

Primary Sources

Bettmann. n.d. "Bettmann."

<https://www.gettyimages.com/search/2/image?phrase=sandinista&collections=bet&family=editorial&sort=mostpopular>.

We used this catalogue of images of the Sandinistas in order to add visuals to several of the pages on our website.

———. n.d. "Bettmann."

<https://www.gettyimages.com/search/2/image?collections=bet&family=editorial&phrase=daniel%20ortega%20nicaragua&sort=mostpopular>.

We selected one image from this list of 26 images to use on our website in order to provide Ortega's visage.

File:Augusto César Sandino.jpg - Wikimedia Commons. n.d.

https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Augusto_C%C3%A9sar_Sandino.jpg.

This is a picture of Augusto Sandino, and we used it to depict Sandino when talking about him for the background of the Sandinista Revolution.

"Iran-Contra." n.d. Ronald Reagan.

<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/audiovisual/white-house-photo-collection-galleries/iran-contra>.

This collection of images was used to show Reagan's interaction with Contra member Adolfo Calero. The first image of this selection was added to our website in order to show Reagan's support for the Contras.

La Raza Graphics. 1974. *Sandino. -- FSLN. -- pro Liberacion de Nicaragua. Frente Sandinista de Liberacion Nacional*. Poster. *The Library of Congress*.

<https://www.loc.gov/item/2022666893/>.

This source is a pro-Sandinista propaganda poster, demonstrating how the Sandinistas got their message out and spread the word of their cause. The poster claims that the Sandinistas are fighting for the liberation of their country by establishing a communist government.

Marlenee, Ron. 1985. *H.R.2158 - 99th Congress (1985-1986): A Bill to Prohibit the Importation into the United States of Beef, Bananas, and Sugar from Nicaragua until the President Finds That the Policies of the Government of Nicaragua Regarding Opposition to the Democratic Resistance Forces and a Free Democratic Form of Government Are Consistent with Its Obligations under the Terms of the Nicaraguan Revolution and the Promises Made to the Organization of American States*. *Congress.gov*. Congress.

<https://www.congress.gov/bill/99th-congress/house-bill/2158>.

This bill is an example of the United States' refusal of economic interaction with Nicaragua after the revolution so as to weaken its economy and thereby weaken the Sandinista regime. The legislation is an attempt to force Nicaragua to cooperate with US foreign interests.

Meiselas, Susan. 1979. *Molotov Man*. Photograph. *The Library of Congress*.

<https://www.loc.gov/item/2020635528/>.

This photo depicts a member of the Nicaraguan resistance throwing a molotov cocktail in a Pepsi bottle. It acts as a glimpse into the resistance of pro-democracy fighters against the Somoza family's regime.

Reagan, Ronald. 1985. "Radio Address to the Nation on United States Assistance for the

Nicaraguan Democratic Resistance." Radio Broadcast. *Ronald Reagan*. Cable Network

News.<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/speech/radio-address-nation-united-states-assistance-nicaraguan-democratic-resistance>.

Reagan explains the current state of United States relations with Nicaragua with regard to the ongoing revolution. He mentions events such as US legislative action, foreign aid, and attempts at peace and gives brief elaboration on these topics. The radio address provides a timeline and valuable pieces of information on American involvement in the conflict in Nicaragua, offering an outside perspective and an exploration of the impact that the United States' international interests—specifically surrounding the Cold War and tensions with the Soviets—had on foreign aid to Nicaragua throughout the war.

Reagan, Ronald . 1988. "Address to the Nation on Aid to the Nicaraguan Democratic Resistance

- February 1988." Radio Broadcast. *Ronald Reagan*. Cable Network News.

<https://www.reaganlibrary.gov/archives/speech/address-nation-aid-nicaraguan-democratic-resistance-february-1988>.

In this radio address, Reagan describes how Nicaragua poses a threat to Central America and thereby the United States, and backs a large funding bill that Congress is voting on imminently to aid the democratic resistance in Nicaragua. Reagan thoroughly explains the motivations behind US aid to the Nicaraguan resistance, citing national security concerns regarding the spread of communism. This source provides a deeper look at Reagan's thoughts on the revolution and his views on American intervention.

“The MacNeil/Lehrer NewsHour.” n.d. American Archive of Public Broadcasting.

<https://americanarchive.org/catalog/cpb-aacip-507-8w3804z569?start=2215.08&end=2882.73>.

We used a scene from this broadcast of Ortega being sworn in as president in 1985 and put this graphic on our website to provide a visual for when we talked about Ortega winning the election.

“———.” n.d. American Archive of Public Broadcasting.

<https://americanarchive.org/catalog/cpb-aacip-507-5717m04k98?start=134.01&end=331.84yu>.

