

Latin America (1945–Present)

**Your job is to
fill in
Blank Items.
You use
these for
O/note
quizzes and
the exam**



Forces Shaping Modern Latin America

- *Why is Latin America a culturally diverse region?*
- *What conditions contributed to unrest in Latin American countries?*
- *What forces shaped political, economic, and social patterns in Latin America?*

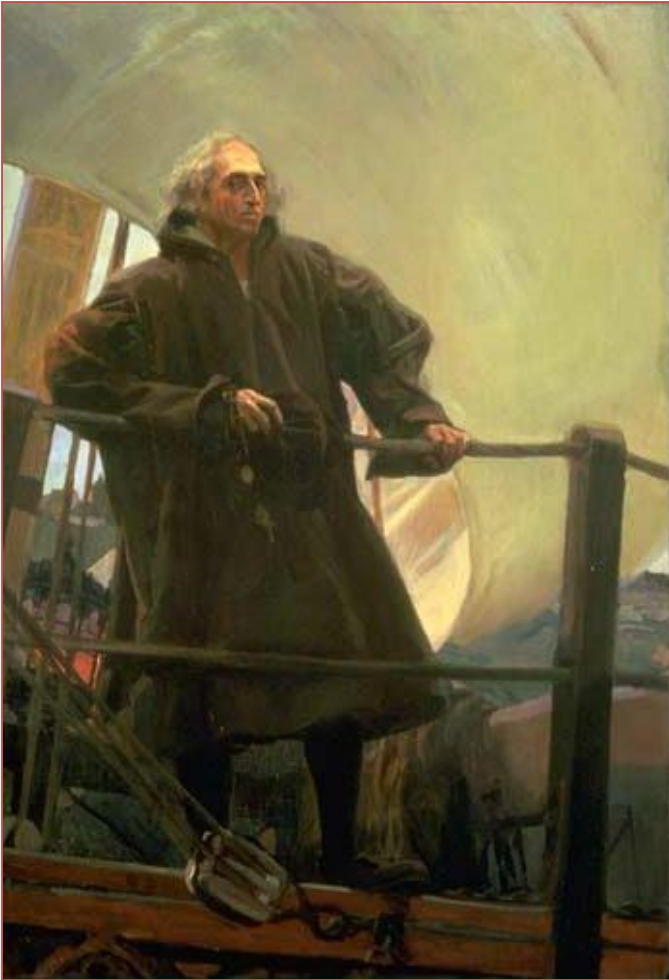


Why Is Latin America a Diverse Region?

