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Informative and factual blog post introductions must be at least 200 words long. Informative and factual blog posts can also contain media such as images, video, or audio. In addition to the introductory paragraph shown above, a typical informative and factual blog post might include a table of contents with links to the individual topics that the blogger has organized into categories for easier navigation. Guatemala is a country in Central America bordered by Mexico to the north, Belize and Honduras to the east, El Salvador to the southeast and Costa Rica on its southwest corner. Its capital city is Guatemala City, which is the largest in Central America and the second largest in Mesoamerica; it also serves as the entry point to the country for most visitors because of its location along one of the two main north/south highways in Guatemala: expressway south to El Salvador and expressway north to Mexico and Honduras. The Maya civilization originated in Guatemala between 1500 BC and 250 BC with early settlements at such locations as Kaminaljuyú, San Bartolo and Río Azul. Despite this, the earliest direct evidence of Maya existence is from 2325 BC found at Lubaantun in the Petén Department. After the pre-Columbian era, Guatemala was home to several Mesoamerican nations: the Itza and the Xinka in Petén and the Mam in Escuintla and Chiquimula. The arrival of Europeans in 1520 AD began a series of conflicts with the Maya that lasted two hundred years until they were subdued at the end of the 17th century. The Spanish conquest culminated in 1792, when a coalition of Central American indigenous peoples, mostly Mayas, led by Pedro de Alvarado defeated a Spanish expeditionary force at Battle of Acajutla. They took control of much of Central America, except for Guatemala, Colombia and Mexico. The Guatemalan army was established in 1931, after the signing of the National Reconciliation Act; it underwent various reforms until 1946 until its de facto disbandment in 1986. It was disbanded by the presidential decree "Guatemala: Ley de Seguridad Nacional" (Guatemala: Law of National Security) signed on February 21, 1986. Today, the Guatemalan Military consists of the National Civilian Police (Policía Nacional Civil), the National Civilian Intelligence Agency (Agencia Nacional de Inteligencia - ANI) and the Presidential Honor Guard Brigade (Brigada de la Guardia Presidencial - BGP). The military has historically played a significant role in Guatemalan politics. The conflict pitted a variety of leftist groups against a backdrop of extreme social inequality, though not all groups were leftist. Among other factors, the coup was triggered by fears that guerrillas were preparing to launch an offensive. The United States provided material support to the government, through overt and covert means. The U.S.

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