

UCSB Hist 2c F'09, L16:  
**Latin America, 1900-pres.**

**How do the political/economic trajectories of 4 Latin American countries compare?**

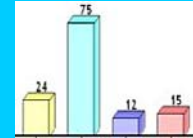
- 0. iClicker data on Gauchospace later today (17 cl; 22 st)  
 Film today, 2-3:40pm: *Persepolis* (Iranian girl in 1970s)  
 "a portrait of the toll that revolution, war, and Western meddling can have on people's lives."
- 1. Export-oriented economies
- 2. Chap. 36 overview & US policy
- 3. 4 main states: Arg., Brazil, Chile, Mexico
- 4. [L17: Neoliberalism / "Isms" recap]

Music: Rough Guide to the Music of [Iran](#)

**Clicker Q1: Most successful?**

Which of the 4 major Latin American states is the most successful today?

- A. Argentina (19%)
- B. Brazil (60%)
- C. Chile (10%)
- D. Mexico (12%)



[indeed, textbook pp. 943...956 imply Brazil]

Success: economic or political—does it matter?

Most successful modernization?

"economic diversification through industrialization" [p. 939]

**S. American Exports [36.1]**

Major export products	
Bananas	<b>R</b> Rubber
Beef	<b>S</b> Sugar
Cacao	Silver
Coffee	<b>T</b> Tin
Copper	Tobacco
Cotton	Wheat
Guano	Wool
Hides	Major railway
<b>N</b> Nitrates	Major port

**Export-oriented economy**

**United Fruit Co. & "Banana Republics"**

**Coffee in Columbia**

**Guano in Chile & Peru**

## Guano/Nitrate Mining



By Chinese labor for US & Europ. fertilizer & bombs

## Human Exports



Migrant workers picking lettuce in Calif.

## Chapter 35 Outline

1. **Lat.Am. & Global Economy:** Ind.Rev., Depr.
2. **Lat.Am. & WW1 -> WW2**
3. **Lat.Am. & US:** doctrines -> 'Good neighbor' ploy
4. **Argentina:** Failure of political leadership
5. **Brazil:** Development & Inequality
6. **Chile:** Socialism, Militarism, Democracy
7. **Mexico:** Legacies of Revolution
8. **6 Transitions:** Gender, Inequality, Debt, Population, Poverty, Religion



## US Policy

Teddy Roosevelt on steam shovel for Panama Canal, 1906

## US Policy in Latin America

- **1823: Monroe Doctrine** (no Eur. col. in w. hemis.)
- **1898: Spanish American War**
- **1901: Platt Amendment**  
**1904: Roosevelt Corollary**
- **1901-1928: "gunboat diplomacy"** (since 1840s)
  - 50 U.S. interventions
- **1933: FDR's "Good Neighbor Policy"**
- **1959-61: Cuba-Castro & Bay of Pigs invas.**
- **1962: Cuban missile crisis (unrelated?)**

## Argentina

- **1916: honest election (Yrigoyen)**  
wage increases but inflation, anti-strike
- **1943 army takeover; 1945 Peron**  
"Shirtless" & Evita: worker-friendly
- **1955: mil. coup: Why?pro-ag, anti-Cath (div.)**  
"Peronism w/o Peron:" "blanks" win elections  
Montaneros
- **1973: Peron voted back in (Isabel misman.)**
- **1976: military coup; "dirty war"**
- **1982: Falkland/Malvinas war**
- **1983: Alfonsin elected, cleans up (1987 amnesty)**
- **1991: MERCOSUR (Arg., Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay)**  
"Common Market of the South"

## Brazil

- 1920s: post-WW1 rubber collapse;  
1929: Depression coffee collapse
- 1930: Revolution; Vargas and modernization  
1932: Women enfranchised; central vs. states' r.  
1930s: Integralistas (fascist: Ital, German influence)
- 1937: *Estado Novo* (dictatorship vs. fasc. & comm.)  
Executive manages economy  
Infrastructure (roads, harbors, hydroelect, steel, cars)  
1955: protege Kubitschek continues
- 1960: Leftist elected, but VP corruption
- 1964-1985: Military coup & rule ('74 & '80 recess.)
- 2002: da Silva: progress after high inflation