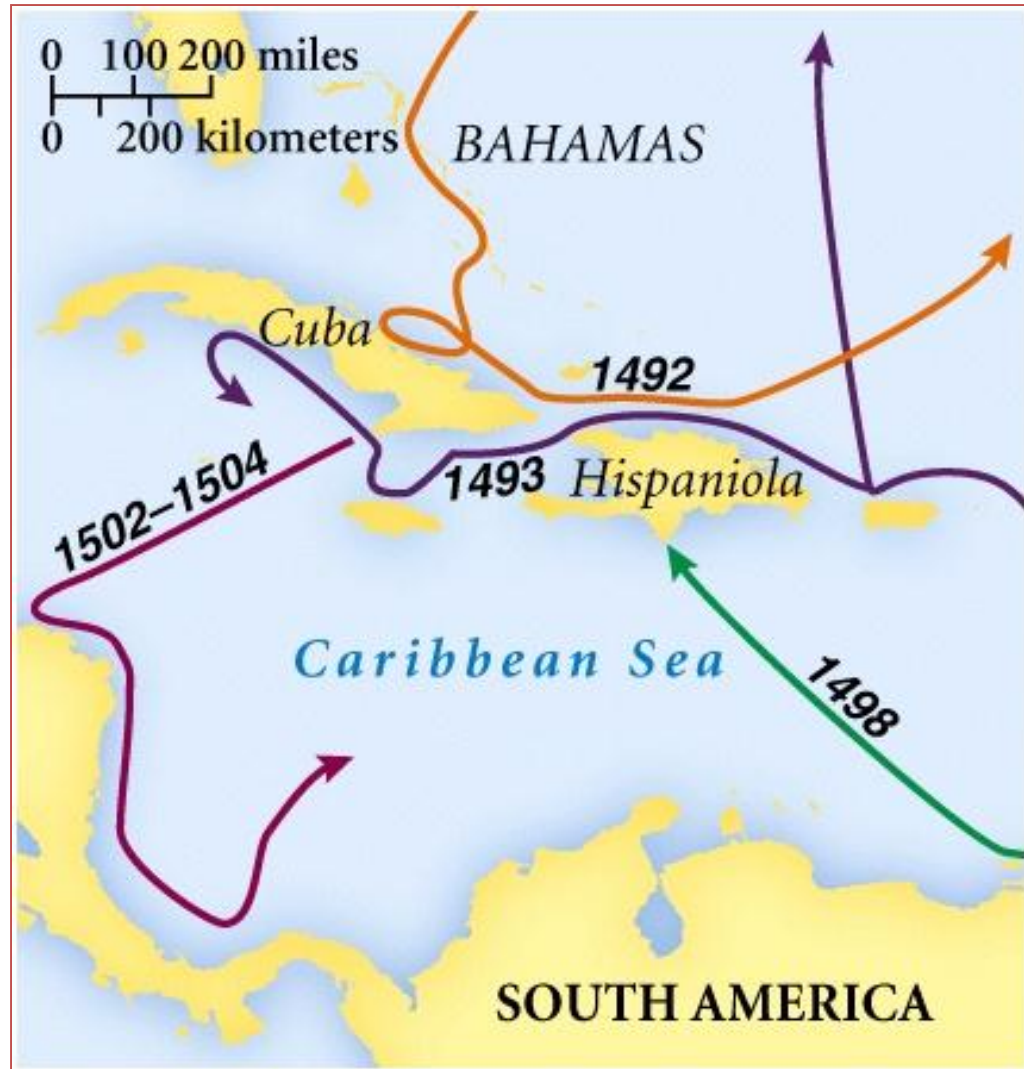
Conquest

- After 1492, Europeans imposed their civilization on Native Americans.

Christoforo Colombo [1451-1506]



