

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910410026003321
Autore	Prados Ortiz de Solorzano Nicolas
Titolo	Cuba in the Caribbean Cold War : Exiles, Revolutionaries and Tyrants, 1952-1959 // by Nicolás Prados Ortiz de Solórzano
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Cham : , : Springer International Publishing : , : Imprint : Palgrave Macmillan, , 2020
ISBN	9783030463632 303046363X
Edizione	[1st ed. 2020.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (xiii, 113 pages) : maps
Collana	St Antony's Series, , 2633-5972
Disciplina	972.91064092 900
Soggetti	Latin America - History Social history World politics Latin American History Social History Political History
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Chapter 1. Introduction: The Caribbean Legion Revived -- Chapter 2. A Caribbean Cold War, 1947-1955 -- Chapter 3. The Internationalization of the Cuban Revolution, 1955-1956 -- Chapter 4. The Caribbean Legion supplying the Sierra Maestra, 1957-1958 -- Chapter 5. Conclusion: The Demise of the Caribbean Legion, 1959-1961.
Sommario/riassunto	This book argues that during the Cuban Revolution (1952-1958), Fidel Castro, his allies, and members of the Movimiento 26 de Julio tapped into a larger network of transnational revolutionaries who sought to overthrow the region's dictatorships. With his research in multiple archives including those in Cuba, Prados offers a new, transnational perspective on conflicts over dictatorship and democracy, which shaped the Caribbean in the decades that followed World War II. The book traces the roots of the 'Caribbean Legion', a transnational network of anti-dictatorial revolutionaries, before detailing how Castro and many of his allies in exile exploited this web during the struggle against

Fulgencio Batista. Contacts in this network provided the Cuban revolutionaries with crucial military, financial, and diplomatic support from the democratic governments of José Figueres in Costa Rica, and Rómulo Betancourt in Venezuela, entangling the Cuban revolutionaries in a larger regional struggle between democratic regimes and military dictatorships. This transnational involvement shaped the revolutionary regime of 1959 and had far-reaching repercussions for the larger geopolitical dynamics in the region, and for the Cold War as a whole. Nicolás Prados Ortiz de Solórzano is a doctoral candidate in History at the University of Oxford, UK. He is currently investigating the relationship between democracy and transnational revolutionary networks operating in Latin America and the Caribbean from the mid-1940s to the early 1960s.

---