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Chapter 1 : Latin America's United States relations - Wikipedia

*Latin America, The Cold War, and The World Powers A Study in Diplomatic History (SAGE Library of Social Research) [F. Parkinson] on racedaydvl.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Traces the influence and active role of Latin America in international affairs from the postwar years to the present new diplomacy.*

The idea that a part of the Americas has a linguistic affinity with the Romance cultures as a whole can be traced back to the 18th century, in the writing of the French Saint-Simonian Michel Chevalier, who postulated that this part of the Americas was inhabited by people of a "Latin race", and that it could, therefore, ally itself with "Latin Europe", ultimately overlapping the Latin Church, in a struggle with "Teutonic Europe", "Anglo-Saxon America" and "Slavic Europe". The Allure and Power of an Idea His argument is that French imperialists used the concept of "Latin" America as a way to counter British imperialism, as well as to challenge the German threat to France. Idea for a Federal Congress of Republics. The second event happened the same year both works were written, in opposition to the decision by U. Both authors also ask for the union of all Latin American countries as the only way to defend their territories against further foreign U. Both rejected also European imperialism, claiming that the return of European countries to non-democratic forms of government was another danger for Latin American countries, and used the same word to describe the state of European politics at the time: He asked Latin American intellectuals to search for their "intellectual emancipation" by abandoning all French ideas, claiming that France was: However, in France the term Latin America was used with the opposite intention. It was supported by the French Empire of Napoleon III during the French invasion of Mexico as a way to include France among countries with influence in the Americas and to exclude Anglophone countries. It played a role in his campaign to imply cultural kinship of the region with France, transform France into a cultural and political leader of the area, and install Maximilian of Habsburg as emperor of the Second Mexican Empire. Latin America is, therefore, defined as all those parts of the Americas that were once part of the Spanish, Portuguese and French Empires. This definition emphasizes a similar socioeconomic history of the region, which was characterized by formal or informal colonialism, rather than cultural aspects see, for example, dependency theory. Spanish, Portuguese, French, and the creole languages based upon these. The distinction between Latin America and Anglo-America is a convention based on the predominant languages in the Americas by which Romance-language and English-speaking cultures are distinguished. Neither area is culturally or linguistically homogeneous; in substantial portions of Latin America. The term is not without controversy. Historian Mauricio Tenorio-Trillo explores at length the "allure and power" of the idea of Latin America. But it is not easy to declare something dead when it can hardly be said to have existed," going on to say, "The term is here to stay, and it is important. Hispanic America with the inclusion of nations that according to him do not share the same pattern of conquest and colonization. If defined as all of the Americas south of the United States, the basic geographical subregions are North America, Central America, the Caribbean and South America; [31] the latter contains further politico-geographical subdivisions such as the Southern Cone, the Guianas and the Andean states.

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Chapter 2 : The USA and Latin America: A History of Meddling?

Latin America, The Cold War, and The World Powers A Study in Diplomatic History (SAGE Library of Social Research) 1st Edition.

