is elected to congress
- 1999 The privatization of water leads to an increase in water prices, lack of access to water in rural areas, and rioting
- 2000 Water is nationalized by the government
- 2001 Vice President to Banzer, **Jorge Quiroga**, assumes presidency when Banzer resigns due to declining health
- 2002 **Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada** wins the 2002 elections and assumes office for the second time
- 2003 **Carlos Mesa** replaces Gonzalo Sánchez de Lozada as president once he is forced to resign
- 2005 Former head of the Supreme Court **Eduardo Rodríguez Veltze** is appointed to the presidency
- 2006 **Evo Morales**, a member of the Movement for Socialism, wins democratic elections
- 2007 Morales earns 67 percent of referendum votes on the recall of his leadership
- 2009 Modifications are made to the national constitution
 Evo Morales is re-elected
- (right) *Evo Morales*
- 2010 The **Law of the Rights of Mother Earth** is created by the Bolivian Government
- 2016 Bolivians reject a change to the constitution that would allow Morales to run for a fourth term





3 Brazil

- 1822 After the Portuguese royal family departed Brazil in 1821, **Pedro I** takes command of Brazil. Pedro is crowned as Emperor and given the title of “Perpetual defender of Brazil” Pedro I issues a manifesto to “friendly nations”

(right) *Pedro I*



- 1823 The **Brazilian War of Independence** is fought between Brazil and Portugal, ending with Portugal’s defeat and their subsequent withdrawal from the Brazilian mainland
- 1824 Wealthy landowners opposed to Pedro I’s reforms lead a secessionist movement as the **Confederation of the Equator**
- 1824 The **first constitution** is drafted, which curtailed monarchy but allowed the Emperor to serve as the “fourth branch” whose main goal was moderating the other three
- 1825 The **Cisplatine War** is fought between Brazil and Buenos Aires Britain’s involvement led to a loss for Brazil Britian and Portugal recognize Brazil’s independence in a treaty
- 1826 A treaty is ratified to end the slave trade. In practice, however, it did little to slow slave trade, mainly due to coffee production requiring more laborers
- 1828 A mutiny of mercenary troops occurs in Rio de Janeiro Brazil loses the East Bank of the Río de la Plata as a result of the founding of Uruguay

- 1831 Riots against the government occur after Pedro I dismissed his cabinet. Pedro I abdicates his throne in favor of his five year-old son Pedro II and flees Brazil. Until Pedro II came of age, three regents ruled in his name (1831-1840)
Five uprisings occur between 1831 and 1832

(right) *Pedro II*



- 1834 Additional revolts occur between 1834 and 1839
- 1834 The regency enhances the autonomy of provinces amid turmoil among local factions and calls for federalism
- 1835 The **Yoruba Slave Revolt** (Malê Revolt) is put down by Brazilian government
Ranchers in the southern province of Rio Grande do Sul launch the **Farroupilha Rebellion**
The **Cabanagem Rebellion** occurs in Pará
- 1835 Conflict occurs between Monarchists and Regionalists
- 1837 The **Sabinada Rebellion** occurs in Salvador
- 1838 Economic crisis and rift in elite class causes the **Balaia Rebellion**, pitting Liberals against Conservatives
- 1840 **Pedro II** comes to power, voted in by general assembly at only 14
Pedro II dismisses the newly elected Chamber of Deputies and calls new elections
- 1842 Rebellions occur in Minas Gerais and São Paulo
- 1847 A document establishes the emperor as the head of the government, giving Pedro II more power
- 1848 The **Praiera Revolt** occurs, in which members of the Liberal Party of Pernambuco went to war with Conservatives
- 1850 The **Land Law of 1850** limits the acquisition of land to purchases
Brazil officially outlaws the African slave trade

- 1852 Brazil militarily intervenes in Buenos Aires to remove Juan Manuel de Rosas as president of Argentina
- 1865 The **War of the Triple Alliance** places Paraguay in military conflict with Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay, who formally aligned in 1865 to defeat Paraguay
- 1869 After defeating Solano López and taking Asunción, Brazil occupies Paraguay until 1878
- 1870 Republicans issue a manifesto against imperialism
- 1871 The **Rio Branco Cabinet** approves a law freeing newborns and requiring masters to care for them until the age of eight, after which they would be compensated for by the government or have to provide labor until the age of twenty-one
- 1880 Considerable instability develops in the empire. Between 1880 and 1889, ten cabinets and three parliamentary elections take place, none of which finished their term
- 1884 A law is passed freeing slaves over the age of sixty
- 1887 Field Marshal Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca and General José Antônio Correia de Câmara head protests against the government after a civilian minister of war attempted to restrain officers from discussing government matters
- 1888 The **“Golden Law”** passes in the general assembly, abolishing slavery
A crisis develops in the cabinet, causing it to fall
- 1889 A military coup overthrows the Emperor and establishes military rule. Field Marshal Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca and military officers join forces with the Republican party and overthrow Pedro II
- 1891 The **Constitution of 1891**, or the Second Constitution, is enacted by the military and the Republican Party. It named **Manuel Deodoro da Fonseca** as provisional president and dissolved the Brazilian legislature
Deodoro da Fonseca resigns as president and Vice President Field Marshal **Floriano Vieira Peixoto** replaces him.
- 1892 The Congress of Brazil establishes the **Bank of the Republic of Brazil**
- 1893 Civil war explodes in Rio Grande do Sul after Peixoto ousted state governors who had supported Dedoro (one of many struggles)

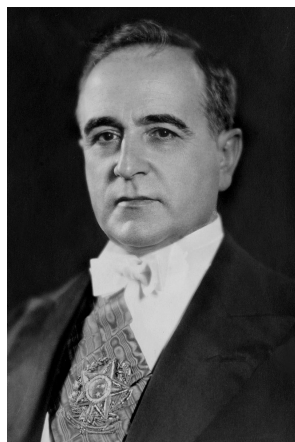
- 1894 In the first presidential election since the constitution had been established, **Prudente José de Moraes Barros** is elected and takes office on November 15, 1894



Prudente José de Moraes Barros (left) and family (right)

- 1896 Barros establishes a General Staff in an effort to professionalize the military
- 1897 The government of Brazil goes to war with a group of settlers called the **Canudos**, ending in the massacre of Canudos and their village
An attempted assassination is made against Moraes Barrios
- 1898 **Manuel Ferraz de Campos Sales** wins the second presidential election and is named the president by Congress
- 1902 **Francisco de Paula Alves** wins the third presidential election
- 1903 General labor strikes occur
- 1904 Brazil raises its Washington diplomatic minister to an embassy
- 1905 **Júlio Prestes** wins the presidential election, but dies before taking office.
A new election is called. The archbishop of Rio de Janeiro receives Latin America's first cardinalate
- 1906 **Afonso Pena** wins the fourth presidential election
Brazil hosts the **Third Pan-American Conference**
General labor strikes occur
- 1907 Brazil sends a delegation to the Second Hague Peace Conference
- 1908 Obligatory military service is implemented, although it went unenforced until 1916
- 1909 Pena dies in while in office. **Nilo Peçanha** is assumed to be President, as he served as Pena's Vice President

- 1910 Black sailors lead a revolt overpowering white naval officers in Rio de Janeiro over maltreatment, ending in a truce with the Brazilian government
- 1910 Marshal **Hermes Rodrigues da Fonseca** is elected President by Congress
- 1911 Stability breaks down as a number of state governments are replaced in military interventions known as “**the Salvations.**” da Fonseca responds to “the Salvationist Movement” by replacing the minister of war several times and forcing the retirement of about 100 officers
- 1912 General labor strikes occur
- 1914 **Venceslau Brás** is elected President by Congress
Conflict erupts in the Contestado region of Santa Catarina
- 1917 Brazil joins the Allies in World War I
General labor strikes occur in Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Recife, Santos, and Porto Alegre
- 1918 **Francisco de Paula Alves** is reelected president, but dies before taking office
Delfim Moreira da Costa Ribeiro assumes the presidency after the death of Alves
- 1919 **Epitácio Pessoa** is elected president after the death of Moreira
- 1922 **Artur Bernardes** is elected president
Lieutenants rebel against the army and governmental hierarchies in Rio de Janeiro. The **Tenente Revolt** was quickly contained by the federal government and the rebels were forced into hiding
- 1924 Another tenente uprising occurs in São Paulo
- 1926 **Washington Luiz** is elected president
- 1930



A split among political elites over the 1930 presidential elections results in a coup against Luis, bringing an end to the Old Republic
Getúlio Vargas takes office as provisional president

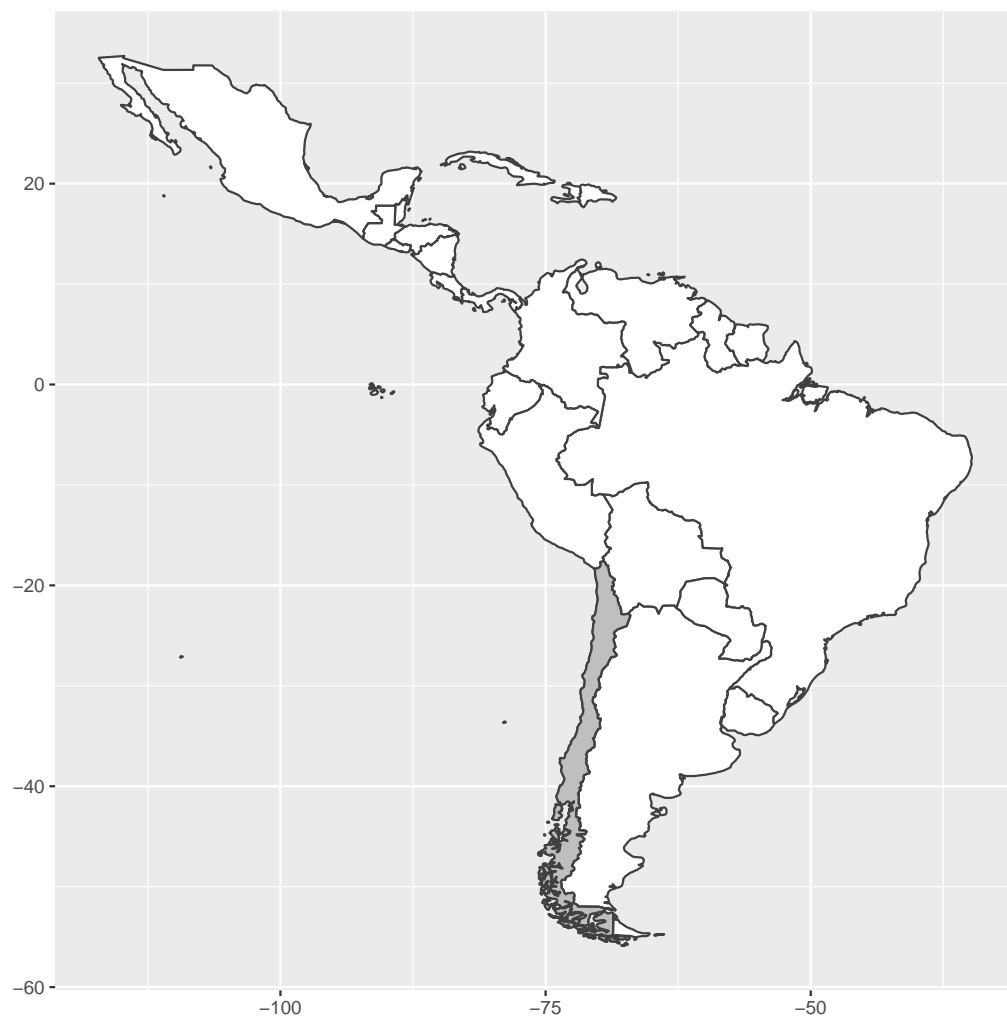
(left) *Getúlio Vargas*

- 1932 The **Constitutionalist Revolution** occurs between the federal government and São Paulo residents, resulting in a three-month civil war
- 1934 The Vargas government promulgates a new constitution
Vargas is elected president by Congress
- 1935 The **Brazilian Communist Revolt** of 1935 occurs against the Vargas regime as revolts break out at three military bases in Rio, Recife and Natal, but the Vargas government prevails
- 1937 The **Estado Novo Constitution** ends state autonomy and concentrates federal power
- 1943 Brazil was a part of the Allied Powers against the Axis Powers. During the war, Vargas postponed presidential elections until after the war, and created three new parties (UDN, PSD, and PTB). The outcome of the war was the Allied forces won, and Vargas was forced to resign as president by the army
- 1945 Vargas is deposed by General **Pedro Aurélio de Góes Monteiro** during a successionist crisis
Eurico Gaspar Dutra is elected president
- 1946 A new constitution is promulgated which incorporated ideas from the 1934 constitution and social legislation from the Estado Novo
- 1949 Brazil and the United States joined together to create the **Abbink Report**. It was a report to create a joint Brazil-United States Technical Commission to aid Brazil for economic development and create a better foreign relation between the two states
- 1951 Vargas is re-elected to the presidency
- 1953 The Vargas government creates the **Brazilian Petroleum Corporation** (Petrobrás)
- 1954 Facing demands for resignation, Vargas commits suicide
Café Filho assumes office as acting president, followed by **Carlos Luz** and **Nereu Ramos** (1955)
- 1956 **Juscelino Kubitschek** is elected president
- 1961 The **Brazilian Electric Power Company** (Eletbrás) is created
Jânio Quadros assumes the presidency, followed by **Ranieri Mazzilli** and **João Goulart** in the same year
The constitutional system is changed from a presidential to a parliamentary one
- 1962 A national plebiscite restores the presidential system
- 1963 A rebellion by sergeants occurs

1964	Goulart stages a series of rallies, in which he decreed agrarian reforms and rent controls. A counter rally against the government occurs in São Paulo, while sailors and marines mutiny in support of Goulart. A military coup occurs deposes Goulart, who flees to Uruguay Marshal Humberto Castelo Branco serves as the first of several presidents of the military-led government The First Institutional Act gives the executive extraordinary and exclusive powers
1965	The Second Institutional Act abolishes old parties and allows the President and Vice President to be indirectly elected
1966	The Third Institutional Act allows governors to be indirectly elected, and mayors to be appointed
1967	Marshal Artur da Costa e Silva replaces Castelo Branco The Fourth Institutional Act establishes a new constitution
1968	The Fifth Institutional Act closes Congress, suspended habeas corpus, and curtailed political rights
1969	General Emílio Garrastazú Médici replaces Costa e Silva after he died unexpectedly
1974	General Ernesto Geisel takes office as president after Médici
1975	Brazil signs an agreement with the Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) to build nuclear reactors
1977	Brazil renounces its military alliance with the United States An electoral college is created to approve of Geisel's selected replacement
1978	General labor strikes occur
1979	General João Figueiredo is imposed as Geisel's successor
1980	General labor strikes occur
1984	Congress fails to obtain the necessary votes to return to direct vote
1985	Tancredo Neves is elected president, but he was unable to fulfill the presidency. Vice President José Sarney assumes office in his place
1995	Fernando Henrique Cardoso , a Brazilian sociologist, professor, and politician, is elected president
1988	A new constitution (the current constitution) is promulgated
1989	Fernando Collor de Mello becomes the first directly elected president since 1960
1992	Collor resigns amid accusations of corruption and is replaced by Vice President Itamar Franco
1994	Fernando Henrique Cardoso is elected president
1997	The constitution is changed to allow the president to run for re-election
1998	Cardoso is re-elected president

2000	Indigenous Indians protest during celebrations to mark Brazil's 500th anniversary
2002	Members of the Landless Workers Movement occupy Cardoso's ranch, demanding land reform
2003	Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva , a founding member of the Workers' Party, is elected president
	(right) <i>Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva</i>
2004	A wave of land invasions occur during " Red April "
2006	Gang members clash with police in São Paulo, resulting in around 150 deaths President Lula da Silva is re-elected
2011	Dilma Rousseff is elected president
2013	In the Confederations Cup Riots , citizens protest over corruption, cost of living, and rising transportation costs
2015	A corruption scandal emerges which implicates numerous politicians and Petrobrás
2016	Impeachment proceedings are held for Dilma Rousseff, citing corruption





4 Chile

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1810 | Chilean leaders sign a declaration of independence
The town council of Santiago claim the right to govern in the absence of Ferdinand VII
The War of Independence begins |
| 1811 | Chile's first Constitution is written |
| 1812 | The Regulatory Constitution is promulgated
José Miguel Carrera Verdugo serves as president in the <i>Patria Vieja</i> (Old Fatherland) government |
| 1814 | The Previsionary Constitution is promulgated
Spanish troops reconquer Chile in the Battle of Rancagua |
| 1817 | Bernardo O'Higgins joins forces with José de San Martín to defeat the Spanish at the Battle of Chacabuco
O'Higgins rules as supreme dictator

(right) <i>Bernardo O'Higgins</i> |
| 1818 | The last major Spanish forces are defeated at the Battle of Maipú , although fighting would continue in the south until 1826
Chile gains formal independence from Spain
A new constitution is promulgated |
| 1821 | After continually opposing O'Higgins, Carrera is executed in Argentina |
| 1822 | A new constitution is promulgated |
| 1823 | Another new constitution is promulgated
Troops force O'Higgins to resign, who goes into exile in Peru
Slavery is officially abolished |
| 1826 | Manuel Blanco Encalada is elected by congress as Chile's first head of state
Agustin Eyzaguirre takes office after the resignation of Encalada |
| 1827 | Ramon Freire Serrano assumes power on as a supreme director and is elected president that same year |



- 1828 **Francisco Antonio Pinto** assumes power after Serrano's resignation
A more liberal constitution is adopted
Chile abandons the federalist system of government for a unitary system
- 1829 The **Chilean Civil War** breaks out
José Tomás Ovalle assumes power due to civil war
- 1830 After being defeated at the **Battle of Lircay**, Freire goes into exile in Peru
Conservatives seize control of the government, with **Diego Portales Palazuelos** working behind the scenes
- 1831 **José Joaquín Prieto Vial** assumes power and replaces the provisional president
- 1833 A more conservative and centralist constitution is adopted
- 1836 Chile wages war against the Peru-Bolivia Confederation and is victorious in 1839
- 1837 Portales is assassinated by a Chilean colonel who opposed war against the Peru-Bolivia Confederation
- 1841 **Manuel Bulnes** is elected president
- 1842 The **University of Chile** is founded and inspires liberal intellectuals and politicians (the "Generation of 1842")
- 1851 **Manuel Montt Torres** is elected president
Chilean intraclass conflict takes place, in which thousands died
- 1857 Grouping of laws overseeing legal processes is passed
The Liberal Party, Conservative Party, and National Party are formed
- 1859 Another Chilean intraclass conflict takes place
- 1861 **José Joaquín Pérez Mascayano** is elected president
The Radical Party, a spin-off from the Liberal Party, is founded
- 1864 Chile engages in a coastal war after Spain attempts to reconquer Peru
- 1866 Chile and Bolivia sign a treaty dividing the Atacama Desert at 24° south latitude
- 1871 Federico Errázuriz Zañartu is elected president
A constitutional amendment prohibits presidents from running for a second consecutive term
- 1874 Electoral reform extends the franchise to all literate adult males
- 1876 **Aníbal Pinto Garmendia** is elected president
- 1879 Chile becomes embroiled in the **War of the Pacific** against Bolivia and Peru
- 1881 Domingo Santa María González is elected president
- 1882 The government militarily subdues the Mapuche after armed conflict

- 1883 After occupying Lima, Chile signs the **Treaty of Ancón** which ceded land from Peru (Tarapacá) and Bolivia (Antofagasta)
The **Industrial Development Association** is founded
- 1886 **José Manuel Balmaceda Fernández** is elected president
- 1887 The Democrat Party spins off of the Radical Party
- 1890 Balmaceda creates an agency to take charge of public hygiene and sanitation
- 1891 Congress leads a revolt against Balmaceda over his increasing executive power, resulting in civil war between parties and branches of the armed forces
Jorge Montt takes over as provisional president after Balmaceda's suicide
Constitutional revisions give Congress more power
- 1895 Establishment of gold currency instead of nonconvertable paper money
- 1896 **Federico Errazuriz Echaurren** is elected to office as president
- 1901 **German Riesco** is elected president on 18 Sept after Echaurren dies in office
- 1906 **Pedro Montt** is elected president on 18 Sept
Builders of low cost housing receive subsidies and the owners receive tax breaks
- 1907 The government massacres miners on strike, of which one of the most notorious occurred in Iquique
- 1909 The **Workers' Federation of Chile** is organized
- 1910 **Ramón Barros Luco** is elected president following the death of Pedro Montt in office
- 1912 Leftist members of the Democrat Party form the Socialist Workers' Party
- 1915 **Juan Luis Sanfuentes** is elected president
- 1920




Arturo Alessandri Palma is elected president

(left) *Arturo Alessandri Palma*

The establishment of widespread primary schooling occurs

- 1922 The Communist Party of Chile is founded

- 1924 The Workers' Federation of Chile affiliates with the Communist Party
- 1924 Military officers opposing Alessandri seize power
- A basic framework for social security is established
- 1925 Military reformers in favor of Palma seize power and reinstate him in office
- A new constitution is ratified
- 1925 **Emiliano Figueroa Larraín** is chosen as a compromise between the left and right parties
- 1927 **Carlos Ibáñez del Campo** assumes power in a rigged election after a coup against Larraín
- del Campo creates the "Carabiniers," or **Chilean National Police Force**
- 1931 **Juan Esteban Montero** assumes power after del Campo resigns from his position and goes into exile
- Chile suspends payment on its foreign debt
- A mutiny by the Chilean Navy occurs
- The labor code is finalized
- 1932 **Government Junta of Socialist Republic** occurs, lasting 12 days
- Arturo Alessandri Palma** returns as president
- The **Republican Militia** is formed to police the armed forces
- 1933 The Socialist Party is founded
- 1935 Women are given the franchise in municipal elections
- 1936 The government of Alessandri suppresses a railroad strike
- Communists, Radicals, and Socialists align with the Confederation of Chilean Workers to forge the **Popular Front**
- 1938 An unsuccessful putsch is staged by members of the **National Socialist Movement** on the eve of presidential elections
- Popular Front candidate **Pedro Aguirre Cerda** is elected president
- The National Falange Party breaks away from the Conservative Party
- 1939 The military quashes a failed coup attempt
- The Production Development Corporation is created to supply credit to new enterprises
- 1942 **Juan Antonio Ríos Morales** assumes power after Cerda dies in office
- 1946 **Gabriel González Videla** assumes power after Ríos dies in office
- 1947 Legal restrictions are placed on peasant unionization, which last until 1967
- 1948 Videla and Congress enact the **Law of Permanent Defense of Democracy**, which bans the Communist Party of Chile
- 1951 Women are given the franchise in congressional elections
- 1952 Women are given the franchise in presidential elections

- Carlos Ibáñez Del Campo** returns to office on a campaign to “sweep the rascals out”
- National Health Service** is established
- 1953 The **National Council for School and Grants** is established
The Chilean Workers’ Federation is replaced by the **United Federation of Chilean Workers**
- 1955 Ibáñez gives concessions to U.S. copper companies
- 1957 The Christian Democratic Party is founded out of the National Falange, the Social Christian Conservative Party, and the Agrarian Labor Party
- 1958 **Jorge Alessandri Rodríguez** is elected president
The secret ballot system is improved and the Communist Party is relegalized
- 1964 **Eduardo Frei Montlava** is elected president after an effort by the right to avoid the victory of Salvador Allende Gossens
- 1965 The National Party is established
- 1970 A botched kidnapping results in the assassination of the army commander-in-chief
Salvador Allende Gossens of Popular Unity—a leftist coalition of four minor parties—assumes power after being elected
- 1971 Chile nationalizes the copper mines and takes control of other industries
- (right)
Allende signing legislation to nationalize the copper industry
- 
- 1973 **Augusto Pinochet Ugarte** assumes power after a coup against Allende, in the midst of nation-wide strikes and protests
- 1974 Pinochet makes the **Declaration of Principles of the Government of Chile**
- 1976 Former Chilean ambassador to the United States, Orlando Letelier, is assassinated in Washington D.C.
- 1978 Pinochet grants military personnel amnesty to those accused of committing human rights violations
Pinochet holds a national plebiscite

(right) *Augusto Pinochet Ugarte*



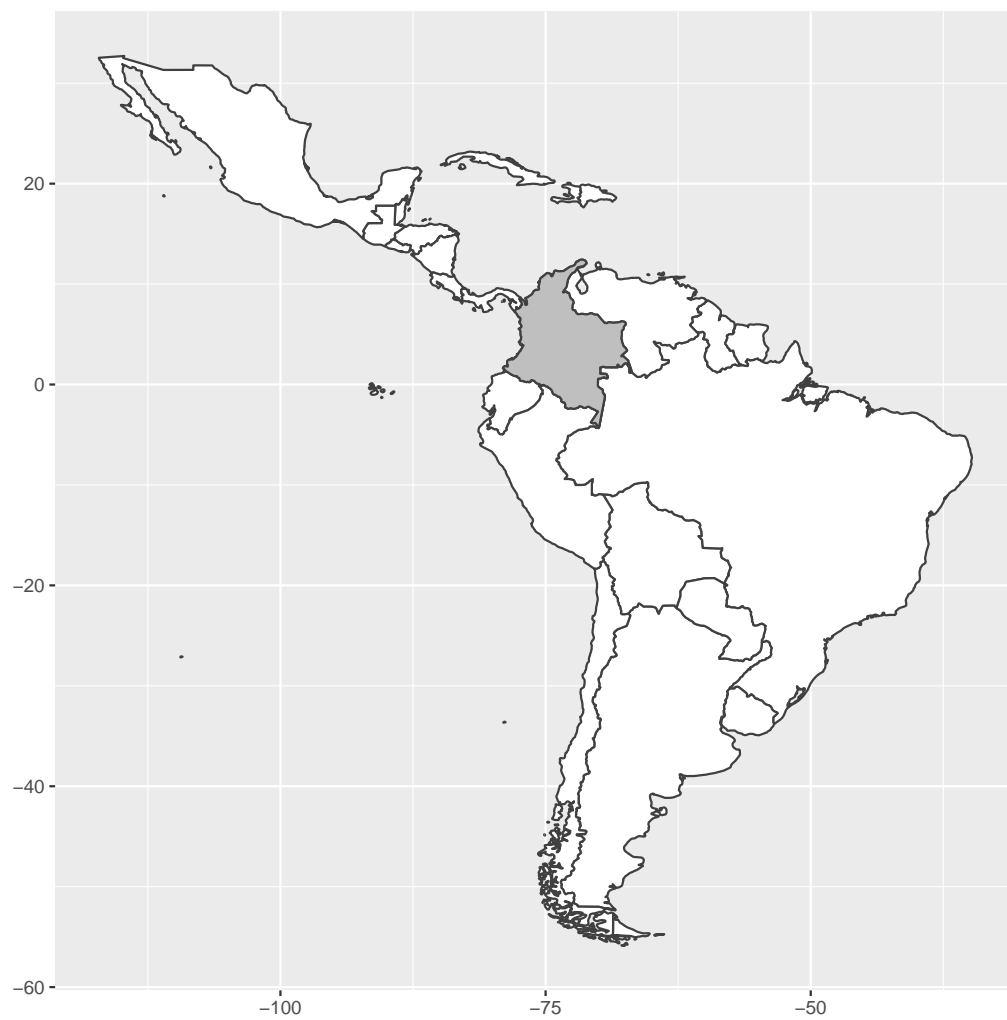
- 1979 The **Labor Plan** places limits on collective bargaining, strikes, and union activities
- 1980 A new constitution is promulgated
Subsidies and incentives are offered to schools and teachers. Primary and Secondary education are reformed
- 1983 Protests occur against the Pinochet regime involving organized labor, the middle class, and urban residents
- 1988 In a national plebiscite, citizens vote against the continuation of Pinochet in office
- 1989 Constitutional reforms occur
New elections are held for the president and congress
Pinochet steps down from the presidency but remains commander-in-chief of the army. **Patricio Aylwin Azócar** is elected president
- 1990 Additional constitutional reforms are passed
The presidential term is limited to six years
A gender equality law passes
- 1994 **Eduardo Frei Ruiz-Tagle** is elected president
- 2000 **Ricardo Froilán Lagos Escobar** is elected president
- 2005 Personal consumption of any drug becomes legal
The presidential term is limited to four years
- 2006



Michelle Bachelet Jeria of the Chilean Socialist Party is elected president
Automatic voter registration is implemented through electoral law reforms

(left) *Michele Bachelet Jeria*

- 2010 **Sebastián Piñera Echenique** is elected president
- 2014 **Michelle Bachelet Jeria** is reelected to the presidency



5 Colombia

- 1810 The viceroyalty of New Granada declared independence from Spain
A criollo governing council forms in Bogotá despite continued Spanish control, and governing councils are created elsewhere
- 1811 A congress is installed and the **United Provinces of New Granada** is established
- 1812 Individual provinces begin declaring absolute independence from Spain
Simón Bolívar Palacio tries to gain independence for New Granada, but without unified support, departs in 1815
- 1815 Amid Spain's attempts to reconquer the provinces, Cartagena falls into royalist hands
- 1816 Bogotá is reconquered by the Spanish
Bolívar returns to Colombia
- 1819 **Francisco de Paula Santander** fights a battle to liberate the Casanare region, defeating royalist forces
Royalist forces are defeated at the **Battle of Boyacá**, and independence forces enter Bogotá
Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama convene a congress in Angostura and agree to unite in a republic named **Gran Colombia**, with Bolívar as president
Bolívar leaves his Vice President Santander to act as president while he engages in additional independence movements on behalf of Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia
- 1821 The **Constitution of Cúcuta** is promulgated
- 1822 Ecuador joins Gran Colombia
- 1826 General José Antonio Páez leads a revolt in Venezuela against Gran Colombia



(above)
Simón Bolívar Palacio




(right) *Area encompassing territory formerly known as Gran Colombia*

- 1828 A convention called to reform the Constitution of Cúcuta breaks apart due to conflict between Santander and Bolívar
Bolívar assumes dictatorial powers and installs a constitution developed for Bolivia and Peru
- 1829 War occurs between Gran Colombia and the Republic of Peru, in which Guayaquil was annexed to Gran Colombia
- 1830 Bolívar resigns as president and names **José Domingo Caicedo** his successor. Ecuador and Venezuela secede from Gran Colombia and the federation dissolves
Joaquín de Mosquera y Arboleda is elected president, however is overtaken by **Rafael José Urdaneta y Faría** in a coup d'état
- 1831 After Urdaneta cedes power to Caicedo, he convenes a commission to draft a new constitution for New Granada
- 1832 A new constitution is promulgated and **Francisco de Paula Santander y Omaña** is elected president
- 1837 Santander is succeeded as president by Vice President **José Ignacio de Márquez Barreto**
- 1839 Various military officers begin rising up against Márquez in the name of federalism, constituting the **War of Supremes**
- 1841 Victory by government forces in the War of the Supremes brings General **Pedro Alcántara Herrán** to the presidency
- 1843 Herrán promulgates a new constitution which further centralizes power
- 1845 **Tomás Cipriano de Mosquera y Arboleda** succeeds Herrán as president
- 1846 The United States and New Grenada sign the **Mallarino-Bidlack Treaty**, giving the U.S. the right of transit across the isthmus, guaranteeing Panama's neutrality, and providing that the United States could intervene in the event of disorder
- 1849 General **José Hilario López** is elected president
- 1850 López implements agrarian reform to give landowners more land, displacing Indians, and abolishes slavery
The Liberal and Conservative Parties are established
- 1851 The government ends the state monopoly on tobacco and officially declared the separation of church and state
- 1853 General **José María Obando** is elected president
Congress adopts a new constitution
- 1854 General **José María Melo y Ortiz** removes Obando from executive office through a coup d'état and dissolves Congress
- 1857 **Mariano Ospina Rodríguez** is elected president