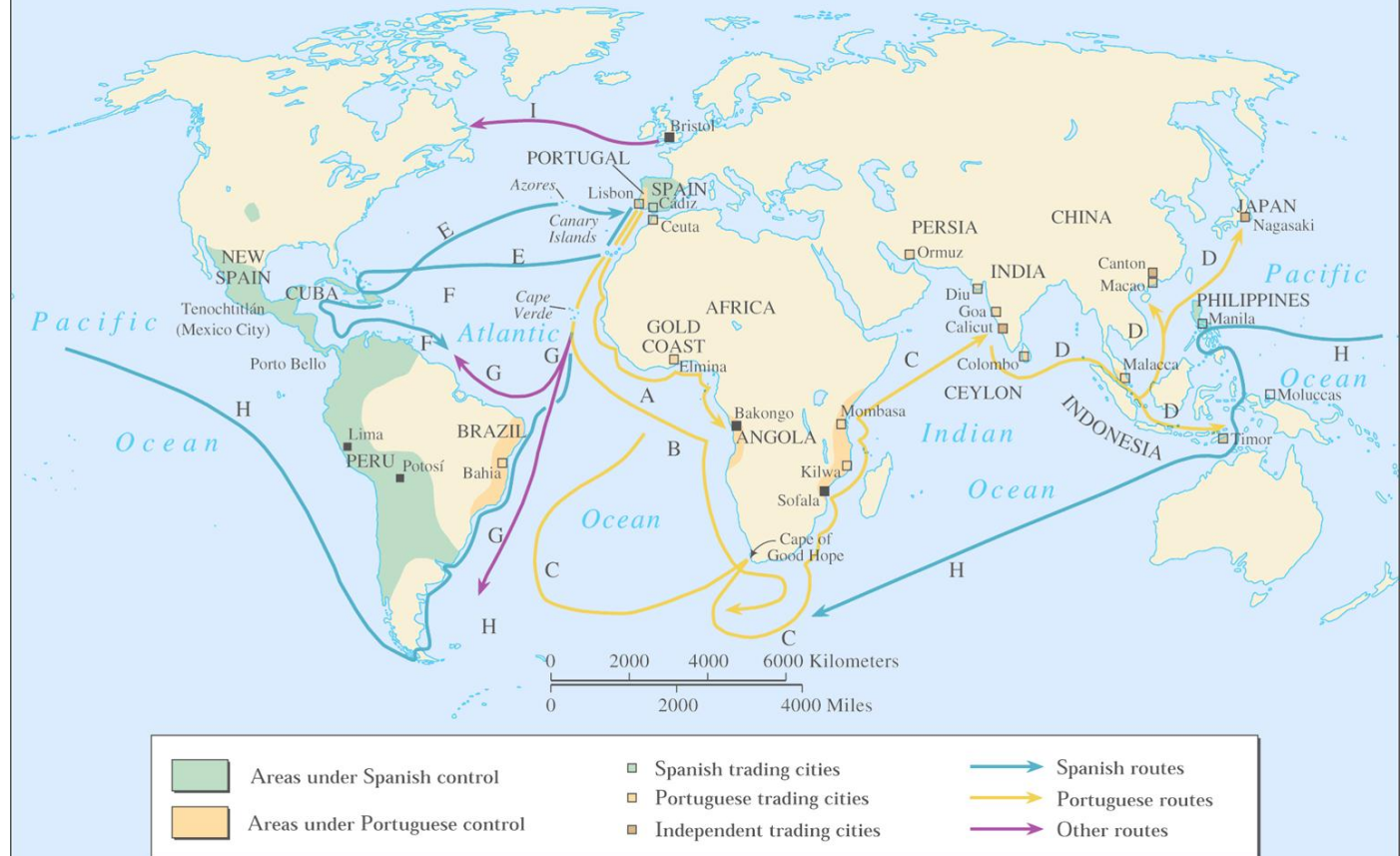
Columbus' Four Voyages



Other Voyages of Exploration

Principal Voyages of Exploration

- | | |
|---|--|
| A Portuguese expeditions, 1430s–1480s | F Columbus's three successive voyages, 1493–1504 |
| B Dias, 1487–1488 | G Voyages attended by Vespucci, 1499–1502 |
| C da Gama, 1497–1499 | H Magellan–del Cano, 1519–1522 |
| D Portuguese voyages to the Orient, 1509–1514 | I Cabot, 1497 |
| E Columbus's first voyage, 1492 | |



The First Spanish Conquests: The Aztecs



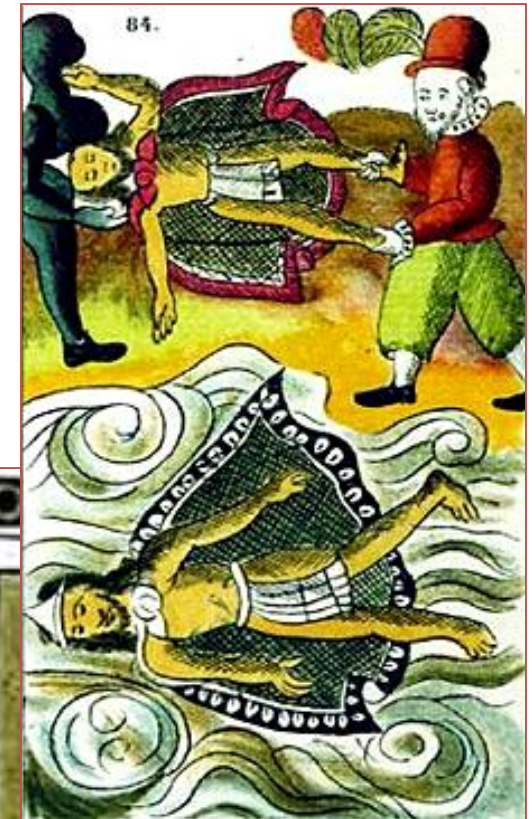
Fernando Cortez

VS.



