

88

Span 309
Spring 2013
Quiz #1

I. Map (10 puntos)



País

Capital

✓ 1. Cuba

Havana

✓ 2. Puerto Rico

San Juan

✓ 3. Guatemala

Guatemala city

✓ 4. Nicaragua

Managua

✓ 5. Costa Rica

San Jose

II. Define or describe the following concepts or historical figures (20 puntos)

- 1 Francisco Pizarro
- 2 Rafael Trujillo
- 3 Bourbon reforms
- 4 La Reforma
- 5 NAFTA
- 6 Monroe Doctrine
- 7 Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty (1903)
- 8 Sandinista National Liberation Front
- 9 Archbishop Oscar Arnulfo Romero
- 10 Operation Bootstrap
- a Dictator of the Dominican Republic from 1930 to 1961
- b Administrative and economic measures implemented by the Spanish Crown in the XVIII century to promote development in Spain and the colonies
- c Series of sweeping reforms enacted by civilian-led Liberal governments in Mexico in the XIX century. Key measures abolished Church and Military *fueros*.
- d A US policy asserting that any attempt by a European government to colonize or interfere in Latin America would be considered an act of aggression against the US
- e Spanish conqueror of the Inca empire
- f Regional trade agreement signed in 1992 among Canada, US and Mexico designed to eliminate tariffs and promote commerce
- g Plan developed in the 1950s and 1960s by the US and Puerto Rico to demonstrate the "virtues" of free-world capitalism
- h Archbishop of El Salvador assassinated by government supporters because of his criticism of human rights violations by the military
- i Armed political movement of Nicaragua. It came to power in 1979.
- j Treaty between the US and Panama giving the US control of a ten-mile-wide canal zone in perpetuity

10/ ANSWERS 1 E 2 A 3 B 4 B 5 F 6 D 7 J 8 I 9 H 10 G

III. Questions (70 points)

Answer ONE of the following questions

62

1. What were the causes and consequences of the Mexican Revolution? How did it change society and politics?

2. How and when did the United States become a dominant factor in Central America and the Caribbean?

② The U.S. has asserted itself as a major role player in Central America and in the Caribbean in the last hundred to hundred and fifty years. Many of the countries in Latin America have become dependent on U.S. foreign trade as a result of many different policies. These policies like the Monroe Doctrine and enactments like NAFTA have contributed to U.S. control. A very important strategy used by the U.S. is the occupation and militarization of these foreign lands making them dependent on U.S. commerce.

Through the Monroe Doctrine the U.S. gained the authority to take control of the Western Hemisphere. This Policy stated that if any European nation were to make any attempt to settle any American soil it would be seen as an act of aggression towards the U.S. therefore resulting in an act of war. This very policy also aided the United States in making its trade market a power-house, if you will. Through the enactment of treaties like NAFTA commerce is promoted.

NAFTA or North American Free Trade Association is a regional trade agreement to promote commerce and eliminate tariffs. These kind of agreements are what helped end U.S. control over the market in Latin American countries. The U.S. could be seen as a monopoly when it comes to trade amongst the Latin

and Caribbean countries. This kind of control is what helped the U.S. become a dominant factor in these countries. Although market domination is of the essence one cannot forget about the militaristic presence the U.S. states has in this region.

The U.S. military has with no doubt been present in countries such as Puerto Rico, Guatemala, El Salvador, the list goes on. With this being said, the United States has always had a say when it comes to foreign trade with European nations through the enactment of the Monroe Doctrine. Dollar Diplomacy also allows the U.S. to have a much greater resounding authority as a result of American interest in Latin America.

The United States dominance in the Americas has proven to be difficult throughout the years, but has helped establish ties between nations. Policies like the Monroe Doctrine as well as agreements like NAFTA and the militarization of the nations insure the well-being of U.S. interests in the Caribbean as well as in Latin America. As an end result we see a capitalist approach to the W. hemisphere's trade regulations and economy.