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Introduction	Great diversity and cultural differences displayed in third world nations Western investments poured into Latin America Workers organizations emerged as political powers Significant changes in industry, women's rights, social services and education
Latin America After World War II	 End of World War II NOT a critical event Brazil helped U.S. steel industry Political agitation after war Authoritarian regimes challenged Argentina
Mexico and the PRI	 PRI control loosened by end of 20th century Guerrilla movement in 1990s Mexico joined NAFTA (economic) Vicente Fox, PAN party, won national elections in 2000
Radical Options in the 1950s	 Surge of radical unrest socialist nature Events in Bolivia, Guatemala, and Cuba
Guatemala: Reform and United States Intervention	 Region's worst problems illiteracy, poor health, and high mortality economy solely based on bananas and coffee Pro-U.S. regime comes to power (military dictatorships)
The Cuban Revolution: Socialism in the Caribbean	Sugar was main export Distance between middle and lower classes began to grow Batista failed to deliver on promised reforms 1. Fidel Castro promised true democracy 1. Communist ideals 1. Supported by USSR. 1. US intervention failed, leading to Cuban Missile Crisis 2. Collectivization 3. Confiscated land
The Search for Reform and the Military Option	 Political influence from Catholic church Liberation theology combined Catholic and socialist concepts criticism from Pope John Paul II Important role in fall of Paraguay's dictator in 1980s