The Brezhnev Years Frankel, Benjamin. The Cold War Routledge Atlas of Russian History 4th ed. Driving the Soviets Up the Wall: Soviet-East German Relations, The Cold War and Soviet Insecurity: Black Earth, Red Star: Soviet Foreign Policy, 2nd ed. Stalin and the Cold War in Europe: A New History of U. Cold War civil rights: Race and the image of American democracy Princeton UP, An American Life America in the World: For the Soul of Mankind: The American Culture of War: The History of U. President Truman and the Cold War, Meeting the Communist Threat: Truman to Reagan, liberal interpretation Roark, James L. The Response to Colonialism and the Cold War, Britain and the Soviet Union, Britain and the Cold War: Hungary in the Cold War, pages Clemens, Clay. Anvil of the Cold War, Judt, Tony. Germany and the United States: Dealing with the Devil: Germany from Partition to Reunification Wall, Irwin. Latin America[edit] Alegre, Robert F. Railroad radicals in Cold War Mexico: Gender, class, and memory. Latin American studies and U. Indiana University Press, c Harvard University Press, Vanderbilt University Press, c Cambridge University Press, State violence and genocide in Latin America: Cultural Policy and the Cold War. Latin America in the Cold War. University of Chicago Press, Pursuing regime change in the Cold War. University Press of Kansas, c University of North Carolina Press, c Iber, Patrick, Neither peace nor freedom: The cultural Cold War in Latin America. Harvard University Press Close encounters of empire: Duke University Press, c In from the cold: Duke University Press, Operation Condor and covert war in Latin America. Oxford University Press, c Schmidli, William Michael, The fate of freedom elsewhere: Cold War policy toward Argentina. Cornell University Press, Human rights and transnational solidarity in Cold War Latin America. The University of Wisconsin Press, c Asia and Pacific[edit] Goscha, Christopher E. Decolonization and the Cold War in Southeast Asia, Cold War frontiers in the Asia-Pacific: Crucial Periods and Turning Points Nagai, Yonosuke, and Akira Iriye, eds. The Origins of the Cold War in Asia Canada and India in the Cold War World, Ideology, Identity, and Culture New York: The Cold War in Asia: The Battle for Hearts and Minds. China and Taiwan[edit] Brazinsky, Gregg A. Winning the Third World: Italy-China bilateral relations, The Diplomacy of Chinese Nationalism China, the United States, and the Soviet Union: A Penguin Life, pp; by a leading scholar Taylor, Jay. The First Vietnam War: Behind the Bamboo Curtain: The origins of the Cold War in the Near East: Israel and the Cold War: An American Life Harbutt, Fraser. Stalin and the Bomb: Six Friends and the World They Made. A Preponderance of Power: The Making of the European Settlement,

Chapter 3 : American History: The Cold War

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United States intervention in Chile The U. One example is the counterespionage operations following the discovery of the Farewell Dossier which some argue contributed to the fall of the Soviet regime. US troops remain in South Korea to deter further conflict, as the war has not officially ended. President Harry Truman was unable to roll back the North Korean government due to Chinese intervention, but the goal of containment was achieved. In under US President Harry Truman , a coup overthrew an elected parliamentary government in Syria , which had delayed approving an oil pipeline requested by US international business interests in that region. The coup installed the military dictatorship of Carlos Castillo Armas , the first in a series of U. Guatemala subsequently plunged into a civil war that cost scores of thousands of lives and ended all democratic expression for decades. Covert operations continued under President John F. Kennedy and his successors. The CIA also considered assassinating Congolese leader Patrice Lumumba with poisoned toothpaste although this plan was aborted. Kennedy meeting with Cheddi Jagan in October The trip was a political disaster for Jagan, who failed to sooth the suspicions of Kennedy and Congress by equivocating on Cold War issues. Kennedy , because he feared a "second Cuba". Henry Kissinger , in his memoirs, dismissed Guyana as being "invariably on the side of radicals in Third World forums. North Vietnam invaded Laos in , and used 30, men to build invasion routes through Laos and Cambodia. Although David Chandler argued that the bombing "had the effect the Americans wanted--it broke the communist encirclement of Phnom Penh ," [51] others have claimed it boosted recruitment for the Khmer Rouge. Bush In it was revealed by the Church Committee that the United States had covertly intervened in Chile from as early as , and that from to , covert involvement was "extensive and continuous". Disgusted by the collapse of detente , President Jimmy Carter began covertly arming Afghan mujahideen in a program called Operation Cyclone. The US withdrew after servicemen were killed in the Beirut barracks bombing. The attack helped pressure Iran to agree to a ceasefire with Iraq later that summer, ending the eight-year war. As a result, the death squads made plans to kill the US Ambassador. In , the US bombed Libya in response to Libyan involvement in international terrorism. On 26 February , the coalition succeeded in driving out the Iraqi forces. As they retreated, Iraqi forces carried out a scorched earth policy by setting oil wells on fire. During the Iraqi occupation, about 1, Kuwaiti civilians were killed and more than , residents fled the country. Oil fires in Kuwait in , which were a result of the scorched earth policy of Iraqi military forces retreating from Kuwait. This resulted in an urban battle that killed 18 American soldiers, wounded 73 others, and one was taken prisoner. There were many more Somali casualties. In response to the al-Qaeda bombings of U. First was the Sudanese Al-Shifa pharmaceutical factory , suspected of assisting Osama Bin Laden in making chemical weapons. After the September 11, attacks , under President George W. In , the US and a multi-national coalition invaded Iraq to depose Saddam. Afghanistan remains under military occupation, while the Iraq War officially ended on December 15, The US has launched drone attacks in Pakistan , Yemen and Somalia against suspected terrorist targets. There was also speculation in The Washington Post that President Barack Obama issued a covert action finding in March that authorized the CIA to carry out a clandestine effort to provide arms and support to the Libyan opposition. This was followed by more airstrikes on the 23rd of September in Syria , [83] where the US-led coalition group targeted ISIS positions throughout the war-ravaged nation. Airstrikes involved fighters, bombers, and launching Tomahawk cruise missiles.

