

# South American Politicians Cheat Sheet

Version 3.0

Politicians are listed roughly chronologically. **Bolded** terms appear frequently in questions.

Politician	Details
José Miguel <u>Carrera</u> Chile	led Chilean forces in the war of independence against Spain; took power in an 1811 coup and often clashed with Bernardo O'Higgins, who replaced him as ruler multiple times; was executed after opposing José de San Martín
Simón <u>Bolívar</u> Venezuela	" <b>Liberator</b> " of Venezuela, Bolivia, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, and Panama against the Spanish after a conflict that included his " <b>Decree of War to the Death</b> " and battles at <b>Pichincha</b> and <b>Carabobo</b> ; president of <b>Gran Colombia</b> , a massive unified territory in northern South America
<u>Pedro I</u> of Brazil	first emperor of Brazil, from 1822 to 1831, when he abdicated to attend to matters in Portugal; gave the 1822 "Cry of Ipiranga," launching Brazil's independence movement from Portugal
Bernardo <u>O'Higgins</u> Chile	Spanish/Irish ancestry; led Chile's independence movement against Spain and became Supreme Director of Chile; won the 1817 Battle of <b>Chacabuco</b> alongside José de San Martín
José de <u>San Martín</u> Argentina	independence leader throughout South America against Spain; served as Protector of Peru; met with Simón Bolívar at the <b>Guayaquil Conference</b>
Francisco Solano <u>López</u> Paraguay	president of Paraguay from 1862-1870, succeeding his father as president; was <b>killed at the Battle of Cerro Cora</b> , which ended Paraguay's War of the Triple Alliance against Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay
<u>Pedro II</u> of Brazil	second and final Emperor of Brazil from 1831-1889; was called the "Number One Volunteer" for going to the front during the War of the Triple Alliance against Francisco Solano López; exiled after an 1889 coup
<u>Isabel</u> of Brazil	commonly acted as Regent while Pedro II was abroad; signed the <b>Golden Law</b> emancipating all slaves in Brazil in 1888
Getúlio <u>Vargas</u> Brazil	president and dictator of Brazil from 1930-1945 and 1951-1954; known as "Father of the Poor" for promoting social welfare and ending the " <b>coffee with milk</b> " political system; established the " <b>Estado Novo</b> ," or "New State," in a self-coup in 1937
Leopoldo <u>Galtieri</u> Argentina	military-backed President of Argentina for six months in 1981-1982; ordered an invasion of the <b>Falkland Islands</b> , triggering a war with the United Kingdom
Juan <u>Perón</u> Argentina	president of Argentina from 1946 to 1955, after which the military exiled him; returned to power in 1973; husband of the incredibly popular <b>Eva "Evita" Perón</b> , who died of cancer in 1952, and of <b>Isabel Perón</b> , who succeeded him as president after his death in 1974
Salvador <u>Allende</u> Chile	socialist who was president of Chile from 1970 until a 1973 coup d'etat, in which he committed suicide in La Moneda palace; nationalized Chile's copper industry, angering the United States
Augusto <u>Pinochet</u> Chile	overthrew Allende in the 1973 coup and served as dictator until 1990, when he stepped down; instigated the US-backed <b>Operation Condor</b> to murder and imprison political opponents; was economically advised by the "Chicago Boys" and embezzled millions of dollars
Juan Manuel <u>Santos</u> Colombia	president of Colombia from 2010 to 2018; won 2016 <b>Nobel Peace Prize</b> for organizing a peace treaty with Colombia's <b>FARC</b> rebels, even though that treaty was initially voted down in a public referendum
Hugo <u>Chávez</u> Venezuela	socialist dictator from 1999 until his death from cancer in 2013; fierce opponent of George W. Bush, whom he called "the devil" at the United Nations
Nicolás <u>Maduro</u> Venezuela	Hugo Chávez's handpicked successor; took power in 2013 and ordered sham elections in 2018; ordered arrests of opposition leaders, including Leopoldo López during 2014 protests against inflation and food shortages
Juan <u>Guaidó</u> Venezuela	disputed Nicolás Maduro's presidency in 2019 with the support of the National Assembly, although Maduro maintained control of the military and government operations; the US, Canada, and over 50 other countries recognized Guaidó over Maduro through 2019