- 1858 A new constitution is mandated by Rodríguez which replaced the vice presidency with three designates selected by Congress and renamed the country the **Grenadine Confederation**
- 1860 The **Colombian Civil War** erupts, with the Conservative government fighting against Liberal rebels led by Mosquera
- 1861 **Bartolomé Calvo Díaz** assumes the presidency after elections are prevented
Mosquera disposes Calvo and assumes the title of provisional president
- 1862 Civil war between Liberals and Conservatives ends with Conservative defeat in Antioquia
- 1863 The **Rionegro Constitution** is passed by the Liberal government, declaring the country **United States of Colombia**
Liberal and Conservative conflict continues
Colombia goes to war with Ecuador, concluded by the **Treaty of Pensaqui**
- 1864 Liberal **Manuel Murillo Toro** assumes office as president
- 1866 Mosquera resumes the presidency
- 1867 Radical liberals stage a coup against Mosquera, sending him into exile
Santos Acosta Castillo assumes office as president
- 1868 **Santos Gutiérrez Prieto** succeeds Castillo as president
- 1870 **Eustorgio Salgar Moreno** succeeds Prieto as president
- 1872 Murillo Toro succeeds Moreno as president
- 1874 **Santiago Pérez de Manosalbas** succeeds Toro as president
- 1876 Civil war breaks out between Conservatives and Liberals, which the Liberal government eventually subdues
Aquileo Parra Gómez succeeds Manosalbas as president
- 1878 **Julián Trujillo Largacha** succeeds Gómez as president
- 1880 **Rafael Núñez Moledo** assumes the presidency
- 1882 **Francisco Javier Zaldúa y Racines** serves as president, followed by **José Eusebio Otálora Martínez**
- 1884 Núñez Moledo is reelected by a coalition of Liberals and Conservatives called the National Party
Golgotas in Santander start an armed rebellion
- 1886 A new constitution is promulgated which renamed the country the **Republic of Colombia** and brought the country under strong centralist control
- 1887 Núñez Moledo signs the **Concordat of 1887** with the Holy See, consolidating the position of the church
- 1893 Liberal Party members in favor of revolution stage an unsuccessful revolt
- 1894 **Miguel Antonio Caro Tobar** of the National Party is elected president

- 1895 Liberal Party members in favor of revolution stage another unsuccessful revolt
- 1898 **Manuel Antonio Sanclemente** of the National Party is elected president, but due to ill health leaves governing to the Vice President, **José Manuel Marroquín**
- 1899 Liberals attempt another revolution in the **War of a Thousand Days**, which is ultimately unsuccessful
- 1900 José Manuel Marroquín removes Manuel Antonio Sanclemente from office in a coup d'état
- 1902 Liberals negotiate a peace agreement with the government
- 1903 **Panama secedes** from Colombia with the support of the United States
- 1904 General **Rafael Reyes** is elected president with the support of moderate Conservatives
- 1909 After the Republican Union—a group of Liberals and Historical Conservatives who opposed Reyes—win a majority of congressional seats, Reyes resigns
Carlos Eugenio Restrepo assumes the presidency
 Despite ongoing party conflict and rural unrest, Liberals and Conservatives manage a working coalition in government
- 1914 Conservative **José Vicente Concha Ferreira** assumes office as president
- 1918 Conservative **Marco Fidel Suárez** succeeds Ferreira as president
- 1919 The first workers' conference is held
- 1921 Conservative **Jorge Holguín Mallarino** succeeds Suárez as president
- 1922 Conservative **Pedro Nel Ospina Vázquez** succeeds Mallarino as president
- 1926 Conservative **Miguel Abadía Méndez** succeeds Vázquez as president
- 1928 A strike against the United Fruit Company is violently suppressed by the armed forces
- 1930 Liberal **Enrique Olaya Herrera** assumes office as president
- 1932 Colombia and Peru conflict over a piece of territory in the Amazon Rainforest
 Dissident Liberals organize the Revolutionary Leftist National Union (UNIR), which ended in 1935 after its leader returned to the Liberal Party
- 1934 Liberal **Alfonso López Pumarejo** succeeds Herrera as president
- 1938 Liberal **Eduardo Santos Montejo** succeeds Pumarejo as president
- 1942 Santos Montejo takes control of education from the church and requires that Roman Catholic bishops be Colombian citizens
 Pumarejo is reelected to the presidency

- 1943 Colombia declares war on the Axis powers
- 1944 After a series of incendiary remarks, Laureano Gómez is imprisoned, inciting demonstrations and riots in Bogotá and an abortive military coup
- 1945 López Pumarejo resigns and hands the presidency to his preferred candidate, **Alberto Lleras Camargo**
- 1946 A split among the Liberals resulting in part from Jorge Eliécer Gaitán running independently results in Conservative **Mariano Ospina Pérez** being elected president
- 1948  In the wake of increasing tensions between Liberals and Conservatives, Gaitán is assassinated in Bogotá, resulting in a destructive riot known as the ***Bogotazo***. Rural violence escalates into a state of civil war known as ***La Violencia***.
(left) *Jorge Eliécer Gaitán*
- 1949 Ospina bans all public meetings and suspends Congress. After the Liberals refuse to submit a candidate, **Laureano Gómez Castro** winds the presidency
- 1953 A coalition of moderate Conservatives, the Liberal Party, and the armed forces depose Gómez Castro and install a military government. General **Gustavo Rojas Pinilla** assumes the presidency
- 1954 The 1886 Constitution is abolished and a new constitution is promulgated
- 1956 The **Bull Ring Massacre** occurs, in which people were fired upon for not cheering sufficiently for Rojas Pinilla
- 1957 Facing widespread protests and demonstrations, Rojas Pinillas resigns office and goes into exile. A military junta controls the executive office. Liberals and Conservatives join together to form the **National Front**, signing the **Sitges** and **San Carlos Agreements**
- 1958 Liberal **Alberto Lleras Camargo** assumes the presidency
- 1959 Dissident Liberals form the Liberal Recovery Movement, later renamed the Liberal Revolutionary Movement
- 1961 An agrarian reform law is passed, creating the **Colombian Institution of Agrarian Reform**

- Rojas Pinilla returns to Colombia and forms the National Popular Alliance (ANaPo)
- 1962 Conservative **Guillermo León Valencia Muñoz** succeeds Camargo as president
- 1964 The **National Liberation Army** (ELN) is founded by dissident students
- 1965 Amidst social unrest stimulated by economic deterioration, Valencia declares a state of siege and rules by decree

- 1966 Liberal **Carlos Lleras Restrepo** succeeds Muñoz as president
- The **Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia** (FARC) begins operating



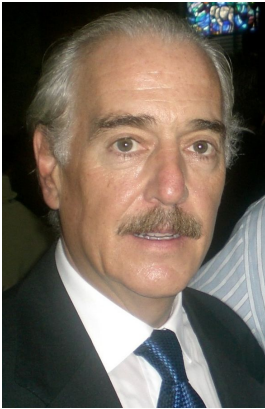
(right) *FARC members*


- 1968 Constitutional reforms abolishes the two-thirds requirement for Congressional ratification and gives the executive greater power over economic decisions, as well as stipulates plans for phasing out the National Front arrangement
- The **Popular Liberation Army** is formed as the armed branch of the Communist Party of Colombia
- Lleras Restrepo lifts the stage of siege imposed by Valencia
- 1969 The **Andean Common Market** is established
- 1970 Conservative **Misael Pastrana Borrero** succeeds Restrepo as president
- The National People's Alliance (ANaPo) is formed as a counterpart to the National Front

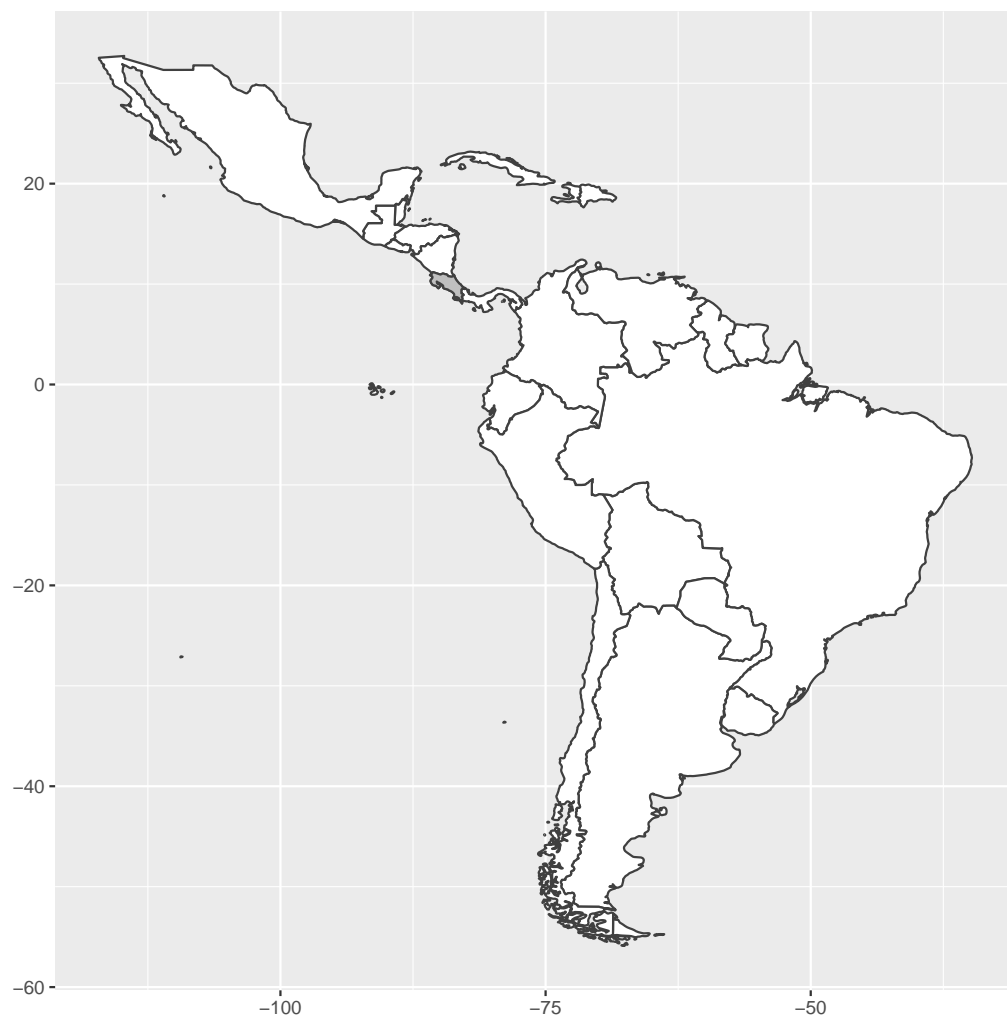
- 1972 The **19th of April Movement** (M-19) forms, claiming to be the armed branch of ANaPo



(left) *M-19 members*

- 1974 The National Front ends
Liberal **Alfonso López Michelsen** succeeds Borrero as president
López Michelsen implements tax reforms
- 1976 López Michelsen imposes a state of siege after strikes by social security employees
- 1977 Four major labor unions ban together in a strike against the high cost of living
Additional riots occur, and guerrilla activity resurges
- 1978 Liberal **Julio César Turbay Ayala** becomes president and institutes the **National Integration Plan** and the **National Security Statute of 1978**
- 1981 Right-wing paramilitary group **Death to Kidnappers** (*Muerte a Secuestradores*, MAS) is founded
- 1982 Turbay lifts the state of siege and nullifies the security statute
Conservative **Belisario Betancur Cuartas** obtains the presidency
- 1985 The M-19 force their way into the Palace of Justice, killing 11 judges and 90 others
- 1986 Liberal **Virgilio Barco Vargas** succeeds Betancur Cuartas as president
- 1989 The M-19 reaches peace agreements with the government and becomes a legal political party
- 1990 Liberal **César Gaviria Trujillo** succeeds Vargas as president
- 1991 A new constitution is promulgated, containing provisions for the freedom to worship, legalizing divorce, prohibiting the extradition of Colombians wanted for trial abroad, and guaranteeing indigenous rights
- 1994 Liberal **Ernesto Samper Pizano** succeeds Trujillo as president
- 1998  Conservative **Andrés Pastrana Arango** wins presidential elections and assumes office
Pastrana creates a safe-zone the size of Switzerland as part of peace talks with the FARC
(left) *Andrés Pastrana Arango*
- 2000 The nearly \$1 billion **Plan Colombia** is agreed upon with the United States
- 2002 The **Colombian Nationality Law** is enacted, granting permanent residency for born and naturalized citizens

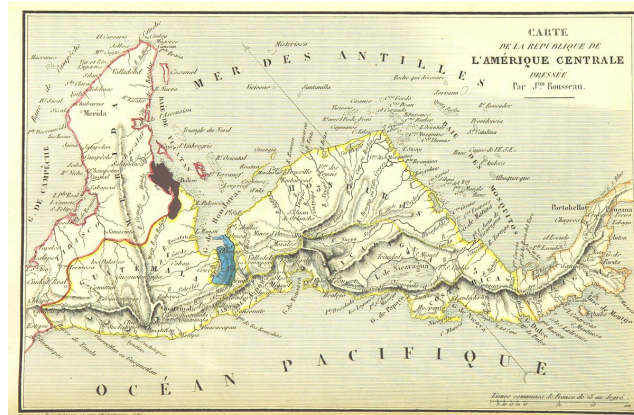
	<p>Álvaro Uribe Vélez is elected to the presidency as candidate of the Colombia First Party</p>	
2005	<p>The Justice and Peace Law is enacted to demobilize paramilitary groups</p> <p>(right) <i>Violence resulting from clashes with paramilitary forces</i></p>	
2006	<p>Abortion is legalized</p> <p>Uribe wins a second term in office</p>	
2008	<p>A diplomatic crisis emerges after Colombia kills a FARC leader across the Ecuador border</p>	
2010	<p>National Unity candidate Juan Manuel Santos Calderón assumes the presidency after winning elections</p> <p>Colombia and Venezuela restore diplomatic ties</p>	
2011	<p>The U.S. Congress passes a free-trade agreement with Colombia</p>	
2015	<p>Colombia teams up with the UN for Operation Atalanta and Operation Ocean Shield in counter-piracy efforts</p>	



6 Costa Rica

1821 After Mexico gains independence from Spain, Guatemala declares the independence of all of Central America

1823 Civil war occurs, represented by the **Battle of Ochomogo**, over the fate of Costa Rica.
The **United Provinces of Central America** gain independence from Mexico



(above) French map of the United Provinces

1824 **Juan Mora Fernández**, part of the Liberal Party, becomes president

1833 **José Rafael Gallegos**, a Conservative, becomes interim president

1835 Rafael Gallegos implements a capital rotation, in which every four years the capital would change between Cartago, San José, Heredia, and Alajuela. This capital rotation was later canceled by Braulio Carrillo Colina

After Gallegos' resignation, **Juan José Lara** begins a short interim presidency

Manuel Fernández acts as head of state after Lara

Braulio Carrillo Colina assumes the presidency

1837 **Joaquín Mora** serves as interim president for a short time, followed by **Manuel Aguilar Chacón**


Juan Mora Fernández serves as provisional president

Manuel Aguilar Chacón assumes the presidency


1838 After a coup against Aguilar Chacón, Braulio Carrillo becomes president for a second time

Costa Rica becomes fully independent


1842 **Francisco Morazán** returns from exile and leads a coup against Carrillo
After Morazán is deposed by a popular uprising and executed, **Antônio Pinto Soares** assumes office

- 1844 **José María Alfaro Zamora** becomes president following Pinto Soares' resignation
- 1844 **Francisco María Oreamuno Bonilla** assumes the presidency
- 1845 **Rafael Moya Murillo** assumes office as interim president after Bonilla retired from office
- 1845 Rafael Gallegos serves as interim president after Moya Murillo
- 1846 Alfaro Zamora becomes president for a second time
- 1847 Congress appoints **José María Castro Madriz** as the country's first official president
- (left) *José María Castro Madriz*
- 
- 1848 Costa Rica formally declares their sovereignty from the Central American Federation and approves a reform constitution
- 1849 A group of coffee barons force Castro Madriz to resign
- 1849 **Miguel Mora Porras** serves as interim president, followed by **Jan Mora Porras**
- 1853 Mora Porras is reelected president
- 1855 **William Walker** attempts a hostile takeover of Costa Rica, but is promptly expelled
- 1859 The first major revision of the constitution occurs, in which the writ of habeas corpus is included
- 1859 Mora Porras is reelected for a third term, but is ousted by **José María Montealegre Fernández** in a bloodless coup
- 1863 **Jesús de Jiménez Zamora**, a Liberal, assumes the presidency
- 1866 Castro Madriz assumes the presidency for a second time
- 1868 After ousting Castro Madriz in a coup, Jiménez assumes office for the second time
- 1869 **Eusebio Figueroa** serves as acting president after Jiménez is deposed in a coup
- 1870 **Bruno Caranza** acts as provisional president

	After several months, Tomá Guardia Gutiérrez replaced Caranza as president
1871	A new constitution is promulgated
1871	The first railroad was established on the Atlantic Coast, boosting banana trade
1872	Antonio Pinto Castro serves as acting president
1876	Aniceto Esquivel Sáenz assumes the presidency for several months, until he is deposed in a coup and replaced by Vicente Herrera Zeledón
1877	Tomás Guardia Gutiérrez resumes the presidency
1881	Salvador Lara Zamora serves as acting president
1882	Guardia Gutiérrez abolishes the death penalty
	Santurnino Lizano Gutiérrez becomes acting president following the death of Guardia Gutiérrez in office
	Liberal Próspero Fernández Oreamuno assumes the presidency
1885	Bernardo Soto Alfaro assumes the presidency after Oreamuno dies in office
1889	Carlos Durán Cartín serves as acting president
1890	José Joaquín Rodríguez Zeledón , a member of the Constitutional Party, takes office as president
1894	Rafael Yglesias Castro assumes office as president
1899	Minor Keith establishes the United Fruit Company , resulting in a boost in the fruit trade
1902	Ascensión Esquivel , a member of the Civil Party, assumes the presidency
1906	Cleto González Víquez , a member of the National Union Party, takes presidential office
1910	Ricardo Jiménez Oreamuno , a member of the National Republican Party, assumes the presidency
	Costa Rica and Panama dispute over a border on the Atlantic side of the coastline. They later signed a treaty allowing the U.S. Supreme Court to hear the dispute and decide. After the court held that Costa Rica's claims were valid, Panama disregarded the treaty
1914	Alfredo González Flores , a member of the National Republican Party, takes office as president

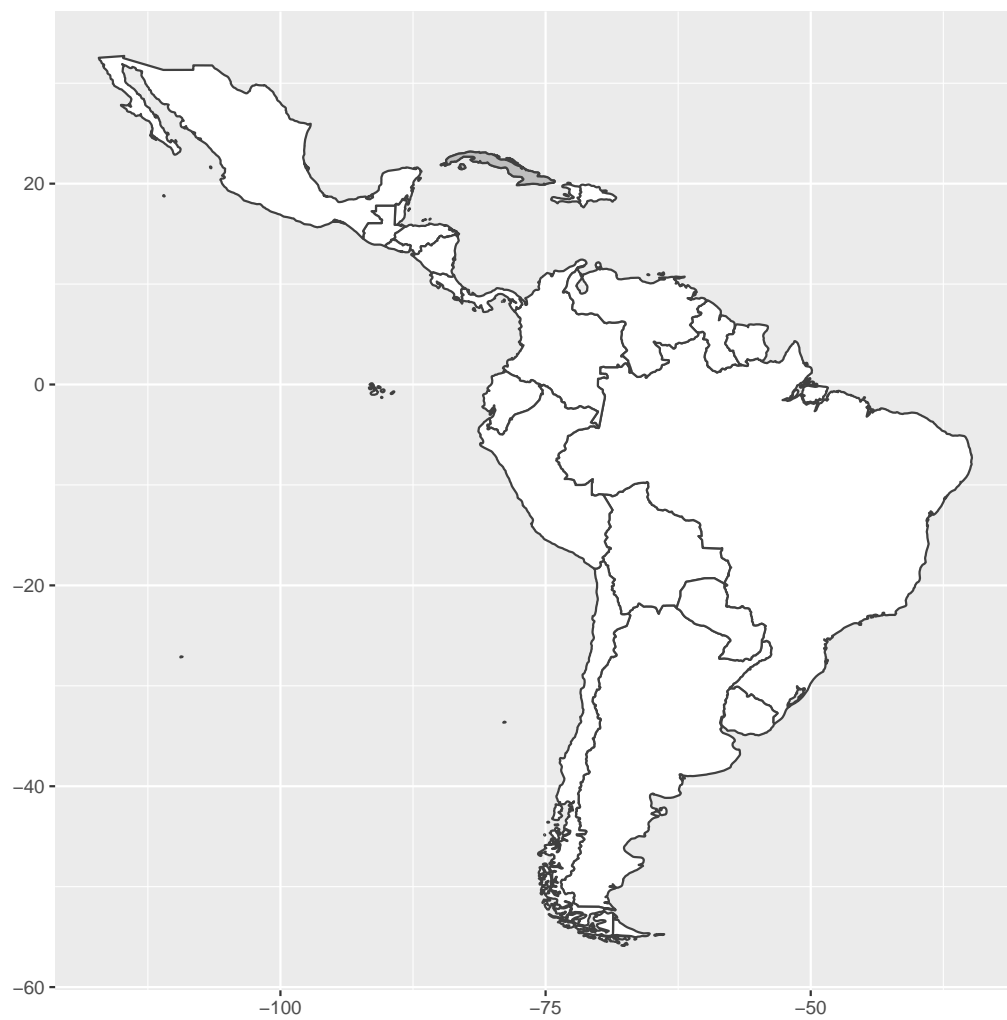
- 1917 **Federico Tinoco Granados** deposes Jiménez Oreamuno in a coup and assumes the presidency
- (right) *Federico Tinoco Granados*
- A new constitution is created shortly after the military coup by **Federico Tinoco**, forcing an election in which he was the only candidate. This constitution was short-lived, however, and ended in 1919 with the reinstatement of the 1847 Constitution
- 
- 1918 Costa Rica joins World War I on the allied side
- 1919 Tinoco resigns the 1847 Constitution, putting it back into power
Amid popular uprising, supporters of Flores stage a coup against Tinoco
The U.S. government intervenes, sending marines to protect American interests
Tinoco resigns and hands power to **Juan Bautista Quirós Segura**
Francisco Aguilar Barquero, a member of the National Union Party, becomes president
- 1920 **Julio Acosta García**, a member of the Constitutional Party, takes office as president
- 1924 Jiménez Oreamuno, a member of the National Republican Party, assumes the presidency for a second term
- 1928 Cleto González Víquez assumes the presidency for a second term
- 1932 Jiménez Oreamuno assumes office as president for a third term
- 1933 Laws are passed regulating exporter relations and establishing the **National Coffee Institute** to regulate the exportation of coffee
- 1936 **León Cortés Castro**, a member of the National Republican Party, takes office as president
- 1940 **Rafael Ángel Calderón Guardia**, a member of the National Republican Party, takes office as president
Between 1940 and 1944, Guardia introduced liberal reforms, including the recognition of worker rights and the establishment of a minimum wage
- 1941 Costa Rica joins the allied forces by declaring war on Japan, Germany, and Italy

1944	Teodoro Picado Michalski , a member of the National Republican Party, takes office as president
1948	<p>Santos León Herrera, a member of the National Republican Party, assumes the presidency</p> <p>José Figueres Ferrer, a member of the National Liberation Party, takes office as president</p> <p>Figueres Ferrer outlaws the Communist Party and signs the 1948 Constitution</p> <p>The Costa Rican Civil War occurs over a six-week period, which was the bloodiest battle in Costa Rican's history. The battle began when presidential elections were annulled, with allegations that opposition candidate Otilio Ulate Blanco had won fraudulently. José Figueres defeats the government and abolishes the military, ruling as the head of a provisional government</p>
1949	<p>Figueres oversees the creation of the Constitutional Assembly, which drafted the 1949 Constitution</p> <p>Parliament abolishes the National Army, making Costa Rica a sovereign nation with no standing army</p> <p>The right to vote is granted to both women and people of African descent</p> <p>Nicaragua and Costa Rica sign a treaty ending hostilities over disputed borders</p> <p>Figueres returns power to Otilio Ulate Blanco</p>
1953	José Figueres Ferrer takes office for a second term
1958	Mario Echandi Jiménez , a member of the National Unification Party, assumes the presidency
1961	<p>A series of reforms are passed: Article 73 goes into effect, providing social security benefits for those who qualify by age and worked in the manual and electrical fields</p> <p>Article 65 establishes a program to help lower-income families construct shelters and provide them with housing</p> <p>Article 66 is passed, aiming to protect employees by forcing employers to adopt mandatory health and safety protocols</p>
1962	<p>Francisco Orlich Bolmarcich, a member of the National Liberation Party, takes office as president</p> <p>Costa Rica becomes a member of the Central American Common Market</p>
1965	Costa Rica, along with the United States, Brazil, Paraguay, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and Honduras occupy the Dominican Republic as part of the Inter-American Peace Force (IAPF)

- 1966 **José Joaquín Trejos Fernández**, a member of the National Unification Party, takes office as president
- 1968 Additional amendments occur: Article 30 allows for the right of transparency within administrative departments to protect public interest. Article 31 protects the rights of Costa Ricans and foreigners who seek refuge for political asylum. Article 32 prevents any Costa Rican from being compelled or forcibly removed. Article 33 is enacted, which allowed for all persons of Costa Rica to be treated equally and gave them the right not to be discriminated against and their human dignity to not be violated by others or by the government
- 1970 Figueres Ferrer assumes office as president for a third term
- 1974 **Daniel Oduber Quirós**, a member of the National Liberation Party, takes office as president
- 1975 Additional amendments: Article 6 protects the territory of Costa Rica in accordance with international law over their airspace, above the territory of their terminal waters, and seas surrounding the country. Article 9 sets up the three distinct branches of the government of the republic. Article 75 declare the Roman Catholic Church the official religion of Costa Rica, while Article 76, establishes Spanish as the official language
- 1977 A bill is passed giving rights to indigenous people
- 1978 **Rodrigo Carazo Odio**, a member of the Unity Party, assumes office as president
- 1982 **Luis Alberto Monge Álvarez**, a member of the National Liberation Party, takes office as president
The United States and Costa Rica agree on a trade agreement called the **Caribbean Basin Initiative**
- 1986  **Óscar Arias**, a member of the National Liberation Party assumes the presidency

(left) *Óscar Arias*

1989	Article 10 of the Constitution gives powers to the Supreme Court to declare whether a law is constitutional. Article 45 allows the state to seize property if public interest can be shown, but requires state to compensate the property owner in a timely manner
1990	Rafael Ángel Calderón Fournier , a member of the Social Christian Unity Party, takes office as president
1994	José María Figueres Olsen , a member of the National Liberation Party, takes office as president
1995	Articles 16 and 17 of the Constitution build upon Articles 14 and 15 of the naturalization and the rights of naturalized citizens within the territory of Costa Rica, protecting their rights not to lose their nationality for any reason
1996	Articles 20 through 24 protect a number of individuals rights including freedom from enslavement, the freedom of movement, freedom from unlawful searches and seizures, and freedom of speech. Article 46 prevents the creation of monopolies and gives the state power to break up monopolies which may threaten or restrict freedom of trade for the nation
1997	Article 78 guarantees free education for all citizens and protect the right to education and additional funding from taxes
1998	Miguel Ángel Rodríguez Echeverría , a member of the Social Christian Unity Party, takes office as president
2002	Abel Pancheco de La Espriella , a member of the Social Christian Unity Party, assumes the presidency
2003	National strikes occur over privatization plans and salary freezes
2004	Political corruption scandals emerge surrounding three previous presidents: Calderón, Rodríguez, and Figueres Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Hondururas, and Nicaragua sign the Central American Free Trade Agreement
2006	Óscar Arias takes office as president for a second term
2007	Amid massive protests, Costa Rica signs the free trade agreement (CAFTA) into law
2010	Laura Chinchilla , a member of the National Liberation Party, takes office as president and becomes the first female president of Costa Rica
2014	Luis Guillermo Solís , a member of the Citizens' Action Party, takes office as president



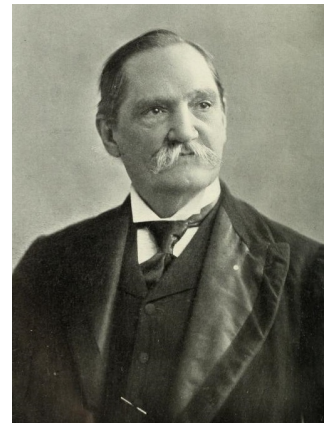
7 Cuba

- 1868 The **Ten Years' War** begins between Cuban Creoles and Spainards (1868-1878)
- 1878 The Ten Years' War comes to an end, after Cubans' failure to win independence
The **1878 Pact of Zanjón** grants freedom to slaves who fought against Spain
- 1879 The **Little War** (Guerra Chiquita) occurs between the veterans of the Ten Years' War and Spain, resulting in Cuban defeat (1880)
- 1886 Slavery is officially abolished in Cuba
- 1895 Initiation of the **second war for independence**
Independence leader **José Martí** is killed at the onset
- 1898 The United States becomes involved in Cuba's struggle for independence after an unexplained explosion sinks the USS Maine in Havana Harbor
The **1898 Treaty of Paris** is signed between the U.S. and Spain, transferring control of Cuba from Spanish to U.S. hands
- 1901 The **Platt amendment** defines the terms of Cuban-U.S. relations.
The amendment provided conditions for the withdrawal of U.S. troops in Cuba, but stipulated the right of the U.S. to intervene in Cuba's internal affairs
- 1902 The U.S. ends its military occupation of Cuba
Cuba elects **Tomás Estrada Palma** as the first president and drafts their first constitution

(right) *Jose Martí*



(right) *Tomás Estrada Palma*



- 1903 The **Cuban-American Treaty of Relations** is signed, leasing Cuban land to the U.S. for coaling and naval stations
- 1905 President Estrada defeats the Liberal Party candidate José Miguel Gómez in purportedly fraudulent presidential elections
- 1906 Conflict occurs between moderates and liberals following a rebellion led by José Miguel Gómez
Estrada resigns from office and the U.S. occupies Cuba for a second time
William Howard Taft is appointed by the US government to oversee the presidency in Cuba
- 1909 U.S. government appoints **Charles Edward Magoon** to oversee the presidency. Cuba rallies against U.S. occupation, led by José Miguel Gómez
- 1909 **José Miguel Gómez** is elected president of Cuba following the second U.S. occupation
- 1912 Black Cubans protest discrimination, which escalates into armed conflict. The U.S. returns to Cuba to put down unrest
- 1913 Conservative **Mario García Menocal** is elected president
- 1916 Following the re-election of Mario García Menocal, liberals begin questioning the circumstances behind his re-election, which escalates into the **Chambelona War**. The U.S. stations marines in Cuba to end the insurgency
- 1920 **Alfredo Zayas y Alfonso** from the Cuba Popular Party National League is elected president
- 1925 The Socialist Party is founded, which formed the basis of the Communist Party
Gerardo Machado of the Liberal party is elected president

1933



A coup led by Sgt. **Fulgencia Batista** removes Gerardo Machado from the presidency
Carlos Manuel de Céspedes y Quesada becomes president, but is quickly deposed by the military
Several short-lived presidencies representing anti-Machado factions follow, but Batista is de facto ruler

(left) *Fulgencia Batista*

- 1934 **Ramón Grau San Martín** serves as president through the Cuban Revolutionary Party
 The **Leasing Treaty** provides that the U.S. maintain a naval base at Guantanamo Bay by southeastern Cuba
 Women receive the right to vote
 Grau is forced to resign after a coup led by Batista
Carlos Hevia serves as president for less than three days
Carlos Mendieta is installed as president following Batista's coup
- 1940 Batista is elected president as part of the Democratic Socialist Coalition
 The **1940 Constitution of Cuba** is enacted, which provided land reform, public education, and minimum wage, along with other social reforms
- 1944 Grau is re-elected under the Authentic Cuban Revolutionary Party
- 1948 **Carlos Prío Socarrás** is elected president under the Authentic Cuban Revolutionary Party
- 1952 Facing electoral defeat, Batista leads a successful military coup against Socarrás
- 1953 Fidel Castro leads an attempted revolt against Batista's presidency, which ultimately fails. As a result, Castro is exiled to Mexico
- 1956 Fidel Castro returns to Cuba with the assistance of Ernesto "Che" Guevara, launching the **26th of July Movement**



Fidel Castro (above left) and Fidel marching with "Che" (above right)

- 1959 Accompanied by some 9,000 fighters, Castro drives Batista out of Cuba in what is known as the **Cuban Revolution**. Castro becomes Prime Minister of Cuba, and his brother Raúl Castro becomes minister of the armed forces. A new constitution is proclaimed