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Chapter 4 : Foreign interventions by the United States - Wikipedia

Parkinson, F. Latin America, The Cold War & The World Powers, A Study In Diplomatic History. Beverly Hills: Sage Publications, [Print. These citations may not conform precisely to your selected citation style. Please use this display as a guideline and modify as needed.

The main enemies were the United States and the Soviet Union. The Cold War got its name because both sides were afraid of fighting each other directly. In a "hot war," nuclear weapons might destroy everything. So, instead, both sides fought each other indirectly. They supported opposing sides in conflicts in different parts of the world. They also used words as weapons. They threatened and denounced each other. Or they tried to make each other look foolish. Over the years, leaders on both sides changed. Yet the Cold War continued. It was the major force in world politics for most of the second half of the twentieth century. The United States led the West. This group included countries with democratic political systems. The Soviet Union led the East. This group included countries with communist political systems. The non-aligned group included countries that did not want to be tied to either the West or the East. He used several policies. One was the Truman Doctrine. This was a plan to give money and military aid to countries threatened by communism. The Truman Doctrine effectively stopped communists from taking control of Greece and Turkey. Another policy was the Marshall Plan. This strengthened the economies and governments of countries in western Europe. A major event in the Cold War was the Berlin Airlift. Berlin was a part of communist East Germany. The city was divided into east and west. In June nineteen forty-eight, Soviet-led forces blocked all roads and railways leading to the western part of Berlin. President Truman quickly ordered military airplanes to fly coal, food, and medicine to the city. The United States received help from Britain and France. Together, they provided almost two and one-half million tons of supplies on about two hundred-eighty thousand flights. NATO was a joint military group. Its purpose was to defend against Soviet forces in Europe. The Soviet Union and its east European allies formed their own joint military group -- the Warsaw Pact -- six years later. In nineteen fifty-three, Soviet leader Josef Stalin died. His death gave the new American president, Dwight Eisenhower, a chance to deal with new Soviet leaders. The leaders of Britain and France also attended. Eisenhower proposed that the Americans and Soviets agree to let their military bases be inspected by air by the other side. The Soviets later rejected the proposal. Yet the meeting in Geneva was not considered a failure. Cold War tensions increased, then eased, then increased again over the years. The changes came as both sides attempted to influence political and economic developments around the world. For example, the Soviet Union provided military, economic, and technical aid to communist governments in Asia. In the nineteen fifties, the United States began sending military advisers to help South Vietnam defend itself against communist North Vietnam. That aid would later expand into a long and bloody period of American involvement in Vietnam. The Cold War also affected the Middle East. The West cancelled its offer, however, after Egypt bought weapons from the communist government in Czechoslovakia. France and Britain joined the invasion. For once, the United States and the Soviet Union agreed on a major issue. Both supported a United Nations resolution demanding an immediate ceasefire. The Suez crisis was a political victory for the Soviets. When the Soviet Union supported Egypt, it gained new friends in the Arab world. In nineteen fifty-nine, cold war tensions eased a little. The meeting was very friendly. But the next year, relations got worse again. The plane and its pilot, Francis Gary Powers, were captured. Eisenhower admitted that such planes had been spying on the Soviets for four years. In a speech at the United Nations, Khrushchev got so angry that he took off his shoe and beat it on a table. John Kennedy followed Eisenhower as president in nineteen sixty-one. During his early days in office, Cuban exiles invaded Cuba. It came to be known as the Bay of Pigs invasion. The forces wanted to oust the communist government of Fidel Castro. But the United States failed to send military planes to protect them during the invasion. As a result, almost all were killed or taken prisoner by Cuban forces trained and supported by the Soviet Union and its allies. At the same time in Europe, tens of thousands of East Germans had fled to

