

Span 309  
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Quiz #2

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I may be in!

Name: Maria Orozco

I Map (10)



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Country		Capital
1. Colombia	✓	Bogota ✓
2. Ecuador	✓	Quito ✓
3. Bolivia	✓	La Paz ✓
4. Peru	✓	Lima ✓
5. Cuba	✓	La Habana ✓

## II. Identifications (16)

### 1. Neoliberalism

- a. An economic policy based on the idea that a country should take active measures to reduce its foreign dependency through the replacement of imports by the local production of industrial products.
- b. A set of social science theories contending that natural and agricultural resources flow from poor and underdeveloped countries of the global "periphery" to developed countries at the "core," leaving the former impoverished and the latter richer.
- c. A political current that developed in the nineteenth century that defended a decentralized, federated government and the elimination of special rights and privileges for the Catholic Church; it was often in confrontation with the Conservative Party.
- d. A late twentieth-century policy doctrine advocating free trade, free markets, and reduction of the economic role of the state.

### 2. Input-substitution industrialization

- a. An economic policy based on the idea that a country should take active measures to reduce its foreign dependency through the replacement of imports by the local production of industrial products
- b. A set of social science theories contending that natural and agricultural resources flow from poor and underdeveloped countries of the global "periphery" to developed countries at the "core," leaving the former impoverished and the latter richer
- c. A political current that developed in the nineteenth century that defended a decentralized, federated government and the elimination of special rights and privileges for the Catholic Church; it was often in confrontation with the Conservative Party.
- d. A political current that emerged in the early nineteenth century throughout Latin America that favored a strong, centralized state and support for the Catholic Church, often in confrontation with the Liberal Party.

### 3. Missile Crisis

- a. A major confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union over the presence of Soviet nuclear weapons in Cuba (October 1962).
- b. A major confrontation between Cuba and the United States prompted by an invasion of Cuban exiles opposed to Fidel Castro. The invasion was financed and directed by the United States government.
- c. A major conflict involving Bolivia, Chile and Peru, which resulted in the Chilean annexation of the Atacama Desert, a territory containing valuable mineral resources.

- d. Colombian civil war between Liberals and Conservatives that resulted in between 60,000 and 130,000 deaths, extensive property damage, and national economic ruin.

#### 4. Bay of Pigs

- a. Colombian civil war between Liberals and Conservatives that resulted in between 60,000 and 130,000 deaths, extensive property damage, and national economic ruin.
- (b.) A major confrontation between Cuba and the United States prompted by an invasion of Cuban exiles opposed to Fidel Castro. The invasion was financed and directed the United States government.
- c. A major conflict involving Bolivia, Chile and Peru, which resulted in the Chilean annexation of the Atacama Desert, a territory containing valuable mineral resources.
- d. A major confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union over the presence of Soviet nuclear weapons in Cuba (October 1962).

#### 5. War of the Pacific

- 6 ✓
- a. A major confrontation between Cuba and the United States prompted by an invasion of Cuban exiles opposed to Fidel Castro. The invasion was financed and directed the United States government.
  - (b.) A major conflict involving Bolivia, Chile and Peru, which resulted in the Chilean annexation of the Atacama Desert, a territory containing valuable mineral resources.
  - c. A major confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union over the presence of Soviet nuclear weapons in Cuba (October 1962).
  - d. A major conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay over a wilderness region west of the Paraguay River rumored to have rich oil deposits.

#### 6. Víctor Paz Estenssoro

- a. Cuban military strong man who dominated the island politics for twenty-five years in the first half of the twentieth century.
- (b.) President of Bolivia and a key figure in the Bolivian Revolution of 1952.
- c. Peruvian politician, leader of the American Revolutionary Alliance Party (APRA).
- d. Colombian liberal politician assassinated on April 9, 1948. This event marked the beginning of *La violencia*.

7. Jorge Eliécer Gaitán

- a. President of Bolivia and a key figure in the Bolivian Revolution of 1952.
- b. Peruvian politician, leader of the American Revolutionary Alliance Party (APRA).
- c. Colombian liberal politician assassinated on April 9, 1948. This event marked the beginning of *La violencia*.
- d. Cuban military strong man who dominated the island politics for twenty-five years in the first half of the twentieth century.