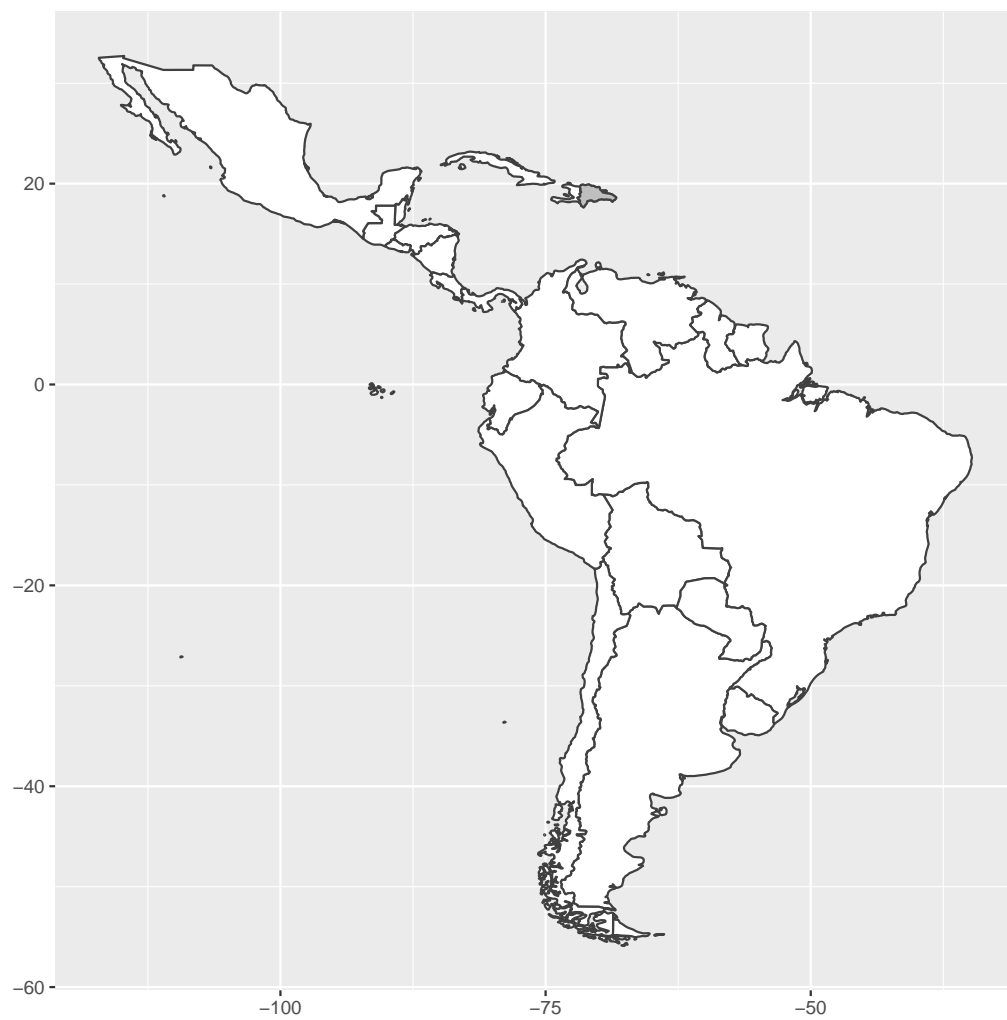
- The first **Agrarian Reform Law** is enacted, reducing the size of farms and real estates
- Castro enacts the **Fundamental Law of the Revolution**, regulating government functions
- After a string of temporary presidents, **Oswaldo Dorticós Torrado** is appointed president
- 1960 Castro nationalizes foreign assets, increases taxes on American imports, and establishes trade with the Soviet Union
- Created by the Catholic Welfare Bureau and authorized by the U.S. Department of State, **Operation Pedro Pan** assists the immigration of over 14,000 children into the United States to escape communism
- The **Urban Reform Law** reduces rents by half
- 1961 Castro proclaims Cuba a communist state
- Castro prohibits the resale of certain basic goods. Thousands of retail outlets are taken over and “people’s stores” were set up to improve the supply of basic goods at official prices
- Kennedy sends CIA-sponsored Cuban exiles to Cuba to overthrow Castro in the abortive **Bay of Pigs** invasion
- 1962 In the midst of increasing tensions with U.S., the Soviet Union places nuclear missiles in Cuba, threatening nuclear war
- The U.S. imposes a complete economic embargo on Cuba, which restricted travel and trade. The Organization of American States (OAS) suspends Cuba
- 1963 The **Second Agrarian Reform** breaks up large landholdings and redistributes land to peasants, cooperatives, and the state
- 1965 The sole political party in Cuba is renamed the Cuban Communist Party
- Cuba’s first military action overseas fails in the Belgian Congo
- 1966 After a conflict involving Cuba and Bolivia, Che Guevara is executed in Bolivia
- 1972 Cuba becomes a member of the **Council for Mutual Economic Assistance**, based in the Soviet Union
- 1975 Castro enacted the Family Code which gave rights to women
- Cuba sends troops to Angola in support of the Marxist Movement for the Popular Liberation of Angola
- 1976 **Fidel Castro** is elected president of Cuba.
- A new constitution is enacted which centralized control of the market and committed the State to providing its citizens with access to free education and health care
- 1977 Cuba sends troops to aid Communist leader Mengistu Haile Mariam against Eritrean and Somali dissidents

- 1980 Around 125,000 Cubans, many of which were released convicts and mental patients, flee Cuba
- 1983 The **Invasion of Grenada** occurs involving Grenada, Cuba, and the U.S., resulting in the occupation of Grenada by the United States
- 1986 Cuba defaults on \$12 billion debt owed mainly to countries in Europe and Latin America
- 1996 The U.S. trade embargo is made permanent by the **Helms-Burton Act** after the Cuban military shot down two U.S. civilian planes flown by Cuban exiles
- 2008 Fidel Castro's brother, **Raúl Castro**, assumes the presidency of Cuba once Fidel became too ill

(right) *Raúl Castro*
 (below) *Raúl and Che Guevara*



- 2013 Raúl Castro is re-elected president
- 2015 Cuba and the U.S. open embassies in Washington D.C. and Havana
 the U.S. lifts the ban on Americans traveling to Cuba



8 Dominican Republic

- 1821 Spanish lieutenant governor **José Núñez de Cáceres Albor** declares independence under the name of Spanish Haiti
- 1822 Haitian President Jean-Pierre Boyer invades Santo Domingo and takes power by military force. Occupation by Haiti would last 22 years
- 1824 Boyer enacts a law to eliminate the system of *terrenos comuneros* and the control of the church on the land
- 1826 Boyer enacts the **Rural Code**, which was a set of laws designed to reorganize the agricultural economy of Haiti on the principle that campesinos' work on plantations was obligatory under threat of punishment
- 1843 A military march led by General **Maximillian Borgella** forces Boyer to resign from the presidency
General **Charles Herard** abolishes all the laws, circulars, and decrees that had piled up as a consequence of the law of July 8, 1824. Other dispositions that had offended Dominicans for years, like the one forbidding them to write public and legal documents in Spanish, were also abolished
- 1844 A resistance movement formed by Juan Pablo Duarte, called ***la Trinitaria*** (the Trinity) revolts against the Haitian Government, effectively starting the push for independence
The **Central Government Board** is formed, with **Tomás Bobadilla y Briones** as the President
Francisco Sanchez participates in a coup to replace Bobadilla as president. General Duarte is named military commander of the Department of Santo Domingo
A junta order tries to replace Pedro Santana as head of the Southern Army with Colonel Esteban Roca
Pedro Santana launches a coup against the liberal government and the *Trinitarios*, proclaiming the presidency
In a declaration, the junta declares Duarte, Mella, Sanchez and other 5 high-ranked *Trinitarios* traitors to the country and decreed their exile for life
The signing of the Constitution marks the Dominican Republic's independence from Haiti. **Article 210** of the Constitution sets up a military dictatorship

General **Pedro Santana** is appointed President of the Dominican Republic

(right) *Pedro Santana*



- 1845 After the discovery of a conspiracy involving *Trinitarios*, its leaders are sentenced to death and executed on the first anniversary of national independence
A law is passed that says previous property owned by the Church now belongs to the government

Black citizens living in the West of the Dominican Republic revolt, after Haitian propaganda suggested the possible return of slavery

- 1848 Santana resigns and General **Manuel Jiménez** is sworn in as President
A law is passed that requires the use of internal passports
Jiménez declares that all political exiles can return to the Dominican Republic, allowing early *Trinitarios* to return

- 1849 Haiti invades the Dominican Republic and is defeated



After early losses Santana is recalled to lead the Army
Santana besieges the Dominican capital Santo Domingo in a move to oust Jiménez because of his weakness during the war.
Jiménez flees
Congress elects **Buenaventura Báez** as president. Previously, Báez had served as a congressman

(left) *Buenaventura Báez*

- 1850 A treaty is signed with Great Britain recognizing the Dominican Republic as a legitimate country

- 1853 Báez is seen as a political threat, and flees the country. Sanchez is elected president in his place

- 1854 A new constitution is signed that gave greater powers to the Senate. In the new constitution Article 210 is omitted, the office of vice president is created, and Santana is allowed to serve two consecutive terms
- 1855 Spain signs a treaty recognizing the sovereignty of the Dominican Republic
Haiti invades the Dominican Republic and is defeated
- 1856 Santana resigns due to health concerns
Vice President **Manuel de Regla Mota** takes over as president
The Spanish consul contacts Báez and helps him return to the Dominican Republic
Báez is appointed Vice President. After Mota resigns, Báez is appointed president
- 1857 Santana is exiled by Báez
Revolt breaks out between the political leaders of the Cibao region and the government
Santana returns to the Dominican Republic and is granted political amnesty by the Cibao rebel government
- 1858 The Cibao government signs a new constitution
Báez flees the country and Santana returns to power
The country reverts back to the **Constitution of 1854**
- 1861 As a result of financial crisis and land grab attempts by the United States, the Dominican Republic negotiates to be annexed to Spain
General José Contreras rises up in arms as part of popular expression against the annexation. The rebellion was soon quelled and its leaders were executed
- 1862 Santana resigns due to annexation
Lieutenant General **Felipe Ribero y Limoine** replaces Santana in office
- 1863 Rebellion occurs against the Spanish, and Santana fights against the rebels. Haiti gives help to Dominican rebels
Brigadier **Carlos de Vargas** assumes head of Spanish colony
- 1864 General **Jose de la Gandara** replaces General Vargas as governor of Santo Domingo
- 1865 The **Constitution of 1858** is reinstated
The Queen of Spain annuls annexation, and General **Pedro Antonio Pimentel** is elected President
Pimental resigns, and General **José María Cabral** assumes office. Shortly thereafter, General **Pedro Guillermo** takes office, then Báez returns as president
The **Constitution of 1854** is reinstated

1866	<p>A political alliance forms called the Partido Nacional Liberal (Liberal National Party or Azul's)</p> <p>Báez resigns and is exiled. A triumvirate of Cibaeño military leaders governs until Cabral is appointed president</p> <p>A revolt occurs between Baecistas and supporters of Cabral</p>
1867	A peace treaty is signed with Haiti
1868	<p>Cabral flees the country as the Baecista rebels enter the capital</p> <p>Báez returns to the presidency</p> <p>Universal male suffrage through direct vote is granted</p>
1873	The <i>Movimiento Unionista</i> Party is founded by Ignacio María González
1874	<p>After a revolt by generals of the <i>Azules</i> (Blues) forces Báez to resign, Ignacio María González is elected president</p> <p>A new constitution is signed that replaces the 1854 constitution</p> <p>A treaty with Haiti settles border disputes</p>
1876	<p>González is forced to resign. With the support of Cibaeño military leader Gregorio Luperón, Ulises Francisco Espaillat is named president. Rebellions in the south and east force Espaillat to resign shortly thereafter, however, and Báez returns to power</p> <p>Two different governments are formed—the <i>Junta de Gobierno</i> is established by the Baecista General Cesareo Guillermo in Santa Domingo, and in Santiago <i>Gobierno Provisional</i> is set up by the followers of González</p>
1878	<p>After Liberal revolt, Báez leaves the country. “During the four years between Báez’s final withdrawal and Heureaux’s ascension to the presidency, seven individuals held or claimed national, regional, or interim leadership.” González is sworn in as president</p> <p>González resigns amidst further Liberal revolt, and General Cesareo Guillermo takes the presidency</p>
1879	<p>Liberals revolt after Guillermo had broken his ties to the party</p> <p>Guillermo goes into exile</p>
1880	<p>A new constitution is signed that similar to the one of 1858. The constitution limits presidents’ terms to two years and did not include the vice presidency</p> <p>Gregorio Luperón is appointed President</p> <p>Father Fernando Arturo de Meriño is elected President</p> <p>Baecistas revolt, lasting two months</p>
1882	<p>Ulises Heureaux is elected President</p> <p>A new constitution is signed which reinstates the position of vice president</p>
1884	Francisco Gregorio Billini is elected President

- 1885 Billini resigns, and Vice-President **Alejandro Woss y Gil** takes over the presidency
- 1886 Conflict emerges between Conservatives and Liberals
- 1887 Heureaux is re-elected President
A new constitution is signed. The presidential term is extended to four years and presidential elections held indirectly
- 1899 Heureaux is assassinated
Horacio Vásquez, President of the Provisional Government Junta, leads a rebellion and enters the capital
Juan Isidro Jimenes Pereyra becomes president
Horacio Vásquez becomes vice president
- 1902 After losing party support, Jimenes is forced to leave the country
- 1903 Ozama Fortress political prisoners overthrow the government
Alejandro Woss y Gil forces Vásquez to resign and takes over the presidency
Head of a rebel movement called the ***Revolució Unionista***, **Carlos Felipe Morales Languasco** forces Woss y Gill to resign and is elected President
- 1904 The Jimenistas' ***Revolución Desunionista*** is led against Morales, which descends into civil war
- 1905 Morales leaves the country
Young Horacista General **Luis Tejera** takes over the cabinet
- 1906 **Ramón Cáceres** is elected President
- 1907 The **Dominican-American Convention** places Dominican Customs under United States receivership
- 1908 A new constitution is signed which eliminates the vice presidency, creates civil governors, extends the presidential term to six years, and establishes a bicameral legislature
Ramón Cáceres is elected President
- 1910 The **Law of the Partition of Communal Lands** is enacted
- 1911 The **Law of Agricultural Franchises** is passed
Ramón Cáceres is assassinated
- 1912 General Eladio Victoria forces the election of **Alfredo Victoria** as president
Revolt against the government turns into full-scale civil war
President Taft sends a peace commission backed by 750 marines to negotiate a truce
Victoria resigns
Adolfo Alejandro Nouel serves as provisional president
Desiderio Arias declares a revolution against Nouel

- 1913 **José Bordas Valdez** serves as provisional president after Nouel resigns
Horacio Vásquez leads the **Railway Revolution** after Bordas seized the Dominican Central Railroad
- 1914 Dr. **Ramón Báez** serves as provisional president
Juan Isidro Jimenes Pereyra is elected President
- 1916 After Jimenes resigns, **Francisco Henríquez y Carvajal** serves as provisional president
In response to economic crisis and political instability, U.S. marines declare occupation
- 1917 A nationalist movement known as ***gavilleros*** is led by Vicente Evangelista, Ramón Natera, and Martin Peguero
The **Dominican National Guard** is established
- 1919 **Property Tax Law** is passed
- 1920 **Land Registration Law** is passed
- 1922 **Juan Bautista Vicini Burgos** is sworn in as provisional president under the United States' occupation (**Hughes-Peynado Agreement**)
- 1924 **Horacio Vásquez** is elected president in the first elections since the U.S. occupation
A new constitution is signed which limits the president's terms to four years
U.S. occupation officially ends
- 1925 **Law 190** establishes an internal consumption tax on imported articles
- 1927 The constitution is amended to allow the President to stay in office for six years
- 1930 Revolts break out against Vásquez
Rafael Estrella Ureña is sworn in as acting president after Vásquez is forced to resign
Rafael Trujillo is elected President



Trujillo founds the Dominican Party, which is later renamed the Trujillo Party

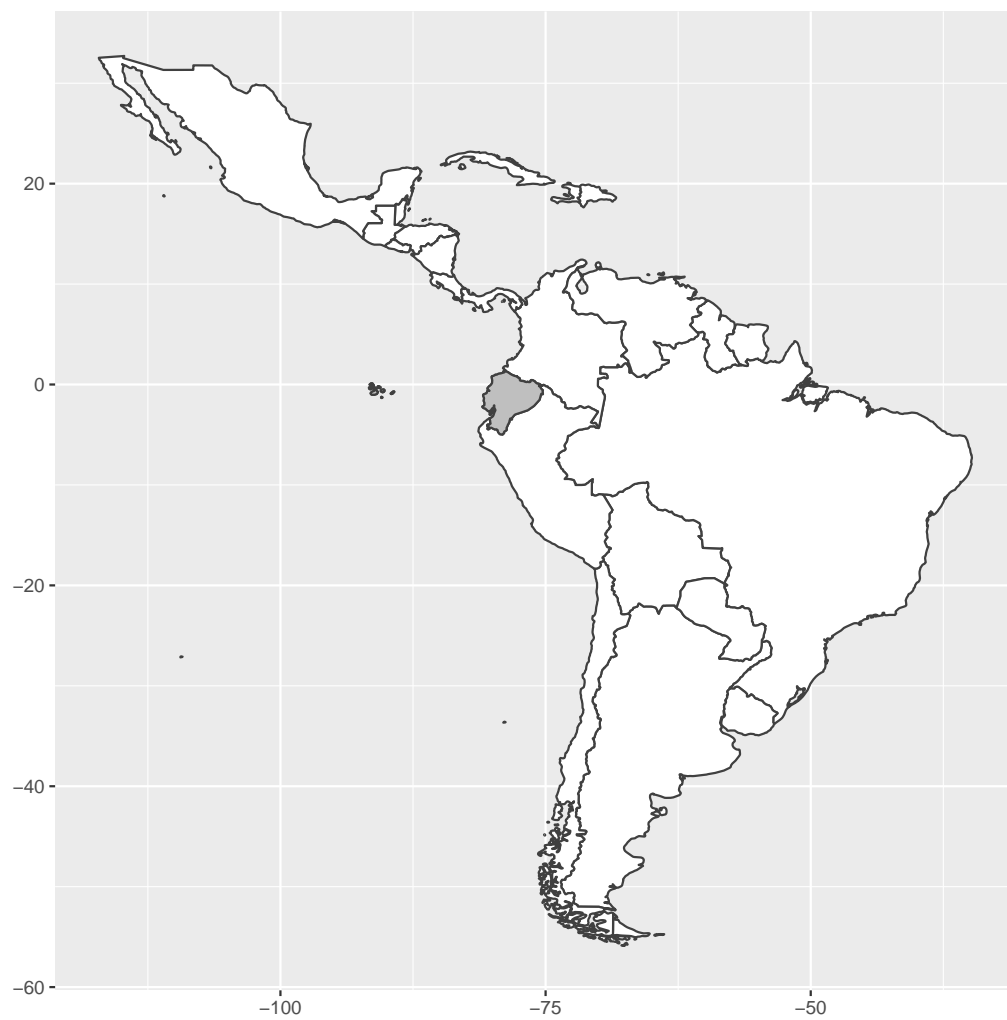
(left) *Rafael Trujillo with Paul Magloire, President of Haiti*

- 1934 Trujillo is reelected without opposition
- 1937 Trujillo orders that all Haitians in the country are to be killed, resulting in the execution of 18,000-20,000 individuals
- 1938 Selected by Trujillo and acting mainly as his puppet, Vice President **Jacinto Peynado** is elected President
- 1940 Peynado dies from health problems
Vice President **Manuel de Jesús Troncoso de la Concha** assumes the Presidency
Rafael Trujillo signs a treaty with U.S. modifying the Convention of 1924. The “**Trujillo-Hull Treaty**” is ratified on February 15, 1941
- 1942 Rafael Trujillo is re-elected President
Trujillo modifies the Constitution, including special incentives and tax breaks to new industrial enterprises in the country
Universal female suffrage is granted
An “interlude of tolerance” is granted by Trujillo, allowing political opposition parties and labor unions to form
- 1947 Trujillo is re-elected President
- 1952 **Hector Bienvenido Trujillo**, brother of Rafael Trujillo, is elected President
- 1959 Fidel Castro funds Dominican exiles to overthrow Trujillo’s government, which is quickly defeated
- 1960 Amid economic crisis and the attempted assassination of Romulo Betancourt, Hector Trujillo resigns
Vice President **Joaquín Balaguer** assumes the Presidency
- (right) *Joaquín Balaguer*
- 1961 Rafael Trujillo is assassinated by a group led by General Juan T. Díaz
Military officers rebel and exile the entire Trujillo family
- 1962 Strikes prompt Balaguer to resign and leave the country
Rafael Filiberto Bonnelly becomes president
- 1963 **Juan Bosch**, member of the newly organized PRD party, is elected president
Bosch is ousted by a military coup and replaced by a triumvirate
- 1965 Civil war breaks out between those who want reform and those who support the Triumvirate



	U.S. President Lyon Johnson orders U.S. forces to be deployed to the Dominican Republic
	The civil war ends with a truce and new elections are called for. Héctor García Godoy serves a provisional president
1966	Balaguer is re-elected President
	A period of terrorism begins in which Rightist forces in the Army and paramilitary forces violently repressed the Left
1970	Balaguer wins re-election, running virtually unopposed
1972	The Leftist parties are completely removed
1973	Bosch breaks away from the PRD and forms the Dominican Liberation Party
1974	Balaguer wins re-election, again running virtually unopposed
	The period of terrorism ends, resulting in 3,000 deaths
1978	PRD candidate Antonio Guzmán is elected President. Balaguer and his supporters refuse to give up office or recognize the election results, leading to anti-government protests. Faced with mounting opposition, Balaguer accedes to Guzmán
1982	Salvador Jorge Blanco —also a member of a faction of the PRD but opposed to Guzmán—is elected President
	Guzmán commits suicide after the election loss and accusations of corruption
1983	Crippled with debt, Blanco's government signs an agreement with the International Monetary Fund
1984	Due to harsh measures imposed by the IMF and deteriorating financial conditions, popular uprisings take place. The uprising is put down in three days, in which around 70 people are killed by the army
1985	A new deal with the IMF is signed that sets to completely overhaul the economy
	Blanco professionalizes the military
1986	Balaguer is elected President by a slim margin as a member of the Reformist Party
1990	Balaguer is re-elected
1994	Balaguer is once again re-elected
	A new constitution is signed that limits the president to one term and recognizes international laws and basic human rights
1996	Leonel Fernández , a member of the Dominican Liberation Party (PLD), is elected President
2000	PRD party member Hipólito Mejía is elected President
2001	A reformed social security program is implemented

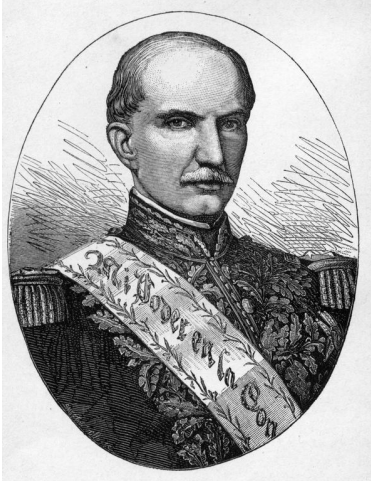
2002	The constitution is revised to allow for one consecutive term for the president
2004	Promising to construct a new subway system and shore up the economy, Leonel Fernández is elected again
2008	Fernández is re-elected
2010	A new constitution is promulgated which removes the ability for illegal Haitians or their children to obtain citizenship, enacts strict abortion laws, and bans same-sex marriage
2012	PLD member Danilo Medina is elected President



9 Ecuador

- 1822 After defeating royal forces at the **Battle of Pichincha**, the Audiencia of Quito signs a formal letter of capitulation
Between 1822 and 1825, Ecuador is involved in the efforts of Simón Bolívar to liberate Peru
Ecuador joins **Gran Colombia**
- 1828 Ecuador is involved in an armed border dispute between Peru and Gran Colombia
- 1829 The **Treaty of 1829** establishes fixed borders between Peru and Ecuador
- 1830 Ecuador withdraws from Gran Colombia and promulgates a constitution
Venezuelan General **Juan José Flores** serves as the country's first president
- (right) *Juan José Flores*
- 1832 Flores unsuccessfully attempts to seize the Cauca Province from Colombia
- 1833 Intellectuals who published *El Quiteño Libre* denouncing Flores' use of the state treasury are killed by authorities
- 1834 **José Vicente Rocafuerte** and Rodríguez de Bejarano stage a failed revolt against Flores. Flores co-opts Rocafuerte by making him president, becoming the head of the army
- 1839 Flores resumes the presidency
- 1843 Another constitution is drafted that changed the presidential term from 4 to 8 years
- 1845 An insurrection in Guayaquil forces Flores to leave the country
A new constitution gives sovereignty to the people and guarantees male suffrage
Vincente Ramón Roca assumes the presidency after **José Joaquín de Olmedo**
- 1849 A quick succession of power occurs between interim president **Manuel de Ascásubi** and then elected president **Diego Noboa**
- 1851 General **José María Urbina** assumes the presidency in a coup d'état



- 1852 Slavery is abolished
- 1856 General **Francisco Robles** succeeds Urbina in office
- 1857 The ethnic classification system is abolished, along with required tributes by the Indian population
- 1859 The **Treaty of Mapasingue** cedes southern provinces of Ecuador to Peru after occupation
A provisional government in Quito consisting of Gabriel García Moreno, Jerónimo Carrión, and Rafael Carvajal disavows the treaty
García Moreno and General Flores force out the Peruvians
- 1859 Constant power changes occur between different groups, sometimes simultaneously
The **Government of Cuenca** comes to power through the Liberal Revolution
- 1861  **García Moreno** assumes the presidency
A new constitution is promulgated which eliminated the financial requirements for citizenship and enterprise, and free expression of thought
A charter names Catholicism as the only religion, making citizenship dependent on on adherence to Roman Catholicism

(left) *Gabriel García Moreno*
- 1863 García Moreno establishes a concordat with the Vatican, bolstering the power of the Church in Ecuador
- 1864 Urbina leads a failed invasion agasint García Moreno
- 1865 **Rafael Carvajal** and **Jerónimo Carrión** serve as presidents, but they are chosen by Moreno to maintain his position of power
- 1867 **Pedro José de Arteta** serves as president
- 1868 **Javier Espinosa** serves as president
- 1869 García Moreno resumes the presidency
Known as “**Carta Negra**,” the constitution in 1869 is more authoritarian than in 1861, establishing a six-year presidential term with unlimited reelection
García Moreno establishes the Conservative Party
- 1875 García Moreno begins his third presidential term, but is shortly thereafter assassinated on the steps of the presidential palace

	There is a quick transition of power between three presidents, Francisco Xavier Leon , Jose Javier Eguiguren and Antonio Borrero .
1876	Ignacio de Veintemilla overthrows Borrero and assumes the presidency
1883	A quick change of power occurs between three governments Jose Plácido Caamaño comes to power first as an interim president and then as president following a National Convention
1888	Pedro José Cevallos serves as acting president until the election of Antonio Flores Jijón
1889	The Indian tribute is abolished, along with the tithe on farm production
1892	Luis Cordero Crespo serves as president
1895	Vicente Luis Salazar serves as acting president General José Eloy Alfaro Delgado becomes president after occupying Quito and taking control of the government. A new constitution is promulgated which reduced male voting age to 18 and expanded individual freedoms Civil war develops from clergymen encouraging rebellion against Alfaro
1901	Leónidas Plaza assumes the presidency
1905	Lizardo García becomes president but is shortly afterward overthrown by Alfaro
1906	Eloy Alfaro launches a coup to become president again A new constitution abolishes the death penalty and emphasizes the separation of church and state
1908	The Law of Beneficence limits economic power of the church The Guayaquil-Quito Railroad is completed
1911	Quick succession occurs between Carlos Freile Zaldumbide , Emilio Estrada , Francisco Andrade Marín , and Alfredo Baquerizo
1912	Leónidas Plaza returns to the presidency
1916	Alfredo Baquerizo assumes the presidency
1918	The Law of Agricultural Development is passed, administering agricultural policy at the national level, expanding food staples, and mandating the spread of agricultural information Debt imprisonment is abolished
1920	José Luis Tamayo assumes the presidency
1922	The workers of Guayaquil stage a general strike
1924	Gonzalo Córdova assumes the presidency
1925	The First Provisional Government comes to power through a coup, overthrowing the liberal government
1926	The Second Provisional Government comes to power, but shortly thereafter installs Isidro Ayora as president

- 1929 A new constitution is promulgated, which contained provisions intended to protect workers and improve working conditions
- 1931 A military coup removes Ayora from office, resulting in several changes in the presidency
- 1932 After Liberals block Neptalí Bonifaz Ascázubi from taking office, quasi-fascist group ***Compactación Obrera Nacional*** (Consolidation of National Workers) and paramilitary forces fight a brief but bloody war. Liberal candidate **Juan de Dios Martínez Mera** is elected president
- 1933 **Abelardo Montalvo** serves as acting president
- 1934 After Martínez is forced to resign, **José María Velasco Ibarra** assumes the presidency
- (right) *José María Velasco Ibarra and his wife, Corina de Velasco*
- 1935 Velasco is overthrown by the military and replaced by **Federico Páez** after trying to assume dictatorial powers
- 1937 Páez is removed from office by General **Alberto Enríquez Gallo**
- 1938 Gallo promulgates the **Labor Code of 1938**
- 1939 After the death of Gallo, **Carlos Alberto Arroyo del Río** constitutionally assumes office. Several individuals serve as acting presidents in the interim
- 1940 Arroyo del Río is elected president in fraudulent elections
- 1941 Ecuador and Peru go to war over a border dispute, culminating in the **Río Protocol** (1942) that ceded land from Ecuador to Peru
- 1944 The **May Revolution** occurs, in which there are massive uprisings in Guayaquil and Quito
- Following the resignation of Arroyo, Velasco Ibarra is named president of Ecuador
- 1945 A new constitution places checks on the executive, makes the cabinet partially responsible to the congress, establishes a court cabinet responsible to the congress, and abolishes Roman Catholicism as the official state religion
- 1946 A more conservative constitution is promulgated that restores the bicameral legislature and increases the executive's authority
- 1947 Velasco Ibarra is deposed by the military



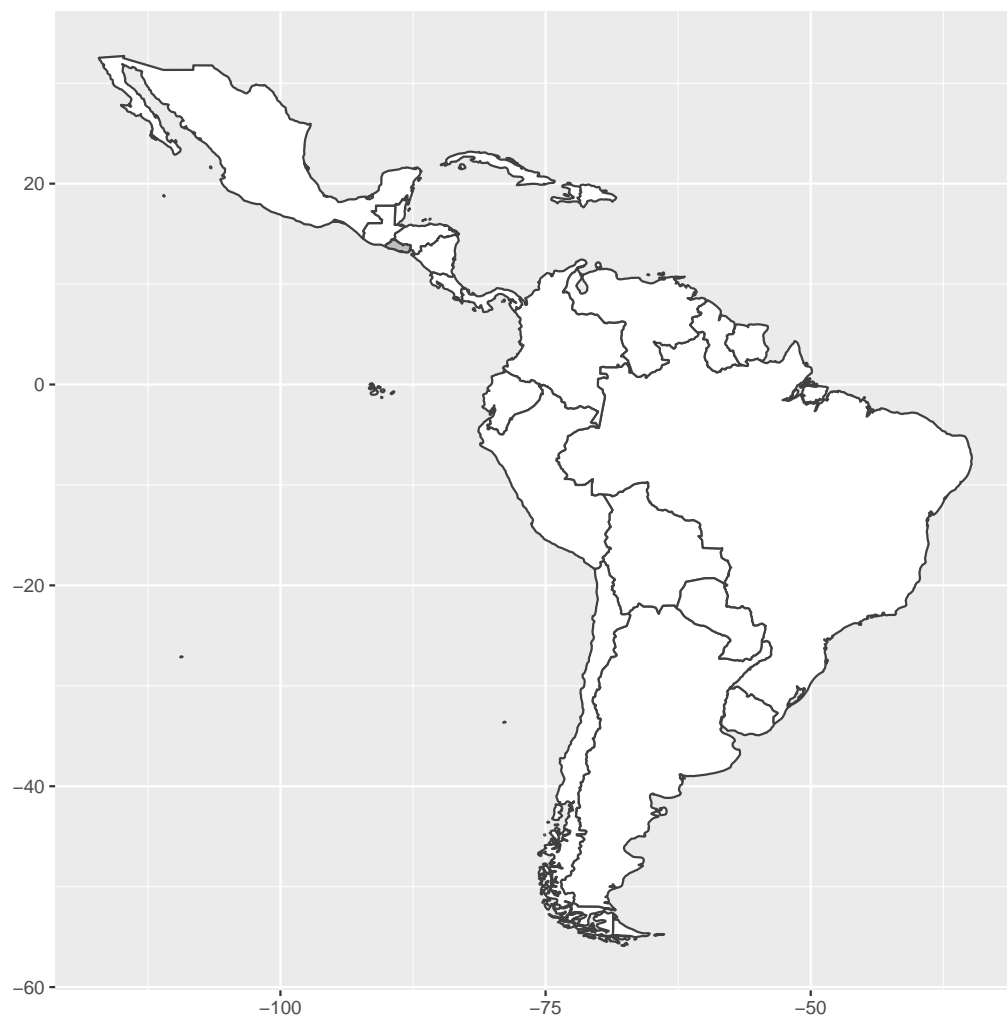
- Carlos Mancheno Cajas** serves for only ten days before **Ignacio de Veintimilla** takes over, followed by **Arosemena Tola**
- 1948 **Galo Plaza Lasso**, son of former president Plaza Gutiérrez, is inaugurated president
- 1952 Velasco Ibarra returns and is elected president
- 1954 A failed coup attempt is launched against Ibarra
- 1955 Ecuador seizes two fishing U.S. fishing boats, in an event known as the “**Tuna War**”
- 1956 **Camilo Ponce Enríquez** wins the presidency
- 1959 Riots erupt over unemployment
- 1960 Velasco Ibarra returns to the presidency
- 1961 A strike is led by the Confederation of Ecuadorian Workers and Ibarra’s opposition, prompting anti-government riots
After deterioration in relations with Congress and the vice president, Ibarra is ousted from office
Vice President **Carlos Julio Arosemena Monroy** assumes office after Ibarra
- 1962 The military leads an open rebellion against Arosemena
Guerrilla movements briefly appear
- 1963 A military junta composed of **Ramón Castro Jijón**, **Luis Cabrera Sevilla**, **Guillermo Freile Posso**, and **Marcos Gándara** replaces Arosemena
- 1964 The **Agrarian Reform Law** enacted by the military government abolishes the semi-feudal *hasipungo* system, sets maximum limits on the size of landholdings, and establishes a minimum wage
- 1965 A general strike is joined by student and labor protests
- 1966 Military forces attack protesters at the Central University in Quito
After the military junta steps down, **Clemente Yerovi Indaburu** serves as provisional president, followed by **Otto Arosemena Gómez**
A new constitution is drafted
- 1967 Ecuador grants women the right to vote
- 1968 Ibarra returns as president through elections
- 1970 Velasco Ibarra stages an *autogolpe* (self-coup) by dismissing Congress and the Supreme Court, and assumes dictatorial powers
- 1972 A military coup removes Ibarra from office and replaces him with a three-man military junta led by General **Guillermo Rodríguez Lara**
The **Ecuadorian State Petroleum Corporation** is founded
- 1973 Ecuador joins the **Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries** (OPEC)