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the West. It built a wall separating the eastern and western parts of the city of Berlin. Guards shot at anyone who tried to flee by climbing over. Within the past week, unmistakable evidence has established the fact that a series of offensive missile sites is now in preparation on that imprisoned island. The purpose of these bases can be none other than to provide a nuclear strike capability against the western hemisphere. Yet American photographs, taken from high in the air, proved they were. Stevenson, would you continue your statement, please? You will receive the answer in due course, do not worry. Americans felt especially threatened, with those missiles just one hundred fifty kilometers from the Florida coast. But the crisis ended after a week. Khrushchev agreed to remove the missiles if the United States agreed not to interfere in Cuba. Some progress was made in easing Cold War tensions when Kennedy was president. In nineteen sixty-three, the two sides reached a major arms control agreement. They agreed to ban tests of nuclear weapons above ground, under water, and in space. They also established a direct telephone link between the White House and the Kremlin. Relations between East and West also improved when Richard Nixon was president. He and Leonid Brezhnev met several times. They reached several arms control agreements. One reduced the number of missiles used to shoot down enemy nuclear weapons. It also banned the testing and deployment of long-distance missiles for five years. A major change in the Cold War would take place in nineteen eighty-five, when Mikhail Gorbachev became leader of the Soviet Union. He met four times with President Ronald Reagan. Gorbachev withdrew Soviet forces from Afghanistan. And he signed an agreement with the United States to destroy all middle-distance and short-distance nuclear missiles. Barbed wire bars passage through the Brandenburg Gate at the East-West border in Berlin in By nineteen-eighty-nine, there was widespread unrest in eastern Europe. Gorbachev did not intervene as one eastern European country after another cut its ties with the Soviet Union. The Berlin Wall, the major symbol of communist oppression, was torn down in November of that year. In less than a year, East and West Germany became one nation again. A few months after that, Warsaw Pact countries officially ended the alliance. The Cold War was over. That will be our story next week. You can find our series online with transcripts, MP3s, podcasts and pictures at voaspecialenglish.com. Jerilyn Watson This was program For earlier programs, type "Making of a Nation" in quotation marks in the search box at the top of the page.

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Chapter 5 : F. Parkinson | LibraryThing

