

Who's Who in the Estrada Rebellion: Nicaragua 1909-1910



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by William Eleroy Curtis

★★★★☆ 4.7 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 861 KB

Text-to-Speech : Enabled

Screen Reader : Supported

Enhanced typesetting : Enabled

Word Wise : Enabled

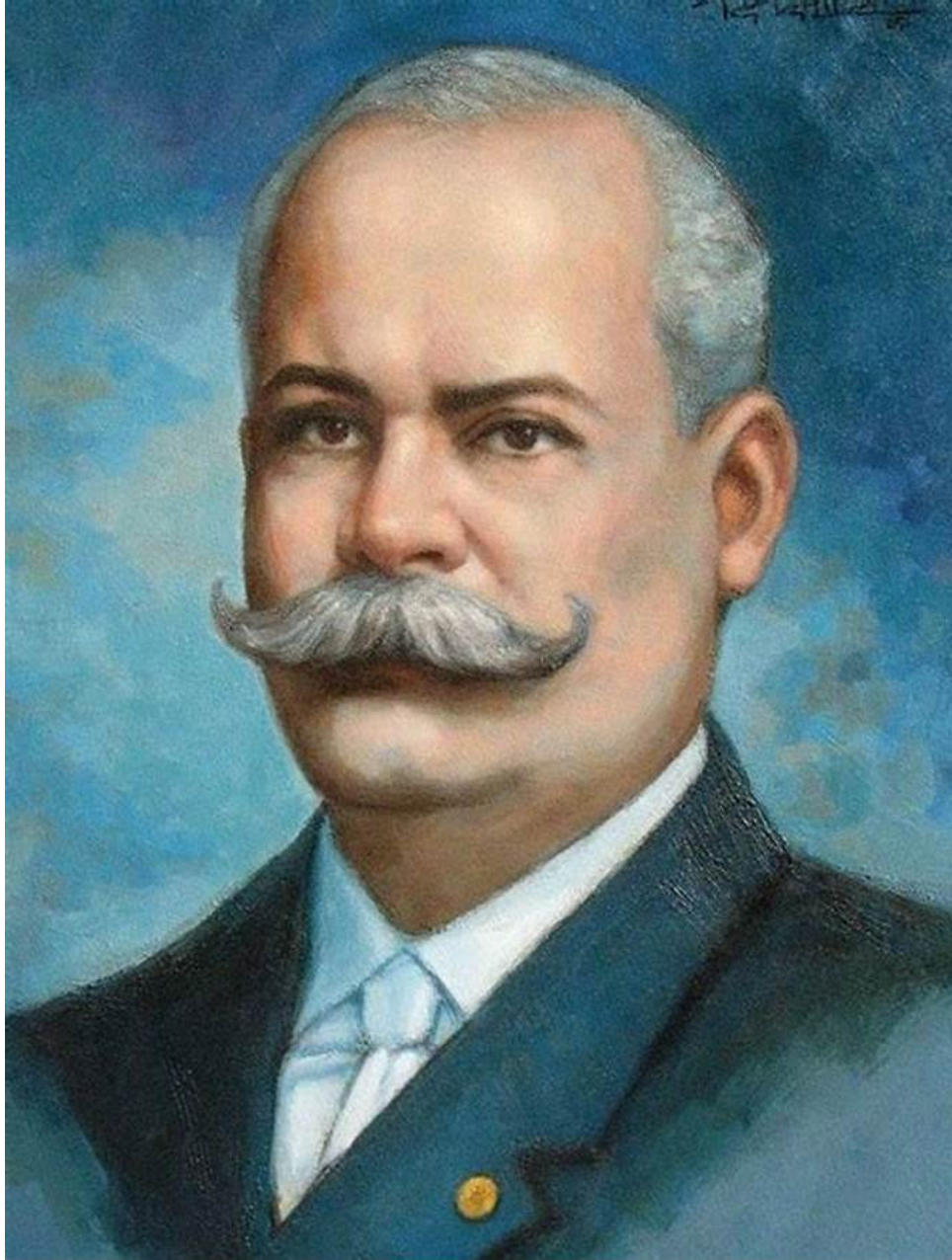
Print length : 13 pages



The Estrada Rebellion was a major conflict in Nicaragua's history. The rebellion began in 1909 when José Santos Zelaya, the country's president, was overthrown by a coalition of Conservative and Liberal rebels led by Juan Estrada. The rebellion lasted for two years and resulted in the deaths of thousands of Nicaraguans.

