

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

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I. Map (10 points)



**Country**

**Capital**

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

**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.

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✓ a. Juan Manuel Rosas  
~~b. José de San Martín~~  
c. Juan Vicente Gómez  
d. ~~José Antonio Páez~~

Simón Bolívar

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

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.

Submit

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## *Structure*

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

## Part III

Generally speaking Latin American countries shared many characteristics including economical, social & political changes. ~~and also~~ such as the case of Chile & Argentina and also Venezuela, although Venezuela is considered a nation that stands <sup>away</sup> from other Latin American countries.

Venezuela gains its independence from the Spanish crown in 1811, the person behind this country's independence is Simón Bolívar. ~~Bolívar~~ Bolívar becomes the temporary political leader of the newly freed nation, he goes into exile in 1830, writes his famous letter of Jamaica, while in exile, and in 1816 returns to his country & becomes the president. There while assuming his role <sup>he also</sup> continued to help other nations to break away from the crown. For about 100 years after its independence Venezuela continued to be a neocolonial country, the real changes started during the 1920's. During the 1800's Venezuela had a long period of caudillos, including Antonio Páez, the Managua brothers, Guzmán Blanco and Antonio Gómez. There was also a lot of competition & disagreement between liberals & conservatives.

One of Venezuela's first caudillos was Antonio Páez, his ~~success~~ success came from changing the country's economy basis. He turned Venezuela's

economy from being a national coffee economy to being an international cacao producing economy. He brought in foreign investors and in return for their loans he gave them contracts & land security. Then came the Managua brothers, liberals, they tried to bring an end to the countries debt but failed to do so. Following the Managua brothers came Antonio Páez, once again, and following him Cuzman Blanco.

~~Then came the most powerful and last caudillo,~~

~~Antonio Gómez.~~

Then came the most powerful and last caudillo, Antonio Gómez. He ruled with ruthless power. He changed the economy from agriculture to Petro-State. A once agricultural base economy country (XVI-XVIII centuries) suddenly became a petroleum base economy and within a generation Venezuela could not feed its country & had to import its food. This also changed the social structure, peasantry had to migrate to the cities to find a job & also to places where they could find something to do with petroleum. ✓

Venezuela stands <sup>out</sup> ~~off~~ from other latin American countries because it once had a democratic upholding while others didn't and as other latin American <sup>countries</sup> ~~parties~~ started their democracy Venezuela became a populist authoritarian, lets not forget that it had a long period of Caudillos.

During the modern era Venezuela had the creation of political parties, the countries poverty levels increase and this led a young man, Hugo Chávez, to seek change. He had an idea of XXI century socialism, he brought changes to the country, but was a modern day caudillo.

Chile, a country that didn't seem like much, it received ~~benign~~ neglectation for a long time. Its wealth came from minerals: Nitrogen, silver & copper. Chile gains its independence thanks to O'Higgins

Its economy like I mentioned was based on minerals. During WWI it had a big boom because of nitrogen. This mineral is in fact responsible in great part for its economy it also led to the war of the Pacific. War between Chile & Perú & Bolivia. Chile won & it gained ownership of great mineral mines. Mining is extremely important. its social structure is based on it too.

Socially speaking Chile is very complex it has diverse sectors: the rural sector, the mining sector & the middle class (city based) sector. The rural sector is composed by an elite, the working class and then a mobile peasantry group. The mining/mineral sector is composed of families that passed & continue their business from generation to generation, brothers, cousins, brothers in law, etc.

The middle class lived in the cities. Women have always had a great position in Chile, due to the low population growth.

Politically speaking Chile like Argentina & other Latin American countries had periods of democracy, dictatorships & socialists. The most notable leaders of the country would be Salvador Allende, who seek ~~to~~ socialism of the country, he had support from the working class but not from the elite, the U.S was also against him. Then came the dictatorship of Pinochet, he brought economic changes to the country and he finally came to an end in 1990 and with him ended the dictatorship & came a more democratic period.

Argentina, gains its independence like many Latin American countries during the 1800's.

Its economy was based on agriculture: Cattle & grains. A lot of grain & meat exportation. Its economy was great one of the best in Latin American.

Argentina is and has always been "European" because a lot of its population came from Italy & other European nations. It has had periods of democracy & dictatorships & also caudillos like many other Latin American countries.

In conclusion Venezuela, Chile, and Argentina share many characteristics. Economically, socially and politically. Venezuela stands up from other countries



because it once had a model of democracy to follow & then it moved to populist authoritarianism. Its economy was once based on agriculture then moved to petroleum.

Chile & Venezuela share many characteristics both have had long periods of dictatorships followed by democratic periods. Chile's economy based on minerals, Argentina's on agriculture.

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