**Chapter 32—Latin America—KEY TERMS**

**Third World:** term fornations not among the capitalist industrial nations of the 1st world and the industrialized communist nations of the 2nd world.

**Francisco Madero:** moderate democratic Mexican reformer; challenged Porfiío Díaz in 1910 and initiated a revolution after losing fraudulent elections; assassinated in 1913.

**Pancho Villa:** Mexican revolutionary leader in northern Mexico after 1910.

**Emiliano Zapata:** Mexican revolutionary commander of a guerrilla movement centered at Morelos; demanded sweeping land reform.

**Victoriano Huerta:** gained power in Mexico after the death of Madero in 1913; forced from power in 1914.

**Alvaro Obregón:** became leader of Mexican government in 1915; elected president in 1920.

**Mexican Constitution of 1917:** promised land and educational reform, limited foreign ownership, guaranteed rights for workers, and restricted clerical education and property ownership.

**Lázaro Cárdenas:** Mexican president (1934-1940); responsible for large land redistribution to create communal farms; also began program of primary and rural education.

**Diego Rivera and José Clemente Orozco:** Mexican artists working after the Mexican Revolution; famous for wall murals on public buildings that mixed images of the Indian past with Christian and communist themes.

**corridos:** popular ballads written to celebrate heroes of the Mexican Revolution.

**Cristeros:** conservative peasant movement in Mexico during the 1920s; a reaction against secularism.

**Party of Institutionalized Revolution (PRI):** inclusive Mexican political party developing from the 1920s; ruled for the rest of the 20th century.

**North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA):** agreement between the U.S., Mexico, and Canada that lowered trade barriers.

**Victor Raul Haya de la Torre:** Peruvian politician; created the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance in 1924; gained power in 1985.

**Getúlio Vargas:** became president of Brazil following a contested election of 1929; led an authoritarian state until deposed in 1945; became president again in 1950.

**Juan Perón:** dominant authoritarian and populist leader in Argentina from the mid-1940s; driven into exile in 1955; returned and elected president in 1973; died in 1974.

**Eva Duarte (Evita):** wife of Juan Perón; the regime’s spokesperson among the lower social classes.

**Juan José Arevalo:** reformist president of Guatemala elected in 1944; his programs led to conflict with foreign interests.

**United Fruit Company:** most important foreign company in Guatemala; 1993 nationalization effort of some of its land holdings caused a U.S. reaction.

**Fulgencio Batista:** authoritarian ruler of Cuba (1934-1944).

**Fidel Castro:** revolutionary leader who replaced Batista in 1958; reformed Cuban society with socialist measures; supported economically and politically by the Soviet Union until its collapse.

**Liberation Theology:** combination of Roman Catholic and socialist principles aiming to improve the lives of the poor.

**Salvado Allende:** Chilean socialist president; overthrown by a military coup in 1973.

**Banana republics:** conservative, often dictatorial, Latin American governments friendly to the U.S.; exported tropical products.

**Good Neighbor Policy:** introduced by U.S. president Franklin Roosevelt in 1933 to deal fairly, without intervention, with Latin American states.

**Alliance for Progress:** 1961 U.S. program for economic development of Latin America.