

**Agrégation 2023-24 – Civilisation américaine – « Les États-Unis et l’Amérique latine, de Franklin D. Roosevelt à Barack Obama, 1933-2017 »**

Université Rennes 2 - G. Le Voguer

<b>The UNITED STATES &amp; LATIN AMERICA - Chronology</b>			
	<b>U.S. &amp; World affairs</b>	<b>U.S. &amp; Latin America</b>	<b>Latin American Countries</b>
<b>Franklin Delano Roosevelt (1932-1945) &amp; Harry S. Truman (1945-1952)</b>			
1933	The U. S., following the election of Franklin Delano Roosevelt, resumes its diplomatic ties with the <b>Soviet Union</b> .  The <b>Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)</b> is created.	The Montevideo Conference marks the beginning of FDR’s “ <b>Good Neighbor</b> ” diplomacy: a Convention on Rights and Duties of States is signed. It prohibits meddling in the affairs of another state.	<b>El Salvador</b> : the U.S. offers to intervene to put down a peasant rebellion. The Salvadoran military dictator refuses, then murders thousands of peasants.
1934		The <b>Platt Amendment</b> of 1901 is repealed. It gave the U.S. the unilateral right to intervene in the island’s political affairs.	
1935-37	The <b>Neutrality Acts</b> impose an embargo policy on weapons.	In 1936, a conference is held in <b>Buenos Aires</b> : it formulates a Declaration of Principles of Inter-American solidarity and cooperation.	
1938		President Lazaro Cardenas nationalizes the <b>Mexican oil</b> industry, including U.S. holdings.	
1939		<b>Declaration of Panama</b> : following the outbreak of WWII, a meeting of the Pan-American foreign ministers is held in Panama: they establish a <b>security zone</b> around the Americas south of Canada, which warships of the U.S. will patrol in vital areas.	
1940		<b>Declaration of Havana</b> : the Pan-American ministers make official what has long been the policy of the U.S.: the No-	

		Transfer Principle. It provides that a non-American power holding territory in the Western Hemisphere cannot transfer it to another non-American power.	
1941	<p><b>Atlantic Charter</b> Conference: Churchill and Roosevelt define the main objectives of the British and American governments: rejection of territorial expansion, collective security, an international system of open trade, the right of people to self-determination.</p> <p>December 7: The Japanese launch a surprise attack on <b>Pearl Harbor</b>, the American naval base in the Pacific.</p>		
1944	The <b>International Monetary Fund (IMF)</b> is created at the Bretton Woods conference.		
1945	The <b>United Nations Organization</b> is established at the San Francisco Conference.	The <b>Act of Chapultepec</b> , pledging collective security, is formulated by the U.S. and Latin America following a meeting in Mexico City.	
1946	George Frost <b>Kenan</b> , an attaché in the U.S. embassy in Moscow, sends his famous and very influential ‘Long Telegram’ on Soviet foreign policy. He argues that the U.S. has the power to contain the Soviet Union.	President <b>Harry Truman</b> declines to organize an economic conference with Latin Americans to discuss economic aid, thus rejecting the possibility of a “Marshall Plan” for them.	
1947	<p>Truman announces his doctrine of <b>containment</b>.</p> <p>Secretary of State George <b>Marshall</b> proposes a plan for the recovery of Western Europe.</p> <p>The <b>National Security Act</b> reorganizes the armed services into a Department of Defense, establishes the National Security Council (NSC) and creates the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA).</p>	The <b>Rio Treaty</b> is signed by the U.S and Latin America. It provides that the countries of the Western Hemisphere will form a military alliance against aggression.	
1948	<p>Communist coup d’état in <b>Czechoslovakia</b>.</p> <p>Beginning of the <b>Berlin Blockade</b>: the Soviet Union imposes a blockade on the Western sector of Berlin.</p> <p>The United Nations adopts the Universal <b>Declaration of Human Rights</b>.</p>	<p><b>NSC-16</b>: National Security Directive 16 concludes that communism is not a threat in Latin America.</p> <p>Inter-American meeting in Bogotá: Secretary of State Marshall confirms that there will be no “Marshall Plan” for Latin America. The delegates pledge to fight against communism and establish the <b>Organization of American States (OAS)</b>, which incorporates the non-intervention</p>	<b>Venezuela</b> : military officers overthrow the constitutional government.

