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Bahian Carlos Marighella (1911-1969) was the main name of the Communist guerrilla in Brazil during the military regime (1964-1985), which was considered the enemy of the country's number one in the second half of the 1960s. Marighelli's path has always divided opinions among Brazilian journalists and intellectuals, both on the right and on the political left (and even within the left there was a lot of opposition to her revolutionary proposals). Carlos Marighelle's entry into political activity took place in the early 1930s, when, still in the city of Salvador, he gave up his career as an engineering student to be a professional PCB militant (Brazilian Communist Party). During the same period, Marighella left the capital Bahia to establish a residence in Rio de Janeiro. When estado Novo was erected (a dictatorial model adopted by Getúlio Vargas and inspired by European fascism), in 1937 Marighella, like other communists of the same time, was arrested and tortured twice, and eventually released in 1945 with the end of the Varguista regime. At the beginning of the Democratic period in 1945, Marighella was elected as a federal deputy by PCB Bahia. However, the Communist Party was illegally driven by the government of Eurica Gaspar Dutra, with the illustriety of the Cold War climate, and Marighella began operating in the underworld. In the 1950s, the Chinese Communist Central Committee invited Marighello to stay in the eastern state, where she would remain in the 1953-54 Biennial to meet china's revolutionary model on the spot. In the early 1960s, Latin America as a whole began to live even worse with the political-ideological divisions of the Cold War after the Cuban Revolution in 1959. From Cuban communism, which settled in this country from guerrilla tactics, a model of foquismo, i.e. guerrilla focus theory prepared by Che Guevara, which consisted of installing several guerrilla points on the continent with the intention of establishing several communist regimes, or many Vietfias, in the words of Guevara himself, it has spread. In brazil's special case, the guerrilla model was organized long before the 1964 coup. In 1961, Francisco Julião established so-called country leagues in Pernambuco and traveled to Cuba to establish articulations with the country's revolutionaries. By the time the military regime was established, Marighella had already been unasy about the position adopted by the PCB in Brazil. The PCB has maintained the perspective of the so-called Bourgeois revolution, that is, That is, Brazil must first industrialise itself and form a clear separation of classes between bourgeois and workers so that the revolution can happen In the light of the circumstances presented in 1964, Marighella decided to suspend the PCB and adopt the guevarist foquismo. In 1967, after attending a meeting of the Olas (Latin American Solidarity Organization) in Cuba, bahi revolutionary in Cuba, founded ALN (National Liberating Action), which would become the largest organization to promote terrorist campaigns by urban guerrillas in Brazil, such as attacks, ambushes and kidnappings, as it even cooperated with the actions of other organizations, such as the kidnapping of Ambassador Charles B. Elrick Elbb. conceived by the Rio de Janeiro Dissent group from Guanabare.Ne stop now... There's more to :) ALn's theoretical discourse followed the almost unanimous discourse of a Latin American revolutionary period that included anti-imeism (according to the US) and the utopia of building a self-governmented and mindless society, as a preaching Marxist chalk. Marighella was responsible for disseminating these ideas related to armed combat tactics using his pamphlastic files. Among the writings in which he presented his analysis of the political situation in Brazil were: Why I resisted prison and the Brazilian crisis. Among those who spoke about the theorization of armed struggle were: Some questions about guerrilla fighting in Brazil, Call to the Brazilian people, Excuse of Communist integration, Quem samba fica, quem não samba vai embora, Sobre a organização dos revolucionários. In addition to these, there was the Urban Guerrilla Handbook, for which Marighella became known around the world and commended left-wing intellectuals such as Jean-Paul Sartre, who even published excerpts from The Handbook and interviews with Marighello in his magazine Les Temps Modernes. In Marighello's Handbook, he makes radical recommendations like this: It is clear that armed conflict by urban guerrillas has another objective. Here we refer to basic objectives, especially exo-exolation. Every urban guerrilla must bear in mind that he can only survive if he is willing to kill the police and all those dedicated to repression, and is truly dedicated to exoling the wealth of many capitalists, property owners and imperialists. (Manual do Guerrilheiro Urbano, Sabotage, Ed. 2003 p. 7). One of ALN's most famous ousteds was the attack on a pay train running along the Santos-Jundiaí railway line, which took place on August 10, 1968. Marighella was personally involved in this campaign. Marighelli's death took place the following year (1969) in an ambush prepared by the repressive São Paulo system, commanded by delegate Sérgio Fleury, known as the boss exterminator of this country. Fleury's ambush came from information obtained from the torture of Dominican