



CHRONOLOGY

- 1853**—José Julián Martí y Pérez is born on January 28 in Havana, Cuba.
- 1865**—Martí is enrolled in the Municipal School for Boys in Havana.
- 1868**—The first war of independence, later called the Ten Years War, begins in Cuba.
- 1869**—Martí is accused of treason and imprisoned in Havana City jail.
- 1870**—Martí is sentenced to six years of hard labor. The sentence is reduced, and he is transferred to the Isle of Pines.
- 1871**—Martí is deported to Spain.
- 1873**—King Amadeus of Spain abdicates, and the first Spanish republic is formed.
- 1874**—The first Spanish republic falls. Martí completes his university education and leaves for Paris.
- 1875**—Martí moves to Mexico.
- 1876**—Porfirio Díaz comes to power in Mexico. Martí leaves Mexico for Cuba.

- 1877**— Martí arrives in Havana but leaves shortly for Mexico and then Guatemala. Martí is appointed professor of literature and history of philosophy at the Central School of Guatemala, and marries Carmen Zayas Bazán in Mexico.
- 1878**— The first war of independence ends. Martí sails for Havana in September. His son, José, is born in November.
- 1879**— *La Guerra Chiquita* (The Little War) breaks out and is crushed. Martí is again deported to Spain. He then leaves Spain and travels to New York.
- 1880**— Martí reaches New York and begins writing for New York newspapers. The Little War ends.
- 1881**— Martí is appointed professor in Venezuela. He returns to New York in July.
- 1882**— Martí publishes his first book of poems, *Ismaelillo* (Little Ishmael), and completes *Versos libres* (Free Verses).
- 1884**— Martí resigns from revolutionary movement led by Máximo Gómez, and is appointed consul for Uruguay in New York.
- 1890**— Martí helps establish *La Liga* (The League) in New York to promote education among African Cubans.
- 1891**— Martí visits Tampa, Florida, and writes the *Tampa Resolutions* and *Bases of the Cuban Revolutionary Party*.



- 1892**—Martí becomes delegate of Cuban Revolutionary Party and travels to Dominican Republic to meet with Máximo Gómez.
- 1893**—Martí meets with Antonio Maceo in Costa Rica and invites him to join the revolutionary movement.
- 1894**—Martí organizes Fernandina plan for invasion of Cuba.
- 1895**—Fernandina plan fails. Martí travels to Santo Domingo to join Máximo Gómez. He lands in Cuba on April 11, and is killed in battle at Dos Ríos on May 19.
- 1898**—United States enters war against Spain, which lasts three months. United States military occupation begins.
- 1902**—Cuban government signs Platt Amendment. United States occupation ends.
- 1952**—Fulgencio Batista overthrows Cuban government and returns to power as dictator on March 10.
- 1959**—Fidel Castro forces Batista to flee Cuba and takes over as head of government in February.