- 1974 Facing balance-of-payment problems, the government declares a 60-percent duty tax on imported luxury items
- A failed but bloody coup attempt is led by General Raúl González Alvear
- 1976 A bloodless coup removes Rodríguez Lara from office, replacing him with a **Supreme Council of Government**
Supreme Government Council members Vice Admiral Alfredo Poveda, General Guillermo Duran and Genreal Luis Leoro Franco wanted to put government control back in the hands of civilians
- 1978 A national referendum is held to choose the constitution
- 1979 **Jaime Roldós Aguilera** is elected president, returning the government to civilian rule
- 1981 **Oswaldo Hurtado** becomes president after Aguilera dies in a plane crash
Another border dispute occurs between Ecaudor and Peru
- 1982 Strikes and demonstrations over economic conditions prompts a state of emergency
- 1984 **León Febres Cordero Ribadeneyra** is elected president
- 1987 President Cordero is kidnapped and beaten up by the army in protest to proposed policies to privatize and cut public expenditures
- 1988 **Rodrigo Borja Cevallos** succeeds Cordero as president
- 1992 **Sixto Durán Callén** succeeds Cevallos as president
Indigenous people are granted 2.5 million acres of land in the Amazon
Ecuador leaves OPEC
- 1995 Another border skirmish occurs
An Inter-American convention to irradicate violence against women is signed by Ecuador
- 1996 **Abdalá Bucaram** is elected president but is declared unfit to rule by Congress
Several interim presidents hold office until elections occur
- 1998 **Jamil Mahuad** is elected president
- 2000 **Gustavo Noboa** succeeds Mahuad as president
Ecuador adopts the U.S. dollar as its national currency
- 2002 Protests by indigenous people severely halts oil production
- 2003 **Lucio Gutiérrez** succeeds Noboa as president
- 2005 Anti-government protests erupt over allegations of corruption
Alfredo Palacio succeeds Gutiérrez as president after he is ousted by Congress
Protesters bring oil production to a standstill, inducing a state of emergency in some areas
- 2006 Protests occur over a proposed free-trade agreement with the United States

- | | |
|------|---|
| 2007 | Rafael Correa is elected president

(right) <i>Rafael Correa</i> |
| 2008 | A new constitution is promulgated that includes environmental rights and recognizes the right to food
Colombia and Ecuador have a diplomatic crisis after Colombia pursued a FARC leader into Ecuadorian territory |
| 2010 | A new law increases state control over oil production
President Correa is attacked by policemen, prompting a state of emergency |
| 2013 | A law is passed regulating the media, limiting freedom of expression |





10 El Salvador

- 1821 After Mexico achieves independence from Spain, the **Captaincy General of Guatemala** declares the colonies' independence
- 1823 After the fall of Agustín de Iturbide, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica form the **United Provinces of Central America**
- 1833 Anastasio Aquino, an indigenous laborer in Los Nonualcos, leads an Indian revolt over conscription and tribute requirements
- 1841 El Salvador declares itself independent from the United Provinces
- 1841 The **Constitution of 1841** is promulgated, establishing a bicameral legislature and a two-year term limit for the presidency
Juan Lindo is elected provisional president of newly independent El Salvador
- 1842 **José Escolástico Marín** assumes the presidency after Juan Lindo is forced to step down
Juan José Guzmán is elected president by the National Congress
- 1844 **Francisco Malespín**, leader of the Salvadoran army, fends off an invasion by Guatemala. Malespín assumes the presidency and uses the military to repress the Liberal Party and fend off revolts and uprisings
- 1845 **Joaquín Eufrasio Guzmán** replaces Malespín as president in a coup, who is later assassinated
- 1846 **Eugenio Aguilar**, an ally of Guzmán, is elected president by the National Assembly
- 1848 **Doroteo Vasconcelos** is handed the office of the president by Aguilar
- 1851 Vasconcelos tries to invade Guatemala and defeat Rafael Carrera, but is defeated
Francisco Dueñas serves as president
- 1854 **José María de San Martín** is elected president by the National Assembly
- 1856 **Rafael Campo** is elected president
- 1858 After Campo resigns, **Miguel Santín del Castillo** is elected president by the National Assembly
- 1859 **Gerardo Barrios** leads a coup against Castillo and assumes office as president
- 1863 Barrios is removed from power and replaced by Dueñas as president
- 1871 The **Constitution of 1871** is promulgated, which attempted to increase the power of the legislative body to that of the president

- General **Santiago González** successfully overthrows Dueñas' conservative regime and establishes a liberal government
- 1872 A new constitution is created under González
El Salvador signs a pact of union with Guatemala, Honduras, and Costa Rica, although the union never actually occurs
- 1876 **Andrés del Valle**, close ally of González, wins the election for president
War occurs between Guatemala and El Salvador. Barrios defeats the army led by González and demanded that a junta of notables elect the next president
Rafael Zaldívar becomes president after del Valle resigns
- 1880 The **Constitution of 1880** extends the term limit of President Zaldívar
- 1885 General **Francisco Menéndez** leads a coup and overthrows Zaldívar as president
The **Constitution of 1885** reduces the president tenure to three years
- 1886 The **Constitution of 1886** establishes a four-year presidential term and a unicameral legislature
- 1889 The five Central American states sign a provision pact to create the **Republic of Central America**, but it fails
- 1890 General **Carlos Erzeta** leads a coup against Menéndez and assumes power
- 1894 General **Rafael Antonio Gutiérrez** leads the **Revolt of 44** that ousted President Erzeta, with the help of the Expeditionary Army
While in power, Rafael Gutiérrez signs the **Pact of Amapala**, which established the **Greater Republic of Central America** (*República Mayor de Centro-América*)
- 1895 The Pact of Amapala is enacted, which brought together Honduras, Nicaragua, and El Salvador to form the Greater Republic of Central America
- 1898 General **Tomás Regalado** leads a coup to remove Gutiérrez from power
The Greater Republic of Central America fails
- 1903 Regalado peacefully transfers the office of the presidency to **Pedro José Escalón**
(right) *Pedro José Escalón*
- 1907 **Fernando Figueroa** assumes power as the last of a string of military rulers
- 1912 **Manuel Enrique Araujo** is elected president and founds the National Guard



- 1913 **Carlos Meléndez Ramirez** assumes the presidency following the assassination of President Araujo
- 1914 **Alfonso Quiñónez Molina** assumes office as provisional president
- 1915 Meléndez Ramirez resumes the presidency
- 1918 Quiñónez Molina assumes office as acting president
- 1919 **Jorge Meléndez** receives the presidency from his brother Carlos
- 1923 Quiñónez Molina assumes the presidency for a third time
- 1927 **Pio Romero Bosque** is elected president
- 1931 In the country's first free elections, **Arturo Araujo** wins presidential elections as the candidate of the Labor Party. In reaction, the military takes control of the government and install General **Maximiliano Hernández Martínez**
- 1932 A massive rural insurrection erupts, to which the military government responded with brutal repression in an event referred to as *la matanza* Martínez is confirmed president by Congress
- 1934 **Andrés Ignacio Menéndez** serves as acting president following the resignation of Martínez
- 1935 Martínez is reelected president by the military
- 1939 The **Constitution of 1939** establishes uninterrupted rule and increased presidential term to six years
Martínez is elected to another term
- 1944 Martínez is overthrown from office after trying to extend his term by congressional decree. The coup is led by coalition of civilian politicians, pro-Axis military officers, businessmen, bankers, and coffee producers
Menéndez serves as provisional president, followed by Colonel **Osmín Aguirre y Salinas**
- 1945 General **Salvador Castaneda Castro** assumes the presidency after elections fixed by the Aguirre regime to ensure the victory of their candidate
The government directs attention to industrialization, resulting in major labor reforms such as women's participation in industrial labor
- 1948 The **Revolution of 1948** led by the *Juventud Militar* overthrows President Castaneda after he attempted to extend his tenure by congressional decree, and creates a junta known as the **Revolutionary Council**
- 1949 Social Security is granted to Salvadoran citizens
- 1950 The **Constitution of 1950** enacted by the Juventud Militar grants women right to vote, creates a Legislative Assembly, and restores the six-year presidential term

- Major **Óscar Osorio** organizes the *Partido Revolucionario de Unificación Democrática* and wins presidential elections
- 1956 Lt. Colonel **José María Lemus**, a member of the PRUD, succeeds Osorio in office
- 1960 Lemus is overthrown in a bloodless coup
A military-civilian junta assumes control of the government
The Christian Democratic Party is founded
The **Treaty on Central American Economic Integration** is signed by Central American countries to establish a common market
- 1961 Military officers overthrow the junta and create the **Civil Military Directory**
- 1962 The **Constitution of 1962** establishes the Salvadoran government as representative, democratic, and republican
- 1962 **Julio Adalberto Rivero Carballo**, candidate of the National Conciliation Party (a faction of the Christian Democratic Party), wins presidential elections
- 1967 Colonel **Fidel Sánchez Hernández** is elected president
- 1969 The “**Soccer War**” occurs between Honduras and El Salvador
- 1970 The **National Agrarian Reform Congress** convenes in San Salvador
- 1971 A protracted teachers’ strike occurs
A leftist terrorist organization called “**the Group**” kidnaps and murders the son of a prominent family
- 1972 PCN candidate Colonel **Arturo Armando Molina** fraudulently wins presidential elections
A group of officers led by Colonel Benjamin Mejia launch a failed coup
Shortly thereafter, rebel group activity by the **People’s Revolution Army** and the **Farabundo Martí Popular Liberation Forces** (FMLN) increase



(above) *Combatants in the People’s Revolutionary Army (ERP)*

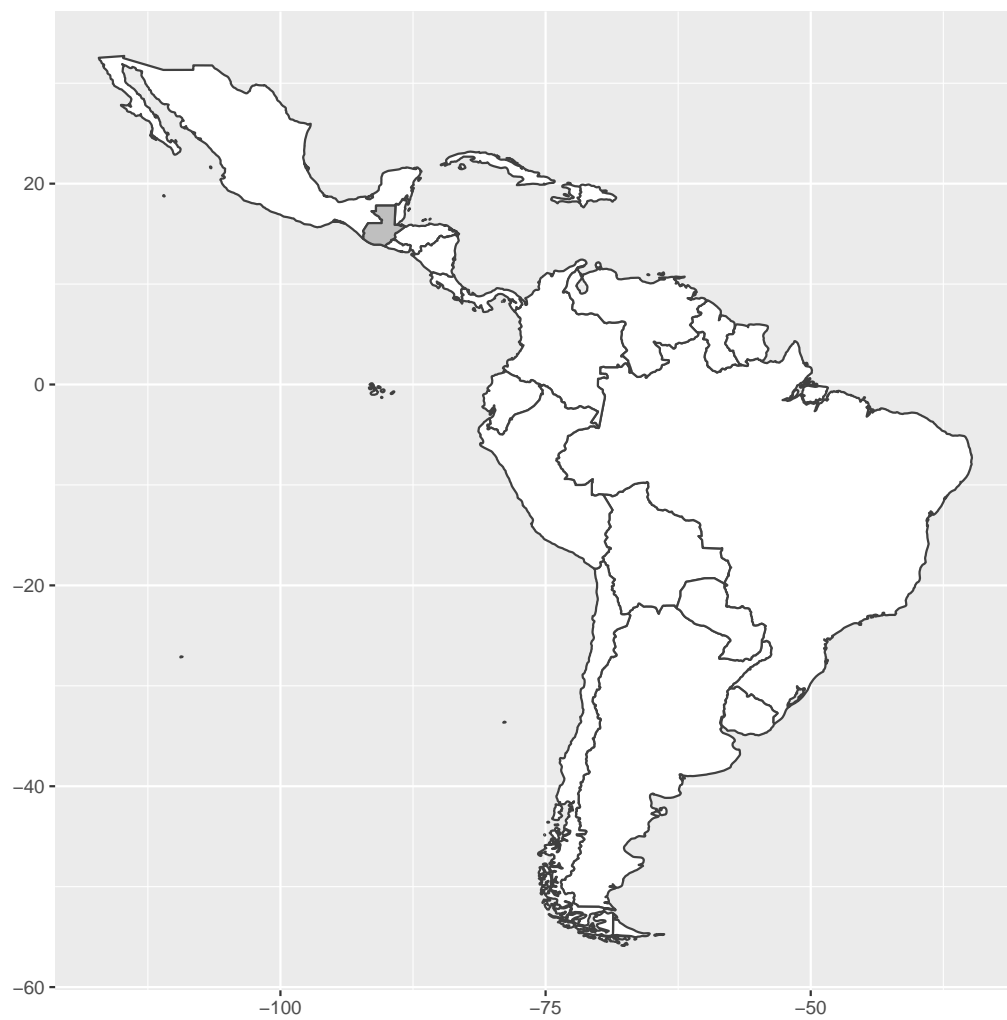
- 1974 The Molina government passes a law requiring unused land to be rented or possibly expropriated, but the law is not enforced
- 1975 The military fires on a crowd of antigovernment demonstrators in San Salvador
- 1976 The government declares an agrarian transformation zone of about 60,000 hectares in San Miguel and Usulután to be distributed among peasant families, which never went into effect
- 1977 General **Carlos Humberto Romero Mena** comes to office as president in a blatantly fraudulent election, inciting large-scale protests
The military fires on another crowd of antigovernment protestors at the capital
The **Law for the Defense and Guarantee of Public Order** eliminates nearly all restrictions on violence against civilians
Violent activities perpetrated by FMLN, government troops, and right-wing death squads increase
- 1979 After political pressure from a coalition of military officers, Christian democratic and social democratic politicians, and Salvadoran industrialists, President Romero is removed from office and a civil-military junta is established to enact more liberal reforms
Civilian killings by army-backed right wing death squads increase in intensity. Between 1979 and 1981, around 30,000 civilian casualties occur
- 1980 The reformist junta that took over in 1979 is replaced by a second civil-military junta
Three major leftist, mass organizations align with the National Democratic Union party to establish the **Revolutionary Coordinator of the Masses** (CRM). In turn, the CRM establishes the **Revolutionary Democratic Front** (FDR), which brought together mass organizations associated with guerrilla groups participating under the Unified Revolutionary Directorate (UDR)
A mass rally in San Salvador is fired on by police and several political murders occur, the most notable of which were the murder of the Archbishop of San Salvador (Óscar Arnulfo Romero y Galdamez) and a leader of the FDR (Enrique Álvarez Córdova)
Four U.S. citizens are murdered in El Salvador
The revised **Penal Code of 1980** establishes three classes of crime: felony, misdemeanor, and infraction. Additionally, article 27 states that death penalty is allowed when military law is established during international war
The Land of the Tiller decree grants titles to small landowners

José Napoleón Duarte assumes the presidency as the first civilian president since 1931



(left) *José Napoleón Duarte*

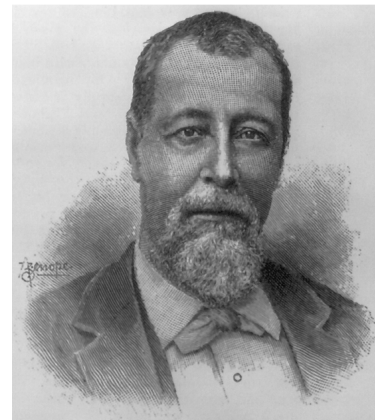
- 1981 The FDR unites with the Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (FMLN)—the guerrilla organization that succeeded the DRU—and the military government. The FMLN launches a guerrilla offensive
The United States approves military aid for El Salvador
- 1982 **Álvaro Magaña Borja** is selected as the provisional president by the junta
- 1983 The **Constitution of 1983** establishes a five-year presidential term and a unicameral legislature
- 1984 Duarte is reelected to the presidency
- 1989 **Alfredo Christiani** of the Nationalist Republican Alliance wins presidential elections
- 1991 The FMLN is recognized as political party, and signs a peace accord with the government
- 1994 ARENA candidate **Armando Calderón Sol** wins presidential elections
- 1996 President Calderón Sol approves an anti-crime law calling for the imprisonment and reeducation of Salvadorans charged with crimes abroad
- 1999 ARENA candidate **Francisco Flores Pérez** wins presidential elections
- 2000 The United States and El Salvador sign a 10-year agreement for drug surveillance missions to be flown from Comalapa International Airport
Mexico reaches a free-trade agreement with Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras
- 2003 El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Guatemala agree to a free-trade deal with the United States
- 2004 ARENA candidate **Antonio Saca** wins presidential elections
- 2009 FMLN candidate **Mauricio Funes** wins presidential elections
- 2013 FMLN candidate **Salvador Sanchez Ceren** wins presidential elections and assumes office



11 Guatemala

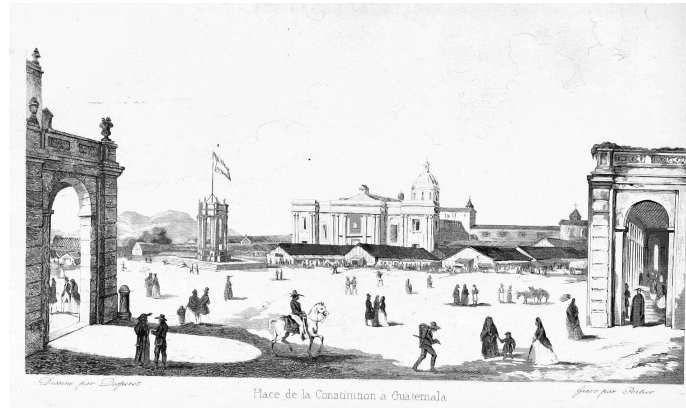
- 1821 The Kingdom of Guatemala, led by Captain General Gabino de Gaínza, secedes from Spain
- 1822 Guatemala and the rest of Central America are peacefully annexed by the **Empire of Mexico**
- 1823 After the Mexican Empire dissolves, Central America secedes and forms the **United Provinces of Central America**
The first constitution is promulgated
- 1824 **Alejandro Díaz Cabeza de Vaca** becomes the leader of Guatemala, followed by **Juan Nepomuceno Barrundia Cepeda**
- 1825 **Manuel Jose Arce** becomes President of the United Provinces and serves until 1827
- 1826 Civil war erupts between the Conservatives and Liberals, from which the Liberals emerge victorious and unite Central America
- 1827 **José Domingo Estrada** is elected president, followed by **Mariano de Aycinena y Piñol**
- 1829 **Mariano Zenteno** is elected leader, followed by **Juan Nepomuceno Barrundia Cepeda** and then **Pedro Molina Mazariegos**
- 1830 General **Francisco Morazán** seizes control of the United Provinces of Central America by military force
-
- (left) *Francisco Morazán*
- Morazán implements initiatives to privatize lands owned by the Catholic Church and indigenous groups, secularize marriage and education, make divorce legal, place 'modern' taxes on the wealthy, establish the right to trial, declare Spanish the national language, and promote cultural assimilation through education
- 1831 **José Gregorio Márquez** is elected leader, followed by **Mariano Gálvez**
- 1837 Conservatives revolt against the Liberals with support from the indigenous and peasants
The **Livingston Codes** and judicial reforms are enacted, which abolished special privileges and corporal punishment

- 1838 **Pedro José Valenzuela y Jáuregui** is elected leader, followed by **Mariano Rivera Paz**
- 1839 After the United Provinces of Central America collapses, Guatemala becomes fully independent
Conservative **Rafael Carrera** seizes power from Liberal Francisco Morazán
Mariano Rivera Paz becomes the first head of state of independent Guatemala
Church authority is restored and the erosion of indigenous self-rule is halted as a result
- 1842 **José Venancio López Requena** succeeds Paz, but Paz regains the presidency shortly thereafter
- 1844 Conservative Rafael Carrera is elected president
- 1847 Carrera declares himself the first President of the Republic
- 1848 **Juan Antonio Martínez** serves as acting president, followed by **José Bernardo Escobar**
- 1849 **Mariano Peredes** serves as acting president
- 1851 Carrera reassumes the presidency
- 1859 Guatemala signs a treaty with United States and Great Britain, recognizing Belize as a sovereign nation
- 1863 Guatemala invades El Salvador in an attempt to reunite the United Provinces
Liberal El Salvadoran President Gerardo Barrios is forced into exile and is eventually executed
- 1865 After the death of Carrera, **Pedro de Aycinena y Piñol** serves as president
General **Vicente Cerna** is named successor to Rafael Carrera
- 1871 **Miguel García Granados** of the Liberal Party defeats General Vicente Cerna's Conservative army and becomes president
- 1873 **Justo Rufino Barrios** becomes president after aiding in the defeat of Cerna
Barrios governs with the support of the military until 1885



(right) *Justo Rufino Barrios*

- 1879 The first constitution of the Republic of Guatemala is drafted under Barrios' rule. The constitution gave citizens human and civil rights, and provided a voice for the planter class



(above) *Rendering of the site of the first constitution*

- 1885 Justo Rufino Barrios is assassinated, ending his reign as president of the Republic of Guatemala. **Alejandro M. Sinibaldi** serves as acting president. His successor, **Manuel Lisandro Barillas Bercián**, assumes the presidency through force and rules as a military dictator until 1892
- 1892 **Jose Maria Reina Barrios**, nephew of public figure Justo Rufino Barrios, is elected president after beating out liberal candidate Barillas
- 1898 Jose Barrios is assassinated
Manuel Estrada Cabrera seizes power and rules as dictator for 22 years


(right) *Manuel Estrada Cabrera*

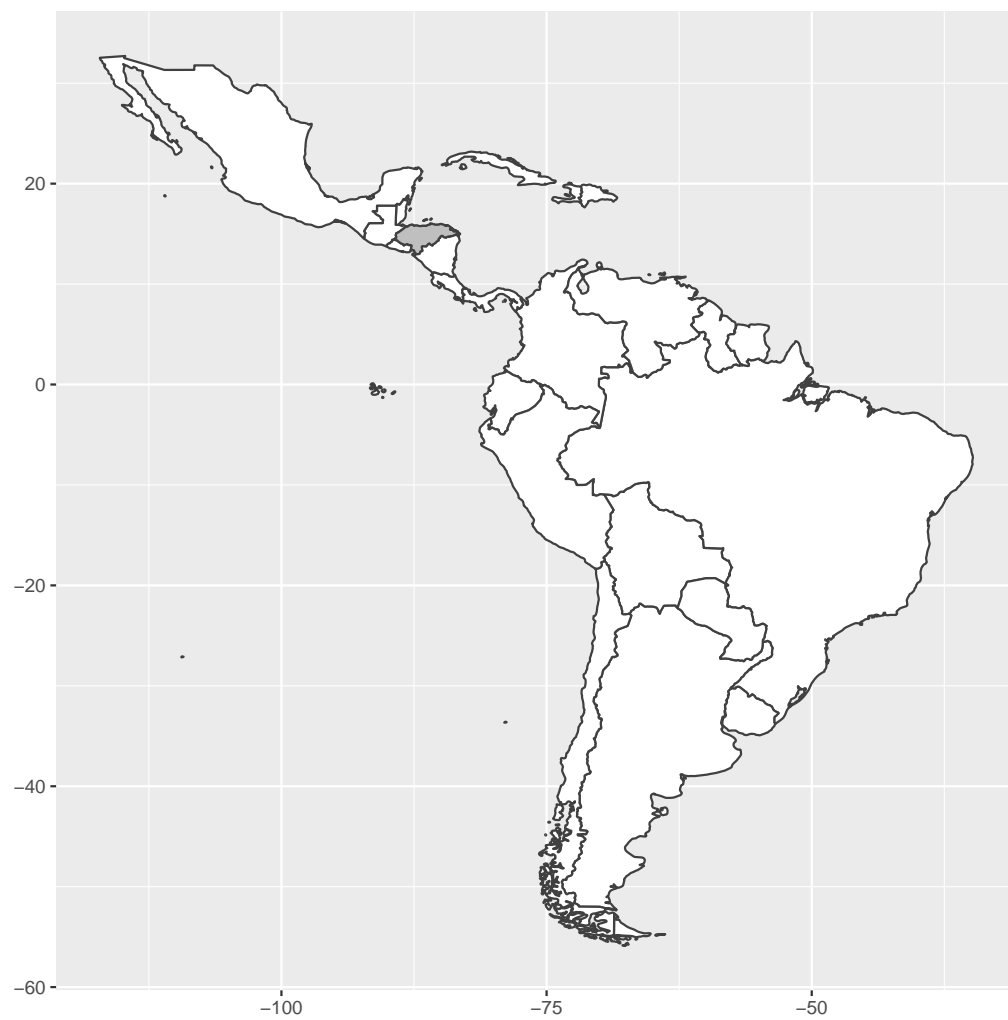


- 1920 Cabrera is overthrown by Unionists after a revolt with the aid of the U.S. military
Carlos Herrera y Luna, a member of Cabrera's cabinet, assumes office following the revolt
- 1921 **José María Orellana Pinto** leads a coup d'état against Herrera with the support of the United Fruit Company, ruling until his death in 1926
- 1926 **Lázaro Chacón González** serves as interim president after Orellana's death
- 1931 Chacón González is forced to resign due to ill health

- A military coup is led to prevent the supposed successor, but foreign nations refuse to accept the leader of the coup as president
José María Reina Andrade takes office as acting president
Jorge Ubico runs as the sole candidate in presidential elections
- 1941 Guatemala declares war on the Axis powers
 Guatemala expropriates large coffee holdings belonging to Germans
- 1944 The **Agrarian Land Reform** is enacted by Ubico, but it was not put into the constitution until 1952
 After Ubico is forced out of office by the public, he installs a military government junta ruled by three military generals
 The **Guatemalan Revolution** begins which involved Jacobo Árbenz and supporters of the Revolutionary Action Party against the United Fruit Company and the United States CIA
- 1945 **Juan José Arévalo** becomes the first democratically elected president following the start of the Guatemalan Revolution
- 1946 Women are granted the right to vote
- 1951 **Jacobo Árbenz** is elected president following the assassination of Colonel Francisco Arana
- 1954 Aided by the CIA, military officer **Carlos Castillo Armas** overthrows Árbenz due to the U.S. fear of communist threat in Latin America
Carlos Enrique Díaz de León, **Elfego Hernán Monzón Aguirre**, and **Castillo Armas** serve as heads of state on behalf of the military
- 1957 After Castillo Armas is assassinated, several individuals serve as interim presidents until new elections are called (**Luis Arturo González López**, **Óscar Mendoza Azurdia**, and **Guillermo Flores Avendaño**)
- 1958 **Miguel Ydígoras Fuentes** wins presidential elections
- 1960 The **Guatemalan Civil War** begins, which lasted more than 30 years. It involved the indigenous Mayan group and left-wing guerrillas against the government military forces and dictatorship
- 1963 After launching a coup against Fuentes, agriculture and defense minister **Enrique Peralta Azurdia** assumes office
- 1966 Civilian rule is restored when **Julio César Méndez Montenegro** is elected President
 U.S. Special Forces aid Carlos Manuel Arana Osorio in “Operation Guatemala,” a counter-insurgency operation that resulted in the deaths of over 8,000 people
- 1968 U.S. ambassador to Guatemala John Mein is assassinated

- 1970 The **Commercial Code of Guatemala** regulates unfair competition, business enterprises, trademarks and patents, as well as trade names, notifications, and notices as elements of enterprises
Carlos Manuel Arana Osorio assumes office with the support of the military
- 1974 **Kjell Eugenio Laugerud García** is elected president
- 1978 General **Fernando Romeo Lucas García** is elected president
- 1981 11,000 people are killed by death squads and soldiers in response to anti-government guerilla activity
- 1982 The **National Security and Development Plan** is set in motion to evolve the country politically, economically, socially, and militarily
Efraín Ríos Montt assumes office in a coup and unleashes seventeen months of terror
Up to 200,000 indigenous and Mayan people are killed in a massacre in Dos Erres
- 1983 **Óscar Humberto Mejía Victores** deposes Ríos Montt in a coup
- 1985 A new constitution is enacted, drawn up by the citizens of Guatemala
- 1986 **Vinicio Cerezo** is elected president
- 1989 A failed attempt to unseat Cerezo occurs
- 1991 Diplomatic relations are restored with Belize after long-standing territorial disputes
Jorge Serrano Elías is elected president
- 1993 Serrano Elías is exiled after a failed government takeover and self-coup of the government
Gustavo Adolfo Espina Salguero assumes office for four days, followed by **Ramiro de León Carpio**
- 1994 Peace talks between the government and the rebels of the **Guatemalan Revolutionary National Unity** begin
- 1996 The treaty of the **Oslo Accords** is signed, ending the 36 year civil war and restoring peace in Guatemala
Álvaro Arzú Yrigoyen is elected president
- 1997 A law establishes provisions on protecting consumers, promoting competition, and the legal repression of unfair competition
- 1998 Human rights campaigner Bishop Juan Gerardi is murdered
- 1999 Political conflict breaks out when changes to the constitution are made. The referendums made to the constitution were approved by Congress but not approved by the people. The public opposed the outcome and denied the reforms
- 2000 **Alfonso Portillo** is elected president

- 2001 The government pays \$ 18 million in compensation to families of men, women, and children that were killed in Las Dos Erres in the 80's
- 2003 Guatemala agrees to a free-trade agreement with the United States
- 2004 Former mayor of Guatemala City **Óscar Berger** is elected president
Rios Montt is placed under house arrest
The government pays \$3.5 million in damages to victims of the civil war, as the state acknowledges crimes against human rights
- 2005 The government ratifies a Central American free trade deal with the United States
- 2008 **Álvaro Colom** is elected president
- 2012  In presidential elections, **Otto Pérez Molina**—the first former military official since the return to democratic elections in 1986—is elected
(left) *Otto Pérez Molina*
- 2015 Pérez Molina is brought up on bribery and corruption charges, forcing him to resign
Alejandro Maldonado serves as acting president
- 2016 Amid disenchantment with Guatemalan politics, comedian **Jimmy Morales** is elected president