		principle.	
1949	<p>The Senate ratifies American participation in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (<b>NATO</b>).</p> <p>The Soviet Union successfully test an <b>atomic weapon</b>.</p> <p>Collapse of the Nationalist regime of Chang Kai-shek and creation of the Communist <b>People's Republic of China</b>.</p>		
1950	<p>In Wheeling, West Virginia, Senator <b>Joseph McCarthy</b> accuses the State Dpt of being penetrated by Communists.</p> <p>75,000 <b>North Korean</b> troops cross the thirty-eighth parallel and invade South Korea.</p>	<p>After touring Latin America, <b>George Kennan</b> recommends support for anti-Communists in Latin America even when they are not pro-democracy.</p> <p>Assistant Secretary of State for Latin America Edward Miller delivers his "<b>Miller Doctrine</b>" speech: in the fight against communism, the U.S should not be constrained by the non-intervention principle.</p> <p><b>NSC-56/2</b> authorizes military aid for Latin America to fight the Cold War.</p>	
1951		<p>At the <b>Washington Conference</b>, the U.S. fails to persuade most Latin American nations to send troops to Korea.</p> <p>Beginning of the <b>Bracero program</b>, which regulates the temporary employment of foreign workers and establishes bilateral agreements with Latin American countries.</p>	
1952	<p>The <b>Immigration and Naturalization Act</b> prolongs the Emergency Quota Act of 1921: visas will be granted primarily to those who have specific intellectual and professional skills.</p>		<p><b>Cuba</b>: Fulgencio Batista takes power.</p> <p><b>Guatemala</b>: Decree 900 orders the expropriation of large landholdings, including properties of the United Fruit Company.</p> <p><b>Bolivia</b>: the Eisenhower administration provides economic assistance following the non-Communist revolution.</p>
<b>Dwight Eisenhower (1953-1960)</b>			
1953	<p><b>Operation Ajax</b>: a CIA covert operation helps in the toppling of Mohammad Mossadeq, the Iranian Prime</p>		<p><b>Cuba</b>: Fidel Castro and his men fail to overthrow Batista's government.</p>

	Minister.		<b>British Guiana:</b> with U.S. approval, the United Kingdom overthrows the elected government of Cheddi Jagan.
1954			<b>Guatemala:</b> Operation PBSUCCESS, a CIA covert operation, helps topple the moderately socialist government of Jacobo Arbenz.
1955			<b>Argentina:</b> President Juan Perón is overthrown by the Argentine military.
1956			<b>Cuba:</b> again, Fidel Castro fails to seize power. <b>Nicaragua:</b> the U.S.-supported dictator Anastasio Somoza is assassinated.
1957	The Soviets launch the world's first orbiting satellite, <b>Sputnik.</b>		<b>Panama:</b> U.S. high school students burn a Panamanian flag sparking riots that kill and injure more than 100 people. <b>Guatemala:</b> President Castillo Armas is assassinated.
1958		Vice President <b>Richard Nixon</b> , who visits Latin America on a "good will tour", is met with strong anti-American sentiments and is faced with a riot in Caracas, Venezuela.	<b>Venezuela:</b> the dictator Colonel Marcos Pérez Jiménez is overthrown by a popular movement. <b>Chile:</b> the Marxist political leader, Salvador Allende, nearly wins the Chilean presidential election.
1959	<b>Richard Nixon</b> visits the Soviet Union. <b>Nikita Khrushchev</b> visits the United States.		<b>Cuba:</b> Fidel Castro takes power. Soon, the revolutionary government adopts an extensive agrarian reform law.
1960	A <b>U-2 plane</b> is shot down over the Soviet Union and the pilot, Francis Gary Powers, is captured.	President Eisenhower announces the <b>Social Progress Trust Fund for Latin America.</b> Following the Cuban revolution, a specific program is devised to accommodate <b>Cuban refugees:</b> 700,000 settle in the U.S. between 1960 and 1980.	<b>Cuba</b> signs a commercial agreement with the Soviet Union. <b>Guatemala:</b> the MR-13 rebellion breaks out, the rebels protesting against both social injustice and the U.S. role in their country.
<b>John F. Kennedy (1961-1963) &amp; Lyndon B. Johnson (1963-1968)</b>			
1961	Soviet Prime Minister <b>Nikita Khrushchev</b> delivers his "War of National Liberation" speech.	The <b>Bay of Pigs</b> covert operation, the aim of which was to overthrow Fidel Castro, fails. President Kennedy creates the <b>Peace Corps.</b> More than	<b>The Dominican Republic:</b> dissidents assassinate Rafael Trujillo. It fuels Dominican immigration to the U.S.

