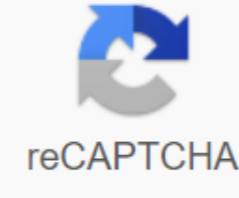




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Che guevara history in telugu pdf

It is proposed to combine this article or section of the essay with Che Guevara. (Discuss) Che Guevara (Dipshiha Diagram) In his trademark olive green military fatigue, June 2, 1959 Che Guevara (June 14, 1928 - October 9, 1967) Original name Ernesto Guevara. He was a revolutionary and politician of the South American continent who opposed conservative socialism along with capitalism and became the most powerful leader after Castro in the Cuban government led by Fidel Castro. He served as Minister of Industry from 1961 to 1965 and oversaw most of the Cuban government's financial plans. He was born on June 14, 1928, to a middle-class family in Rosaria, Argentina. In 1953 he graduated from the University of Buenos Aires with medical education. He learned about the living conditions of people during the next motorcycle tour on the South American continent. He believes that only a violent revolution will eradicate social inequality. In 1954, Guatemala worked with a pro-socialist government that worked to lift people in the country. But in the same year, American aid As a result, the government was overthrown and Mexico withdrew. His violent revolutionary prospects were further reinforced by the incident. In Mexico, Fidel Castro led Cuban revolutionaries who came into exile. In the late 1950s, he played an important role in the guerrilla struggle (1956-1959) under Castro's leadership against the then Cuban dictator Batista. As a doctor, he served as a military commander. At that time it was called Che. Cuban revolutionaries began to call him Che, as Guevara used the Argentine word che, greeting someone. So the name has been corrected. A map showing the movements of Che Guevara between 1953 and 1956; including his trip north to Guatemala, his stay in Mexico and his journey east by boat to Cuba with Fidel Castro and other revolutionaries. The struggle was successful, and Castro served as Minister of Industry and President of the National Bank of Cuba when Castro adopted the Cuban government in January 1959. Cuba has traveled to many countries as a representative. Che also toured India in July 1959 as part of these tours. Che Guevara, who strongly opposed American domination over third world countries, helped Cuba become a socialist country. On guerrilla warfare In his writings, he wanted peasant revolutionary movements to be built in developing countries. In 1965, Che, who planned to spread the revolution to poor countries, left his post, status and influence in Cuba and disappeared from the country without listening to Castro. He spent some time in the African country of Congo with several followers. At the time, he tried to try a guerrilla uprising in the eastern part of the country and failed. In late 1966, he joined South America and led revolutionaries fighting against the military government in Bolivia. At that time, he was killed by the Bolivian army in the Vallegrande area on 9 October 1967. Since then, Che Guevara has become a symbol of revolution and rebellion and has become a fan of many. Home Photo International NameChe GuevaraBirth Date June 14, 1928Death DateOctober 9, 1967Univeral buenos AiresPlace birthRosario, ArgentinaPlace DeathLa Higuera, BoliviaAKAErnesto GuevaraFull NameErnesto Guvara de la SernaWho was Che Guevara? Bring this page Better Die Standing Than Live on Your Knees. There are no boundaries in this struggle to death. The road is long and full of difficulties. Peaceful coexistence cannot be limited to powerful countries if we are to ensure world peace. Cuba was developed as a sugar plant by the United States. Guerrilla warfare is a naive war. One has to grow hard but never lose it is not an apple that falls when it is ripe. You have to make it drop. I don't care if I fall, as long as someone takes my gun and keeps shooting. It's not just a game, it's a weapon of revolution. Che Guevara was a Marxist revolutionary allied with Fidel Castro during the Cuban Revolution.Ernesto Che Guevara de la Serna was an Argentine Marxist revolutionary who was a prominent figure during the Cuban Revolution. Guevara studied medicine before traveling through South America, observing the conditions that spurred his Marxist beliefs. He helped Fidel Castro overthrow the Batista government in the late 1950s and then held key political positions under the Castro regime. Guevara later participated in guerrilla activities in other places, including Bolivia, where he was captured and executed in 1967.Early LifeGuevara was born into a middle-class family on June 14, 1928 in Rosario, Argentina. In his youth he suffered from asthma, but still