Here are some of the key players involved in the Estrada Rebellion:

José Santos Zelaya



José Santos Zelaya was the president of Nicaragua from 1893 to 1909. He was a Liberal who was known for his authoritarian rule. Zelaya's policies alienated many Nicaraguans, including the Conservative and Liberal elite. In 1909, a coalition of rebels led by Juan Estrada overthrew Zelaya and forced him to flee the country.

Juan Estrada

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Juan Estrada was a Conservative who led the rebellion against Zelaya. He was a successful military leader and was able to unite the Conservative and Liberal rebels under his leadership. Estrada became president of Nicaragua after Zelaya was overthrown, but he was assassinated in 1910.

Adolfo Díaz

DON ADOLFO DIAZ

DON ADOLFO DIAZ, hijo del Gral. Carmen Díaz Reñasco, militar y poeta, y Francisca Recinos, miembro distinguido de una familia costarricense, nació en Alajuela, el año de 1877. Fue en aquella ciudad donde el General Carmen Díaz procreó a su numerosa familia compuesta de los hijos siguientes: Elena, (casada con don José Solórzano Avilés), Amelia (casada en primeras nupcias con don Pedro Ortega y en segundas nupcias con don Constantino Castellón), Emilia (esposa de don José Pazos), Enrique, (casado con María Luisa Solórzano), ADOLFO, (soltero), Carmen, (casado con Clemencia Castellón), Fanny (esposa de don Toribio Matamoros Jerez) y Graciela, niña que murió en la infancia.

Habiéndose la familia trasladado a Nicaragua por el año de 1885 —donde el joven Adolfo Díaz asistió al Instituto Nacional— se radicó primero en Granada y luego en Managua, donde el hijo mayor Enrique se asoció con la firma Pedro Joaquín Chamorro y Compañía, en el negocio de exportación e importación. Fue al servicio de esa firma que don Enrique Díaz llevó a su hermano menor Adolfo, el que desempeñaba el cargo de Contador y Tenedor de Libros, ramos del negocio en los que llegó a ser muy proficiente.

El carácter afable de don Adolfo Díaz le hizo congraciarse con algunos de los clientes de la casa Chamorro y Cia., entre ellos con don José Aramburu, minero español que administraba ciertas minas de oro de propiedad norteamericana en la Costa Atlántica, y quien observando sus magníficas cualidades le invitó a asociarse con él en la explotación del mismo negocio. Don Adolfo aceptó y ese fue el comienzo de sus éxitos financieros.

Fue factor importante en la política del Partido Conservador, llegando a ejercer la Presidencia de la República en momentos agitados de la vida nacional de 1911 a 1916 y de 1927 a 1928. Murió en Alajuela, Costa Rica el 27 de Enero de 1964, en la misma ciudad que lo vio nacer como emigrado político, que había sido también su padre en la época de su nacimiento.



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Adolfo Díaz was a Liberal who served as president of Nicaragua from 1911 to 1916. He was a close ally of the United States and was supported by American troops during the Estrada Rebellion. Díaz's presidency was marked by political instability and economic problems.

Emiliano Chamorro

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Emiliano Chamorro was a Conservative who served as president of Nicaragua from 1917 to 1921. He was a strong supporter of the United States and was instrumental in the Bryan-Chamorro Treaty, which gave the United States the exclusive rights to build a canal through Nicaragua.

Luis Mena

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Luis Mena was a Liberal who served as president of Nicaragua from 1913 to 1916. He was a moderate who tried to reconcile the Liberals and Conservatives. Mena's presidency was marked by political instability and economic problems.

The Estrada Rebellion was a complex conflict that involved a number of different factions and individuals. The key players listed above

played a major role in the rebellion and helped to shape its outcome.



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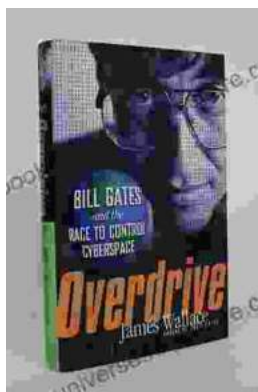
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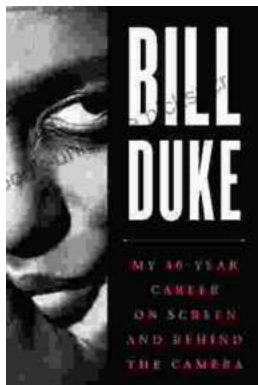
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