Montezuma II

The Death of Montezuma II



Mexico Surrenders to Cortez



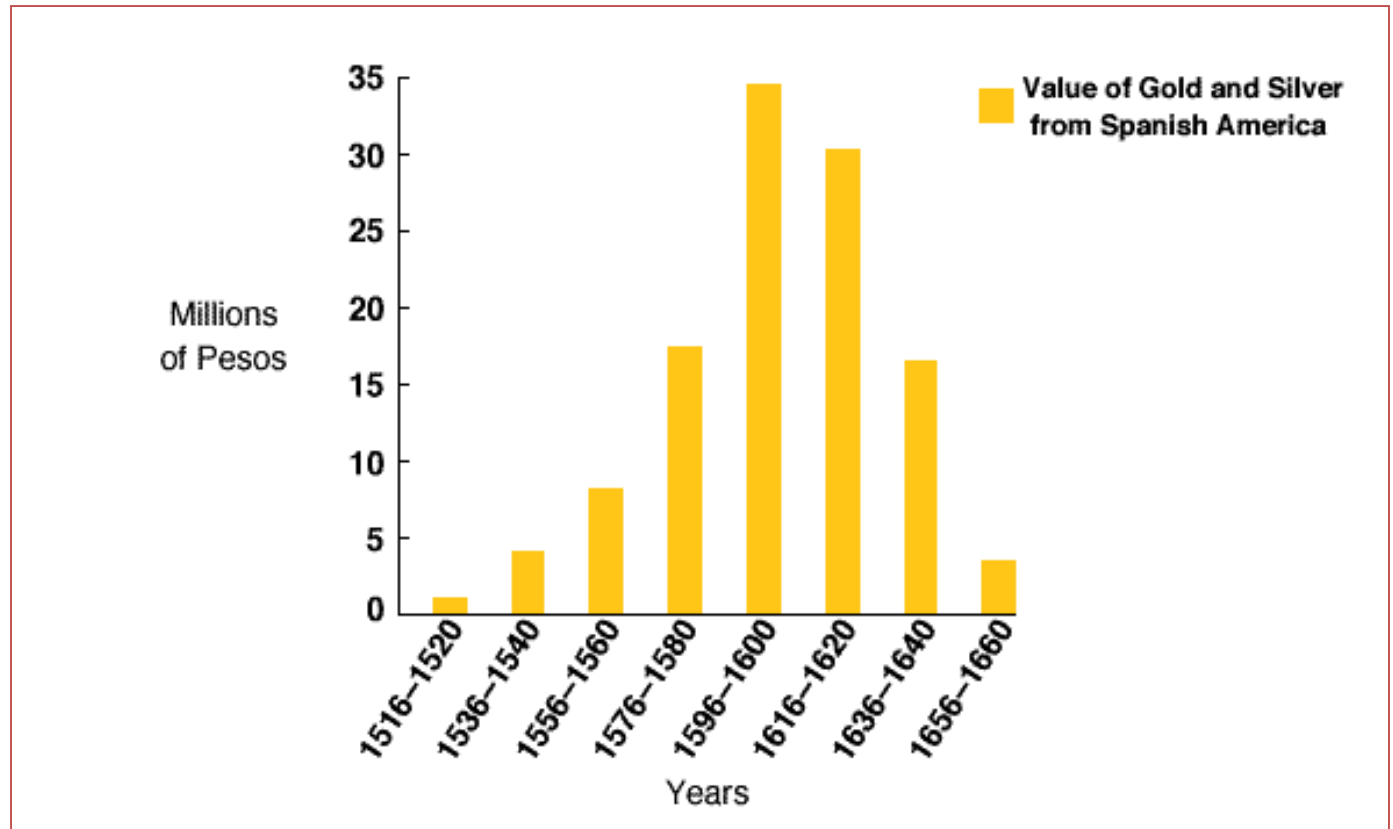
Slaves Working in a Brazilian Sugar Mill