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A History of Meddling? Daryl Worthington Posted date: April 12, in: At the conference, Obama held formal talks with Raul Castro, the current president of Cuba. The meeting marked the first formal talks between the leaders of the USA and Cuba in more than a decade. This continued controversy reveals the at times bitter history of the relationship between the United States and Latin America. European Conquest of the Americas The background of any analysis of the history of US intervention in Latin America has to be the conquest of the Americas by the European Powers in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. On this basis, the United States has taken control of the benefits of the economic exploitation of Latin America started by the Spanish Conquistadors. Whole civilisations had been wiped out, and the resources of the Americas were being exploited to form the basis of Spanish and Portuguese imperial success. Years later, other European powers, and in particular Great Britain, France and Holland, began to try to take advantage of the riches offered in the New World. Acts of piracy, as well as attacks on Spanish colonies, took place in an attempt to secure control of the riches offered in South America and the Caribbean. The key fact is that from the moment of discovery, the Americas were often treated as an economic resource to fight over. A bigger concern behind the doctrine was the decline of Spanish authority in South America. As revolution against Spanish rule spread throughout the South American colonies, the United States wished to prevent France, Spain, and other European powers attempting to re-exert their influence in the region. The Monroe Doctrine was a means to guarantee mercantile freedom for the United States in Latin America and the Caribbean, bringing to an end the threat of a return of the strict trade laws associated with the Spanish Empire. For many historians however, the Corollary was a justification for direct US involvement in Latin American affairs. In the Platt Amendment to the Cuban-American Treaty of however, restrictions were placed on Cuban economic and political freedom which lasted until the Castro revolution of Over the course of the first decades of the twentieth century, the United States increasingly used military force to ensure stability in Latin America, but also to secure the success of governments sympathetic to it. US Navy vessels were used to obstruct Colombian military vessels attempting to suppress the Panamanian Revolution in The success of the Panamanian Revolution saw the country achieve independence, and guaranteed US control of the vital trade route of the Panama Canal. In Cuba, the Bay of Pigs incident of was a well documented diplomatic catastrophe that saw the United States provide CIA training and financial support to a group of Cuban exiles attempting to reverse the Cuban Revolution and overthrow the recently formed government of Fidel Castro. In Chile, the United States played a key role in the coup led by General Augusto Pinochet which overthrew the democratically elected left-wing government of Salvador Allende. Exact details of how much aid the USA gave Pinochet are unclear. The Iran-Contra scandal, where the administration of Ronald Reagan attempted to covertly and illegally fund the Contra rebels against the Sandanista government in Nicaragua, was another clear example of the United States attempting to remove a left-wing anti-American government in South America. These accusations were never confirmed, but reveal that the image of the USA meddling in Latin American affairs is well entrenched. Today As mentioned above, South American leaders still accuse the United States of meddling in the affairs of their countries. Arguing the morality and benefits of this connection is of course a deeply controversial and perilous task, but it is clear that the image of the United States meddling in Latin American affairs is one that is well entrenched and likely difficult to shift. Image courtesy of Wikimedia Commons user:

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Chapter 6 : Project MUSE - The Truman Administration and Bolivia

Fred Parkinson, Latin America, The Cold War, and the World Powers: (Beverly Hills, California: Sage Publications,) pp. 25, 27, Google Scholar.