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8. Evo Morales

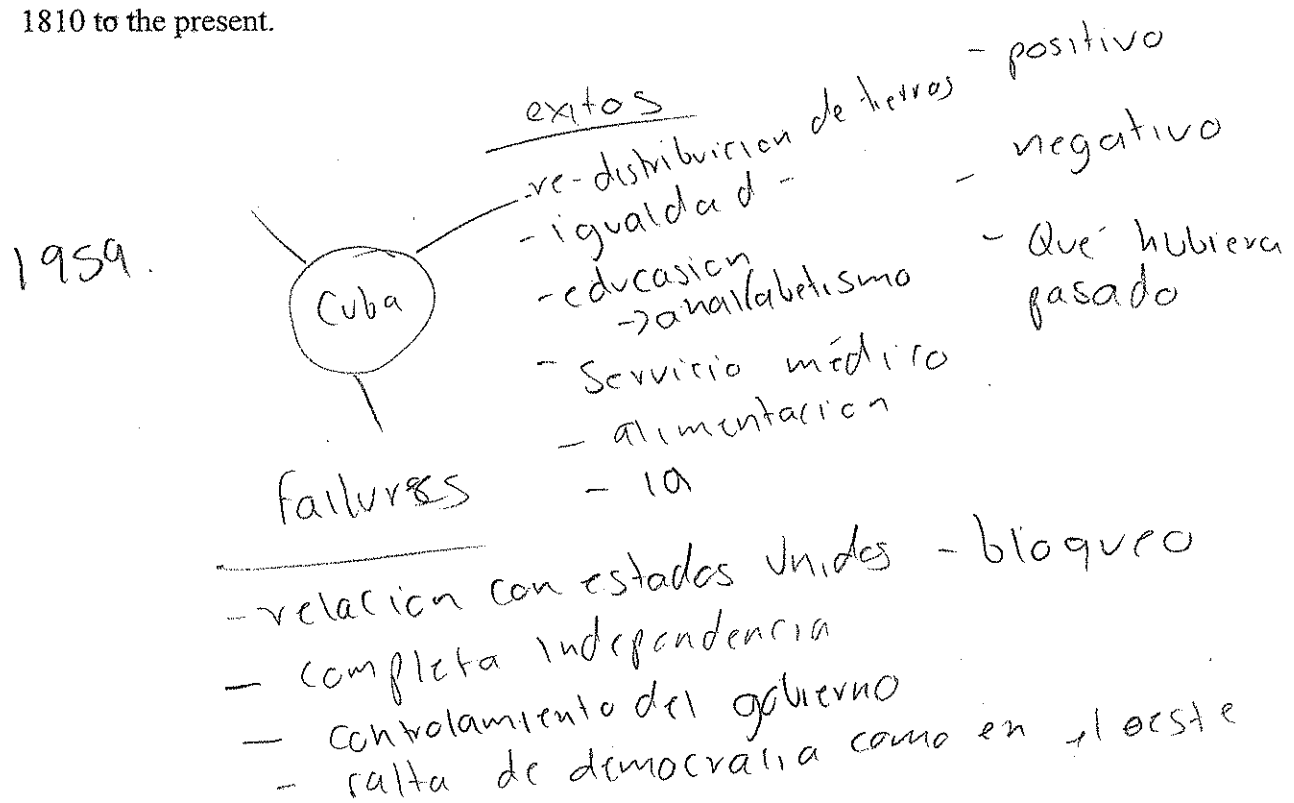
- a. President of Bolivia and a key figure in the Bolivian Revolution of 1952.
- b. Peruvian politician, leader of the American Revolutionary Alliance Party (APRA).
- c. Colombian liberal politician assassinated on April 9, 1948. This event marked the beginning of *La violencia*.
- d. The first elected Indian president of Bolivia. He assumed office in 2006.

III. Questions (74) Answer ONE of the following questions

analabatis

- 1. What are the principal achievements of the Cuban Revolution, and what are its most significant failures? Would Cuba have been better off today if there had never been a revolution?
- 2. Each chapter includes a discussion of transition from a colony to an independent nation (From Colony to Nationhood) as well as an overview of economic, social and political issues (Overview: Economic Growth and Social Change and Politics and Policy). Discuss the similarities and differences between Cuba, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Colombia in terms of economic, social and political development from 1810 to the present.

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María Orozco

La revolución cubana es un evento de grandes repercusiones que cambió el rumbo de la historia de Cuba. Cansados de la opresión que se vivía con el régimen de Batista, el pueblo cubano se levantó en contra con el liderazgo de Fidel Castro junto con Che Guevara. Después de la caída de poder de Batista, los cubanos se enfrentaron tanto a los logros como a los fracasos de la revolución.

La revolución cubana trajo grandes logros para los cubanos. Uno de los más grandes logros fue la igualdad que se promovió a través del servicio gratuito médico y de educación. Todas tenían derecho de recibir una educación gratuita y como resultado hubo una erradicación del analfabetismo que se vivía por la gran mayoría de los cubanos. Otro gran logro de la revolución fue la redistribución de tierras y el repartimiento de alimentos. Esto ayudó a que muchos cubanos recuperaran las tierras que les habían quitado con el régimen de Batista y también la distribución de comida ayudó a disminuir el hambre que se vivía. Como podemos ver, la revolución cubana trajo grandes logros pero también hubo algunos fracasos.

Cuba sufrió grandes fracasos como resultado de la revolución cubana. Uno de los más grandes fracasos que aún en la actualidad se hacen presente es el controlamiento del gobierno

hacia el pueblo cubano. El gobierno tiene muy controlados a los cubanos ya que hay una gran limitación a la comunicación exterior, los cubanos no tienen las libertades que muchos damos por hecho en países tales como los Estados Unidos. Otro de los grandes fracasos es la relación que Cuba mantiene con los Estados Unidos. Cuba vive un bloqueo con los Estados Unidos que le prohíbe cualquier tipo de comercio. También a pesar de que los cubanos tengan acceso a servicios médicos y educativos ellos viven bajo un país que es decadente de una democracia.

Necesitan una democracia para así poder recibir derechos que como humanos deberían de tener tal como el derecho de viajar a donde quieran sin temor de no poder regresar a su país.

Aunque Cuba tuvo que enfrentar varios fracasos como resultado de la revolución, creo que la revolución fue crucial para la prosperidad de los cubanos. Si la revolución no hubiera ocurrido quizás el pueblo cubano seguiría oprimido por algún régimen o controlado a su totalidad por Estados Unidos. Una falta de revolución hubiera resultado en el apoderamiento y abuso de los ricos y en la decadencia total de los pobres ya que este era el

ambiente que se vivía antes de la revolución del 1959.

La revolución Cubana estuvo llena de grandes logros pero también de muchos fracasos. Aunque el pueblo cubano viva con grandes limitaciones como resultado de una falta de democracia es importante señalar que a pesar de esto se les provee con servicios básicos para el ser humano, servicios que no se hacen presentes en otros países latinoamericanos que viven bajo la democracia. Por consecuencia, aunque Cuba tenga algunas deficiencias en cuanto a la falta de una democracia es de admirar los servicios básicos que se le ofrece al pueblo cubano.