	<p>Kennedy and Khrushchev meet in <b>Vienna</b>.</p> <p>The <b>Berlin Wall</b> is built.</p>	<p>19,000 citizens serve in Latin America from 1961 to 1969.</p> <p>Representatives from the U.S. and Latin America meet at Punta del Este, Uruguay, to plan the <b>Alliance for Progress</b>.</p> <p>President Kennedy authorizes <b>Operation Mongoose</b>, a plan to destabilize Fidel Castro.</p>	
1962	<p>Thanks to photographs taken by American U-2 reconnaissance planes, J.F. Kennedy is able to announce that the Soviets are building up a <b>missile site</b> in Cuba.</p>	<p>The <b>Office of Public Safety (OPS)</b> begins to provide extensive aid to Latin American police forces.</p>	<p><b>Argentina:</b> the military overthrows President Arturo Frondizi, who was deemed too close to Cuba.</p>
1963		<p>The “<b>Kennedy Doctrine</b>” with regard to Latin America is formulated by the president, who also says that Fidel Castro is a “barrier” to be removed.</p>	<p><b>Venezuela:</b> in spite of threats from Cuban-inspired insurgents, the presidential election takes place.</p>
1964	<p>Congress passes the Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, which marks the beginning of the <b>Vietnam War</b>.</p>	<p>Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Mann formulates his “<b>Mann Doctrine</b>” by which the U.S. says it will work with military regimes to prevent communism.</p>	<p><b>Panama:</b> riots break out over U.S. policies in the Canal Zone.</p> <p><b>Brazil:</b> encouraged by the U.S., the military overthrows President Joao Goulart. Two decades of military dictatorship ensue.</p> <p><b>Chile:</b> Salvador Allende is defeated by Eduardo Frei, the U.S.-supported candidate.</p> <p><b>Guyana:</b> Cheddi Jagan loses power and is replaced by Forbes Burnham, who establishes a dictatorship.</p>
1965	<p>President Johnson announces his “<b>Johnson Doctrine</b>”, vowing to prevent communism in the hemisphere.</p> <p>The <b>Hart-Celler Act</b> puts an end to the immigration quota system.</p>		<p>The U.S. invades the <b>Dominican Republic</b>.</p>
1966		<p>In his “Arrogance of Power” speech, Senator <b>William Fulbright</b>, chair of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, denounces President Johnson’s invasion of the Dominican Republic and his Vietnam policy.</p>	<p><b>Guatemala:</b> the military, with U.S. assistance, launches Operación Limpieza, a counterinsurgency campaign.</p> <p><b>The Dominican Republic:</b> the U.S.-backed candidate, Joaquín Balaguer wins the presidential election.</p> <p>Che Guevara arrives in <b>Bolivia</b> with the goal of leading a revolutionary movement.</p>

