

Span 309
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Quiz #2

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I Map (10)



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

- ~~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.
- 6 / 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.

8. Evo Morales

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- 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

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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.

III

① - Principal achievements & principal failures of the Cuban Revolution.

Los logros principales de la Revolución Cubana fueron desde mi perspectiva muchos, pero entre los más sobresalientes se hallan la reforma educativa, la reforma de salud, se acabó o más bien dicho se puso fin a la malnutrición, se creó igualdad, se expropió a las grandes compañías extranjeras y se nacionalizaron las tierras. La reforma educativa creada por Castro puso fin al analfabetismo del pueblo cubano. La reforma de salud provee cuidados médicos a todo cubano sin costo alguno. El gobierno cubano provee con una despensa alimenticia a todo ciudadano para que ningún cubano pase hambre. Se nacionalizaron las tierras que antes eran de grandes compañías extranjeras para así poder realmente decir que Cuba es de los cubanos, y finalmente se creó igualdad, "todos" en Cuba tienen lo mismo, desde el mismo sueldo, derechos, etc.

Las fallas más notorias de la revolución cubana son: una mala relación con los

Estados Unidos, shortages, rationalization,
que el gobierno tiene control sobre cada
aspecto en la vida del cubano, y también
que no hay una democracia ~~ad~~ como la
de EEUU y otros países. Con la Revolución
y al haber expropiado a las compañías estado-
unidenses Castro logró que los EEUU le dieran
la espalda, es decir una mala relación.
Esta mala relación como resultado trajo
un "blockade" este bloqueo no permite
que la mayoría de las cosas entren a Cuba,
con la excepción de medicinas. Así que
en Cuba no hay muchas cosas que
existen acá. Este bloqueo trajo y aún
hay en día trae muchas repercusiones
a Cuba ya que no hay muchas cosas.
El bloqueo también creo que ~~vee~~
la economía ~~empeorara~~ empeorara en Cuba,
los EEUU no querían comprar azúcar, la
principal fuente \$ para Cuba, ya que
era el producto que producción y el
bloqueo también llevo a que hubiera
falta de cosas y por ende una gran
rationalización. Finalmente el otro fallo
de la revolución es que el gobierno
tiene control sobre todo aspecto del cubano

desde lo que ve, a donde va, que come, etc.

Personalmente creo que Cuba hubiese estado peor, si no se hubiese llevado a cabo la revolución. Lo que me lleva a pensar esto es que antes del gobierno Cubano estaba el gobierno de Batista. Con Batista al poder los Estados Unidos tenían el control de Cuba, se enriquecían con el ^{país} poder y al cubano lo dejaban ~~en~~ en la pobreza como un mendigo. Los cubanos bajo el régimen de Batista sentían que no tenían poder/derecho/voz en su país así que por eso decidieron entrar a la Revolución. En conclusión Cuba hubiese estado peor si ~~no~~ se hubiera llevado a cabo la Revolución porque los Estados Unidos tendrían control sobre la isla.