Overview[edit] Until the end of the 19th century, the United States had a special relationship primarily with nearby Mexico and Cuba. Otherwise, relationships with other Latin American countries were of minor importance to both sides, consisting mostly of a small amount of trade. Apart from Mexico, there was little migration to the United States and little American financial investment. Politically and economically, Latin America apart from Mexico and the Spanish colony of Cuba was largely tied to Britain. The United States had no involvement in the process by which Spanish possessions broke away and became independent around In cooperation with, and help from, Britain, the United States issued the Monroe Doctrine in , warning against the establishment of any additional European colonies in Latin America. Texas, which had been settled by colonies of Americans, fought a successful war to steal land from Mexico in Mexico refused to recognize the independence and warned that annexation to the United States meant war. Annexation came in and the Mexicanâ€”American War began in The American military was easily triumphant. About 60, Mexicans remained in the territories and became US citizens. France took advantage of the American Civil War â€”65 , using its army to take over Mexico. The Anglo-Venezuelan boundary dispute of Guayana Esequiba in asserted for the first time a more outward-looking American foreign policy, particularly in the Americas, marking the United States as a world power. This was the earliest example of modern interventionism under the Monroe Doctrine, in which the U. By the late nineteenth century the rapid economic growth of the United States increasingly troubled Latin America. A Pan-American Union was created under American aegis, but it had little impact as did its successor the Organization of American States. American cartoon, published in The building of the Panama Canal absorbed American attention from The US facilitated a revolt that made Panama independent and set up the Panama Canal Zone as an American owned and operated district that was finally returned to Panama in The Canal opened in and proved a major factor in world trade. The United States paid special attention to protection of the military approaches to the Panama Canal, including threats by Germany. Repeatedly it seized temporary control of the finances of several countries, especially Haiti and Nicaragua. The Mexican Revolution started in ; it alarmed American business interests that had invested in Mexican mines and railways. The United States involvement in the Mexican Revolution , include, among other violations of sovereignty, the ambassadorial backing of a coup and assassination of President Francisco I. Madero and the military occupation of Veracruz. Large numbers of Mexicans fled the war-torn revolution into the southwestern United States. Meanwhile, the United States increasingly replaced Britain as the major trade partner and financier throughout Latin America. The US adopted a " Good Neighbor Policy " in the s, which meant friendly trade relations would continue regardless of political conditions or dictatorships. The era of the Good Neighbor Policy ended with the ramp-up of the Cold War in , as the United States felt there was a greater need to protect the western hemisphere from Soviet Union influence and a potential rise of communism. An attempted invasion failed and at the peak of the Cold War in , the Cuban Missile Crisis threatened major war as the Soviet Union installed nuclear weapons in Cuba to defend it from an American invasion. There was no invasion, but the United States imposed an economic boycott on Cuba that remains in effect, as well as a broke off diplomatic relations, that lasted until The US also saw the rise of left-wing governments in central America as a threat and, in some cases, overthrew democratically elected governments perceived at the time as becoming left-wing or unfriendly to U. After , Latin America increasingly supplied illegal drugs, especially marijuana and cocaine to the rich American market. One consequence was the growth of extremely violent drug gangs in Mexico and other parts of Central America attempting to control the drug supply. In the s and 80s, the United States gave strong support to violent anti-Communist forces in Latin America. Street art in Venezuela , depicting Uncle Sam and accusing the U. Left-wing governments in nations