12 Honduras

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1821 | Mexico and the Central American provinces declare their independence from Spain |
| 1822 | Central American provinces declare their allegiance to Mexico |
| 1823 | After Agustín de Iturbide is overthrown in Mexico, the United Provinces of Central America declare their independence from Mexico |
| | Liberal Manuel José Arce is elected as the federation's first president |
| 1829 | Liberal Francisco Morazán overthrows Arce and is elected president in 1830 |
| | The First Agrarian Land Law is passed which allowed former royal holdings to be sold to citizens |
| 1833 | Slavery is officially abolished |
| 1834 | Conservative José Cecilio del Valle is elected president, but dies before taking office |
| | The legislature offers Morazán the presidency |
| 1837 | After a conservative uprising in Guatemala, the federation begins to dissolve. The Second Agrarian Land Law is passed which permitted the government to give land in payment of loans and government salaries |
| 1838 | The United Provinces of Central America removes Morazán from office and declares the sovereignty of individual states |
| | Honduras is officially declared independent from the United Province of Central America |
| 1839 | The first independent constitution is promulgated |
| | Juan Francisco de Molina serves as elected president from January to April; Felipe Neri Medina , Juan José Alvarado , José Maria Guerrero , Mariana Garrigo , José Maria Bustillo , a Council of Ministers, and Francisco Zelaya y Ayeas were acting presidents throughout the year |
| | Honduran army commander General Francisco Ferrera attacks Morazán's forces in El Salvador |
| 1840 | Francisco Ferrera becomes the first elected president of independent Honduras in 1840, to assume office in 1841. Ferrera continued to name himself president or allow an interim president until 1847, while he assumed the post of minister of war |

- 1845 Following a brief Council of Ministers, **Coronado Chavez** is elected into power from 1845 to 1847. Honduras and El Salvador joined to “protect the peace” and captured Leon in an invasion of Nicaragua
- 1847 Conservative **Juan Lindo Zelaya** assumes the presidency
- 1848 A new constitution is promulgated under Zelaya’s presidency
- 1849 During Zelaya’s term the British occupied the Port of Trujillo as they pressured Honduras about debts and claims
- 1850 Lindo Zelaya’s vice president revolts and attempts to take power, but is prevented by military action by El Salvador and Nicaragua
- 1852 **Francisco Gomez** becomes acting president due to Lindo’s refusal to run again. **José Trinidad Cabañas** takes office
- 1853 Honduras, Guatemala and El Salvador experience a border war which is mostly political
- 1854 National war attempts to reunite all five Central American countries
- 1855 Trinidad Cabañas is ousted from power by Guatemalan forces for his lack of conservative views and is replaced by Conservative **Santos Guardiola**. Two additional acting presidents are **José Santiago Bueso** and then **Francisco Aguilar**
- 1856 **José Santos Guardiola** is installed by the Guatemalan government from 1856 to 1862. War develops involving Honduras, Nicaragua, Guatemala, Costa Rica, El Salvador, and the United States, where the Latin American countries successfully defeated an American filibuster army and ousted William Walker in 1857
- 1859 Britain signs the **Wyke-Cruz Treaty**, which recognized that the Bay Islands (*Isla de la Bahía*) belongs to Honduras
- 1860 William Walker returned to Central America on the coast of Honduras after British settlers requested his assistance
With minimal support, Walker surrenders and is executed by a Honduran firing squad
- 1862 Guardiola is assassinated by his own honor guard, which is followed by years of successions by presidents and invasions by neighbors. For roughly a decade after Guardiola’s assassination, the presidency changed roughly 20 times. **José Francisco Montes** and **Victoriano Castellanos** acted during this time.
- 1863 **José Maria Medina** and **Francisco Inestroza** serve as acting presidents during this year. The **Salvador War** occurs
- 1864 José Maria Medina is elected president
- 1865 A new constitution is promulgated
- 1866 Indian tribes invade Honduras, prompting martial law

1872 **Celeo Arias** is provisional president until 1874. The **Third Agrarian Land Law** is passed, allowing anyone working on national land for three years to become its legal owner

1873 President **Ponciano Leiva** assumes office

1876



Marcelino Mejia, Crescencio Gomez, and **José Maria Medina** serve as provisional presidents

Elected president **Marco Aurelio Soto** serves from 1876 to 1883 with the support of Guatemalan strongman General Justo Rufino Barrios

(left) *Marco Aurelio Soto*

El Salvador and Honduras go to war with Guatemala

1882 Spanish is made the official language of Honduras

1883 Aurelio Soto is forced to resign by Barrios. The Council of Ministers is in power briefly from October to November of 1883. General **Louis Borgrán** is elected president until 1891

1888 The **Fourth Agrarian Land Law** is passed, creating a system of title grants and surveys which helped sell government land to farmers

1891 General Poinciana Leiva returns to power in a manipulated election

1893 President **Domingo Vasquez** serves as elected president from 1893 to 1894.

1894 **José Policarpo Bonilla Vasquez** becomes president

(right) *José Policarpo Bonilla Vasquez*

Boundary disputes occur between Honduras and Nicaragua

The U.S. protects Honduras from invasion
Honduras and Nicaragua sign a treaty for the establishment of a boundary commission to mediate between them

1895 A new constitution is promulgated under Bonilla



- 1899 Bonilla is succeeded by military commander General **Terencio Sierra** as president
- 1900 The territory of Honduras is established by the mixed **Honduran-Nicaraguan Boundary Commission**
- 1903 **Manuel Bonilla** overthrows Sierra to become president
- 1906 The **Penal Code** is established. Honduras is invaded by Guatemala and Nicaragua, which Bonilla successfully resists
- 1907 Exiles invade Honduras and topple Bonilla
Miguel R. Dávila is elected president
The **General Treaty of Peace and Amity** between the five Central American republics is signed to establish a permanent court of justice, neutrality, and to limit exiles
- 1908 Opponents of Dávila invade the country in a failed revolt
- 1911 Another uprising occurs against Dávila, headed by Manuel Bonilla. The United States mediates the dispute
Francisco Bertrand assumes the role of president
- 1912 Manuel Bonilla is elected president but dies in office just after a year
Vice president Bertrand reassumes the presidency
- 1916 Francisco Bertrand is reelected president
- 1917 A major strike is led against the Cuyamel Fruit Company, which the Honduran military suppressed
- 1918 Honduras declares war on Germany
Additional labor strikes occur at the Standard Fruit Company's holding in La Ceiba
- 1919 **Salvador Aquirre, Vicente Meija Colindres, Francisco Bogan** act as president
- 1920 **Rafael Lopez Gutierrez** is elected president in a manipulated election. Between 1920 and 1923, 17 uprisings or attempted coups occur in Honduras
- 1923 A boundary dispute occurs between Honduras, Guatemala
The U.S.-arbitrated **Second General Treaty of Peace and Amity** is signed between Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, and U.S. Ambassadors
After each candidate fails to secure a majority in the presidential election, the legislature fails to reach a consensus and stalemate occurs over the presidency
- 1924 **López Gutierrez** announces his intentions to remain in office until new elections can be held
The **Fifth Agrarian Land Law** expands acreage for rural families to 50 and made a cohesive land law
Widespread looting and arson occurs, as well as a battle at La Ceiba

- General **Vicente Tosta** acts as provisional president
- Miguel Paz Barahona** is elected president
- General Ferrera leads a failed attempt to overthrow the government
- A new constitution is promulgated
- 1925 A minor uprising occurs, led by General Ferrera
- 1929 **Vicente Mejía Colindres** takes office as president after defeating General Tiburcio Carías Andino in the 1928 presidential elections
- 1931 Ferrera is killed after leading another unsuccessful attempt to overthrow the government
- 1932 **Tiburcio Carías Andino** is elected president, beginning the longest period of continuous rule by one individual in Honduran history
- 1934 Carías founds the Military Aviation School
- 1935 Carías cracks down on opposition press and political activities
- 1936 Carías Andino implements a new constitution with the goal of remaining in office
- Between 1936 and 1937, numerous attempts are made to overthrow Carías
- 1939 Carías Andino implements a new constitution with the goal of remaining in office
- 1941 Honduras is involved in World War II, declaring war on Italy, Japan, and Germany
- 1942 Following an attack on Pearl Harbor, Honduras and several other nations sign the **Declaration of the United Nations**
- 1943 A plot to overthrow Carías, involving military officers as well as opposition civilians, is uncovered and and crushed
- 1944 Women demonstrate outside of the Presidential Palace in Tegucigalpa demanding the release of political prisoners
- Several demonstrators are killed by troops in San Pedro Sula
- A group of exiles invade from El Salvador in a failed coup attempt
- 1945 Honduras becomes a charter member of the United Nations, due largely to their involvement in World War II
- 1947 The **Rio Treaty** with the U.S. is signed
- The **Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance** is signed
- 1949 **Juan Manuel Gálvez** is elected president
- 1950 A code of commerce is passed, which regulates foreign and domestic companies

- 1954 A series of strikes breaks out against the United Fruit Company on the Caribbean coast, quickly spreading to include the Standard Fruit Company. After deadlock in the presidential elections, Vice President **Julio Lozano Díaz** suspends the legislature and appoints a Council of State until a constituent assembly could be chosen to write a new constitution. The **Bilateral Military Assistance Treaty** is signed between Honduras and the U.S. Honduras conspires with the United States to undermine President Jacobo Arbenz Guzmán in Guatemala
- 1955 Women are granted suffrage
- 1956 Ramón Villeda Morales and members of the PLH are arrested and flown into exile
An attempted coup by 400 troops is crushed in the capital
The armed forces—this time supported by commanders of the army and air force academies—oust Lozano Díaz and establish military rule. Proportional representation is adopted and new elections are won by **Villeda Morales**
- 1957 A new constitution is promulgated which changed the presidential term from 4 to 6 years, with no reelection allowed. The Communist Party of Honduras is declared illegal. Villeda Morales creates a Civil Guard, commanded directly by the president and not by the chief of the armed forces
- 1960 The **General Treaty on Central American Economic Integration** establishes a common market between the five Central American countries
- 1961 Honduras and Nicaragua experience border conflicts
- 1962 The **Sixth Agrarian Land Law** establishes land tenure and use systems, and includes the creation of the *Instituto Nacional Agrario* (INA), an organization which had liberal provisions regarding national land and taxation
- 1963 The military seizes power ahead of elections, sending the president and presidential candidates into exile, dissolving the congress, and suspending the constitution. Colonel **Oswaldo López Arellano** proclaims himself provisional president
The United States breaks off diplomatic relations
- 1964 The administration of Lyndon B. Johnson recognizes the military government in Honduras
- 1965 A new constitution is promulgated that establishes a unicameral congress, and new elections are held
López Arellano is elected president for a six year term

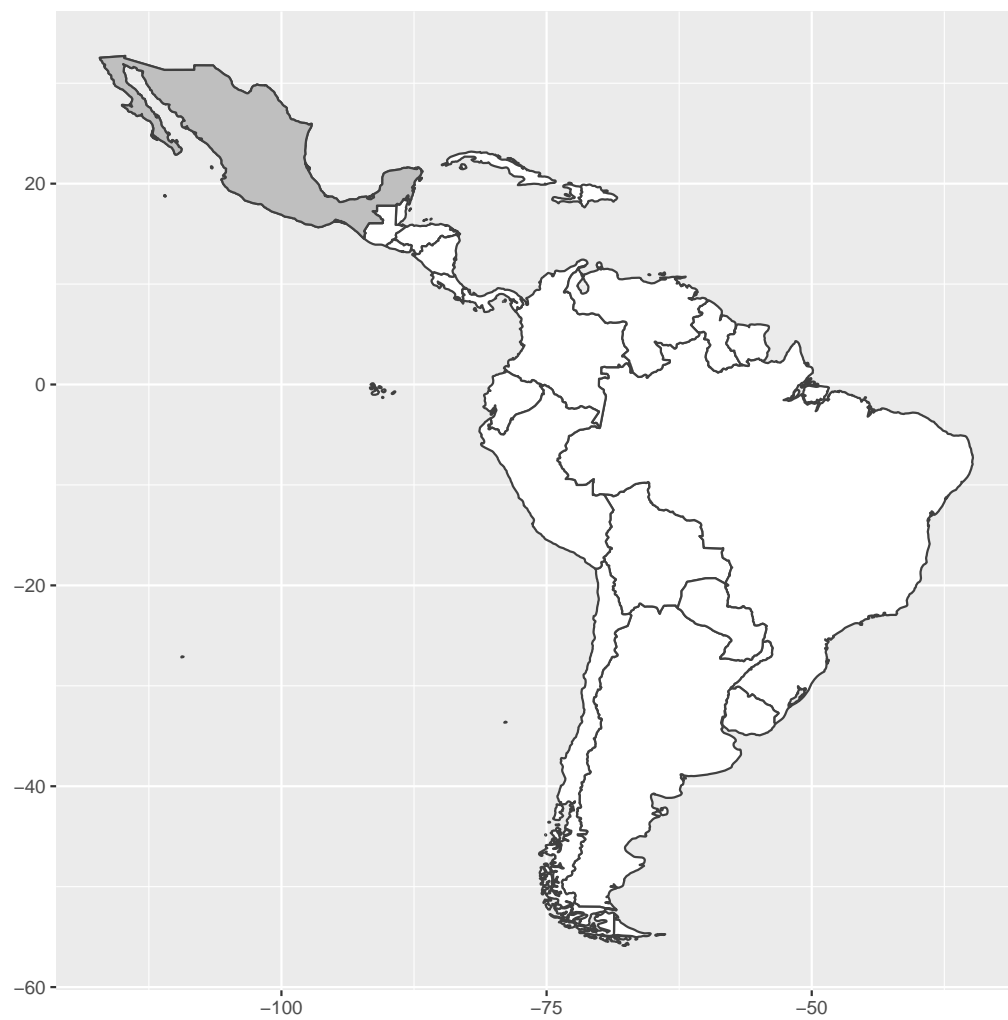
- 1967 The **Bilateral Treaty on Immigration** is signed, designed to regulate the flow of individuals across El Salvador and Honduras borders
- 1969 Honduras refuses to renew the 1967 Bilateral Treaty on Immigration with El Salvador. El Salvadoran and Honduran fans clash at a soccer game, escalating into the infamous “**Soccer War**”
Strikes break out across the country, but issues continued into 1980s until President Carter issued a temporary Peace Treaty.
- 1971 PLH and PNH sign a political pact agreeing to a national-unity government after March elections. **Ramón Ernesto Cruz Ucles**, candidate of the PNH, is elected president
- 1972 The military overthrows Cruz in a bloodless coup and installs Oswaldo López Arellano as president
- 1974 “**Banana gate**” results from a sudden repeal on the tax on bananas, with the Standard Fruit Co. responding by destroying products. Agreements are made for \$2 billion worth of development aid for Venezuela and Central American countries.
- 1975 The military relieves López Arellano of his position, replacing him with **Juan Alberto Melgar Castro**. The **Olancho Massacre** occurs involving UNAH, ANACH, UNC, and smaller movements. The **Constituent Law of the Armed Forces** is issued
- 1976 Decree No. 170 Land Reform is added to the Constitution, which distributed 600,000 hectares among 120,000 families over the next five years
- 1977 Decree Law no. 465 is passed to develop and direct the exploitation of the Olancho Forest Preserve
- 1978 Melgar Castro is replaced by a three-member junta. General **Policarpo Paz García** rules on behalf of the military as provisional president
- 1979 Conflict occurs between Nicaragua and the Sandinistas, which affected Honduras and surrounding countries and increased border issues
- 1980 A peace treaty is signed between El Salvador and Honduras in Peru. Legal representation of the PDCH (Partido Demócrata Cristiano de Honduras) is established. A constitution is established
- 1981 Court trials begin concerning the disappearance of Honduran residents who were believed to have been vanished by Honduran security forces. An agreement is made to reestablish trade with El Salvador. An election law is created to include tribunals to explain elections, involving one candidate from each registered political party and one Supreme Court Justice nominee

- 1982 **Roberto Suazo Córdova** is elected president. The 16th Constitution is established. Decree No. 131 in the Preamble and Decree No. 150 established the National Register of Persons as a dependency of the National Election Tribunal. The Strategy for Development is created under the Secretary of State for Economics and Commerce. Honduras signs an annex to the 1954 bilateral military assistance agreement with the United States which allows for the United States to establish a temporary military presence in the country
- 1983 Decree No. 144-83 Criminal Code and Decree No. 191-96 Laws amending the Criminal Code were added to the Constitution. **Cantadora Peace Negotiations** begin, with Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama mediating between the five Central American nations over regional instability
- 1984 Decree No. 189-84 Criminal Procedure Code is added to the Constitution. The Penal Code is updated from 1906. An internal coup occurs within the military against the commander of the armed forces, Brigadier General Gustavo Álvarez Martínez
- 1985 President Suazo Córdova signs a joint communiqué amending the 1982 annex to the 1954 Military Assistant Agreement
Congress votes to replace five of nine Supreme Court justices due to alleged corruption
Crisis develops between President Suazo Córdova and the Congress
Argentina, Brazil, Peru, and Uruguay join the Contadora process
- 1986 **José Azcona del Hoyo** is inaugurated president. The five Central American nations meet in Guatemala to work out differences over a Contadora draft treaty. Military intervention results in the return of military soldiers to their bases
- 1987 The **Esquipulas II** (“Arias Plan”) Peace accords is signed between the five nations in Central America
Amnesty is granted to the military and left-wing guerrillas for abuses committed in the early 1980s
- 1988 **Operation Golden Pheasant** occurred involving Honduras, the United States, and Nicaragua, resulting in the withdrawal of Nicaraguan forces from Honduran Territory. The Inter-American Court of Human Rights finds the Honduran government guilty of forced disappearances of Honduran citizens in the early 1980s
- 1989 In further efforts to save the peace plans, Central American nations reconvene in Honduras. General Álvarez is assassinated. **Rafael Leonardo Callejas Romero** is elected president, the first opposition candidate to win an election in Honduras since 1932


1990	The Agreement to Improve International Tax Compliance and to Implement FATCA is established between Honduras and the United States. The last Nicaraguan Contras leave Honduras
1991	Decree No. 5-91 is added to the Constitution
1993	Decree No. 228-293 Law of Public Ministry is added to the Constitution Carlos Roberto Reina is elected president
1995	The Bilateral Investment Treaty is signed between Honduras and the United States Carlos Roberto Flores Facussé is elected president Compulsory military service is abolished
1998	The police are demilitarized by the Fundamental Law of the National Police of Honduras
1999	Decree No. 9-99E Criminal Process Code is added to the Constitution. A maritime agreement is signed with Colombia over claims to the Caribbean Sea
2000	Decree No. 30-2000 Law to control firearms, ammunitions is issued. The Supreme Court rules that atrocities committed during 1980s cannot be covered by the 1987 amnesty
2001	Decree No. 39-2001 Constitutive law of Armed Forces is added to the constitution
2002	Ricardo Maduro is inaugurated as president Decree No. 001-2002 Crime Prevention and Control, and Decree No. 371-2002 International Convention for the Repression of the Financing of Terrorism are added to the Constitution. Honduras reestablishes diplomatic ties with Cuba
2004	Decree No. 2-2004 Approval of Inter-American Convention against Terrorism, and Decree No. 235-2003 Prevent and Penalize Terrorist Acts are added to the Constitution A free trade agreement is signed between the Dominican Republic and countries in Central America (DR-CAFTA), as well as an agreement among Honduras, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Nicaragua and the United States
2005	Gang members massacre 28 bus passengers Manuel Zelaya is elected president
	(right) <i>Manuel Zelaya</i>



2007	Decree No. 21-2007 Agreement on Privileges and immunities of the International Criminal Court is added to the Constitution. The International Court of Justice resolves border disputes between Nicaragua and Honduras
2008	Decree No. 67-2008 Law on the National Police of Honduras is added to the Constitution
2009	President Zelaya is deposed by the military and sent into exile. In response, the Organization of American States suspends Honduras. An emergency decree which suspended constitutional guarantees to some is added to the Constitution. Roberto Micheletti serves as acting president. Porfirio Lobo Sosa is elected president
2010	The Supreme Court dismisses charges against six military commanders who expelled Zelaya from the country
2011	The U.S. Peace Corps withdraws from Honduras
2012	Rural workers take part in land invasions across the country. Millions protest against the deaths of journalists
2013	Juan Orlando Hernández is elected president
2015	Congress passes a law offering protections to journalists, human rights activists, and judicial workers The Supreme Court nullifies a law prohibiting presidents from serving more than one term Tens of thousands of citizens march in the capital demanding that President Orlando Hernández resign over allegations of corruption




13 Mexico

- 1821 After eleven years of fighting (having officially announced its independence in 1810), Mexico gains its Independence from the Spanish through the **Treaty of Córdoba**. The Treaty of Cordoba officially establishes Mexico as free from Spain
The **Plan of Iguala**, Mexico's first constitution, declares Mexico a constitutional monarchy
The **Comanche-Mexico Wars** begin, which officially ended in 1870
- 1822 A regency of six people head the first Mexican government, with **Augustín de Iturbide** as head. Shortly thereafter, Iturbide declares himself emperor of Mexico
- 1823 Augustín de Iturbide is forcefully removed from office. A provisional government served as executive in his place
- 1824  The **Federal Constitution of 1824** establishes Mexico as a federal republic
Guadalupe Victoria serves as the first constitutionally elected president of Mexico
(left) *Guadalupe Victoria*
As Americans begin exploring Mexico more often, the Mexican government permits greater immigration between the United States and Mexico
- 1826 Benjamin Edwards rides into Mexico-controlled Texas and declares himself ruler of Fredonia
- 1827 The **Rancho Rosarito** land grant is published, in which Mexican elite land owners were given large tracts of land in Mexico
The **Rebellion of Fredonia** pits centralists against federalists
Vice President Nicolás Bravo leads a conservative rebellion
- 1828 The **Treaty of Limits** establishes borders between Mexico and the United States, constituting the source of numerous disputes in the future between Mexico and the United States
- 1829 The United States offers a price for Mexico, who refuses the sale

- Vicente Ramón Guerrero Saldaña** serves as appointed president after the resignation of president-elect **Manuel Gómez Pedraza**, followed by **José María Bocanegra** and **José Antonio Pedro Vélez de Zúñiga** in the same year
- 1830 **Anastasio Bustamante y Oseguera** assumes office
- 1831 Guerrero Saldaña, a revolutionary general in the Mexican War of Independence, is assassinated
- 1832 A skirmish occurs between Texans and the Mexican central government
The **Convention of 1832** between Texas and Mexico occurs, setting the stage for the Texas Revolution
Melchor Múzquiz takes office. **Manuel Gómez Pedraza** assumes office later that year
- 1833 Land reforms are carried out by the Mexican government
-
- Valentín Gómez Farías** and **Antonio López de Santa Anna** rotate in and out of the presidency
Santa Anna is exiled to Venezuela
- (left) *Antonio López de Santa Anna*
- 1834 Santa Anna returns from Venezuela to obtain office
- 1835 The **Texas Revolution** occurs;
after about 13 months, Texas gains independence from Mexico
- (right) *the Alamo Mission in San Antonio, Texas*
- Miguel Barragán** is appointed Interim President by Congress when Santa Anna left office to fight the **Rebellion of Zacatecas**
- 1836 **José Justo Corro** assumes office
The **Seven Constitution Laws** are created



	The Mexican government centralizes the power of the government internally
	The Treaty of Velasco signals the official end of the Texas Revolution
1837	Bustamante regains office and battles Santa Anna for control of Mexico
1838	The Battle of Veracruz occurs
	France is beaten back by Mexican forces
1839	Briefly, Santa Anna and Nicolás Bravo hold the presidency
	Anastasio Bustamante reassumes the presidency
1841	Francisco Javier Echeverría is appointed interim president when Bustamante leaves to fight a rebellion
	Santa Anna regains the presidency
1843	Valentín Canalizo assumes office
1844	Canalizo, Santa Anna, and José Joaquín de Herrera each briefly occupy the presidency
1845	Mariano Paredes is appointed interim president
1846	United States and Mexico enter the Mexican-American War
	Bravo, José Mariano Salas , and Valentín Gómez Farías each briefly assume the presidency
1847	Between 1847 and 1848, Santa Anna, Manuel de la Peña y Peña , and Pedro María de Anaya rotate in and out of the presidency
	The Treaty of Cahuenga informally ends the Mexican-American War in California
	The Caste War of Yucatan occurs
1848	The Mexican-American War officially ends with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo . The United States prevailed over Mexico, acquiring large amounts of land
1851	Mariano Arista gains office
1853	Santa Anna, Juan Bautista Ceballos , and Manuel María Lombardini each briefly occupy the presidency
1854	Santa Anna sells 77,692 square kilometers of land in southern New Mexico and Arizona in the Gadsden Purchase
1855	Martín Carrera , Rómulo Díaz de la Vega , Juan Álvarez , and Ignacio Comonfort each briefly occupy the presidency
	Juarez abolishes clerical and military immunity
1856	The Lerdo Law gives land back to peasants
	In an effort to track records, the Mexican government makes birth, death, and marriage certificates into civil documents
	The Church's monopoly on property is broken up
1857	Benito Juárez gains office
	The Second Federal Constitution is promulgated

- 1858 The **War of Reform** begins between Liberals and Conservatives
Félix María Zuloaga assumes the presidency as president
Manuel Robles Pezuela assumes the presidency as president
- 1859 Félix Zuloaga assumes the presidency for a second time, followed by
Miguel Miramón
The **McLane-Ocampo Treaty** documents the sell of the Isthmus of Tehauntepec to the U.S.
- 1860 **José Ignacio Pavón** holds office in place of Miramón for two days
Félix Zuloaga obtains a third term in office
- 1861 Benito Juárez assumes the presidency for a second term
Following the suspension of interest payments to foreign debtors the French invade Mexico, beginning the **French-Mexican War**
- 1862 The **Battle of Puebla** demonstrates Mexican resistance to French invasion
- 1864 Austrian Archduke **Ferdinand Maximilian**
is installed as emperor by Napoleon III
- (right) *Ferdinand Maximilian*
- 1867 After ongoing military resistance to French rule,
the Liberal army defeats the French and
executes Maximilian
Benito Juárez is restored to the presidency
- 1871 Porfirio Díaz issues the **Plan of La Noria**
after Benito Juárez runs for reelection
- 1872 Juárez dies in office
Sebastián Lerdo de Tejada assumes the presidency
- 1876  **Porfirio Díaz** issues the **Plan of Tuxtepec**,
and later assumes office in a coup d'état
- (left) *Porfirio Díaz*
- At the end of 1876, **Juan Nepomuceno Méndez** assumes office in Díaz's place while he went to fight supporters of Lerdo de Tejada
- 1880 **Manuel González Florez**, Díaz's handpicked successor, assumes executive office

- 1884 Porfirio Díaz assumes office for a second time
- 1887 Díaz passes an amendment to hold a second term in office
- 1890 The government protects intellectual property through patent laws
- 1905 In the **Banco Convention of 1905**, the United States and Mexico peacefully exchange land
- 1910 The **Mexican Revolution**, a period of considerable instability and violent civil war, rages against Díaz after his attempt to remain in office

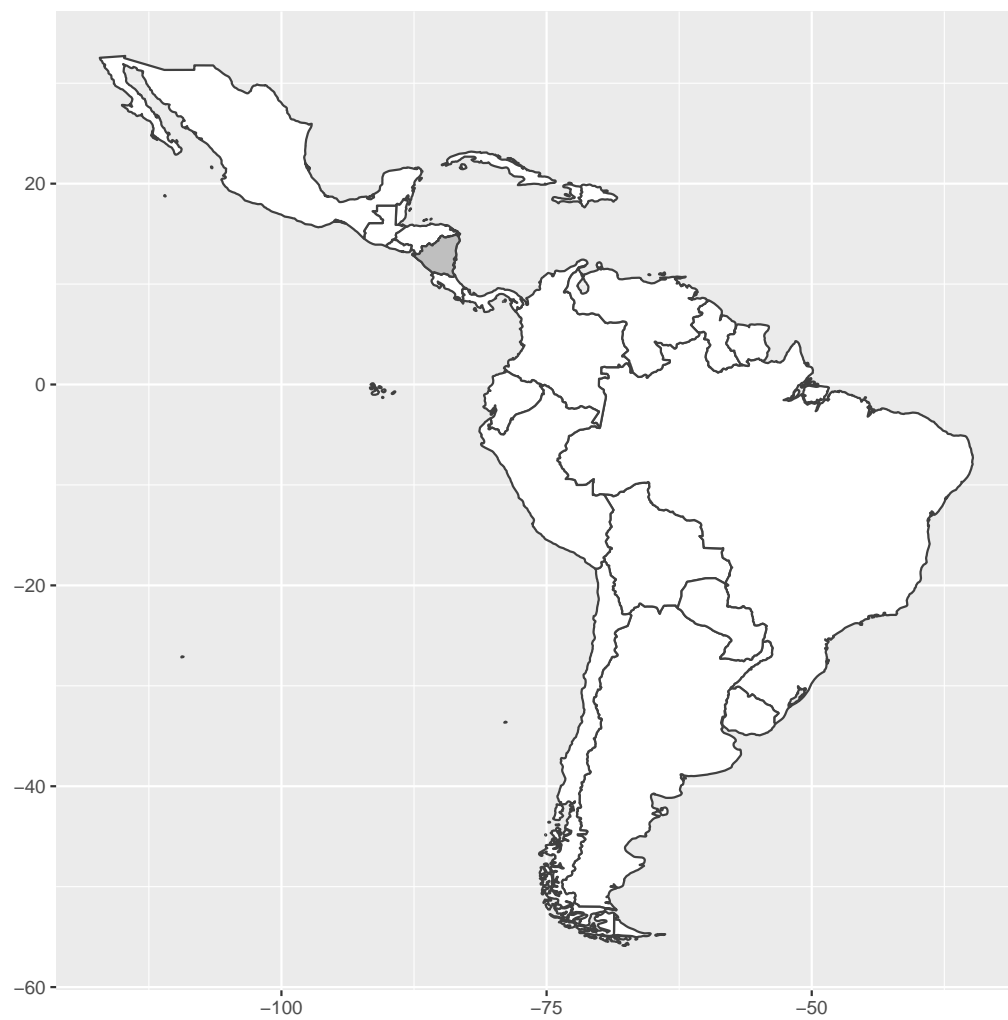


(above) *Francisco (Pancho) Villa and his forces*

- 1911 **Francisco I. Madero** assumes the presidency
Although fighting continues, the **Treaty of Ciudad Juárez** concludes the initial phase of the Mexican Revolution
- 1913 **Pedro Lascuráin** assumes the presidency
Victoriano Huerta assumes the presidency
- 1914 The **Convention of Aguascalientes** brings together factions in the Mexican Revolution, resulting in the exile of Victoriano Huerta
Venustiano Carranza, **Francisco S. Carvajal**, and **Eulailo Guitérrez** each assume the presidency
- 1915 Land reforms are issued by Mexican government, in which elite-held lands were redistributed
- 1917 A new **Constitution of the Revolution** is promulgated and **Venustiano Carranza** is elected president
- 1920 In the **Plan of Agua Prieta**, General Álvaro Obregón renounces Carranza's government. Carranza is killed in the subsequent rebellion
Adolfo de la Huerta is appointed provisional president by Congress
Álvaro Obregón is elected president with the backing of labor groups
- 1924 **Plutarco Elías Calles** is elected president with the support of Obregón


1926	The Cristero War erupts between anti-cleric Liberals and the Conservative clerics, resulting in widespread violence
1928	Obregón wins federal elections, but is assassinated shortly thereafter Congress appoints Emilio Portes Gil as interim president
1929	The Cristero War ends with a truce Calles founds the National Revolutionary Party (PNR)
1930	Pascual Ortiz Rubio is elected president
1932	Ortiz Rubio retires and Congress appoints Abelardo Rodríguez to serve the rest of his term
1933	Constitutional reform extends the presidential term to six years with no re-election
1934	Lázaro Cárdenas del Río is elected in national presidential elections. Cárdenas oversees the passing of many social and land reforms
1938	Mexico nationalizes the oil industry Cárdenas restructures the National Revolutionary Party (PNR) into the Party of the Mexican Revolution (PRM)
1940	Manuel Ávila Comacho is elected president
1946	Miguel Alemán Valdéz is elected president The Party of the Mexican Revolution (PRM) is restructured into the Institutional Revolutionary Party (PRI)
1947	Mexico signs the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance
1952	Adolfo Ruiz Cortines is elected president
1954	Women are granted full suffrage
1958	Adolfo López Mateos is elected president
1964	Gustavo Díaz Ordaz is elected president
1968	The Tlatelolco Massacre occurs, in which student demonstrators were fired on and killed in Mexico City just days before the start of the Olympic Games. The backlash against active student movements is referred to as the “ Dirty War ”
1970	Luis Echeverría is elected A boundary treaty is signed between Mexico and the U.S.
1974	An equal rights amendment for women is added to the constitution
1976	José López Portillo is elected president
1982	Miguel de la Madrid is elected president The Dirty War comes to a close
1988	Carlos Salinas de Gortari is elected president The General Law of Ecological Equilibrium and Environmental Protection (LGEEPA) is signed
1994	Ernesto Zedillo is elected president