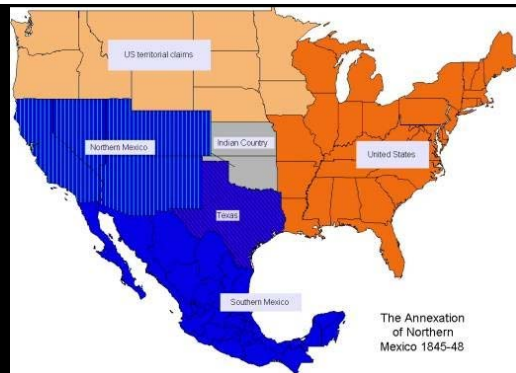
## Rio de Janeiro in the 1940s



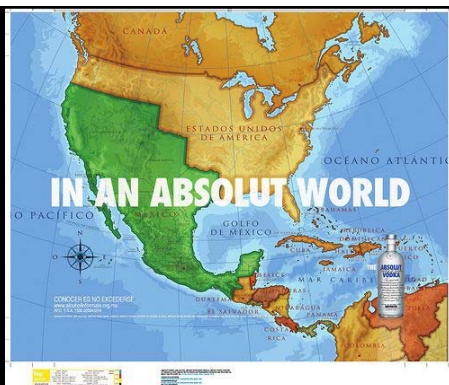
Successful modernization under dictatorship

## Chile

- 1891-1930s: weak institutions, price fluct.  
-> instability
- 1930s & WW2: recovery w/ world markets
- 1952, 58, 64, 70: Marxist prof. Allende  
US fear after 1959 Castro victory
- 1970: Cold War showdown—Allende wins  
problems from left: peasants, truckers->inflation
- 1973, Sept .11: US-backed military coup  
Pinochet until 1990, but 1988 election: NO til '97
- 1982 recess., '83 monthly demos, '86 pope
- By 2007: "most stable economy in S. Am."



The outcome of the Mex.-Am. War, 1846-1848



Successful vodka campaign in Mexico  
Pulled vodka campaign in the U.S.A., April 2008

## Porfirio Diaz (1830-1915)

- *Pax Porfiriana*: brutal force to bring peace (1876-1910)
- Modernization (econ., not political) through foreign investment



## Mexico

- 1876-1910: Porf. Diaz, modernizing dictator
- 1911-13: Francisco Madero: polit, not econ  
->1920: Emiliano Zapata & Pancho Villa  
1913: military (Diaz supporters) murder M.  
1917 constitution; 1920 US intervention

## Causes of Mexican Revolution

- Political: -first open elections since 1884  
-growing middle class seeks pwr
- Economic: -too much foreign investment  
US & British interests control  
-Mexican elites can't compete
- Social: -growing divide rich / poor  
-indig. want to keep trad., land, wtr  
-workers want rights & protections  
-1911 anniversary: abuses increase
  - Note: Social = Economic, cultural ?
  - Not one revolution: each faction had diff. goals

## Mexico (cont'd)

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- 1911-13: Francisco Madero: polit, not econ  
->1920: Emiliano Zapata & Pancho Villa  
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1917 constitution; 1920 US intervention
- 1929-2000: PRI – “Institutional Revolution”  
Includes: Peasants, workers, middle cl., military
- 1934-1940: Lazaro Cardenas  
nationalized oil companies, redistributed land
- 1968-2000: PRI downfall. 1. Tlatelolco Massacre  
2. Salinas (1988-94) corrupt 3. 1994 disp election + NAFTA
- 2000: Vicente Fox (Nat'l Action Party, PAN)

## Lecture Ended Here

- *Time ran out here. I had hoped to cover the following resistance unit, but will do a shortened version next Tuesday. The slides are included in case anyone wants a sneak preview.*



## Popular Resistance to Elite Control

1959: Castro & supporters (US did not back his opponent)

