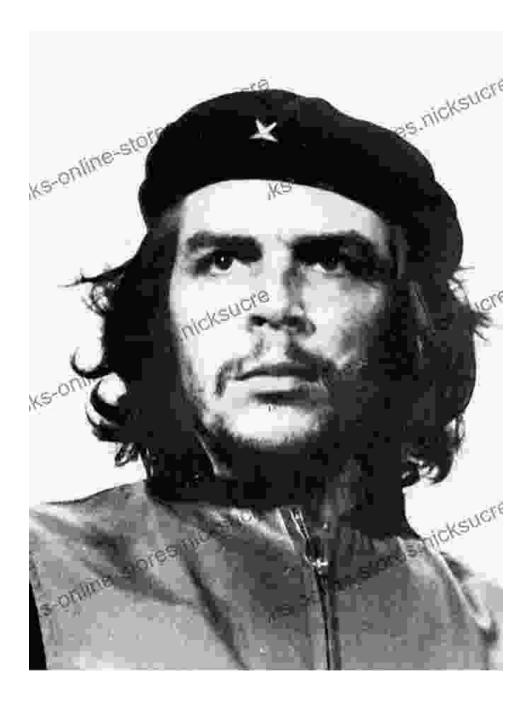
Che Guevara: The Life and Death of a Revolutionary Icon



Ernesto "Che" Guevara was a Marxist revolutionary, guerrilla leader, and prominent figure in the Cuban Revolution. Born in Argentina in 1928, Guevara became a doctor before embracing revolutionary politics. He

joined Fidel Castro's 26th of July Movement and played a key role in the overthrow of Fulgencio Batista in 1959.



Companero: The Life and Death of Che Guevara

by Jorge G. Castaneda

★★★★★ 4.3 out of 5
Language : English
File size : 2016 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting: Enabled
Word Wise : Enabled
Print length : 498 pages



After the Cuban Revolution, Guevara served as Minister of Industry and President of the National Bank of Cuba. He also led military campaigns in support of revolutionary movements in other countries, most notably in the Congo and Bolivia. In 1967, he was captured and executed by the Bolivian army.

Guevara remains a controversial figure, but there is no doubt that he was one of the most influential revolutionaries of the 20th century. His image has become iconic, and his writings and speeches continue to inspire people around the world.

Early Life and Education

Ernesto Guevara was born in Rosario, Argentina, on June 14, 1928. His father, Ernesto Guevara Lynch, was an engineer and architect, and his

mother, Celia de la Serna y Llosa, was a wealthy landowner. Guevara had two siblings: an older sister, Celia, and a younger brother, Roberto.

Guevara was a precocious child. He learned to read and write at an early age and developed a passion for books and history. He attended the National College of Buenos Aires, where he excelled in mathematics and science.

In 1947, Guevara enrolled in the University of Buenos Aires to study medicine. He became involved in student politics and joined the Communist Party of Argentina. He also began to travel around South America, witnessing firsthand the poverty and inequality that plagued the region.

The Cuban Revolution

In 1955, Guevara met Fidel Castro, a young lawyer who was leading a rebel group against the Cuban dictator Fulgencio Batista. Guevara joined Castro's movement and played a key role in the Cuban Revolution.

Guevara was a skilled military strategist and a charismatic leader. He led a successful guerrilla campaign against Batista's forces and helped to bring about the dictator's overthrow in 1959.

After the Revolution

After the Cuban Revolution, Guevara served in a number of important government positions. He was Minister of Industry from 1959 to 1961 and President of the National Bank of Cuba from 1961 to 1965.

Guevara was also a leading advocate for revolutionary movements in other countries. He traveled to the Congo and Bolivia to support guerrilla

campaigns against oppressive regimes.

Death and Legacy

In 1967, Guevara was captured by the Bolivian army while leading a

guerrilla campaign in that country. He was executed on October 9, 1967.

Guevara's death made him a martyr in the eyes of many people around the

world. He became a symbol of the struggle against imperialism and

oppression. His image has been used on countless posters, flags, and

other works of art.

Guevara remains a controversial figure, but there is no doubt that he was

one of the most influential revolutionaries of the 20th century. His writings

and speeches continue to inspire people around the world, and his image

has become iconic.

Che Guevara was a complex and enigmatic figure. He was a brilliant

revolutionary, a skilled military strategist, and a charismatic leader. He was

also a man of deep convictions and a commitment to social justice.

Guevara's life and death continue to be debated, but his legacy is secure.

He is one of the most iconic figures of the 20th century, and his image and

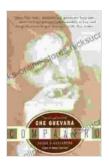
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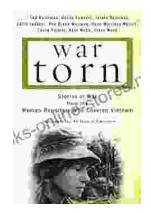
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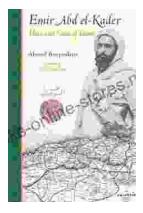
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