	Mexico signs the North American Free Trade Agreement with the United States and Canada
1996	The San Andres Accords are signed to end violence between the government and anti-NAFTA Zapatista groups
1999	Mexico signs a free-trade agreement with Chile
2000	<div data-bbox="378 483 643 840" data-label="Image"> </div> <div data-bbox="657 514 1258 630" data-label="Text"> <p>Vincente Fox of the PAN party is elected president, ending the nearly 70 year-long incumbency of the PRI</p> </div> <div data-bbox="657 665 911 705" data-label="Text"> <p>(left) <i>Vicente Fox</i></p> </div>
2006	Felipe Calderón is elected president, taking a strong stance against drug trafficking
2012	Enrique Peña Nieto of the PRI is elected president
2013	The oil industry is privatized, opening up a bidding process for many wells across Mexico
2014	Forty-three students are disappeared, tortured and murdered in the town of Iguala, Guerrero, inciting nation-wide protests




14 Nicaragua

- 1821 After Mexico achieves independence from Spain, the Captaincy General of Guatemala declares independence for all of Central America
- 1823 Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua declare their independence from Mexico and form the **United Provinces of Central America**
- 1826 Between 1826 and 1829, civil war occurs over efforts to centralize power in the Central American federation
- 1837 The United Provinces of Central America dissolve
- 1838 A Constituent Assembly formally declares Nicaragua independent from the United Provinces of Central America
José Núñez is appointed Supreme Director
- 1839 **Tomás Valladares** is appointed Supreme Director, the fifth person to serve that year
- 1840 **Patricio Rivas** is appointed Supreme Director
- 1841 **Pablo Buitrago** is appointed Supreme Director
- 1843 **Manuel Pérez** is appointed Supreme Director
- 1844 **Emiliano Madriz** is appointed Supreme Director, but **Silvestre Selva** claims the post in dissidence
- 1845 **José León Sandoval** is appointed Supreme Director
- 1847 Following **Miguel Ramón Morales**, **José María Guerrero de Arcos y Molina** serves as Supreme Director
- 1848 British sailors invade San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua
- 1849 **Norberto Ramírez Áreas** is appointed Supreme Director, the third person to serve that year
Britain forces Nicaragua to sign a treaty recognizing British control of the Miskito on the Caribbean coast
Discussions between Nicaragua and the United States lead to a treaty giving the U.S. exclusive rights to a transit route across Nicaragua, in exchange for protection from foreign intervention
- 1850 Conflict occurs between Britain and the United States over control of Nicaragua. Without the consultation of Nicaragua, Britain and the United States signs the **Clayton-Bulwer Treaty**, agreeing that neither country would claim exclusive control
- 1851 Three individuals act as Supreme Dictator, and an additional four individuals either claim the post in dissidence or through rebellion
- 1853 General **Fruto Chamorro** stages a coup and exiles liberal opponents

- 1854 After the exiled Liberal army returns to Nicaragua with the assistance of Hondruas, civil war erupts in Nicaragua between Conservatives and Liberals
- 1855 Taking advantage of internal unrest, Filibusterer **William Walker** invades Nicaragua with the intention of taking control of the country
- 1856 The **Battle of San Jacinto** takes place in Hacienda San Jacinto in Managua, Nicaragua, between 160 soldiers of the Legitimist Septemtrion Army and 300 Nicaraguan filibusters associated with Walker
- 1856 Through fraudulent elections, Walker installs himself as president
The capital is moved to Managua, and Conservatives and Liberals sign an agreement to join forces against Walker
- 1857 After long and costly efforts to expel Walker and his forces, the combined forces of Central American armies, the British Navy, and opposition from Cornelius Vanderbilt defeat the filibusters in the final battle of the “**National War**”
- 1860 The **Treaty of Managua** declares part of Nicaragua’s Atlantic coast a reserve under British control, while Nicaragua has sovereign control over the rest of the country
- 1867 **Fernando Guzmán Solórzano** assumes the presidency
- 1871 **José Vicente Cuadra** assumes the presidency
- 1875 **Pedro Joaquín Chamorro Alfaro** assumes the presidency
- 1879 **Joaquín Zavala** assumes the presidency
- 1883 **Adán Cárdenas** assumes the presidency
- 1887 **Evaristo Carazo** assumes the presidency
- 1889 **Nicolás Osorno** acts as president after Carazo dies in office, followed by **Roberto Sacasa**
- 1891 Sacasa is elected to a new term as president
- 1893  After Sacasa attempts to retain power past his term in office, a coalition of liberals and dissident conservatives rebel against Sacasa and oust him from office
A new constitution is promulgated, and General **José Santos Zelaya** is elected president
(left) *José Santos Zelaya*
- 1901 The United States and Nicaragua sign the **Hay-Pauncefote Treaty**, giving the U.S. the right to build a canal in Nicaragua but not fortify it

- 1903 A conservative rebellion led by **Emiliano Chamorro Vargas** breaks out
- 1904 A civil code establishes regulations related to family (marriage, divorce, paternity, and guardianship), obligations, property, succession, and contracts
- 1905 Britain relinquishes all control of the coast in the **Harrison-Altamirano Treaty**
- 1906 The **Code of Civil Procedure** establishes litigation procedures pending trial in civil courts
- 1909 An uprising supported by the British and the U.S. marines ousts Zelaya from office, escalating to civil war
José Madriz acts as president but is unable to restore order
- 1910 Madriz resigns from office
José Dolores Estrada serves as acting president, followed by **Luis Mena** and **Juan José Estrada** in the same year
- 1911 After Estrada is forced to resign by General Luis Mena, Vice President **Adolfo Díaz** assumes the presidency
- 1912 The United States refuses to recognize the decision of the Constituent Assembly to name Mena the successor to Díaz, prompting a rebellion. In response, the United States invades Nicaragua. The U.S. kept a contingent force in the country from 1912 to 1933
- 1913 In supervised elections, **Adolfo Díaz** is reelected president
- 1914 Nicaragua and the United States sign but do not ratify the **Castill-Knox Treaty**, giving the U.S. the right to intervene as necessary to protect its interests
- 1916 A modified version of the Castill-Knox Treaty, called the **Chamorro-Bryan Treaty**, is signed by the U.S. and Nicaragua. The treaty allowed the U.S. to build a canal across Nicaraguan territory, leased the Great and Little Corn Islands, and gave the U.S. the right to build a naval base in the Gulf of Fonseca
Emiliano Chamorro Vargas is elected president
- 1920 **Diego Manuel Chamorro** is elected president in fraudulent elections, with the support of the United States
- 1923 After Diego Manuel Chamorro dies in office, **Rosendo Chamorro** serves as acting president
Bartolomé Martínez is elected president to fulfill Chamorro's term in office
- 1924 **Carlos José Solórzano** is elected president
- 1925 U.S. marines leave Nicaragua

- Solórzano is forced out of office by a conservative group who replaces him with **Emiliano Chamorro**
- 1926 The United States mediates a peace agreement between Liberals and Conservatives
Sebastián Uriza serves as acting president until Adolfo Díaz is elected president.
 Violence escalates into civil war after Solórzano's former vice president **Juan Bautista Sacasa** returns from exile to claim the presidency
- 1927  Liberal rebel leader General José María Moncada agrees to disarm his forces and a nonpartisan military force would be created with U.S. supervision in the **Pact of Espino Negro**
 Sacasa refuses to sign the Tipitapa Agreement, as does liberal rebel **Augusto César Sandino**
 (left) *Augusto César Sandino*
- 1928 **José María Moncada** wins presidential elections
- 1932 Sacasa wins presidential elections
- 1933 The United States turns command of the National Guard over to the Nicaraguan government and leave the country shortly thereafter
 Sacasa appoints **Anastasio Somoza García** chief director of the National Guard
- 1934 Somoza García orders the assassination of Sandino and launches a campaign against Sandino supporters
- 1936 Military aggression by Somoza García forces Sacasa to resign
Carlos Alberto Brenes Jarquín serves as interim president
 Somoza García resigns as director of the National Guard—with the support of the Liberal Nationalist Party, Somoza García wins presidential elections
- 1937 After assuming the presidency, Somoza García retains control of the National Guard
- 1938 A Constituent Assembly named by Somoza rewrites the constitution to give the president more power and reelect him for eight years

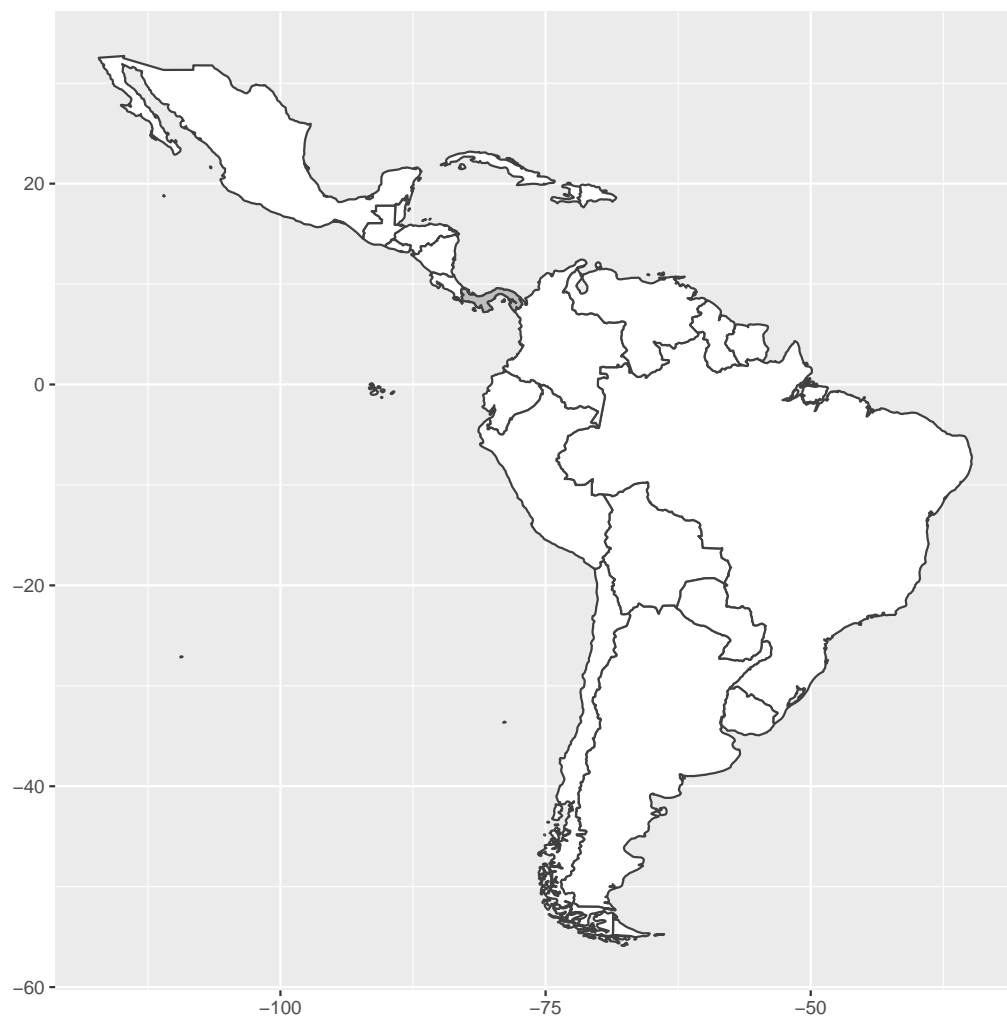
- 1945 The government approves several laws to win support from labor unions
- 1947 Somoza García's handpicked successor, **Leonardo Argüello Barreto** assumes office as president
After Argüello Barreto proved difficult to control, García replaced him with **Benjamín Lacayo Sacasa** in a coup
- 1947 After the United States refuses to recognize the government, Somoza García names a Constituent Assembly to write a new constitution and appoint **Víctor Román Reyes** president
- 1949 Nicaragua and Costa Rica sign a friendship treaty
- 1950 Somoza García signs an agreement assuring the Conservative Party one-third of congressional delegates and limited representation
A new constitution is promulgated which guaranteed 'commercial liberty', gaining support from the traditional elite
- 1950 Somoza García is reelected to the presidency
- 1955 Congress amends the constitution to allow Somoza García to be reelected
Women are given the right to vote
- 1956 After Somoza García is assassinated by Rigoberto López Pérez, he is succeeded by his son **Luis Somoza Debayle**
- 1957 Somoza Debayle is elected president in uncontested elections
- 1960 Nicaragua joins the **Central American Common Market**
- 1961 The **Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN)** is founded by José Carlos Fonseca Amador, Silvio Mayorga, and Tomás Borge Martínez
- 1963 **René Shick Gutiérrez** is elected president
- 1966 After Shick dies in office, **Lorenzo Guerrero Gutiérrez** succeeds him as president
- 1967 With Luis Somoza Debayle too sick to run for office, his brother **Anastasio Somoza Debayle** (head of the National Guard) runs for office and is elected president
- (right) *Anastasio Somoza Debayle*
- 1971 Anastasio Somoza Debayle amends the constitution to stay in power until 1972
Increasing opposition leads to Somoza Debayle signing the **Kaupia-Kumi** Pact, which stipulated that a junta would govern from 1972 to 1974
- 1974 Amid considerable opposition—and through the use of repression and censorship—Anastasio Somoza Debayle is reelected president



- 1975 FSLN rebels take hostages and obtain a favorable agreement
Somoza Debayle launches a violent campaign against the FSLN
The government declares a state of seige
- 1978 The assassination of Pedro Joaquín Chamorro Cardena leads to a national uprising and a series of attacks by the FSLN, to which the National Guard responded with increased repression
The newly created Nicaraguan Democratic Movement joins forces with a number of other political parties to create the Broad Opposition Front (*Frente Amplio de Oposición*)
The Failure of the FAO to reach a negotiated solution with Somoza Debayle increases support for the FSLN
- 1979 The Sandinistas establish the **National Patriotic Front**
A provisional government signs the **Puntarenas Pact** in exile
Amid massive opposition and civil conflict, Somoza Debayle resigns and hands power to **Francisco Maliano Urcuyo**
After Urcuyo refuses to abide by the agreement to hand power over to the Revolutionary Junta, the FSLN launches an insurrection
The Revolutionary Junta proclaims the **Fundamental Statute of the Republic of Nicaragua**, abolishing the constitution and the three branches of government
- 1980 The Sandinista government establishes the **Council of State**, a consultive corporatist representative assembly
- 1981 President Reagan terminates all U.S. aid to Nicaragua
U.S. forces attempt to undermine the Sandinista regime
- 1982 The government declares a state of emergency amid growing opposition to the Sandinista government
- 1983 Compulsory military service is required
The Council of State passes an amended **Political Parties Law**, which made it possible for other parties to compete
- 1984 The **Electoral Law** is passed, setting the terms of the next election
FSLN candidate **Daniel Ortega** is elected president
- (right) *Daniel Ortega*
- 1985 A new constitution is drafted
The United States places an embargo on trade with Nicaragua
- 1986 The United States resumes aid to Contra forces until the discovery of illegal operations forced the end of military support in 1987



1987	Nicaragua signs the Arias Plan with Guatemala, Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica in an effort to bring regional peace The Political Constitution of Nicaragua becomes supreme law of the country. It provided the framework necessary to finally institutionalize the Sandinista regime
1988	The FSLN governments signs a cease-fire agreement with the Contras
1990	Violeta Barrios de Chamorro wins presidential elections Contra rebels complete demobilization
1996	The creation of the labor code provided outlines for the relationship between the employer and the employee.
1996	Arnoldo Alemán of the Constitutionalist Liberal Party is elected president
2001	Enrique Bolaños of the Constitutionalist Liberal Party is elected president
2005	Congress approves the Central America Free Trade Agreement
2006	A ban on all abortions is enacted
2007	Daniel Ortega is re-elected president Honduras and Nicaragua settle a long-running territorial dispute at the International Court of Justice
2009	The Constitutional Court lifts the ban on reelection, allowing Ortega to stand for another term in office
2011	Ortega is reelected for another five-year term



15 Panama

- 1821 Los Santos proclaims independence from Spain
Panama becomes part of Colombia (**Gran Colombia**), which had recently promulgated the **Constitution of Cúcuta**
- 1826 The **Congress of Panama** convenes with Mexico, Central America, Colombia, and Peru in attendance. At the Congress, the **Treaty of Union, League, and Perpetual Confederation** is created but never ratified
- 1830 Between 1830 and 1840, there are three failed attempts to secede from Colombia
- 1846 Colombia and the United States sign the **Bidlack-Mallarino Treaty**, giving the U.S. the right of transit across the isthmus, guaranteeing Panama's neutrality, and providing that the United States could intervene in the event of disorder
- 1850 The New Yorker-owned **Panama Railroad Company** obtains a contract to build a railroad across Panama
Britain and the United States sign the **Clayton-Bulwer Treaty**, which specified that neither country would attempt to independently construct a canal
- 1856 The **Watermelon War** is instigated by forty-niners in a race-related conflict
- 1863 A federalist constitution is promulgated
Conflict in Greater Colombia complicates government in Panama—"Between 1863 and 1886, the isthmus had twenty-six presidents. Coups d'état, rebellions, and violence were almost continuous, staged by troops of the central government, by local citizens against centrally imposed edicts, and by factions out of power."
- 1880 The French attempt to construct a canal across Panama, but the effort was abandoned by 1889
- 1885 A revolt led by a radical Liberal in Panama City provokes invasion by the United States
- 1886 A new constitution establishes Colombia as a unitary state
- 1899 The **War of a Thousand Days** erupts
- 1901 The United States and Britain sign the **Hay-Pauncefote Treaty**, which nullified the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and gave the U.S. the ability to independently construct a canal

1902 Congress passes the **Spooner Act**, which authorized \$40 million to purchase the rights to construct a canal

1903 The United States negotiates the **Hay-Herrán Treaty** providing consent for the construction of a canal, but it is never ratified by Colombia With U.S. encouragement, a revolutionary junta forms in Panama and carries out an uprising against the government

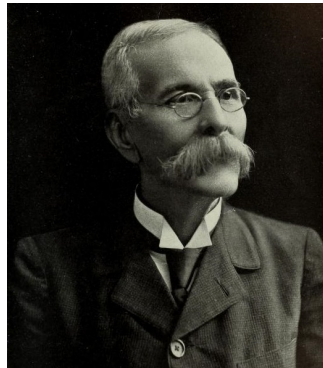
The **Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty** is signed by the U.S. and Panama, creating the **Panama Canal Zone** and establishing Panama as a de facto protectorate of the U.S.



(right)
*Construction begins on the canal
(1907)*

The **Panamanian Declaration of Independence and Constitution** is ratified by Panamanians

1904



Manuel Amador Guerrero comes to power as the executive under the terms of the 1903 constitution

(left) *Manuel Amador Guerrero*

U.S. construction of the Panama Canal begins
The army is disbanded and replaced by the **National Police**


1908 **José Domingo de Obaldia** becomes head of the executive after elections are held

1910 **Carlos Antonio Mendoza** serves as acting president after Obaldia dies in office, followed by **Federico Boyd** and **Pablo Arosemena**

1912 **Belisario Porras Barahona** becomes president and begins the first of his three terms in office

1914 World War I breaks out, with Panama remaining neutral. The Canal Zone Waters remained neutral as well until the U.S. Declaration of War in 1917

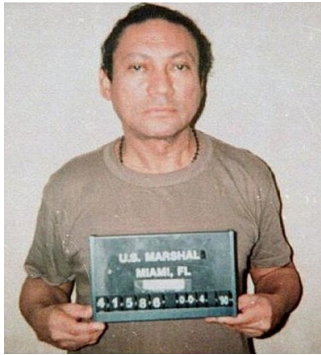
The first ship makes a complete passage through the Panama Canal

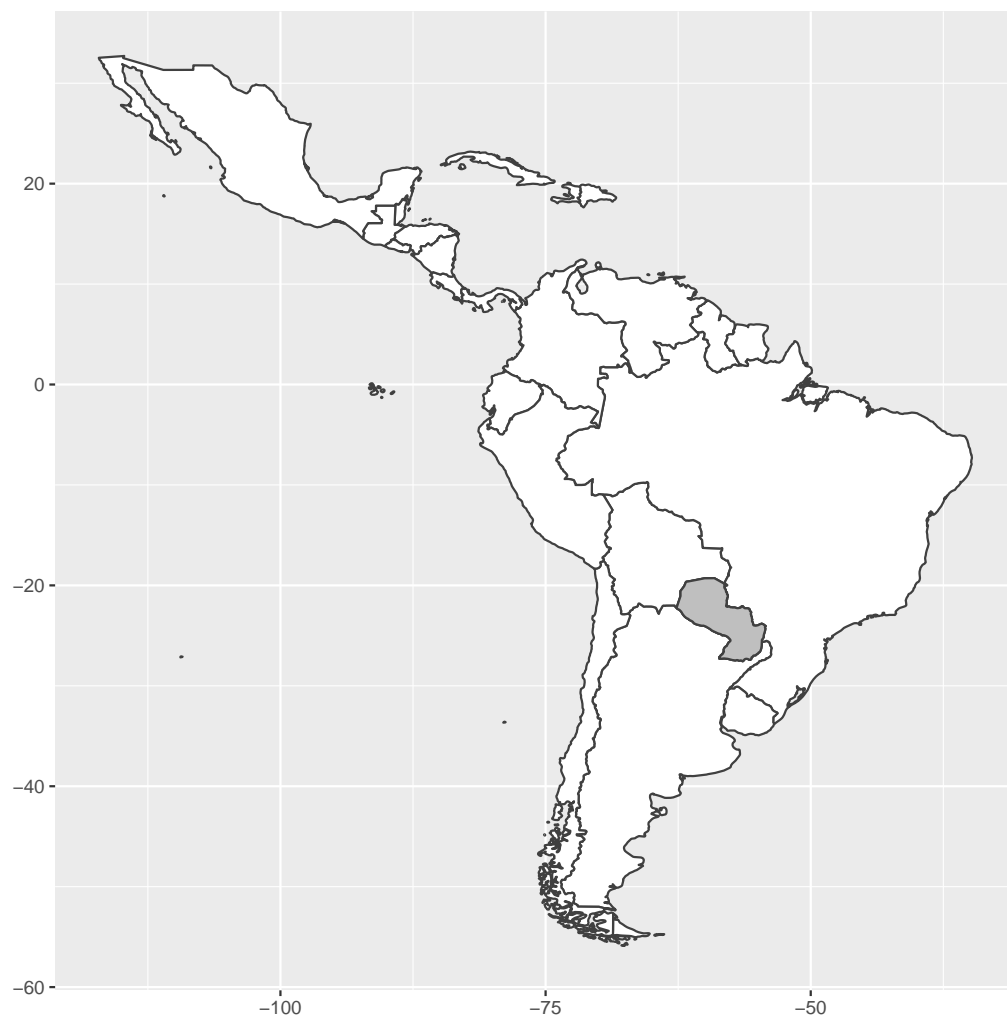
- 1915 A departmental government is established over the San Blas Islands
- 1916 **Ramón Maximiliano Valdés** becomes president after being nominated by former president Mendoza and serves over a year in office
- 1918 **Ciro Luis Urriola** becomes acting President after the death of Valdes, followed by **Pedro Antonio Díaz**. On October 12, Belisario Porras Barahona enters into the executive office to serve the second of his three terms. During this year, U.S. forces would intervene during a Panamanian political crisis and a U.S. Marine detachment would remain in Chiriqui Province for two years to maintain order
- 1920 **Ernesto Tisdell Lefevre** serves as acting president for eight months. On the first of October, Belisario Porras Barahona reappears in the executive office to serve his third and final term as the President of Panama. Panama enters the **League of Nations** under the terms listed in the **Treaty of Versailles** on November 20, along with many other countries
- 1921 Colombia and the United States sign a reconciliatory treaty, in which the United States paid an indemnity of \$25 million over Panama
- 1924 **Rodolfo Chiari** assumes the presidency
- 1925 Factionalist Simón Coleman and sympathizers lead a rebellion against the Panamanian state. The rebellion's end result is a treaty that recognizes the San Blas Islands as semi-autonomous
- (right) *the San Blas islands*
- 
- Panamanians riot over rent prices, leading to U.S. forces remaining in Panama for twelve days to restore order
- The United States and Panama craft the **Kellogg-Alfaro Treaty**, which the National Assembly ultimately refused to ratify
- 1928 **Florencio Harmodio Arosemena** becomes president after being elected by popular vote
- 1931 A military coup overthrows Florencio Arosemena, allowing for **Harmodio Arias Madrid** to come to power. **Ricardo Joaquín Alfaro Jované** is elected days later
- 1932 Harmodio Arias Madrid is elected and during his term he is able to negotiate with the U.S. and gain benefits in the Canal Zone
- The **Hull-Alfaro Treaty** is introduced to replace the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty, to which the U.S. consented in 1939

- 1936 **Juan Demóstenes Arosemena** is elected into office. During his term the **Collective Security Pact** would be signed, in which 21 republics agreed to consult if American peace was breached
The United States approves the principle of nonintervention and treaty amendments are implemented that limit the ability of the U.S. to intervene in Panama by ending its status as a protectorate
- 1939 **Ezequiel Fernández** serves as acting president following Arosemena's death in office, followed by **Augusto Samuel Boyd**
- 1940 **Arnulfo Arias** becomes president
- 1941 World War II puts Panama and its Canal Zone at the top of U.S. interests
The National Police overthrow Arias, allowing for **Ricardo Adolfo de la Guardia Arango** to come to power
A new Panamanian constitution is established that extends the presidential term from four to six years, requires Panamanian citizenship to do business, and provides women the right to vote
- 1942 De la Guardia agrees to lease 134 sites to the United States for the duration of WWII
- 1945 Membership to the **United Nations** is provided to Panama through the UN Charter of Organization
Enrique Adolfo Jiménez is appointed as the provisional President of Panama by the Constituent National Assembly on June 15
- 1946 Panama's 1946 constitution would return to the 1904 document, excluding the protectorate status
- 1947 Panamanian nationalists lead protests that generate greater hostility towards the U.S. over land expropriations
- 1948 **Domingo Díaz Arosemena** is elected into office, but would have to take a leave of absence after suffering a heart attack
- 1949 Following the death of Arosemena, **Daniel Chanis Pinzón** is sworn into office
Police Chief José Remón leads a coup against Pinzón, ending with the President's resignation and the second Vice President, **Roberto Francisco Chiari Remón** becoming president
Arnulfo Arias resumed executive office, but would similarly be removed before the end of his term due to concerns over his rhetoric
- 1951 Vice President **Alcibíades Arosemena** becomes president following riots by both supporters and opponents of Arias and his removal from office
- 1952 **José Antonio Remón Cantera** is elected into office and in 1953 enacts a law requiring 45,000 registered followers for official party recognition

- 1953 Antonio Remón transforms the National Police into the **National Guard**
- 1955 **José Ramón Guizado** enters into office after serving as Vice President under Cantera
The **Treaty of Mutual Understanding and Cooperation** is signed, limiting non-essential commercial activities in the Canal, enlarging the annuity, incorporating a basic wage for all, and giving consent for U.S. bases outside of the Canal Zone. Following the assassination of Cantera and the impeachment of the Vice President, **Ricardo Arias** becomes president
- 1956 **Ernesto de la Guardia** is selected by the National Patriotic Coalition to serve as President. During his time in office, there would be multiple protests and riots against U.S. influence and interests in Panama
- 1958 A clash occurs between students demonstrating against the United States and the National Guard, in which nine are killed
- 1959 Two anti-United States demonstrations occur
Clashes occur between Panamanians and Canal Zone troops as citizens attempt a “peaceful invasion” of the zone
- 1960 **Roberto Francisco Chiari Remón** becomes president after elections are held
De la Guardia replaces the National Secret Police with the **National Department of Investigations** (DENI)
- 1962 Legislation is passed to redistribute 700,000 hectares of land to 61,300 families
- 1963 The U.S. embassy in Panama City is attacked by molotov cocktails
- 1964 **Marco Aurelio Robles**, representing the National Liberty Party, becomes President of Panama after elections are held
Panamanians storm the Canal border fence
- 1966 Panamanians in Panama City and Colon riot over increased U.S. sovereignty in the Canal Zone
- 1967 The **Treaty of Tlateloco** is signed, banning nuclear weapons in Latin America
- 1968 Arnulfo Arias becomes president following elections, but shortly thereafter a military coup headed by Colonel **Boris Martínez** and Lt. Colonel **Omar Torrijos** assumes control of the government
José María Pinilla Fábrega and **Bolívar Urrutia Parrilla** name themselves as executive
- 1969 **Demetrio Lakas** serves as president under military rule, appointed by Torrijos

- A thwarted coup occurs against Torrijos by Colonels Amado Sanjur, Luis Q. Nentzen Franco, and Ramiro Silvera
- 1972 A labor code is enacted which attempted to bring the urban working class into the populist alliance
- A new constitution is established, moving representational power away from the oligarchy and adding six years to Torrijos' rule under the title of "Maximum Leader of the Panamanian Revolution"
- 1975 Panamanian students express their anti-U.S. views by stoning the U.S. embassy
- 1976 A labor law revokes some of the protections provided by the 1972 labor code
- 1977 The **Panama Canal Treaty** and **Neutrality Treaty** are signed, abrogating the 1903 treaty and all other bilateral agreements concerning the canal, stating that Panama would assume all legal jurisdiction after 1999, affirming that the canal would remain neutral, and extending the right of both the United States and Panama to defend the canal
- 1978 **Aristides Royo** is appointed by Torrijos and becomes the president during the military dictatorship
- Constitutional amendments are introduced that legalize political parties and decrease the executive powers found in 1972 Constitution
- 1981 Torrijos dies in a plane crash
- 1982 After the National Guard forces Aristides Royo to resign, Vice President **Ricardo de la Espriella** becomes president
- Constitutional amendments are introduced that reduce presidential terms, abolish the second vice president, and ban active National Guard members from elections
- Law 20** is signed on September 29, 1983, creating the **Panamanian Defense Force**
- 1983 **Manuel Noriega** promotes himself to General, ensuring he is the de facto military ruler of Panama
- 1984 As the Vice President, **Jorge Illueca** becomes acting president following the resignation of Ricardo de la Espriella
- Nicolás Ardito Barletta Vallarino** becomes the president of Panama on October 11, following the first elections held since military rule began
- 1985 Following the forced resignation of Nicolás Ardito Barletta Vallarino, **Eric Arturo Delvalle** becomes the acting president

- 1988 **Manuel Solís Palma** serves as an acting president under the military rule of Manuel Noriega. U.S. and Panamanian Defense Forces engage in military activities to put pressure on Noriega to resign. After two unsuccessful coup attempts by the Chief of Police Leónidas Macías and Moisés Giroldi against Noriega, the U.S. prepares to intervene
- 1989  The United States invades and ousts Noriega from office
(left) Mug shot of Noriega after his arrest
Following the resignation of Manuel Solís Palma, **Francisco Rodríguez** is appointed provisional president of Panama by Noriega **Guillermo Endara** is selected president by the U.S.
- 1990 A coup is staged by former Panamanian military officers against Endara, but swiftly put down by U.S. forces
- 1994 Representing the Democratic Revolutionary Party, **Ernesto Pérez Balladares** is elected into office as president
Constitutional amendments disbanding and prohibiting a standing military are introduced
- 1995 Balladares enacts a labor code that diminishes labor rights
- 1999 **Mireya Moscoso** becomes the first female president of Panama following elections. During her presidency, the **Complementary Agreement** would be signed by Panama and the U.S., allowing the U.S. Coast Guard greater access in carrying out anti-drug operations
- 2004 The son of Omar Torrijos, **Martín Torrijos**, is elected into office
- 2005 Panamanians protest against proposed social security reform, forcing Torrijos to end the plan
- 2008 Violent clashes occur between construction workers and police after the fatal shooting of a union leader
- 2009 **Ricardo Martinelli** becomes the 49th president of Panama after winning the election representing the Democratic Change Party.
- 2011 The U.S. Congress approves a free-trade agreement with Panama
- 2014 **Juan Carlos Varela** wins presidential elections