1967			Bolivian military forces capture and execute <b>Che Guevara</b> .
1968			<b>Brazil</b> : the military rulers issue a decree which outlaws dissent in the country.
<b>Richard M. Nixon (1968-1974) &amp; Gerald Ford (1974-1976)</b>			
1969	President Richard Nixon appoints <b>Henry Kissinger</b> to be his chief foreign policy adviser.	<p>The <b>Consensus of Viña del Mar</b> is issued by Latin American delegates, who call for fairer terms of trade for Latin America.</p> <p>The Nixon administration formulates <b>NSSM 15</b>, a policy paper to respond to Latin America's trade concerns.</p> <p>In his report on Latin America, Governor <b>Nelson Rockefeller</b> agrees that the U.S. should address trade issues and also suggests that the Latin American military will "modernize" the region.</p>	
1970		The Nixon administration adopts a policy paper, <b>NSDM 93</b> , indicating that the U.S. will pursue a policy of hostility toward Allende.	<b>Chile</b> : Salvador Allende wins the presidential election.
1971		Richard Nixon officially declares a " <b>war on drugs</b> ".	
1972	<b>Détente</b> : President Richard Nixon visits China and the Soviet Union.		
1973	Peace settlement between <b>Vietnam</b> and the United States.	The <b>Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)</b> is created to coordinate the efforts of all other agencies.	<p><b>Uruguay</b>: the military seizes power, ending the country's long history of constitutionalism.</p> <p><b>Chile</b>: on September 11, the military, led by General Augusto Pinochet, overthrow Allende, who then commits suicide.</p> <p><b>Argentina</b>: Juan Perón comes back and takes power.</p>
1974	In August, President Nixon resigns after being impeached because of the Watergate scandal.  Gerald Ford becomes president.	Because of reports of human rights abuses, the <b>Office of Public Safety</b> is abolished.	<b>Argentina</b> : Juan Perón dies in office and is replaced by his wife Isabel Perón.

1975		The <b>Church Committee</b> releases documents proving the U.S. involvement in the assassination efforts against Fidel Castro and Rafael Trujillo, and American implication in the overthrow of President Allende.	Chile organizes <b>Operation Condor</b> , by which the military dictatorships of Southern Cone countries decide to cooperate to hunt down political leftists.
<b>Jimmy Carter (1977-1980)</b>			
1976		<b>Henry Kissinger</b> visits Chile and meets with General Augusto Pinochet and assures him of U.S. support.  <b>Kissinger</b> meets with the Argentine foreign minister in Washington and tells him that the U.S. supports Argentina's war against radicals.	<b>Argentina:</b> Isabel Perón is overthrown by the military.
1977	President <b>Jimmy Carter</b> takes office. In a speech at the United Nations, he vows to promote human rights, notably in the conduct of his Latin American policy. Congress will not give economic or military assistance to countries which violate human rights.		<b>Argentina:</b> on Plaza de Mayo mothers protest the disappearance of their children.  A treaty is signed with the U.S., by which control over the canal will be transferred to <b>Panama</b> by the end of the century.
1979	<b>Camp David Accords:</b> under the aegis of Jimmy Carter, Egypt and Israel sign a peace treaty.  The U.S. embassy in <b>Teheran</b> is occupied by Iranian Muslim fundamentalists and 66 Americans are taken hostage.  Soviet invasion of <b>Afghanistan</b> .		Anastasio Somoza, the dictator of <b>Nicaragua</b> is unable to prevent the revolutionary organization, the Sandinistas, from taking power and he has to leave the country.  The dictator of <b>El Salvador</b> , General Carlos Romero, is overthrown.
1980		<b>Mariel boatlift</b> brings 125,000 Cubans to the United States. The so-called Marielitos are poor Cubans.	<b>Oscar Romero</b> , the archbishop of San Salvador and human rights crusader, is assassinated.
<b>Ronald Reagan (1981-1988) &amp; George H. W. Bush (1989-1992)</b>			
1981		President <b>Reagan</b> accuses the Sandinista of meddling in the affairs of El Salvador and approves military aid for <b>El Salvador</b> .  Reagan suspends the Carter administration's economic aid program for <b>Nicaragua</b> and approves a plan to overthrow the Sandinista government.	<b>El Salvador:</b> with the support of Nicaragua, the Marxist national liberation movement known as Front Farabundo Martí tries to take power.  In the village of <b>El Mozote</b> , 800 civilians are killed by Salvadoran security forces.

