

# Postwar Political Populism



# Anxiety Politics after World War I

- Upper class getting nervous . . .
  - Empowered lower classes
  - Role of women
- Upper + middle-class political alliances
  - Destroyed by the Great Depression
  - Upper classes turn to force . . .

# Politics in the 1920s

- Argentina's Radical Party
  - 1928 = Hipólito Yrigoyen (1916-1922; 1928-1930) reelected
  - 1930 = Hipólito overthrown
- Peru's *La Patria Nueva*
  - 1919 = Augusto Leguía (1919-1930) installed as president
    - Lots of economic reforms
  - 1930 = Leguía overthrown



# Politics in the 1920s

- In Chile, no concessions to lower classes
  - 1920 = election of Arturo Alessandri (1920-1924; 1932-1938)
  - 1924 = Alessandri overthrown
  - 1927 = Carlos Ibáñez del Campo elected president (1927-1931; 1952-1958)
  - 1931 = Ibáñez overthrown
- Cuba's economic collapse
  - 1902 = Platt amendment (US can intervene in Cuban affairs) to constitution
  - 1920s = collapse of the sugar industry
  - 1925 = Gerardo Machado (1925-1933) elected president
  - 1933 = Machado overthrown



# Politics in the 1920s

- Mexico, post-Revolution!
  - Working/middle class control the gov't
  - Problems fulfilling promises . . .
  - 1920-1924 = Alvaro Obregón, president
  - 1924-1928 = Plutarco Elías Calles, president
  - 1928 = Obregón reelected
    - Then assassinated!
  - 1928-1935 = Calles runs things
    - 1929 = est. National Party of the Revolution (PNR)
- Brazil's weak middle and lower classes
  - 1930 = Getúlio Vargas installed as president

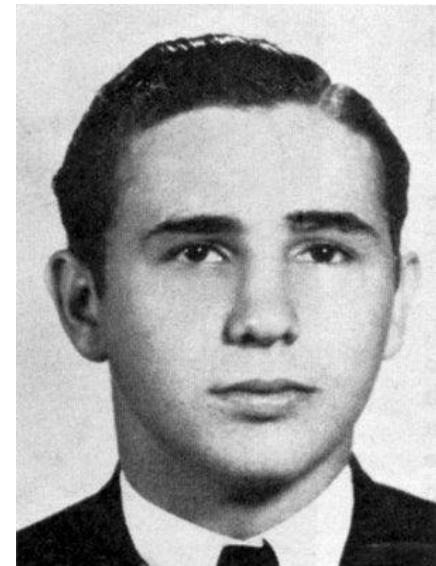


# Depression-era Politics

- Argentina's "Concordancia"
  - Conservative coalition (military, Radical Party, independent socialists)
  - Led by Augustin Justo (1932-1938)
  - Balanced budget; first income tax
- Peru's "Conservative Populism"
  - After Leguía, Sánchez Cerro (1930-1933) & "conservative populism"
    - Assassinated
  - 1933-1939 = Oscar Benavides, president
  - 1939-1948 = moderate conservative presidents

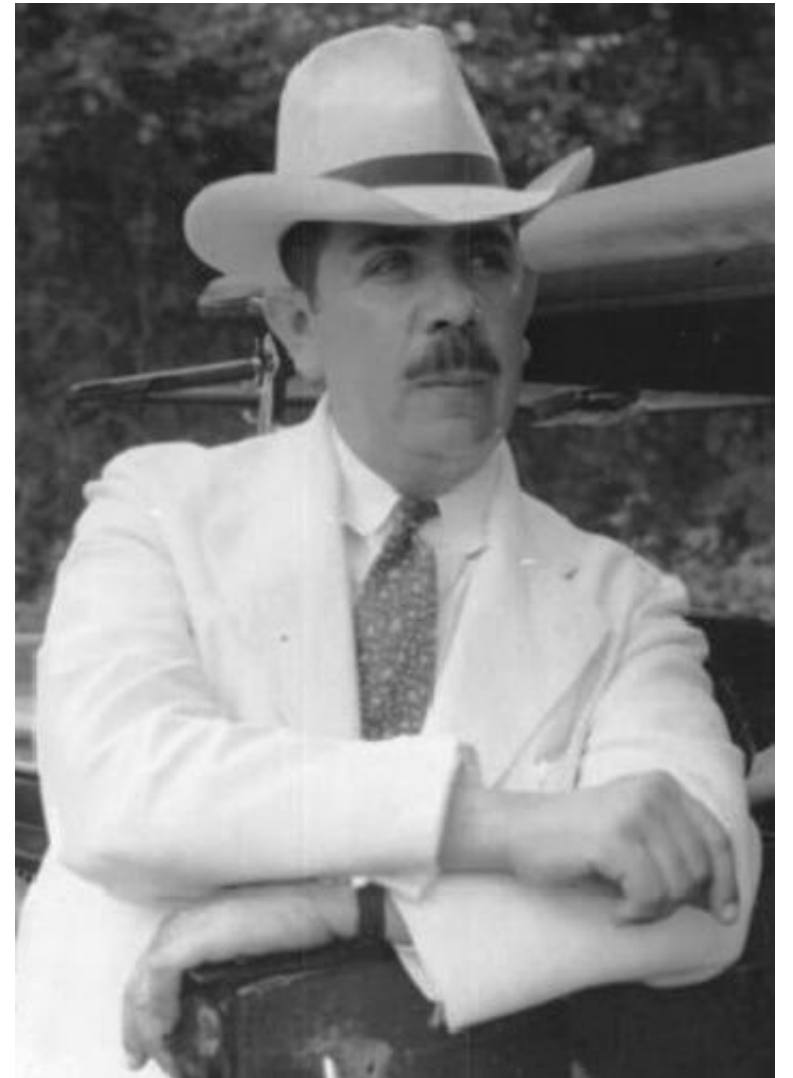
# Depression-era Politics

- Chile's instability
  - 1931-1932 = many different attempts at governments . . .
  - 1932-1938 = Arturo Alessandri, president
  - 1938 = election of Pedro Cerda (1938-1941)
- Origins of Cuban dictatorship
  - 1933 = Machado overthrown
  - 1940 = election of Fulgencio Batista (1940-1944; 1952-1959)



# Depression-era Politics

- Failure of the Mexican Revolutionary Gov't?
  - 1934 = election of Lázaro Cárdenas (1934-1940)
    - Genuine land reform
    - Increase in workers' wages
    - Nationalized foreign oil companies
- Brazil's new dictator
  - 1934 = Vargas led a coup against his own gov't
  - 1937 = established *Estado Novo*





# Postwar Politics

- Argentina's Juan Perón (1946-1955)
  - Focused primarily on working/lower classes
  - Had support from some wealthy landowners
  - Nationalized industry
  - 1950 = things slow down, economically
  - 1955 = Perón overthrown
  - [Eva Perón](#) (1919-1952)
- Lots of instability in Latin America . . .
  - Guatemala & Bolivia
  - 1951 = return of Vargas (Brazil)
  - 1952 = return of Ibáñez (Chile) & Batista (Cuba)