16 Paraguay

- 1811 A military junta (**Vicente Ignacio Iturbe Domínguez, Juan Valeriano de Zevallos, Fulgencio Yegros, Pedro Juan Caballero, & José Gaspar Rodríguez de Francia**) assumes power in a coup d'état
Paraguay declares independence from Spanish authority, thus forming the **Republic of Paraguay**
- 1813 José Gaspar Rodríguez de Francia is elected First Consul of Paraguayan Republic by the Constitutional Congress. Fulgencio Yegros served as Second Consul to Francia, based on the agreement that Francia and Yegros would swap positions every four months. In reality, however, Yegros served more as a figurehead
The **Proclamation of the Paraguayan Republic** by the general congress declares triple independence from Spain, Buenos Aires, and Portugal
The **Bando** (constitution) is published. The constitution declared the consular form of government headed by Yegros (representing creole military elite) and Francia (Paraguayan masses). It also provided for a legislature of 1,000 representatives
- 1816 With immense nationalist mass support, José Gaspar Rodriguez de Francia is named dictator for life (*El Supremo Dictador*) by the Paraguayan Congress
- 1820 An assassination attempt against Francia is quickly crushed by security forces. 200 Paraguayans are arrested, most of whom were later executed
- 1821 All of Paraguay's (roughly 300) peninsulares are politically summoned. They were later accused of treason, jailed for 18 months, and forced to pay indemnity of 150,000 pesos (breaking their predominance in the Paraguayan economy)
- 1840 Francia dies in office, having chosen no successor. A series of military coups occur as officers vie for power
- 1841 **Manuel Antonio Ortiz** and **Juan José Medina** rotate serving as president of a provisional junta. **Mariano Roque Alonzo** is the last to assume presidency of the provisional junta after a barracks revolt
Carlos Antonio López is chosen as First Consul of the Republic by Congress
- 1842 The **Law of the Free Womb** is passed, ending the slave trade and guaranteeing that the children of slaves would be free at age 25

1844 Carlos Antonio López is named President by Congress. López was known for running Paraguay like his own “personal fiefdom”

(Hanratty and Meditz 1988, pg. 23)

Constitutional revisions take place which granted López broad powers, proclaimed Congress could make and interpret laws, proclaimed only the president can order that laws be “promulgated and enforced,” and placed no restrictions on the powers of the president

(Hanratty and Meditz 1988, pg. 161)

1845 War is declared against Buenos Aires and dictator Juan Manuel de Rosas after unsuccessful rebellion in the Argentine province of Corrientes. Britain and France prevented Rosas from moving against Paraguay, so he established the *porteño* embargo on Paraguayan goods

1862



Francisco Solano López consolidates power after his father’s death, being unanimously elected President by Congress

(left) *Francisco Solano López*

Hundreds of political critics and would-be-reformers are politically summoned and imprisoned by Solano López

1864 After Brazilian intervention in Uruguay, Solano López seizes a Brazilian warship

1865 Paraguayan forces invade Mato Grosso, Brazil
Several months later, Solano López also sends forces into Argentina

Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay sign the

Treaty of the Triple Alliance, committing them to war against the Republic of Paraguay

The **War of the Triple Alliance** (Argentina, Brazil, and Uruguay versus Paraguay) begins

The war resulted in the decimation of half of Paraguay’s population, a lengthy occupation by Triple Alliance troops, and large territorial concessions to Brazil and Argentina



(above)

A Brazilian officer and Paraguayan soldier

- 1869 Paraguay's army surrenders to the Triple Alliance, but President López refuses to surrender
Cirilo Antonio Rivarola leads a successful rebellion against López's government and becomes president of the provisional government, and later president of the official government
- 1870 López is killed in Cerro Cora during the War of the Triple Alliance, ending the war
Facundo Machaín is designated President by the National Assembly by a vote of 37 to 5. In the same year, Rivarola re-establishes himself as President after overthrowing the Machaín government
 A new constitution is adopted that is based on principles of popular sovereignty, separation of powers, and a bicameral legislature consisting of a Senate and a Chamber of Representatives. The president still had extensive control over the government and society, however
- 1871 **Salvador Jovellanos** assumes the Presidency after the resignation of Rivarola
- 1874 **Juan Bautista Gill** assumes power as President of the Republic
- 1877 President Juan Bautista Gill is assassinated
Higinio Uriarte becomes acting president after the assassination of Gill
- 1878 **Cánadido Bareiro** is elected President of the Republic of Paraguay
- 1880 **Bernardino Caballero** and the Colorado Party lead a successful military coup and seize power
- 1886 **Patricio Escobar**, the General of the Army, assumes power from Caballero with the aid of the military
- 1887 Growing political unrest occurs by *Centro Democrático* (Precursor of Liberal Party), ex-legionnaires, and idealistic reformers who demanded free elections, an end to land sales, civilian control over military, and clean government
- 1890 **Juan Gualberto González** is chosen to become President by Caballero, who was the head of the Colorado Party
- 1891 The Liberal party stages an aborted political revolt
- 1893 President González is overthrown by Juan Egusquiza (War Minister), with the support of both the Liberal and Colorado parties. The Liberals and Colorados agree to share power in the national government
- 1894 **Marcos Morínigo** assumes the presidency after being the sole candidate in elections
Juan Egusquiza seizes power and assumes the presidency of the republic

- 1898 **Emilio Aceval** assumes the presidency when the *Cívico* (Liberal wing) joined forces with Egusquiza's government. Liberal *radicales* boycotted Aceval
- 1902 Emilio Aceval loses power in a successful presidential overthrow
Andrés Héctor Carvalho, the Vice President, assumes the presidency
Juan Antonio Ecurra successfully siezes power in a coup. Ecurra later signed the **Pact of Pilcomayo**, thus handing power to the Liberals
- 1904 General Ferreira invades from Argentina, prompting a social revolution and a series of coups. The *Cívicos*, *Radicales*, and *Egusquistas* all began vying for power during the social unrest
Juan Bautista Gaona, a Liberal, assumes power as the provisional president after the Pact of Pilcomayo was signed
- 1905 **Cicilio Báez** is elected President by the National Assembly
- 1906 General **Benigno Ferreira** assumes power. Ferreira was later overthrown by the *Cívicos*
- 1908 **Emiliano González Navero** assumes power after Ferreira
- 1910 **Manuel Gondra** assumes power after Navero
 An attempted coup led by Colonel Albino Jara's against Gondra backfires, producing an "anarchic two-year period in which every major political group siezed power at least once"
 (Hanratty and Meditz 1988, pg. 33)
- 1911 Liberator **Marcial Rojas** becomes provisional president after a successful coup against Gondra
- 1912 **Pedro Peña** is appointed provisional president by Rojas
 Emiliano González Navero re-assumes temporary presidency after the resignation of Peña
Eduardo Schaerer assumes the presidency



Eduardo Schaerer (above left) and Manuel Gondra (above right)

- 1916 **Manuel Franco** receives the presidency from Schaerer
- 1919 **José Pedro Montero** assumes the presidency after the death of Franco
- 1920 Manuel Gondra is handed the presidency from Montero. He was subsequently forced to resign by the *Schaereristas* the next year
- 1921 **Eusibio Ayala** is named president by the National Congress
- 1922 Civil war occurs between the Schaerer and Gondra factions of the *radicales*. Successful against the *Schaereristas*, the *Gondristas* continue to hold power until 1936
- 1923 **Eligio Ayala** assumes the presidency after being appointed by Congress
- 1924 **Luis Alberto Riart** assumes power after Ayala renounces the presidency. Ayala re-assumes power that same year
- 1928 **José Guggiari** is elected president of the Republic of Paraguay
- 1931 Student demonstrators protest Guggiari's inaction over a clash in the Chaco that killed a Paraguayan soldier. Soldiers open fire on the demonstrators, killing eleven
Vice President Emiliano González Navero assumes presidency after Guggiari is submitted to political judice for repression of the student demonstration
- 1932 Eusebio Ayala elected President
The **Chaco War** begins between Paraguay and Bolivia, as Bolivia attempts to gain access to the Atlantic through the Río de la Plata system in the Gran Chaco. Paraguay formally declared war in 1933
- 1935 Bolivia and Paraguay agree to a ceasefire, ending a war in which about 100,000 men lost their lives
- 1936 A social revolution (**February Revolt**) takes place. The Army invades the presidential palace (on behalf of workers and peasants) and force Ayala to resign, ending thirty-two years of Liberal rule
Rafael Franco of the Revolutionary Febrerista Party assumes power after the toppling of Ayala's government
- 1937 The Paraguayan Army revolts and President Franco is forced to resign, thus handing power back to the Liberals
Félix Paiva assumes power after the overthrow of Franco
- 1938 A peace treaty is signed in Buenos Aires in the **Chaco Peace Conference**, which included Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Peru, Uruguay, and the United States
- 1939 General **José Estigarribia**, a hero of the Chaco War, is elected president

- 1940 A new constitution is adopted reflecting Estigarribia's desire for stability and power. It declared the president could intervene in the economy, control the press, suppress private groups, suspend individual liberties, and take exceptional actions for the good of the state. It also declared Roman Catholicism as the state religion
Estigarribia dies in a plane crash
War Minister **Higinio Moríño** is named president by the Cabinet
President Moríño implements authoritarian reforms by banning the Febreristas and Liberals and clamping down on free speech and civil liberties
- 1945 Paraguay, along with Peru, Ecuador, and Chile, joins the **United Nations**
- 1946 A coup against President Moríño is staged and fails, setting the stage for civil war
- 1947 Civil war breaks out between the Moríño government and a coalition of Febreristas, Liberals, Communists and Colorados. The insurgency is effectively crushed
- 1948 **Juan Manuel Frutos** assumes power after being appointed to be the successor of Moríño by the Legislative Assembly. **Juan González** is elected president later in the year
- 1949 **Raimundo Rolón** assumes power after successfully leading a coup against González
Felipe Molas provisionally assumes the presidency until he was later elected president in the same year
Federico Chávez becomes President as a result of the military allowing power to pass to the *Democráticos*
- 1954 **Thomás Romero** assumes power after a successful coup led by **Aldredo Stroessner** strips power from Chávez

(right) *Alfredo Stroessner*

Alfredo Stroessner is appointed President by the Colorado Party
- 1955 Stroessner passes the **Law for the Defense of Democracy**, granting him complete discretion over internal order and the political process

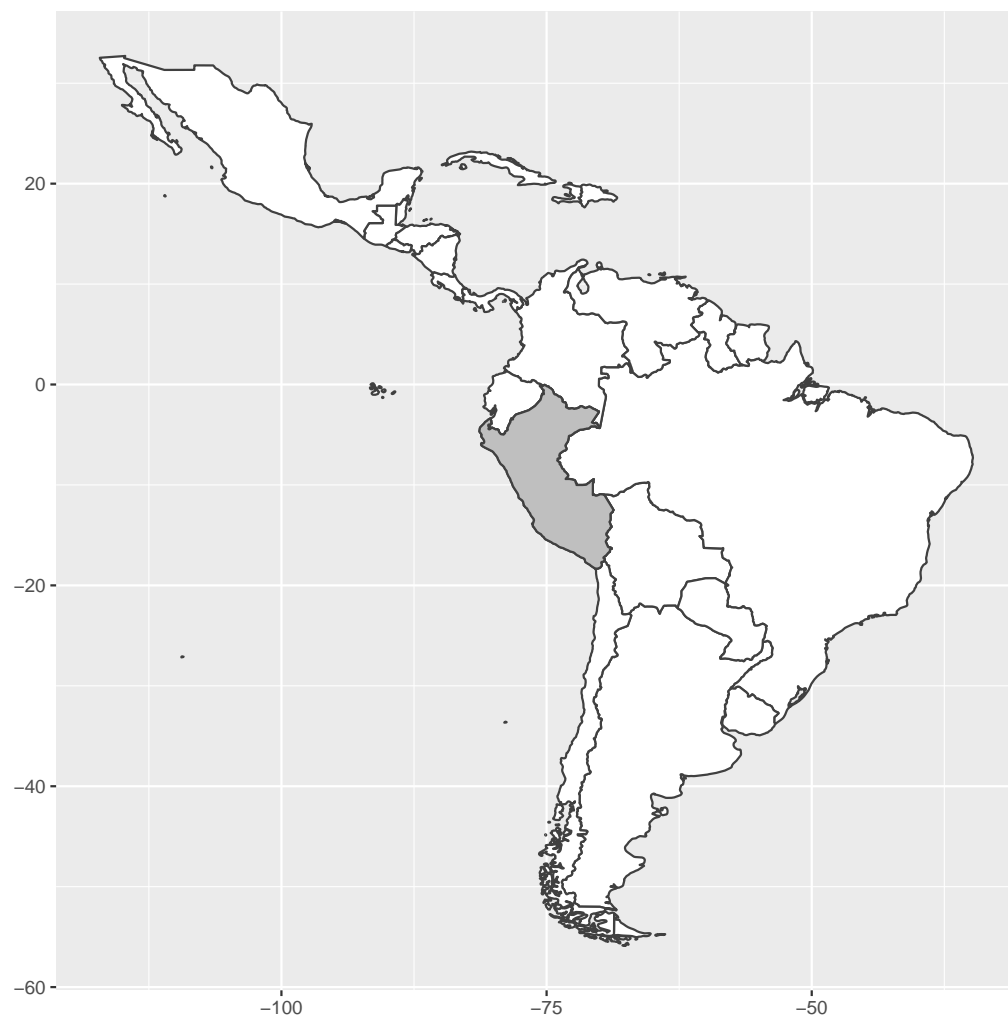


- 1956 After former Central Bank Director Epifanio Méndez Fleitas prepared to stage a coup, President Stroessner purges the military of Méndez Fleitas' supporters. In the same year, Fleita was forced to go into exile
- 1958 Exiled Liberals, Febreristas, and guerilla fighters launch a guerilla insurgency. The insurgency lasted several years but ultimately failed when Stroessner adopted the **Constitution of 1967** to reinforce and strengthen his powers
- 1961 Women are given the right to vote
- 1963 The National Congress enacts the **Agrarian Statue**, which limited the amount of property a single landowner could own
- 1967 A new constitution containing a preamble, eleven chapters with 231 articles, and a final chapter of transitory provisions is adopted
Paraguay signs the **Treaty for the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons in Latin America**
- 1970 Paraguay signs the **Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons**
Law 209 (In Defense of Public Peace and Liberty of Person) is passed, strengthening Stroessner's hand in dealing with political challenges, particularly in response to guerilla threats
- 1973 The economic **Treaty of Itaipú** between Paraguay and Brazil is signed
The **Treaty of Yacyretá** between Paraguay and Argentina is signed, with the intent of obtaining electrical energy from the River Paraná
- 1974 Police capture seven guerrillas outside of Asunción
President Stroessner purges the Colorado Party. Over 1,000 senior party members and officials were arrested and interrogated
- 1975 **Law 550** (Investment Promotion Law for Social and Economic Development) is enacted, providing income-tax breaks, duty-free capital imports, and other incentives for companies
- 1977 Domingo Laíno forms the Authentic Radical Liberal Party (Partido Liberal Radical Auténtico)
- 1978 Stroessner seeks a constitutional amendment extending the presidential term
The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights passes a resolution calling for Paraguay to improve human rights
- 1979 Laíno encourages various opposition parties to form the National Accord (Acuerdo Nacional) to coordinate the opposition's political strategy
- 1980 The **Treaty Establishing the Latin American Integration Association** is signed (consisting of Paraguay, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela)

- 1981 The **Electoral Statute** and **Law 886**, both concerning regulations pertaining to the electoral system, voting, and political parties, is enacted by the National Congress
- 1982 Stroessner reorganizes the army into three corps, selecting Andrés Rodríguez to command the First Corps
- 1983 The Law of Commerce, **Law 1034** is passed, easing the economic process for merchants and traders
- 1988 The Civil Procedural Code of Paraguay, **Law 1337** establishes Paraguayan judicial bodies and organs
- 1989 Stroessner announces a reorganization of military commanders
Supported by elements of the Second and Third Corps, **Andrés Rodríguez** assumes power in a successful coup against Stroessner
The new government dissolves all party local committees and the National Congress, and calls for new elections
- 1990 **Laws 60 and 117** are enacted, providing a favourable framework for the protection and attraction of both domestic and foreign investment
- 1991 The **Treaty Establishing a Common Market** between Paraguay, Argentina, Brazil, and the Eastern Republic of Uruguay is signed
Parliament passes a law granting to peasants lands claimed by the Enxet group as traditional lands
Law 126, concerning privatization arrangements for state enterprises, is enacted by the National Congress
- 1992 A new constitution is passed which grants women equal rights and freedoms (work, travel, divorce, property holding), divides government power among three branches, reduces the powers of the president, and limits the presidency to a single five-year term
The **Law Establishing the New Tributary Regime of Paraguay** is enacted by the National Congress
The first regional meeting of the Indian peoples occurs, which includes members of the Guaraní, Mapuche, Aymara, and Kolla tribes
- 1993 **Juan Carlos Wasmosy**, a civil engineer, businessman, and former Minister of Integration, is elected President
The Colorado Party wins a simple majority of seats in first free multiparty elections
The National Congress enacts the new **Labor Code**, and the **Environmental Evaluation Law of Paraguay**
- 1994 A general strike is staged in response to the government's commitment to market reforms, privatization, and economic integration with Argentina and Brazil

- 1995 The **Telecommunications Law of Paraguay** and **Law 536** (encouraging reforestation) are enacted by the National Congress
- 1996 Army Commander General Lino Oviedo is dismissed and later arrested on charges of insurrection
- 1997 **Law 1015** establishing the Secretariat for the Prevention of Money or Goods Laundering, and Law 1160 (the criminal code) are enacted by Congress
- 1998 **Raúl Cubas** is elected president, but he is forced to resign within a year in the wake of the assassination of Vice President Luis Maria Argana
- 1999 **Luis González** assumes the presidency after Cubas's resignation
- 2000 A failed coup is staged by the military supporters of former commander Oviedo. Oviedo is later arrested in Brazil
- 2002 The **Mediation and Arbitration Law** is enacted by the National Congress
A state of emergency is declared after violent street protests demanding the resignation of President González and the abandonment of free-market policies
- 2003 **Nicanor Duarte**, former Minister of Education and Culture, is elected president
- 2004 Peasants stage a series of land invasions and other protests demanding redistribution of agricultural land
Over 420 people are killed in a blaze at a shopping centre in Asunción. Paraguay declares three days of national mourning in response
Cecilia Cubas, the daughter of former president Raul Cubas, is kidnapped and murdered. Her body was found in 2005
Gunmen forcibly evict 43 families from the Kelyenmagategma Indigenous Community from ancestral lands in the Chaco region
- 2005 Paraguay hosts the first ever conference of landlocked nations, hosting more than 30 states who demanded preferential treatment in world trade talks
The Paraguayan Senate passes a law to create a council to give indigenous citizens more power in government decisionmaking, after a month-long protest by more than 4,000 people
- 2006 Fifteen members of a radical leftist group are convicted and sentenced for the kidnapping and murder of Cecilia Cubas
Former President González is sentenced to six years in jail over illegal bank transfers
Former dictator Alfredo Stroessner dies in exile while in Brazil at the age of 93

- The National Indigenous Movement, a political party representing indigenous citizens, is formed by ten individuals
- 2007 The government declares a state of emergency after fires destroy more than 100,000 hectares of forest and agricultural land
- 2008 **Fernando Lugo** of the Patriotic Alliance for Change Party is elected president, ending 61 years of conservative rule. Lugo was formerly a Roman Catholic bishop
- 2009 The **Chaco Region Accord** is signed between Paraguay and Bolivia, solving the border dispute which caused the Chaco War
- 2010 Security forces launch an operation against left-wing rebel fighters who were believed to be responsible for spate of violent outbreaks in northern Paraguay
- A law regulating the domain of mineral substances and stages of mining activity is enacted by the National Congress
- 2012 The government orders police to remove landless campesinos from a piece of state-owned land in Curuguaty (Marina Kue). Eleven *campesinos* and six police officers are killed in the escalating conflict, called the “**Marina Kue Massacre**”
- Law 4798** is enacted by the National Congress, creating the National Directorate of Intellectual Property
- Federico Franco** succeeds Fernando Lugo after he is forced to resign due to his handling of the Marina Kue Massacre
- The South American Mercosur trading bloc suspends Paraguay for a year in protest at President Lugo’s outser
- 2013 **Horacio Cartes**, a wealthy entrepreneur who studied Aeronautics and Technology, is elected president



17 Peru

- 1821 **José San Martín** declares independence from Spain
- 1823 A liberal Peruvian constitution is enacted
José la Riva Agüero, Antonio José de Sucre Alcalá, and José Bernardo de Tagle serve as presidents-elect
- 1824 The **Battle of Junin** and the **Battle of Ayacucho** take place. Simón Bolívar and Antonio José de Sucre Alcalá (Venezuelan independence leader and friend of Bolívar) join forces to defeat the Spanish loyalists
 Peru becomes the last colony in South America to gain independence from Spain
Simon Bolívar assumes power after the **Battle of Ayacucho**
- 1826 The “Bolivarian” Constitution (**Lifetime Constitution**) is enacted
- 1827 A coup in Lima displaces Bolívar and dissolves the Lifetime Constitution.
 General **Andrés de Santa Cruz** takes control in Lima
José La Mar is elected president in August
- 1828 General **Agustín Gamarra** leads an invasion of Bolivia and ousts Sucre
 José de la Mar is elected president by Congress
 A law is passed that recognizes Indians and Mestizos as land owners
 Peru invades Gran Colombia but Peruvian forces are swiftly defeated. A Peru-Gran Colombia peace treaty results
- 1829 A military coup is launched by Antonio Gutiérrez de la Fuente
 José de la Mar is ousted and General **Agustín Gamarra** assumes power
- 1831 Bolivia and Peru sign a peace treaty
- 1833 **Luis José de Orbegoso y Moncada** is elected president by Congress
- 1834



The **Battle of Cangallo** takes place between constitutionalist forces led by Domingo Nieto and forces in favor of a coup led by Pedro Pablo Bermúdez. The constitutionalist forces were defeated and **Felipe Santiago Salaverry** officially took power in early 1835

(left) *Felipe Santiago Salaverry*

- 1835 Civil war breaks out between Salaverry's forces (standing president) and the forces of the Orbegoso-Santa Cruz alliance. Salaverry was beaten and replaced by **Andrés de Santa Cruz y Calahumana**
- 1836 Santa Cruz y Calahumana imposes the **Peru-Bolivia Confederation**
- 1838 **Augustín Gamarra** is elected president by Congress
- 1839 During the **Battle of Yungay**, the Orbegoso-Santa Cruz confederation is crushed by opposing Chilean-Peruvian forces
Agustín Gamarra is elected president
- 1841 The peace treaty signed by Bolivia and Peru does not last and war breaks out between the two countries. By the end, Peru is defeated and Gamarra is killed
Another peace treaty is signed by Bolivia and Peru
- 1842 **Juan Crisóstomo Torrico** and **Juan Francisco de Vidal** launch coups
- 1843 **Justo Figuerola** launches a coup
After several men attempt to serve for short periods of time, **Manuel Ignacio de Vivanco** seizes power of Peru
- 1844 Vivanco's government forces and forces directed by Domingo Nieto and Ramon Castilla (the constitutionalist forces) engage in civil war. In the end, the constitutionalist forces were defeated
After the constitutionalist's defeat General Marshal **Ramón Castilla** is elected president in direct elections
- 1851 **José Rufino Echenique** is elected president
- 1854 Current president Echenique engages in civil war with Castilla forces
Castilla orders the immediate emancipation of all slaves
The indian tribute (a specific tax on indigenous people) is ended
- 1855 Castilla wins the war and is again elected president
Direct suffrage is awarded to all men who do not support Echenique
- 1856 The **Continental Treaty** is signed by Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Paraguay, Nicaragua, Honduras, and Mexico
An armed revolt and naval mutiny occurs against Castilla, both of which were unsuccessful
- 1859 Peru and Ecuador go to war over disputed territory in the Amazon
- 1860 The **Constitution of 1860** is enacted
- 1862 The law that suspends Asian labor is rescinded
Miguel de San Román is elected president in direct elections
- 1863 An armed clash between Basque settlers, agents of the estate, and Peruvian labourers results in two Basque immigrants being killed
- 1864 The **Chincha Island War** begins between Spain and Peru (ending in 1866 due to Spain's lack of resources and support)

- 1865 **Mariano Ignacio Prado** launches a coup d'état
Prado is subsequently elected president
- 1866 Organic and municipal regulations are enacted under Prado
The Prado regime declares war against Spain, ultimately defeating them in Peru
- 1867 A revolution led by Castilla is launched against Prado, forcing him to flee
Castilla dies during the revolution, allowing General **Pedro Diez Canseco** to take power
- (right) *Pedro Diez Canseco*
- 1868 **José Balta** is elected president, replacing Canseco
- 1869 Spain and Peru enact a peace treaty
The **Dreyfus Contract** is written, which stated that the Peruvian government would deliver two million tons of guano to the Dreyfus firm
- 1872 **Tomás Gutiérrez** leads a coup against Balta
Manuel Pardo is elected president through the electoral college
- 1873 Bolivia and Peru sign a secret alliance
- 1876 A revolt is led against Pardo by his own party. The revolt ends after Pardo is assassinated
Civilista party member General Mariano Ignacio Prado is elected president through direct elections
- 1879 The **War of the Pacific** starts between Peru, Bolivia, and Chile
Nicolás de Piérola launches a coup. Several individuals serve as provisional president
- 1881 Several men serve as either president-elect, or self-proclaimed president
- 1883 The War of the Pacific ends with the signing of the **Treaty of Ancón**. Peru loses land in the south to Chile
Andrés Avelino Cáceres, **Lizandro Montero Flores**, and **Miguel Iglesias** all proclaim themselves to be president after the war
- 1884 Guerrilla attacks led by Cáceres against Iglesias forces Iglesias to flee Lima and renounce the presidency
- 1886 Cáceres is elected president
- 1889 The **Grace Contract** is written, which cedes control of railroads for 66 year, delivers up to 3 million pounds of guano per year to bondholders, and calls for 33 annual payments of 80,000 lbs of sterling to bondholders



- 1890 Colonel **Remigio Morales Bermúdez** assumes the presidency after being elected
- 1894 **Justiniano Borgoño** shortly takes place as president after Bermúdez dies
Former president Andre Cáceres is electected president
- 1895 Nicolás de Piérola leads a revolt in Lima which forces Caceres to flee. Piérola assumes the presidency, initiating the ‘Aristocratic Republic’
- 1899 **Eduardo López de Romaña** is elected president
- 1903 Civilista party member **Manuel Candamo** is elected president
- 1905 Civilista party member **José de Pardo y Barreda** is elected president
- 1908 Civilista party member **Augusto Leguía** is elected president
- 1909 Carlos de Pierno launches an uprising against Leguía, which is quickly snubbed out
- 1912 Democratic Party member **Guillermo Billinghurst** is elected president
- 1913 Labor laws for working groups are enacted under Billinghurst
- 1914 Colonel **Óscar Raimundo Benavides** takes control of Peru after a military coup
- 1915 José Pardo is elected president
Under Pardo, a religious toleration law is passed which allows non-Catholics to practice religion freely
- 1918 A major series of strikes and labor protests is joined by student unrest
- 1919 Under Pardo, a law is passed which grants manufacturer and extractive workers an eight-hour work day
Former president Augusto Leguía is elected president
- 1920 The **Constitution of 1920** replaces that of 1860
- 1922 The **Salomón-Lozano Treaty** establishes the Río Putumayo as the boundary between Colombia and Peru
- 1924 Leguía is reelected
The **Alianza Popular Revolucionaria Americana** (APRA) is founded in Mexico in 1824
- 1927 Congress ratifies the Salomón-Lozano Treaty
- 1929 Leguía is reelected
- 1930 Following a coup, Colonel **Luis Miguel Sánchez Cerro** takes over
José Carlos Mariátegui founds the Peruvian Socialist Party, which shortly afterward becomes the Peruvian Communist Party
- 1931 Coups are launched by Ricardo Leoncio Elías Aria and Gustavo Jiménez
Sánchez Cerro wins presidential elections
Peru declares a moratorium on its U.S. debt
Suffrage rights are extended to educated males, and secret ballots are allowed

- 1932 APRA rises in a popular rebellion, resulting in the execution of around 60 officers. A counteraction by the army kills around 1,000 Apristas
- 1933 Sánchez Cerro is assassinated by an Aprista
Congress elects General Óscar Benavides to complete Sánchez Cerro's term in office
- 1934 A peace agreement is signed with Colombia (the **Protocol of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation**) after a border conflict over the Letícia region
- 1935 Social security is established for workers, and a civil code recognizes divorce
- 1936 In a disputed election, APRA member **Victor Raúl Haya de la Torre** is prevented from running
- (right) *Haya de la Torre addressing a crowd*
- Benavides nullifies the election results
- 1939 **Manuel Prado y Ugarteche** is elected president
- 1939 In constitutional reforms, the presidential term is extended to six years and limitations are placed on congressional power over the executive
- 1941 Peru and Ecuador go to war over land in the Amazon basin
- 1942 The **Protocol of Rio de Janeiro**, a peace treaty between Peru and Ecuador, is signed
- 1945 **José Bustamente y Rivero** is elected in a direct election
Prado legalizes APRA
- 1947 Francisco Grana Garland, director of *La Prensa*, is assassinated by Apristas
- 1948 **Manuel Odría** launches a coup
- 1949 Haya de la Torre seeks asylum at the Embassy of Colombia in Lima
- 1950 Odría is elected president in direct elections
- 1954 Haya de la Torre is sent into exile
- 1955 Women are granted the right to vote
- 1956 Manuel Prado y Ugarteche is elected president
- 1958 Due to downturns in exports, instability emerges
- 1962 General **Ricardo Pérez Godoy** overthrows the government and takes over

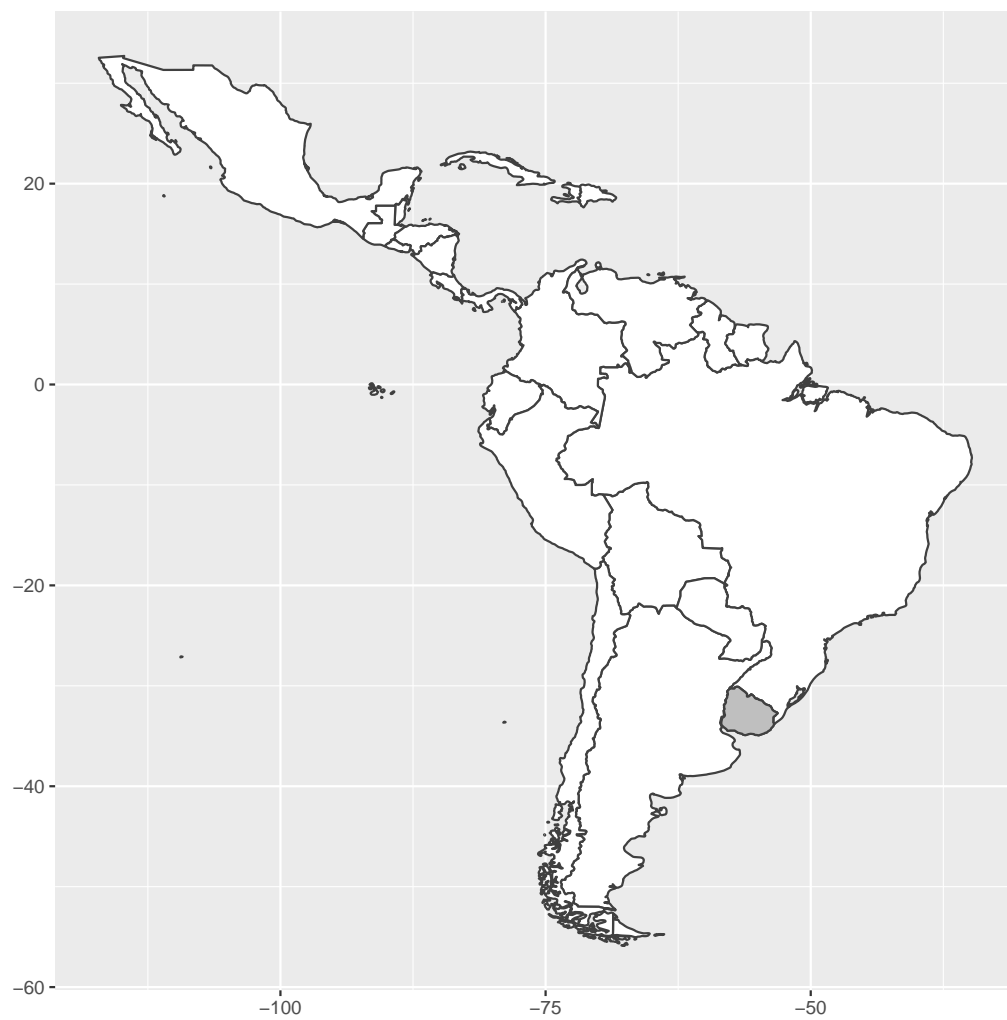


- 1963 **Nicolá Lindley López** serves as second president of the military junta
Fernando Belaúnde Terry is elected president
- (right) *Fernando Belaúnde Terry*
- 1964 Agrarian reforms occur in rural areas
- 1965 Due to invasions of highlands by guerrillas, agrarian reforms fail
- 1968 General **Juan Velasco Alvarado** overthrows the government and takes over
- 1969 The **Agrarian Reform Law** is passed
- 1970 **Sendero Luminoso** (Shining Path) forms
 Peru establishes claims to a 303-kilometer territorial limit in the Pacific Ocean
- The **Ley de Industrias** is passed under José Alvarado
- 1975 The Socialist Party is founded
 General **Francisco Morales Bermúdez** serves as second president of the Revolutionary Government of the Armed Forces
- The **Ley de Pequeñas Industrias** is implemented under Bermúdez
- 1978 Several stabilization programs are implemented as Peru takes loans out from the International Monetary Fund
 The cultivation of coca for narcotics is made illegal
- 1979 Radical land reforms occur under Bermúdez
 A new constitution is promulgated
- 1980 Fernando Belaúnde Terry is reelected to the presidency
 Sendero Luminoso strikes its first attack in the Ayacucho region
- 1981 A border dispute with Ecuador occurs over the Marañón region
- 1982 Chilean troops invade the Comas region
 Sendero Luminoso violence reaches its peak across Peru
- 1985 **Alan García Pérez** is elected president
- 1987 Led by Mario Vargas Llosa, the New Libertad movement opposes plans to national banks
- 1990 **Alberto Fujimori** is elected president
- (right) *Alberto Fujimori and daughter Keiko*
- Fujimori declares a war on terrorism
- 1992 The leader of Sendero Lumino, Abimael Guzmán, is captured



- Fujimori suspends the constitution in a “self-coup”
A new, single-member legislature is elected
- 1993 A new constitution is promulgated under Fujimori to give more power to executive and allow him to seek re-election
- 1994 Around 6,000 members of Shining Path surrender to government authorities
- 1996 Peru and Ecuador conflict over land
Attacks occur by the **Túpac Amaru Revolutionary Movement**, in which hostages are taken but then freed by Peruvian army
- 1998 Peru and Ecuador come to an agreement over territorial disputes
- 2000 Fujimori resigns from office amid scandals, and Congress declares him “morally unfit” to govern
Valentín Paniagua is elected president of the transitional government and is succeeded by **Alejandro Toledo Manrique**
- 2005 A free trade agreement is signed between the U.S. and Peru
The government begins to compensate victims of guerrilla war
A failed uprising occurs led by nationalist army reservists
President Toledo declares a state of emergency over attacks by Shining Path guerrillas that kill eight police officers
- 2006 Alan García Pérez is elected president again
- 2007 President García is granted emergency powers by Parliament to rule by decree on issues of drug trafficking and organized crime
- 2009 Peru signs a trade promotion agreement with the U.S., sparking nation-wide protests
Armed conflict occurs between indigenous in the Amazon and the Peruvian army
- 2011  **Ollanta Humala** is elected president
(left) *Ollanta Humala*
Emergency is declared after protests in the north over a proposed gold mining project
Peru recognizes indigenous languages in a constitutional change
- 2012 Comrade Artemio from Sendero Luminoso is captured, sending a huge blow to Sendero Luminoso
Machu Picchu artifacts are returned to Peru from the U.S.

