## ON 19TH JULY WAS AFTER 43 YEARS OF DICTATORSHIP

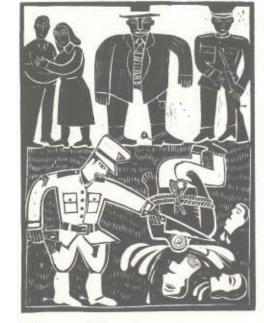


Nicaragua's history is one of domination: first as a Spanish colony, and later as part of the US's Central American backyard. In the 1850s, the 'filibuster' William Walker assumes control of the



country. In 1909, US response to the nationalist experiments of the Santos Zelaya

government is to send in the marines, occupying the country almost continuously from 1909 to 1934.



The traditional parties -Liberal and Conservative – accept US controlled elections



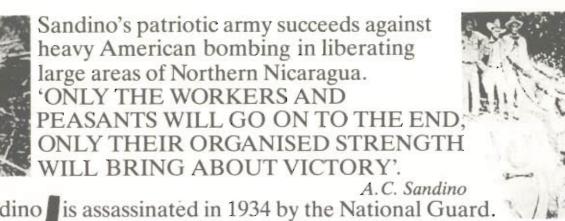
and the new US trained National Guard which replaces the Marines.



## POSITIO

The Nicaraguan people's rejection of foreign domination expresses itself through a nationalist movement led by AUGUSTO CESAR SANDINO,

presenting the first popular alternative to the Nicaraguan oligarchy. WE PREFER TO DIE AS REBELS RATHER THAN TO LIVE AS SLAVES ... THIS MOVEMENT OF OURS IS NATIONALIST AND ANTI-IMPERIALIST. WE SHALL KEEP THE FLAG OF LIBERTY FOR NICARAGUA AND THE WHOLE OF LATIN AMERICA'. A.C. Sandino



Sandino is assassinated in 1934 by the National Guard. 🛝 / 🔊 Hundreds of peasants are murdered and their farming cooperatives razed to the ground.

THEY ARE TO BE THE FORCE OF ARMS A.C. SANDINO





Nicaragua Slightly larger than England Population: 2.5 million Along the rich pacific coastal belt are the principal cities, industry and the majority of cultivated land.

The economy is based on: cotton, coffee, sugar and meat.



In 1936 'Tacho' Somoza, head of the National Guard takes Presidency with US backing founding a 43 year dynastic dictatorship, maintained by the brute force of the National Guard.