1982	<p>The <b>Falklands War</b> begins when the military rulers of Argentina decide to invade the islands.</p> <p>The Nobel Prize for literature is awarded to the Colombian novelist <b>Gabriel García Márquez</b>, who laments the violence in Latin America.</p>		<p><b>Argentina</b> is defeated in the Falkland Islands by the United Kingdom, hastening the end of military dictatorship.</p> <p><b>Guatemala</b>: with Operation Sofia, the military attack Mayan villages.</p>
1983	<p>President <b>Ronald Reagan</b> calls the Soviet Union the ‘evil empire.’</p> <p>Reagan launches his Strategic Defense Initiative (<b>SDI</b>).</p>	<p>Operation Ardent Fury: to halt Cuban work on an airstrip, U.S. forces invade the Caribbean island of <b>Grenada</b>. They overthrow its Marxist government.</p> <p>Congress passes the first of the <b>Boland Amendments</b> to restrict U.S. aid given to the Contras, the political opponents of the Sandinistas.</p> <p>Several Latin American leaders, who belong to the <b>Contadora Group</b>, call for the end of foreign intervention in Central America.</p>	<p><b>Argentina</b>: with the election of President Raúl Alfonsín, democracy is restored.</p>
1984		<p>A U.S. commission headed by <b>Henry Kissinger</b> calls for both economic and military aid to Central America.</p>	<p><b>Nicaragua</b>: files a lawsuit against the Reagan administration because the CIA tried to blockade its harbors.</p> <p><b>El Salvador</b>: José Duarte, who is backed by the U.S., is elected president.</p>
1985		<p>The <b>Reagan Doctrine</b>: in his State of the Union speech, President Reagan says the U.S. must help “freedom fighters” who fight against Marxist regimes in both Nicaragua and Afghanistan.</p>	<p><b>Brazil</b>: with the election of Tancredo Neves, democracy is restored.</p> <p><b>Uruguay</b>: democracy is restored following the election of President Julio María Sanguinetti.</p> <p><b>Argentina</b>: General Jorge Videla is convicted because of human rights abuses.</p>
1986	<p>Congress passes the <b>Anti-Drug Abuse Act</b>.</p> <p>The <b>Immigration Reform and Control Act</b> grants a resident statute to the immigrants (mostly Mexicans) who have lived in the U.S. since 1982.</p>	<p>Beginning of the <b>Iran-Contra scandal</b> when it is revealed that the Reagan administration, in violation of the Boland Amendments, provided illegal funds to the Contras.</p>	
1987	<p><b>Reagan</b>, in Berlin, challenges Gorbachev to ‘tear down this wall’.</p>		<p>Central American presidents sign a <b>peace agreement</b>.</p> <p>President <b>Óscar Arias Sánchez</b> of Costa Rica is awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace for his efforts to mediate the</p>



			conflicts in Central America.
1988			<b>Nicaragua:</b> the Contras, who no longer receive money from the U.S., suspend their fight against the Sandinistas.
1989	Opening of the <b>Berlin Wall</b> by East Germany.	Operation Just Cause: U.S. military intervention in <b>Panama</b> , so as to overthrow Manuel Noriega, who is accused of drug trafficking by the DEA.	<b>El Salvador:</b> six Jesuit priests are killed by the military.
1990	<b>Immigration Act:</b> 700,000 immigrants are to be accepted from 1992 to 1994 and 675,000 per year afterwards.		<b>Chile:</b> General Pinochet relinquishes power. <b>Nicaragua:</b> the Sandinista leave power and Violeta Chamorro becomes president.
1991	The Soviet Union collapses and the new leader, Boris Yeltsin, abolishes the Communist Party in <b>Russia</b> .  Congress passes a resolution supporting the use of force to secure the withdrawal of Iraqi troops from <b>Kuwait</b> . Operation Desert Storm begins.		<b>Chile:</b> the Rettig Report documents political murders during the Pinochet regime.
1992	The last Russian troops leave <b>Cuba</b> .	The <b>North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)</b> is signed by the U.S., Canada, and Mexico.  <b>Rigoberta Menchú</b> , a Guatemalan human rights activist, is awarded the Nobel Prize for Peace.	<b>El Salvador:</b> end of the civil war when the government and leftist groups sign a peace agreement.
<b>Bill Clinton (1993-2000)</b>			
1993	The <b>World Trade Organization</b> is created.		
1994	In a speech at the Johns Hopkins University, Anthony Lake, the National Security Adviser, uses the term ' <b>enlargement</b> ' to describe America's foreign policy for the post-Cold War world.	The Clinton administration grants a 20-billion dollar loan to <b>Mexico</b> to prevent a major financial crisis.	<b>Haiti:</b> the U.S. threatens to intervene to try and restore democracy.
1995	Operation Deliberate Force: a program of <b>NATO air strikes</b> is set up to coerce the Bosnian Serb leadership into acceding to U.S. and European demands to negotiate an end to the civil war.		