## Mexican Muralists

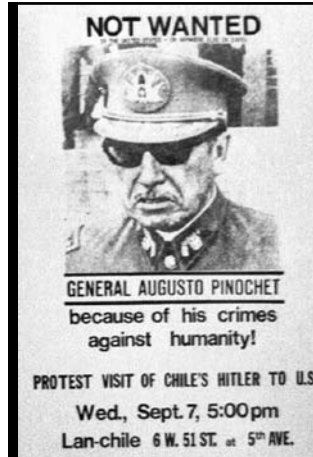


Siqueiros, 1957-65: “From the Dictatorship of Porfirio Diaz to the Revolution”



## Native Culture & Religion

Mayan ceremony on the steps of a Catholic church, Mexico.



## Anti-Pinochet poster, 1977

1986: visit by Pope John Paul II.

## Effects of NAFTA on Mexico

- Mexican farmers compete with subsidized US agricultural products entering Mexico BUT: corn production up, prices down ...
- Maquiladoras: Mexican factories that use imported raw materials to produce goods for export (up 16% 1994-2008)
- Emigration

## Resistance to NAFTA (1994)



- Lead up to NAFTA's implementation in Mexico begins with President Salinas de Gortari in 1988
- Reform of Article 27

## Globalization:

- **Global interaction between:** people, governments, companies, and nations
- **Aspects:**
  - Economic (which & how goods are produced & distributed)
  - Environmental (natural resources, habitability)
  - Cultural (how people live their lives)
  - Political (which elites are supported)
  - Technological (communication & transportation Infrastructure)

## Neoliberalism:

- A political ideology and an economic doctrine
- Transfer of economic control from public to private produces
  - more efficient (less) government
  - improves the economic indicators
- Emphasis on:
  - free trade, deregulation, privatization
  - relaxing of labor and environmental laws
  - export-led development
  - foreign investment

## Chiapas: Southernmost State



Resource-rich but economically poorest

## Resistance to NAFTA: Zapatistas

- Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional (EZLN)
- Socialist, libertarian, Mayan ideology (anti-neoliberalist)
- **Chiapas:** resource-rich, economically poor
- Subcomandante Marcos
- Rebellion coincides with implementation of NAFTA (January 1, 1994)



Marcos

## First Declaration from the Lacandon Jungle: Dec. 31, 1993

We are the product of 500 years of struggle: first against slavery, then during the War of Independence against Spain ... later the dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz denied us the just application of the Reform Laws ... They don't care that we have nothing, absolutely nothing ...

But today we say ENOUGH IS ENOUGH ... The dispossessed, we are millions, and we thereby call upon our brothers and sisters to join us in this struggle as the only path, so that we will not die of hunger due to ... a clique of traitors ... the same ones who opposed Hidalgo and Morelos ... the same ones who massacred the railroad workers in 1958 and the students in 1968, the same ones who today take everything from us, absolutely everything.

## Zapatista Timeline

- January 1, 1994: 3,000 EZLN members occupy 6 large towns in Chiapas
- Armed rebellion lasts 12 days—ceasefire on Jan. 12
- Peace talks begin Feb. 1994
- Oct. 1994: Beginning of San Andrés Accords talks
- Feb. 1996: EZLN and Mexican government sign San Andrés Accords
- 1996, Dec.: President Zedillo formally rejects the accords
- 1997, Dec. 22: Acteal Massacre
- 1998, June: Bishop Samuel Ruiz ends attempts to mediate peace, accuses government of repression
- 2000: Newly elected President Fox promises to "resolve the problem in Chiapas in 15 minutes"



## World Bank/IMF



- Makes loans to developing countries:  
**Goals:** reduce poverty, stabilize economies, promote growth, pay off debt
- Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs)



## Six Regional Transitions (p. 963-5)

- **Gender Roles**
- **Social Inequality**
- **Debt**
- **Population**
- **Poverty:** "The four transitions already discussed must be successfully completed if Latin America is to emerge from the cycle of poverty that has plagued it for centuries."