	A state of emergency is declared near Cusco after anti-mining protests become violent
2014	Peru and Chile dispute territorial claims in the Pacific
2015	Peru removes its ambassador to Chile
	Prime minister Ana Jara resigns



18 Uruguay

- 1811 **José Gervasio Artigas** leads an armed revolt against Spanish rule in the **Battle of Las Piedras** and seizes Montevideo
- 1813 Known as the “**Instructions of the Year Thirteen**,” representatives of the Banda Oriental issue political directives declaring the colonies’ independence and the formation of a federation (the **United Provinces of the Río de la Plata**)
Complications with Buenos Aires leads Artigas to break from Buenos Aires and seize Montevideo
- 1814 Artigas lifts his siege of Montevideo, but conflict continues involving Uruguay, Spain, and Argentina. Montevideo surrenders to Buenos Aires, but Artigas continues to control the countryside
- 1815 Artigas’ troops retake Montevideo and the Banda Oriental appoints its first autonomous government
Artigas organizes the **Federal League**, which consisted of six provinces
- 1816 Portuguese troops invade from Brazil and take Montevideo in early 1817
- 1820 After four years of fighting, Artigas eventually flees to Paraguay where he remains until his death in 1850
Portuguese Brazil annexes the Banda Oriental
- 1825 In response to Brazil’s annexation of the Banda Oriental, revolutionaries led by Juan Antonio Lavalleja seize power, declare independence from Brazil, and join forces with what is modern-day Argentina
Brazil declares war, which lasts until 1828
- 1828 The **Treaty of Montevideo** creates the independent state of Uruguay. The United Kingdom facilitates the deal to make Uruguay as a buffer state between Brazil and Argentina and to secure British trade interests in the region
- 1830 Uruguay’s first constitution is drafted
Fructuoso Rivera, a general in the war for independence and a member of the liberal Colorado party, becomes Uruguay’s first president



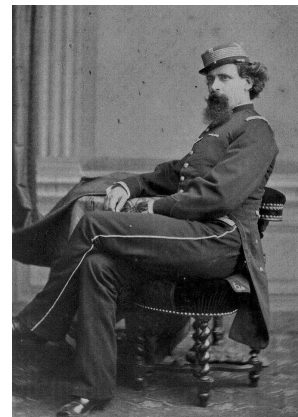
(right) *Fructuoso Rivera*


- 1834 A constitutional amendment passes that allows for the impeachment of ministers
- 1835 **Manuel Oribe**, another general in the war for independence and a member of the conservative National party (Blancos), constitutionally succeeds Rivera as the president
- 1836 Rivera and Oribe begin to quarrel after Oribe allows Juan Antonio Lavalleja, a former general in the war for independence who attempted to overthrow Rivera during his presidency, to return from Brazil. Rivera instigates the first of two revolts against President Oribe and his National party. Oribe suppresses the uprising and successfully defeats Rivera's forces at the **Battle of Carpentaria**
- 1837 Civil marriage is officially recognized
- 1838 A second revolt by Rivera's Colorado forces succeed in ousting President Oribe. Oribe flees to Argentina and Rivera assumes the Presidency once again
- 1839 With the help of the French and Argentine dissidents, Rivera declares war against Argentine dictator and Oribe supporter, Juan Manuel de Rosas. Rosas's forces are pushed out of Uruguay, but civil war develops between the forces of Oribe and Rivera
- 1840 The French reach a deal with Rosas and remove their troops from Uruguayan territory. Fighting between Blancos/Argentine federalists and Colorados/Argentine unitary forces continues
- 1842 Oribe's Blancos defeat Rivera's Colorados
- 1843 Oribe's Blanco forces lay siege to Montevideo, marking the beginning of the **Great War**. Two competing governments arise. **Joaquín Suárez** serves as president in Montevideo while Oribe serves from a command post just outside of Montevideo. During the war, France and Britain both try to intervene, but have little success in restoring normalcy
- 1849 The **University of the Republic** is established
- 1851 An Argentinian uprising with Brazilian support against Rosas, Oribe, and the Blancos results in the defeat of Oribe and the lifting of the siege of Montevideo
- As a thanks to Brazil for its support, Uruguay signs multiple treaties with Brazil giving Brazil the right to intervene in its affairs, exclusive navigation rights, and territory, among other things
- 1852 **Bernardo Berro** and **Juan Francisco Giró** serve as presidents
- 1853 A triumvirate is established between **Venancio Flores**, **Juan Antonio Lavalleja**, and **Fructuoso Rivera**
- 1854 Venancio Flores becomes interim president after Lavalleja and Rivera die
- 1855 **Manuel Basilio Bustamante** overthrows Flores and assumes office

- 1856 **José María Piá** serves as acting president after Bustamante
Gabriel Antonio Periera is elected president
- 1860 Bernardo Berro is elected president
- 1864 With the help of Brazil and Argentina, Colorado forces rise up against the Blanco government in the **Uruguayan War**
Atanasio Aguirre serves as acting president
- 1865 Venancio Flores becomes president after the war ends
Tomás Villalba serves as acting president, followed by Venancio Flores
 Uruguay joins Brazil and Argentina in a triple alliance, declaring war on Paraguay after Francisco Solano López attempts to monopolize access to the Paraná river basin (**War of the Triple Alliance**)
- 1868 **Pedro Varela** serves as acting president
Lorenzo Batlle y Grau is elected president
 General Flores is assassinated in Montevideo, and Berro is assassinated on the same day
- 1870 Solano López is killed, officially ending the War of the Triple Alliance
- 1870 An insurrection (**Revolution of the Lances**) is led by the Blancos
- 1872 The revolution ends in a peace treaty, giving the Blancos more power in government and establishing the policy of coparticipation
Tomás Gomensoro Albín serves as acting president
 The Blanco Party changes its name to the National Party
- 1873 **José Eugenio Ellauri** is elected president
- 1875 Pedro Varela assumes the presidency after Ellauri is forced to resign.
 British invest heavily in the country, building railways, installing electricity, and establishing businesses, encouraging the infancy stages of modernization in Uruguay
 Imports of barbed wire is exempted from customs duties, and the **Rural Code** is approved
 A series of customs laws raise import duties on products that can be manufactured domestically
 An armed rebellion against the government is suppressed, but at the expense of civil liberties.
 Opposition leaders are exiled in the process
- 1876 The military displaces the Varela administration and **Lorenzo Latorre** establishes a military dictatorship

(right) *Lorenzo Lattore*

Latorre creates the **Civil Register**



- 1877 Free, compulsory, and secular education is established
- 1879 Lorenzo Latorre is appointed constitutional president
- 1880 **Francisco Antonio Vidal** assumes the presidency after a frustrated Latorre resigns from office
- 1882 **Máximo Santos** is appointed president by the General Assembly after Vidal is forced out of office
- 1885 The **Law of Mandatory Civil Marriage** is established, stating the only marriages that are performed in accordance with the law are considered valid
- 1886 Máximo Santos suppresses an insurrection led by the National Party
Máximo Tajes Caceres is appointed president by the General Assembly after Máximo Santos resigns
- 1890 **Julio Herrera y Obes** is elected president
 A series of bankruptcies occur as the country in the wake of an economic crisis
- 1894 **Juan Idiarte Borda** is appointed president by the General Assembly
- 1896 The electric utility company is transferred to Montevideo
- 1897 Juan Idiarte Borda is assassinated. **Juan Lindolfo Cuestas**, the president of the Senate, becomes the provisional president
 Discontent leads to armed rebellion by Blanco forces, which is led by Aparicio Saravia
- 1898 Cuestas refuses to give up power, resulting in a coup d'état
- 1899  A peace agreement between the government and opposition forces results in more rights for the minority party
José Batlle y Ordóñez serves as acting president. Cuestas is later appointed president by General Assembly
- (left) *José Batlle y Ordóñez*
- 1903 Batlle y Ordóñez, a reformist and son of former president Lorenzo Batlle y Grau, is elected president
- 1904 Saravia instigates another revolution against the government. The **Treaty of Aceguá** ends the conflict and marks the final revolt between the two parties, leading to the political unification of Uruguay

- 1907 Divorce is legalized
Batlle y Ordóñez leaves office after serving his constituted term of 4 years, and **Claudio Williman** succeeds him in office
Williman enacts electoral laws increasing political representation for minority opposition parties
- 1909 All religious instruction is banned from state schools
- 1910 An electoral law allows one to simultaneously vote for a party and a faction of the party (sub-lema)
- 1911 Batlle y Ordóñez is elected president for the second time after studying in Switzerland. He monopolizes the power market, establishes 8 hour work days, implements educational and secular reforms, establishes a state bank, and expands railways and state industries. Many additional reforms are undertaken during Batlle y Ordóñez's administration
- 1915 **Feliciano Viera** is elected president
- 1917 A new constitution establishes the independence of public corporations, secret ballots, proportional representation, and bans the death penalty. The new constitution also divides the executive between the president and the nine member **National Council of Administration** (*colegiado*)
- 1919 The separation of church and state is established
The state becomes responsible for providing a minimum of subsistence to the incapacitated and the elderly
Baltasar Brum is elected president
- 1919 The retirement pension system is extended to private industry
- 1920 Compulsory insurance is established for government employees
- 1923 The minimum wage is extended to rural workers
The **Uruguayan Syndicalist Union** organizes
José Serrato is elected president
- 1924 The **Electoral Court** is created to manage national elections
- 1926 Monopoly of the state is extended to all risks
- 1927 Minimum wage is extended to government employees
Juan Campisteguy is elected president
- 1929 The **General Confederation of Uruguayan Workers** is organized
- 1931 **Gabriel Terra** is elected president

(right) *Gabriel Terra*



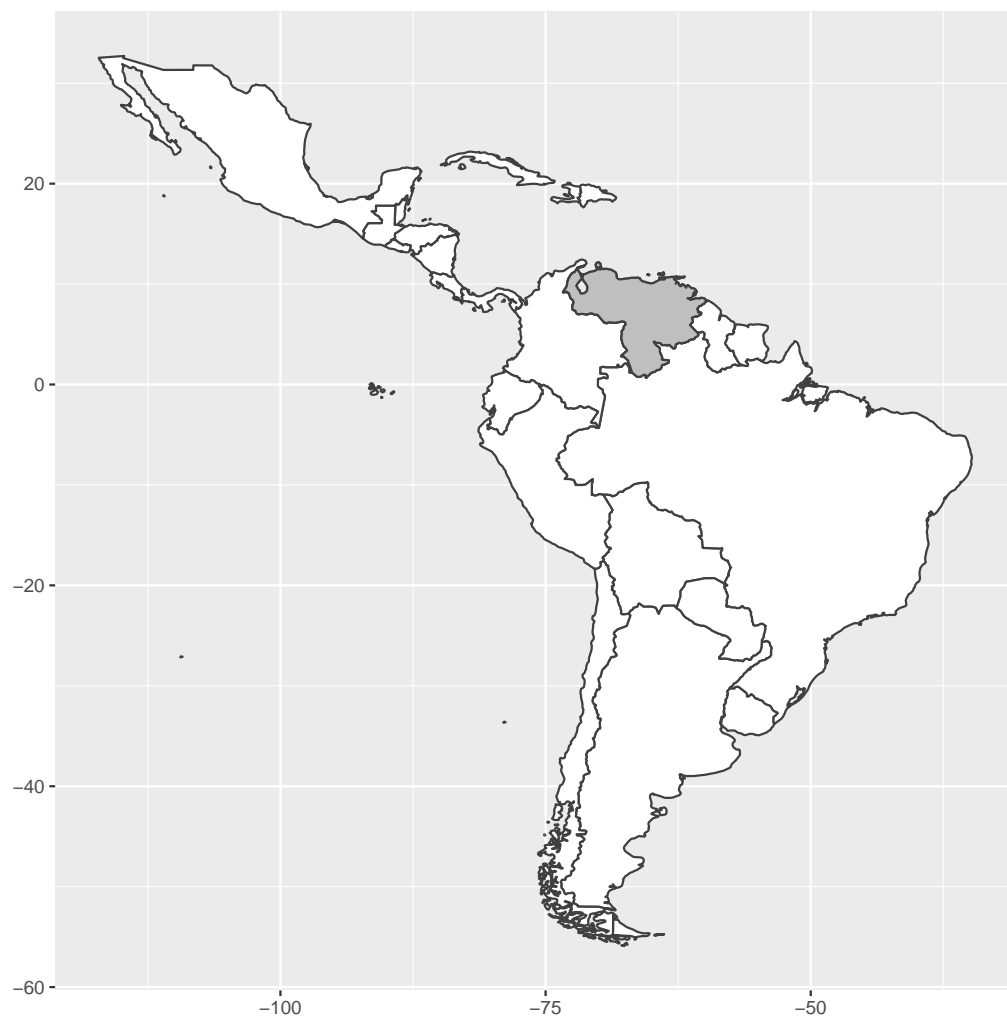
- The state is given monopoly over the manufacturing/sale of alcohol, as well as regulating the market for fuel
- 1932 Women's suffrage is officially recognized
- 1933 A law is enacted that requires cultivation of a fixed proportion of every estate
Gabriel Terra orchestrates a coup d'état, dissolves the General Assembly, and deports opposition leaders, setting up a dictatorship. Elections later that year would elect an assembly with the objective of reforming the constitution. Terra is also reelected, but is faced with an economic depression and multiple attempts by the opposition party to start a revolution
- 1934 The new constitution eliminates the National Council of Administration and transfers power back to the president. The new constitution divides the Senate in half between the two parties that received the most votes in an election
The **Import and Exchange Committee** is established to control imports
The **Political Parties Law** grants control of slogans belonging to the Colorados and Blancos to those who participated in the elections, designed to prevent a "popular front" composed of dissident Colorados and Blancos
Legislation regulates child labor, permits maternity leave, and extends pensions to all commercial and industrial sectors
- 1935 A failed assassination attempt is made on Terra, in the midst of unsuccessful military and armed civil uprisings
Uruguay signs a pact with Britain agreeing to pay its foreign debt and favor British companies
Uruguay severs its relations with the Soviet Union
- 1936 A law is enacted that eliminates provisions favoring the establishment of monopolies by state enterprises
- 1937 "Emergency jobs" are created through the **National Affordable Housing Institute** and the **Institute for the Scientific Nutrition of the People**
- 1938 Protests mount for a new constitution
- 1938 **Alfredo Baldomir** is elected president
- 1939 A damaged German battleship takes refuge in Montevideo and is cornered by the British. The German sailors eventually scuttle the ship, after which Uruguay takes a pro-Allied stance for the rest of the war

- 1942 Baldomir dissolves the General Assembly and a quasi-coup emerges over disagreements with ministers put in his cabinet because of provisions in the 1933 constitution. Elections are held later in the year and a plebiscite for a new constitution is called. A new constitution is drafted which restores the General Assembly and implements proportional representation
- 1943 **Juan José de Amézaga** assumes office as elected president
A system of wage councils is implemented and rural workers are incorporated into the pension system
- 1945 A new law is enacted that requires paid leave for all work activities
- 1946 All laws establishing legal difference between men and women are abolished
The **Rural Worker Statute** sets the rights of rural workers
- 1947 **Tomás Berreta** is elected president. **Luis Batlle Berres**, the Vice President, later assumes the presidency after the death of Berreta
Uruguay signs the **Rio Treaty**, a collective defense agreement, with the United States and several other Latin American countries
The **National Subsistence Council** is created to control the prices of basic items
- 1948 The **National Land Settlement Institution** is created to oversee land subdivision
- 1950 Benito Nardone creates the **Federal League for Rural Action**
- 1951 **Andrés Martínez Trueba** assumes office as elected president
The **General Confederation of Labor** is founded
- 1952 A new constitution is promulgated. The new constitution establishes the **National Council of Government** and also establishes that the Presidency would rotate every year between the six members of the majority party
The National Council of Government invokes emergency security measures amid labor unrest
- 1955 Colorado Luis Batlle Berres assumes the presidency on behalf of the National Council of Government
- 1956 Colorado **Alberto Fermín Zubiría** assumes the presidency on behalf of the National Council of Government
- 1957 Colorado **Arturo Lezama** assumes the presidency on behalf of the National Council of Government
- 1958 Colorado **Carlos Fischer** assumes the presidency on behalf of the National Council of Government
The General Assembly approves strike insurance and maternity leave

- 1959 In the 1958 elections, the National Party wins control of the executive for the first time in 94 years
National Party member **Martín Echegoyen** assumes the presidency on behalf of the National Council of Government
Economic crisis continues
- 1960 National Party member **Benito Nardone** assumes the presidency on behalf of the National Council of Government
- 1961 National Party member **Eduardo Victor Haedo** assumes the presidency on behalf of the National Council of Government
- 1962 National Party member **Faustino Harrison** assumes the presidency on behalf of the National Council of Government
The **National Liberation Movement-Tupamaros**, an urban guerrilla movement, is formed
- 1963 National Party member **Daniel Fernández Crespo** assumes the presidency on behalf of the National Council of Government
- 1964 National Party member **Luis Giannattasio** assumes the presidency
The **National Convention of Workers** is formed
- 1965 National Party member **Washington Beltrán** assumes the presidency
Amid massive labor and social conflict resulting from economic liberalization and out-of-control inflation, the government imposes a state of siege
- 1966 National Party member **Alberto Héber Usher** assumes the presidency
- 1967 A New constitution is drafted which eliminates the National Council of Government, making Uruguay a presidential regime again
The Colorado party wins elections after eight years of rule by the National party due to high inflation, low wages, and social disorder. General **Oscar Gestido** assumes the presidency
Vice President **Jorge Pacheco Areco** becomes president after Gestido dies in office. Pacheco bans liberal groups and their presses. Tupamaros rebels launch attacks that kill many people, including a CIA agent
- 1968 Student groups begin protesting the government's handling of the economy, which Pacheco represses
- 1971 The Tupamaros declare a six-month truce
A center-left coalition of political parties is formed called the Broad Front (**Frente Amplio**)
- 1972 **Juan María Bordaberry Arocena** assumes office as elected president
Bordaberry declares a state of "internal war" against the Tupamaros after a deadly clash. The Tupamaros are defeated by the end of the year, but civil liberties are suspended in the process. The government enacts the **State Security Law**

- 1973 The military plans a revolt against Bordaberry, but later signs an agreement with Bordaberry that essentially establishes a military dictatorship
Bordaberry dissolves the General Assembly and empowers the armed forces to govern
- 1976 **Alberto Demicheli Lizaso** becomes elected president after Bordaberry is forced to resign
Through **Institutional Act No. 1**, Lizaso suspends elections
Lizaso is succeeded by **Aparicio Méndez**
- 1980 Uruguayan citizens reject a new constitution drafted by the military in a national plebiscite
- 1981 **Gregorio Conrado Álvarez** is made provisional president by the Council of State
- 1984 Students and opposition parties, such as the Broad Front, protest and coordinate strikes
- 1985 **Rafael Addiego Bruno** becomes interim president following the resignation of Álvarez
-
- Julio María Sanguinetti** is elected president, the first freely elected president since the military dictatorship
(left) *Julio María Sanguinetti*
- Reforms lead to all political parties being legalized, the restoration of the freedom of the press, and the abolishment of laws that banned labor unions and the right to strike
- 1986 Amnesty is granted to military officers that were involved in the military dictatorship. An amendment to the constitution is drafted that gives the president the authority to command the country's armed forces
- 1990 **Luis Alberto Lacalle** is elected president
- 1991 Uruguay joins the **South American Common Market** (MERCOSUR)
- 1995 María Sanguinetti is reelected president
- 2000 **Jorge Batlle** is elected president
- 2005 **Tabaré Vázquez** of the Broad Front is elected president
- 2006 Bordaberry is arrested over the killing of political opponents in 1976
- 2009 The Supreme Court rules that military officers involved in the military dictatorship in the 1970s cannot be shielded from prosecution

	Gregorio Álvarez is sentenced to 25 years in prison for human rights abuses
2010	José Mujica of the Broad Front is elected president
	Bordaberry is sentenced to 30 years in prison for violating the constitution in the 1973 coup
2012	Abortion is legalized
2013	Same-sex marriage is legalized
	The market is nationalized for marijuana consumption, sale, and cultivation
2015	Tabaré Vázquez is reelected president



19 Venezuela

- 1811 A congress convoked by the Caracas city council declares Venezuela's independence from Spain
A constitution is promulgated, marking the official beginning of **Venezuela's First Republic**
- 1812 **Francisco de Miranda** surrenders to royalist forces, ending the First Republic
- 1813 **Simón Bolívar** captures Caracas and assumes dictatorial powers, initiating the **Second Republic**
- 1814 Royalist caudillo **José Tomás Boves** forces Bolívar out of Caracas, ending the Second Republic
- 1816 Between 1816 and 1820, armed conflicts over independence continue
- 1819 The **Congress at Angostura** establishes the **Third Republic**, naming Bolívar president
Venezuela joins plans to create **Gran Colombia**, organized by Simón Bolívar
- 1821 Bolívar liberates Caracas from Spanish rule in the **Battle of Carabobo**
The **Congress of Cúcuta** formally establishes the **Republic of Gran Colombia** and creates a constitution
Bolívar is named president, with Francisco de Paula Santander as vice president
- 1830 Venezuela gains independence from Gran Colombia, with Conservative General **José Antonio Páez** as its first president
- (right) *José Antonio Páez*
- A new constitution is written
- 1835 Between 1835 and 1837, power rotates between Conservatives **Andrés Narvarte**, **José María Vargas**, and **José María Carreño**
- 1837 **Carlos Soublette** assumes the presidency
- 1839 Páez resumes the presidency
- 1843 Soublette resumes the presidency
- 1846 General **José Tadeo Monagas** assumes the presidency



- 1848 Monagas ousts Conservatives from government and sends Páez into exile
Between 1848 and 1858, **José Tadeo** and his brother **José Gregorio** control the presidency
- 1854 Slavery is abolished
- 1857 Monagas and his brother **José Gregorio** attempt to introduce a constitution to install a family dynasty
- 1858 Monagas is ousted from government and **Julián Castro** assumes office
The **Second Constitution** is written, establishing municipal powers as the fourth branch of government
The inability of elites to agree on a replacement for president precipitates civil war
- 1859 **Manuel Felipe de Tovar** assumes the presidency
- 1861 Páez resumes the presidency
- 1863 **Juan Crisóstomo Falcón** becomes president after the resignation of Páez
The government abolishes capital punishment
- 1864 The Constitution renames Venezuela—now a federal republic—the **United States of Venezuela**
- 1868 José Tadeo Monagas leads a conservative revolution that removes Falcón from office. Several individuals serve as interim presidents, including the son of Tadeo Monagas
- 1870 The ascension of Liberal **Antonio Guzmán Blanco** to the presidency restores the authority of the central government
- (right) *Antonio Guzmán Blanco*
- 1877 **Francisco Linares Alcántara** serves as president
- 1878 **José Gregorio Valera** serves as president
- 1879 Guzmán Blanco resumes the presidency
- 1884 **Joaquín Crespo** serves as president
- 1886 Guzmán Blanco resumes the presidency
- 1887 After civil unrest leads Guzmán Blanco to resign, **Hermógenes López** serves as president
- 1888 Liberal **Juan Pablo Rojas Paúl** is elected president
- 1890 Conservative **Raimundo Andueza Palacio** becomes president
- 1892 After the **Legalist Revolution** led by Joaquín Crespo, Crespo controls the presidency
- 1898 Liberal **Ignacio Andrade** serves as president



- 1899 General **Cipriano Castro** marches on Caracas and installs himself as president
- 1902 After Cipriano Casto cancels all foreign debts, Germany and Spain put up a blockade around Venezuelan ports. As part of the Monroe Doctrine, U.S. officials mediate negotiations between the three states
- 1907 The Dutch seize a Venezuelan port
- 1908 While Castro is abroad seeking medical treatment, **Juan Vicente Gómez** stages a coup and assumes the presidency
- (right) *Cipriano Castro and Juan Vicente Gómez*
- 
- 1913 **José Gil Fortoul** serves as provisional president
- 1914 **Victorino Márquez Bustillos** serves as president, although Gómez exercised real power behind the scenes
- 1922 Gómez resumes the presidency
- 1928 Students at the Central University of Venezuela launch a revolt against Gómez, resulting in mass arrests and the spread of protests. The “**Generation of 1928**” included **Rómulo Betancourt**, **Rafael Caldena Rodríguez**, and **Raúl Leoni**
- (left) *Rómulo Betancourt*
- 
- 1929 **Juan Bautista Pérez** serves as president, with Gómez continuing to wield authority in the background
- 1931 Gómez resumes the presidency. Betancourt founds the ***Agrupación Revolucionaria de Izquierda*** (ARDI) in Colombia
- 1935 Gómez dies in office by natural means, unleashing a destructive riot by mobs in Caracas and Maracaibo. General **Eleazar López Conteras** finishes Gómez’s term in office

- 1936 The constitution is revised
The “**Lara Law**” is enacted, by Congress, tightening governmental grip over democratic groups. Labor strikes ensue in protest of law
Congress reelects López to serve a five-year term
- 1938 The **New Petroleum Law** increased Venezuelan share of petroleum profits
- 1941 López selects **Isaías Medina Angarita** to succeed him as president
The Democratic Action Party (*Acción Democrática*, AD) is formed out of the PDN
Women are granted the right to vote in municipal elections
- 1943 Oil reform is enacted, affirming the government’s right to intervene in the petroleum industry and creating a 50/50 formula for sharing profits.
- 1945 Revolution led by the ***Acción Democrática*** overthrows Medina and replaces him a junta headed by Betancourt
The Communist Party is legalized
- 1946 The Social Christian Party (COPEI) is founded by Rafael Caldera
Full suffrage is extended to women
- 1947 A new constitution is promulgated
- 1948 **Rómulo Gallegos** succeeds Betancourt as president
The military overthrows Gallegos in a bloodless coup and sends him, Betancourt, and the AD leadership into exile
A provisional military junta assumes control of the government, headed by Colonel **Carlos Delgado Chalbaud**, and voids the 1947 constitution
- 1950 After Delgado is assassinated, **Germán Suárez Flanerich** serves as figurehead of the junta
- 1952 **Marcos Pérez Jiménez** declares himself president and sends other junta members into exile, along with the leadership of other political parties (URD and COPEI)
- 1958 Following a lackluster coup attempt, massive demonstrations and a military revolt forces Pérez to resign
- 1959 **Romulo Betancourt** assumes office as a result of coalition between COPEI, URD, and AD, which involved a pledge, the **Pact of Punto Fijo**, to respect the forthcoming elections and to work for a common minimum program.
- 1960 President Betancourt’s car is bombed, an act in which Rafael Trujillo (ruler of the Dominican Republic) was implicated
The **Venezuelan Petroleum Corporation** is created to oversee the national petroleum industry
The **Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries** (OPEC) is established

- 1961 The constitution is changed to include 74 articles concerning human rights and freedoms, and stipulating direct elections
The **Armed Forces of National Liberation** (FALN) forms from alienated leftist parties (the Communist Party of Venezuela and the Revolutionary Left Movement)
- 1962 The FALN engages in guerrilla activity
- 1964 AD candidate **Raúl Leoni** assumes office as president after successful elections
- 1966 A coup attempt against Leoni is successfully put down
- 1969 COPEI candidate **Rafael Caldera** succeeds Leoni as president
- 1973 Venezuela signs the **Consensus of Lima**, joining the **Andean Common Market**
- 1974 AD candidate **Carlos Andrés Pérez** succeeds Caldera as president
The **Law of Unjustified Dismissals** is passed, making it difficult for employers to fire employees
- 1975 Pérez and President Luis Echeverría Álvarez of Mexico found the **Latin American Economic System** (SELA) to promote cooperation among the countries in Latin America in international economic matters
The government cancels iron ore concessions for the subsidiaries of two firms owned by the United States
- 1976 The government nationalizes the oil industry, consolidating the fourteen foreign firms into four autonomous industries under the administration of the Venezuelan Petroleum Corporation
- 1979 COPEI candidate **Luis Herrera Campins** succeeds Pérez as president
- 1984 AD candidate **Jaime Lusinchi** succeeds Campins as president
- 1989 Pérez resumes the presidency after being democratically elected
- 1992 Hugo Chavez attempts a failed coup against the government and is jailed
A second coup is attempted by Chavez's supporters
- 1993 **Octavio Lepage** succeeds Pérez after he is suspended over allegations of corruption, followed by **Ramón José Velásquez**
- 1994 Caldera resumes office after being reelected president
- 1999 **Hugo Chávez** is elected president as candidate of the **Fifth Republic Movement**

(left) *Hugo Chávez*



	A new constitution is promulgated that renames the country to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela , extends the presidential term from 5 to 6 years, allows for reelection, and establishes a vice president
2002	An attempted coup occurs which is backed by the Chamber of Commerce temporarily detains Chavez An opposition strike severely slows oil production, resulting in fuel shortages
2004	Chavez wins a referendum over whether he should serve out the remainder of his term
2005	All local courts are eliminated, with just federal court system remaining The Steel industry is nationalized
2006	Chavez is reelected to the presidency
2007	A constitutional referendum is voted down which would have enacted 69 amendments proposed by Chavez
2008	Following Colombian cross-border fire into Ecuador, Chavez mobilizes forces along the Venezuelan-Colombian border
2009	A constitutional referendum abolishing term limits passes
2012	Chavez is reelected for a fourth term as president
2013	Following the death of Chávez, Vice President Nicolás Maduro assumes office to fulfill his term Maduro is elected president as candidate of the United Socialist Party of Venezuela

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