The violent overthrow of the Popular Uniting Nationalist Party government in Chile in September of 1973 was the culmination of a long struggle by the Chilean people to assert their sovereignty and national self-determination. The United States government, through its intelligence and military assistance to the military coup leaders, played a significant role in facilitating the overthrow of the democratically elected government of President Salvador Allende.

The coup was part of a broader trend in the Americas of right-wing military regimes taking power and exercising control over political, economic, and social life. This trend was fueled by a combination of economic instability, political opposition, and U.S. government support.

The coup in Chile is a case study in the application of U.S. policy toward Latin America, which often involved using military intervention as a means to promote the interests of U.S. corporations and maintain a favorable political environment for U.S. investments.

The overthrow of the Allende government in Chile had far-reaching consequences, not only for Chile but also for the broader region of Latin America and the global struggle for national self-determination and liberation from the grip of imperialism.

The United States government's role in the coup in Chile continues to be a subject of controversy and debate, with many scholars and activists arguing that it was a violation of international law and a direct threat to the sovereignty and self-determination of the Chilean people.