

# CHILE

1970

Salvador Allende is elected president. The election campaign was highly polarised and subject to covert interference by foreign intelligence agencies (the CIA and KGB)

1973

The armed forces, *carabineros*, and others stage a violent coup by overthrowing Allende, who dies in the course of the coup.

1977

Beagle conflict: The binding Beagle Channel Arbitration awards the Picton, Nueva and Lennox islands to Chile.

1978

Beagle conflict: Argentina refuses to abide by the judgement and invades Chile in Operation Soberania. Argentine forces withdraw before any combat occurs.

1982

Chile provides non-combat support for British armed forces during the Falkland War.

2000

In the second round of voting, in a tight contest with right wing candidate Joaquín Lavín, Ricardo Lagos Escobar is elected President

2001

Chile signs the Human Rights to Abolish the Death Penalty act.

2002

A general census is performed all over the country

2010

February 27 Chile earthquake.

2011

student protests, and later massive protest claiming for better education and economic equality.

The current leader is Michelle Bachelet, she was elected in March of 2014. Chile has a government which can be described as a Republic, which is a Rule by a form of government in which the people, or some significant portion of them, have supreme control over the government and where offices of state are elected or chosen by elected people. Some advantages of having a Republic are that the people get a lot of say in how the country is run. A disadvantage would be that people disagree a lot and that can cause a lot of things to go wrong.



The economy of Chile is a High-Income economy. Meaning that Chile is one of the most stable counties in South America. Some advantages of this economy is that they have some more wealth than most of the South American countries, causing some disadvantages at some points because of all the crime that there is there. Chile became this economy by the gross income they had made, making them one of few countries in South America and Latin America to have this type of economy. The FDI inflow of this county is about 20.2 billion dollars.



Cultural and Social aspects  
Chile means “the land where the Earth ends”. This saying shows a lot about the cultural aspect of Chile. It's meaning shows that the people who live here take care of their grounds where they live. There are many traditions that they follow in this county. A couple of them are that when they get married, for the most part, the marriages are held in churches. They are to go to high educations and all of the children are taught etiquette. Some popular foods that are eaten here are Sopa de mariscos, which is a seafood mix and Palta reina, which is Avocado stuffed with chicken salad, tuna, prawns, or some other fillings. The main religion is Catholic. Catholic is a religion where they follow the steps of God.

## Physical Structure

The physical structure of Chile is very mountainous and on the ocean side, there are some very beautiful beaches. Chile is very skinny and a long country. The current population of Chile is about 17.62 million people. In 1970 the population was about 9.579 million people, proving that the population has increased tremendously since then. Chile people had immigrated to Chile from other countries and also the birth rates rose throughout the past years, causing there to be a higher population.