frites that were linked to ALN. At my place. Cláudio Fernandes In recent weeks, the unknown name of many people has begun to take headlines and social networks in Brazil and the world. With its release at the Berlin Film Festival in Marighella, directed by Wagner Moura, the guerrilla, who died in 1969, became the centre of several debates on racism, human rights and violence – both the country and its opponents. The phase in which he served in the armed struggle during the military dictatorship is the most exploited of his career, which is why many classify him as a terrorist. There are, however, many other important facts about his life and less researched. Did you know that the military dictatorship of 1964-1985 was not the first one he faced? And that he was a politician, a writer and a poet? Fighting in Vargas Eri Carlos Marighella was born in 1911 in El Salvador. The son of Augusta Marighelle, an Italian worker and immigrant, and Maria Rita do Nascimento, a black and slave daughter, had seven more brothers. The beginning of academic life, in 1929, when he enrolled at bahia polytechnic school to study construction, was also the gateway to his entry into politics and militarism. In 1934, he first faced repression for what would become, in 1937, a dictatorial period known as Estado Novo, led by Getúlio Vargas. He was arrested after a song was distributed criticising Bahie's intervener, Juracy Magalhães, who he named Vargas. In 1934 he resigned from engineering and moved to Rio de Janeiro, where he became a professional PCB militant. He was responsible for the press and dissemination of the party. Two years later, he was arrested for the second time, now during the Vargas dictatorship, and tortured at the behest of Filint Müller, the leader of repression. He was imprisoned for a year and was released only by macedada, as he became a well-known justice minister, José Maced Soares, who decided to release the political prisoners. After a year in the underworld, Marighella was re-arrested and tortured in 1939, this time remaining in prison for six years. In 1945, with the end of Estado Novo, he benefited from amnesty and was released. It continues after The Public, Carlos Marighelle's institutional policy in formal politics was quite short, lasting less than a year. In 1946, he was elected as a federal deputy elected by the Bahi PCB, but at the behest of then-President Eurica Gaspar Dutra, the party returned to illegality and his term was revoked. Back underground, he had different positions in the direction of the PCB. Between 1953 and 1954 he travelled to China to A communist in the country. It continues after the 1964 Military Dictatorship, even after the coup, marighella was shot and arrested by agents of the Department of Political and Social Order (Dops), the repressive body of the dictatorship, inside the kina. He was released in 1965 with a lawsuit, but decided to abandon the peaceful resistance and join the armed struggle against the military regime. That same year, he wrote the Brazilian crisis. After several years of moving away from the party and the disobedience of the guidelines (for example, when he decided to go to the first conferences of the Latin American Solidarity Organisation in Havana and prepare some questions about guerrilla warfare in Brazil), he was expelled from the party in 1967. In 1968, the Aliança Libertadora Nacional (ALN) armed group was founded. ALN became the best known armed resistance to the dictatorship, taking part in bank robberies and the famous abduction of US Ambassador Charles Elbrick along with another group, the Revolutionary Movement on 8 October (MR-8). Marighello was considered the enemy number one of Brazil's military dictatorships and has increased efforts around his capture with a strong regime. By November 4, 1969, he had been shot dead by doptic agents in São Paulo. Death, amnesty and memory Ambush, coordinated by Sérgio Paranhos Fleury, which caused the guerrilla death, was placed on the information that he had been in contact with the ians in São Paulo. Some of those religious were arrested and forced to arrange a meeting with Marighella in Alameda Casa Branca in the gardens. When he got there, he was surprised and shot. ALN continued its activities until 1974. In 2012, Justice Minister José Eduardo Cardozo with 2,780. The confession was already attributed to him, last year, at the Amnesty Caravan trial, which took place in El Salvador. Although he was remembered in films and some famous songs (A Communist, Caetano Veloso, and Mil Faces of A Loyal Man (Marighella), from Racionais MC's), Marighella is a relatively little known and debatable figure, as well as his writings. Some of them are available on the Internet, such as The Some Questions About Guerrillas in Brazil (1967) and the Mini-Manual of the Urban Guerrilla (1969). In the latter, one of the most famous is a detailed urban guerrilla technique to be employed against dictatorial regimes. Copies of the mini-manual circulated in mimeography and photocopic versions during the military dictatorship. It continues after the advertising of FONTES Pages Memórias da Ditadura, Memorial da Democracia, Agência Brasil, Imprensa Nacional (Casa Civil Brasileira), Centro de Pesquisa e Documentação de História Brazil (Getúlio Vargas Foundation) continues after publicity BiographyMilitary Dictatorship

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