This coverage contained an image of some of the key figures involved in the Iran-Contra Affair, and so we used this image in order to provide a graphic when mentioning the Iran-Contra Affair.

Washington, D.C. : U.S. G.P.O. : for sale by the Supt. of Docs., U.S. G.P.O., 1989. n.d. “The

Avalon Project : Inaugural Address of Jimmy Carter.”

https://avalon.law.yale.edu/20th_century/carter.asp.

This is President Jimmy Carter's inaugural address, which was used in order to better understand what Carter's goals were in getting involved with Nicaragua. We also used this document to talk about Carter's advocacy for human rights.

Secondary Sources

Anderson, Jon Lee. 2024. "A Review of the Sandinista Revolution: A Global Latin American History." *ReVista*. November 21, 2024.

<https://revista.drclas.harvard.edu/the-sandinista-revolution-a-global-latin-american-history/>.

Anderson overviews the Sandinista Revolution from the perspective of the author Mateo Jarquín and outlines the results of the revolution itself did not have as much of an effect on Nicaraguan affairs as changing international politics did. Even after the revolution, the new government was still not liked due to the fact that many were killed in the revolution and the country was still desolate. This commentary can be used to help us quantify the impacts of the revolution itself as well as how it intertwined with the actions of the US and other countries.

Knapp, Alyssa. 2021. "'Burning with a Deadly Heat': News Hour Coverage of the Hot Wars of the Cold War." *Americanarchive.org*. American Archive of Public Broadcasting. 2021.

<https://americanarchive.org/exhibits/newshour-cold-war/nicaragua>.

This secondary source contains a relatively in-depth overview of the background behind the Sandinista Revolution, outlining the Somoza family's rule as well as their overthrow and how Reagan and Carter interacted with the new government as long as with the Contras. This source

also references news coverage of events in Nicaragua at the time surrounding the revolution and contains links to clips of these news broadcasts that can/will be used as primary sources.

“Milestones in the History of U.S. Foreign Relations - Office of the Historian.” n.d.

<https://history.state.gov/milestones/1981-1988/central-america>.

The Office of the Historian outlined what Reagan did in relation to the events happening in Nicaragua during this chunk of time, as well as covering the peace accords signed by Nicaragua. This source was used to add to the information we had about the actions of the U.S. in relation to the Contras, as well as to know what happened in events like the Central American Peace Accords

Office of the Historian. n.d. “Milestones: 1977–1980 - Office of the Historian.” Office of the Historian. <https://history.state.gov/milestones/1977-1980/central-america-carter>.

This secondary source provides what can be presumed to be the US government’s account of the Nicaraguan Revolution and how Carter and his administration acted in reaction to it and to other events at the time. This source will help add nuance when talking about US involvement in this revolution as this account from the US can be compared to other accounts to see what may be excluded or altered.

Parker, Franklin D. 2026. “Nicaragua - Nicaragua from 1990 to 2006.” Encyclopedia Britannica. January 19, 2026.

<https://www.britannica.com/place/Nicaragua/Nicaragua-from-1990-to-2006>.

Franklin outlines some of the main events in Nicaragua from 1990 to 2006, including the conflicts between the various parties that had elected presidents during this time, like Chamorro and the FSLN (Sandinistas). Due to the focus of this source being what happened after the Sandinista Revolution, Franklin's work will be very helpful for identifying the lasting impacts of the revolution on Nicaragua.

“Somoza Is Forced Out of Power in Nicaragua | History | Research Starters | EBSCO Research.”

n.d. EBSCO.

<https://www.ebsco.com/research-starters/history/somoza-forced-out-power-nicaragua>.

This secondary source provides another overview of the events of the Sandinista Revolution, including what led up to it as well as the conflict with the Contras that happened afterwards. This source was mainly used to supplement the data from other sources and corroborate information to make sure that it was supported by multiple sources.

Verniest, Craig. 2022. “The Sandino Manifesto and the Birth of the Nicaraguan Revolution | Origins.” Origins. June 14, 2022.

<https://origins.osu.edu/read/sandino-manifesto-nicaraguan-revolution>.

Verniest goes back in the history of Nicaragua to Sandino and his initial efforts to stop US intervention and make Nicaragua into a more democratic state. He then briefly goes over the assertion of the Somoza family as the new power in Nicaragua and finally gets to the FSLN and makes commentary on how well they aligned with Sandino's ideals. He goes up to 2006, when the FSLN returned to power and goes on to say that Nicaragua has still not reached the state that Sandino envisioned.

Wikipedia contributors. n.d. "File:Flag of the FSLN.svg - Wikipedia."

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Flag_of_the_FSLN.svg.

This is a digital rendition of the flag of the FSLN. We used this as a visual on our website to show what the flag looked like and what the colors of the FSLN were.