1996	President Clinton characterizes the United States as <b>the “world’s indispensable nation.”</b> <b>Illegal Immigration Reform and Immigrant Responsibility Act</b> to try and contain illegal entry.	The <b>Helms-Burton law</b> increases the economic boycott of Castro’s Cuba.	<b>Guatemala:</b> a peace agreement between government and leftist groups puts an end to the civil war.
1998		President <b>Clinton</b> apologizes for the U.S. role in the Guatemalan civil war.	<b>Augusto Pinochet</b> is arrested in London.
1999	NATO bombs Serbian military targets in <b>Kosovo</b> and Serbia to stop ethnic cleansing.	Five <b>Cuban spies</b> are arrested and jailed in the U.S. Cuba insists that they were fighting U.S.-condoned terrorist attacks conducted by Cuban exiles.	<b>Panama:</b> begins sole operation of the Panama Canal.
2000		<b>Colombia</b> receives \$ 1.3 billion to finance a plan to decrease the amount of cocaine produced in that nation.	
<b>George W. Bush (2001-2008)</b>			
2001	<b>September 11:</b> an al-Qaida attack against the World Trade Center in New York City and the Pentagon kills no fewer than 3,000 people.  Operation Enduring Freedom begins in <b>Afghanistan</b> .	Some prisoners captured in Afghanistan are held at <b>Guantanamo</b> in Cuba, where the U.S. has had a military base since 1903.  <b>Plan Colombia:</b> a multi-million dollar program to fight Colombian guerrillas and drug traffickers.	
2002			<b>Venezuela:</b> President Hugo Chávez survives an attempt to overthrow him.  <b>Brazil:</b> leftist labor leader Luis Inacio “Lula” is elected president.
2003	Arguing that it possesses ‘weapons of mass destruction’, the U.S. attacks <b>Iraq</b> .	Secretary of State <b>Colin Powell</b> apologizes for the U.S. role in the overthrow of Allende in Chile.	<b>Chile:</b> free trade agreement signed with the U.S.
2006			<b>Cuba:</b> Fidel Castro transfers power to his brother Raúl Castro.
2007		The U.S. signs the <b>Central American Free Trade</b>	

		<b>Agreement (CAFA).</b>	
2008		<b>Edward Kennedy</b> receives an award from Michelle Bachelet of Chile for his defense of human rights during the Pinochet years.	<b>Chile:</b> Manuel Contreras, the head of Operation Condor, receives two life sentences.
<b>Barack Obama (2009-2017)</b>			
2009	George W. Bush leaves the presidency: 4,100 American soldiers have been killed in <b>Iraq</b> and there have been tens of thousands of Iraqi casualties.  <b>Barack Obama</b> is awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.		<b>Honduras:</b> the military overthrows President Manuel Zelaya.
2010		Latin American presidents, led by Venezuela's Hugo Chavez create the <b>Comunidad de Estados de América Latina y el Caribe</b> to counter U.S. influence.	
2011	<b>Operation Neptune Spear</b> : American special forces kill Osama bin Laden at his residence at Abbottabad in Pakistan.	A self-appointed <b>Global Commission on Drug Policy</b> releases a report declaring that the war on drugs has failed. The commission includes Ernesto Zedillo, former president of Mexico, George Schultz, former secretary of state, and Kofi Annan, former U.N. secretary general.	
2014		With the assistance of <b>Pope Francis</b> , the Obama and Raúl Castro administrations move toward lessening tensions between the U.S. and Cuba.	
2016		Obama is the first president to visit <b>Cuba</b> since 1928.	