managed to distinguish himself as an athlete. He absorbed the left-wing political views of his family and friends, and by his teens became politically active, joining a group that opposed the government of Juan Peron. After graduating with honors from high school, Guevara studied medicine at the University of Buenos Aires, but in 1951 he left school to travel to South America with a friend. The poor living conditions he witnessed during their nine-month journey had a profound impact on Guevara, and the following year he returned to medical school, intending to provide care for those in need. He received his degree in 1953, the Cuban Revolution, no matter how much Guevara's interest in Marxism grew, he decided to give up medicine, believing that only a revolution could bring justice to the people of South America. In 1953, he went to Guatemala, where he witnessed the CIA-backed overthrow of his leftist government, which only deepened his convictions. By 1955, Guevara had married and lived in Mexico, where he met Cuban revolutionary Fidel Castro and his brother Raul, who were planning to overthrow the government of Fulgencio Batista. When their small armed forces landed in Cuba on 2 December 1956, Guevara was with them and one of the few who survived the initial attack. Over the next few years, he will serve as Castro's chief adviser and lead their growing guerrilla forces in attacks on the crumbling Batista regime. Photo: Hulton Archive/Getty Images In January 1959, Castro took control of Cuba and placed Guevara at the head of La Cabanja prison, where an estimated hundreds of people were executed on Guevara's extrajudicial orders. He was later appointed President of the National Bank and Minister of Industry and did much to help transform the country into a communist state. In the early 1960s Guevara also served as ambassador to Cuba, Cuba, peace to establish relations with other countries, most notably the Soviet Union, and was a key player during the invasion of the Bay of Pigs and the Caribbean crisis. He is also the author of a guide to guerrilla warfare, and in 1964 gave a speech at the United Nations in which he condemned the foreign policy of the United States and apartheid in South Africa. Death and LegacyIn 1965, when the Cuban economy was in ruins, Guevara left office to export his revolutionary ideologies to other parts of the world. He first went to Congo to train guerrilla warfare troops in support of the revolution there, but left the same year when it failed. After a brief return to Cuba in 1966, Guevara went to Bolivia with a small rebel force to provoke a revolution there. He was captured by the Bolivian army and killed in La Higuera on October 9, 1967. His name often equates to rebellion, revolution and socialism. Others, however, remember that he could have been ruthless and ordered prisoners executed without trial in Cuba. In any case, Guevara's life is still a matter of great public interest and has been studied and depicted in numerous books and films, including The Motorcycle Diaries (2004), which starred Gael Garcia Bernal as Guevara, and two parts of the Biopic Che (2008), in which Benicio Del Toro portrayed a revolutionary. We strive for precision and fairness. If you see something that doesn't look right, contact us! Argentine soldier, statesman and national hero Jose de San Martin helped lead the revolutions against Spanish rule in Argentina, Chile and Peru.Fidel Castro organized the Cuban revolution and was the head of the government of Cuba until 2008.Juan Peron was a military officer and politician who was elected president of Argentina three times. Raul Castro succeeded his brother Fidel Castro as president of Cuba in 2008. He previously served as the country's defence minister and head of the armed forces. Eva Peron used her position as First Lady of Argentina to fight for women's suffrage and improve the lives of the poor. Tecumseh, Shawnee's Native American chief, opposed white settlements in the United States in the early 1800s. He died during the war of 1812.Emiliano sapata was a leading figure in the Mexican Revolution (1910-1920), during which he formed and commanded the Liberation Army of the South, an important revolutionary brigade. The followers of zapata were known as Sapatistas.Muammar Gaddafi seized control of the Libyan government in 1969 and ruled as an authoritarian dictator for more than 40 years before he was overthrown in 2011.Robert M. La Follette was an American Republican, best known as a supporter of progressivism and a fierce opponent Power. Power. Power. che guevara history in telugu pdf. che guevara history in telugu tv9. che guevara life history in telugu

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