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such as Brazil, Peru, Paraguay, Argentina, and Uruguay during this period were considerably more centrist and neutral. Since , the United States has signed other notable free-trade agreements with Chile in , Peru in , and most recently Colombia and Panama in . By , relations were tense between United States and Venezuela. Large-scale immigration from Latin America to the United States grew since the late twentieth century. Furthermore, over 10 million illegal immigrants live in the United States , most of them with Hispanic origins. Many send money back home to family members and contribute considerably to the domestic economies of their countries of origin. Large-scale immigration to the United States came primarily from Mexico and Cuba. Smaller, though still significant, immigrant populations from El Salvador , the Dominican Republic , Guatemala and Colombia exist in the United States. Most of Latin America is still part of the Organization of American States , and remains bound by the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance also known as the Rio Pact, which provides for hemispheric defense, with the exceptions of Bolivia , Cuba , Ecuador , Nicaragua , Mexico and Venezuela , all of which withdrew from the Treaty during the past decade. After a period of worsening relations during the late s administration of Cristina Kirchner , the election of centre-right President Mauricio Macri has resulted in renewed interest in both countries to continue improving trade and bilateral relations. One of the first acts of the Junta was to send a diplomatic mission to the United States to seek the recognition of the Supreme Junta of Caracas as the legitimate government of Venezuela in the absence of the King. He had been sent by President James Madison in as a special agent to the South American Spanish colonies to investigate the prospects of the revolutionaries in their struggle for independence from Spain. Despite this, European interventions continued to occur in American countries with the tacit or explicit support of the United States. These interventions include the occupation of the Falkland Islands by Britain in , the French naval blockade of Argentine ports between and , the Anglo-French blockade of the River Plate from to , the Spanish invasion of the Dominican Republic between and , the French intervention in Mexico between and , the British occupation of the Mosquito coast in Nicaragua and the occupation of the Guayana Essequiba in Venezuela by Great Britain in . It was the first bilateral treaty concluded by the United States with another American country. It was ratified by both countries and began enforcement in May . The commercial provisions of the treaty granted reciprocal most-favored-nation status and were maintained despite the dissolution of Gran Colombia in . The treaty contained a clause that stated it would be in force for 12 years after ratification by both parties; the treaty therefore expired in . Thus Great Britain , which attended with only observer status, managed to negotiate many trade deals with Latin American countries. US Annexation of Texas occurred in ; predictably, war followed annexation in . The American military was triumphant. About 60,000 Mexicans remained in the new territories and became US citizens. Washington denounced this as a violation of the Monroe Doctrine, but was unable to intervene because of the American Civil War. In , the United States stationed a large combat army on the border to emphasize its demand that France leave. France did pull out and Mexican nationalists executed Maximilian. Nothing came of it. Diplomatically, the US was content to see the island remain in Spanish hands so long as it did not pass to a stronger power such as Britain or France. War of the Pacific – [edit] Main article: War of the Pacific The United States tried to bring an early end to the War of the Pacific in , mainly because of US business interests in Peru , but also because its leaders worried that the United Kingdom would take economic control of the region through Chile. Chileans suspected the new US initiative was tainted with a pro-Peruvian bias. As a result, relations between Chile and the United States took a turn for the worse. As part of the policy, Blaine arranged for and lead as the first president the First International Conference of American States in . Blaine went on to live for a few years in Mexico following his success in their relations. Pughe, Map showing: A tribunal convened in Paris in to decide the matter, and in , awarded the bulk of the disputed territory to British Guiana. The sinking of the USS Maine occurred on February 15, resulting in the deaths of people and causing the United States to blame Spain, since the ship had been sent to Havana in order to protect a community of U.S. citizens. Revolts against Spanish rule had been occurring for some years in Cuba as is demonstrated by the Virginius Affair in . In the late s, journalists Joseph Pulitzer and William Randolph Hearst which used

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yellow journalism , anti-Spanish propaganda, to agitate U. However, the Hearst and Pulitzer papers circulated among the working class in New York City and did not reach a national audience. The United States sent an ultimatum to Spain demanding it surrender control of Cuba. First Madrid, then Washington, formally declared war. US naval power proved decisive, allowing expeditionary forces to disembark in Cuba against a Spanish garrison already facing nationwide Cuban insurgent attacks and further wasted by yellow fever. It was one of only five out of twelve US wars against a total of eleven sovereign states to have been formally declared by Congress. With prior promises that no such seizure would occur, the US allowed the action to go ahead without objection. Instead, he agreed in principle to submit some of the claims to international arbitration, which he had previously rejected. Germany initially objected to this, particularly because it felt some claims should be accepted by Venezuela without arbitration. President Theodore Roosevelt forced the blockading nations to back down by sending his own larger fleet under Admiral George Dewey and threatening war if the Germans landed. However, the blockade remained during negotiations over the details of the compromise. The Washington Protocols agreement was signed on February 13, When the Permanent Court of Arbitration in The Hague subsequently awarded preferential treatment to the blockading powers against the claims of other nations, the U. This incident was a major driver of the Roosevelt Corollary and the subsequent U. The amendment defined the terms of Cuban and U. On December 25, , Cuba amended its constitution to contain the text of the Platt Amendment. Although she was in time to join in the Battle of Santiago Bay, the voyage would have taken just three weeks via Panama. Roosevelt was able to reverse a previous decision by the Walker Commission in favour of a Nicaragua Canal and pushed through the acquisition of the French Panama Canal effort. Panama was then part of Colombia , so Roosevelt opened negotiations with the Colombians to obtain the necessary permission. Controversially, Roosevelt implied to Panamanian rebels that if they revolted, the U. Navy would assist their cause for independence. Roosevelt Corollary[edit] When the Venezuelan government under Cipriano Castro was no longer able to placate the demands of European bankers in , naval forces from Britain, Italy, and Germany erected a blockade along the Venezuelan coast and even fired upon coastal fortifications. The blockade was maintained during negotiations over the details of refinancing the debt on Washington Protocols. In addition, the corollary proclaimed the explicit right of the United States to intervene in Latin American conflicts exercising an international police power. Roosevelt first used the Corollary to act in the Dominican Republic in , which at the time was severely indebted and becoming a failed state. Knox followed a foreign policy characterized as "dollar diplomacy.

