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Span 309
Spring 2013
Quiz #2 (Chapters 8-10)

Name Serafin Moreno D

I. Map (10 points)



Country

Capital

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. <u>Venezuela</u> | <u>Caracas</u> |
| 2. <u>Colombia</u> | <u>Bogota</u> |
| 3. <u>Bolivia</u> | <u>Sucre, La Paz</u> |
| 4. <u>Chile</u> | <u>Santiago</u> |
| 5. <u>Argentina</u> | <u>Buenos Aires</u> |

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II. Define or describe the following concepts or historical figures (16 points)

1. A man of middle-class origin who rose to the rank of colonel in the Argentine army. Later he became secretary of labor and then president.

- a. Juan Domingo Perón
- b. Salvador Allende
- c. Simón Bolívar
- d. Juan Manuel Rosas

2. Candidate of the Popular Unity coalition in the 1970 presidential election in Chile. He was head of state from 1970 to 1973 and committed suicide during the military coup of 1973.

- a. Juan Domingo Perón
- b. Salvador Allende
- c. Eduardo Frei
- d. Juan Manuel Rosas

3. Born into a wealthy Creole family in Caracas in 1783. He is considered the father of South American independence from Spain.

- a. Juan Manuel Rosas
- b. Jose de San Martín
- c. Juan Vicente Gómez
- ~~d. José Antonio Páez~~
- e. Simón Bolívar

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4. A charismatic military leader or strongman who takes power and rules by force with popular support

- a. corregidor
- b. criollo
- c. caudillo

d. gaucho

5. A 1904 amendment to the Monroe Doctrine asserting the right of the United States to intervene in Central America and the Caribbean to stabilize economic or political affairs.

- a. Roosevelt Corollary
- b. Roosevelt Doctrine
- c. Manifest Destiny
- d. Alliance for Progress

6. Enraged Venezuelans took to the streets in spontaneous protest, a beleaguered president called on the military to restore order. In the end between 287 and 2000 people died.

- a. coup d'etat
- b. bogotazo
- c. caracazo
- d. santiagazo

7. A center-left coalition of Chilean political parties established in 1988 that defeated the dictatorship of Augusto Pinochet in a plebiscite and governed the country thereafter.

- a. Concertación
- b. Washington consensus
- c. Unidad Popular (Popular Unity)
- d. Peronismo

8. In this pact, "Venezuelan party leaders agreed to respect electoral process and, more important, to share power according to voting results. The spirit of a 'prolonged political truce' would govern the distribution of cabinet posts, state jobs, and governmental contracts."

- a. Concertación
- b. Washington consensus
- c. Pact of Punto Fijo Democracy
- d. Alliance for Progress

III. Questions (70 points)

Answer ONE of the following questions

56 1. Compare and contrast the economic, social and political changes of Chile, Argentina and Venezuela since their independence from Spain.

2. Describe the economic, social and political changes of Argentina since its independence from Spain.

Structure

1. Introduction
2. Independence
3. Economic Development
4. Social Change
5. Political Development
6. Conclusion

① Independence from Spain came at a high price for Latin American countries, especially countries like Chile, Argentina and Venezuela. These countries like many of Latin American countries suffered drastic economical, social and political transformations after becoming independent from Spain. In many cases restabilization of these sectors of government, caudillos, or military strongman came to power and ruled with authoritative charisma. Social change more often than not, came through the organization of guerillas. Due to the fact that many times the economic system in place was of socialist ideals.

② In the cases of Venezuela, Argentina and Chile their independence movement was a similar one. The reason for this was that these three countries all had their revolutionary leader. In the case of Venezuela, Simon Bolivar was put on a pedestal as the leader of the movement. In the case of Argentina they had San Martin who guided them to independence from the Spanish Crown. O'Higgins was the man who led the Revolt against Spain on behalf of the Chilean people. These men and their actions would prove to be imperative for the development of a strong economic system.

The economic development of countries like Venezuela, Argentina & Chile was reliant most of time on the stability of the world market. Their dependency on foreign investment would pave the road for a fluctuation of prosperity and decline economically speaking. Their economic disparities can be associated

to the importance of the social change movements that these countries underwent. Social change and economic development played an important role and go hand-in-hand post-independence of these respective countries. Due to a lack of economic prosperity, these countries suffered a social uprising which undoubtedly was a direct effect of the governing state in place.

A similar political system often appears in the form of caudillos with Socialist ideals, which definitely have led to the overthrowing and revolting against the government. Dictatorships have been a common sight in many of the South American countries after their struggle for independence. The U.S. has intervened in some cases, for example through Operation Condor, which was a plot in which they tried to eradicate socialism/communism from the Americas both northern & southern hemispheres.

After the Independence movement of countries like Venezuela, Chile and Argentina we have seen several similarities. These similarities in Economic development, social change and political development often times occurred in similar fashions. For example after independence these countries had a caudillo become the dictator of the country. Also we see the need for a change which comes through social movements aimed at changing the present state of government, in an attempt to better living conditions for the majority of the population. In an effort to redistribute the power we start to see strides to a democratic society in some cases. It is safe to say that in order to accomplish any sort of transformation the people need to be at the forefront of the movement, like in the cases of Argentina, Chile and Venezuela.