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Chapter 7 : The Cold War Erupts [racedaydvl.com]

The world now has 2 super powers. During the Cold War, the US gave aid to Latin American countries and became more active in the internal affairs of the countries.

It was at both the Yalta and Dumbarton Oaks conferences that the framework for the United Nations was devised. In , one major war ended and another began. The Cold War lasted about 45 years. There were no direct military campaigns between the two main antagonists, the United States and the Soviet Union. Yet billions of dollars and millions of lives were lost in the fight. The United States became the leader of the free-market capitalist world. America and its allies struggled to keep the communist, totalitarian Soviet Union from expanding into Europe, Asia, and Africa. Theaters as remote as Korea and Vietnam, Cuba and Grenada, Afghanistan and Angola, became battlegrounds between the two ideologies. One postwar pattern quickly became clear. The United States would not retreat into its former isolationist stance as long as there was a Cold War to wage. Western democracies had always been hostile to the idea of a communist state. Domestic fears of communism erupted in a Red Scare in America in the early Twenties. World War II provided short-term causes as well. There was hostility on the Soviet side as well. Stalin was enraged that the Americans and British had waited so long to open a front in France. This would have relieved pressure on the Soviet Union from the attacking Germans. Finally, the Soviet Union believed in communism. Stalin made promises during the war about the freedom of eastern Europe on which he blatantly reneged. In return, the United States awarded the Soviets territorial concessions from Japan and special rights in Chinese Manchuria. This map depicts the situation in Europe around the time of V-E Day. Soviet troops in red were able to secure Eastern Europe, while the other Allies worked to win the West. Europe in was becoming increasingly divided by the "iron curtain" seen in this map. Countries to the east of the orange line remained "or became " communist following World War II. When the Soviet Union entered the war between the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, the United States no longer needed their aid, but Stalin was there to collect on Western promises. All these factors contributed to a climate of mistrust that heightened tensions at the outbreak of the Cold War. The communist bloc, as it appeared in , included countries to the west and southeast of the Soviet Union. At Potsdam, the Allies agreed on the postwar outcome for Nazi Germany. After territorial adjustments, Germany was divided into four occupation zones with the United States, Great Britain, France, and the Soviet Union each administering one. Germany was to be democratized and de-Nazified. Once the Nazi leaders were arrested and war crimes trials began, a date would be agreed upon for the election of a new German government and the withdrawal of Allied troops. This process was executed in the zones held by the western Allies. In the eastern Soviet occupation zone, a puppet communist regime was elected. There was no promise of repatriation with the west. Soon such governments, aided by the Soviet Red Army came to power all across eastern Europe. Stalin was determined to create a buffer zone to prevent any future invasion of the Russian heartland. Winston Churchill remarked in that an "iron curtain had descended across the continent. In a speech given at Westminster College in Fulton, Missouri, Churchill stated that an "iron curtain has descended across Europe. This website has an abridged version of his speech, along with sound files of Churchill delivering the "Iron Curtain" portion.

Chapter 8 : Library Resource Finder: Location & Availability for: Latin America, the cold war & the world

The issue of 'intervention' by the United States in the internal and external affairs of the Latin American countries is ever present, whether it is a matter of marines being sent into a small Caribbean republic or of the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) 'destabilizing' a major South American government.

Chapter 9 : Latin America - Wikipedia

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Which events from the cold war era are in correct chronological order? Korean War, Cuban Missile Crisis, Vietnam War, Soviet collapse Which was not a cause of the cold war?