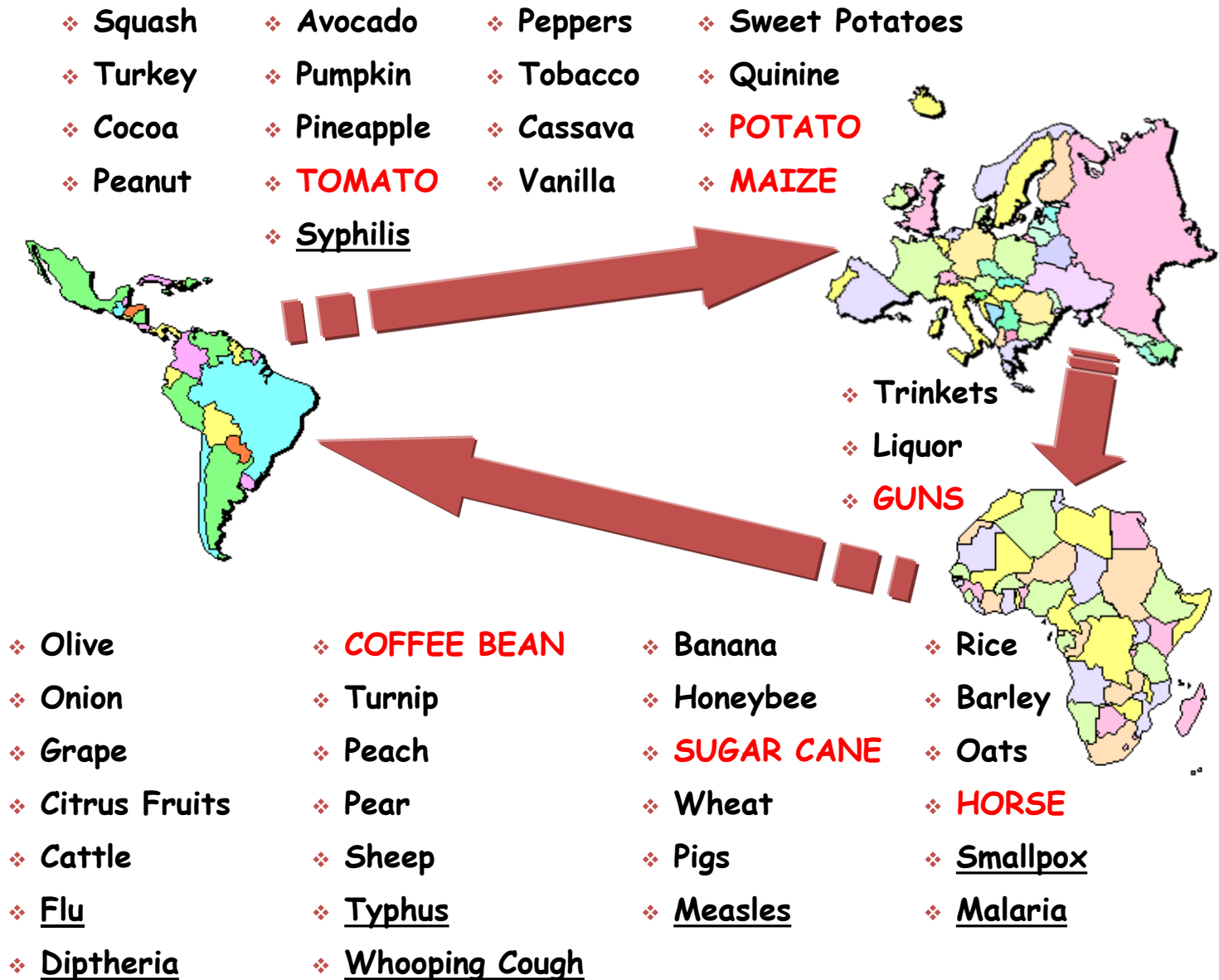
The Economics of Exploration/MERCANTILISM...or

- How to get rich quick 17th century style
- **THIS IS A SHORT ANSWER ON YOUR NEXT TEST.

1. Treasures (Gold/Silver) from the Americas!



2. The Columbian Exchange



2. Colombian Exchange/ “Triangular Trade”

- Merchants then bought sugar, coffee, and tobacco in the West Indies and sailed back to Europe to sell these products.



Two Ways to Increase a Nations Wealth

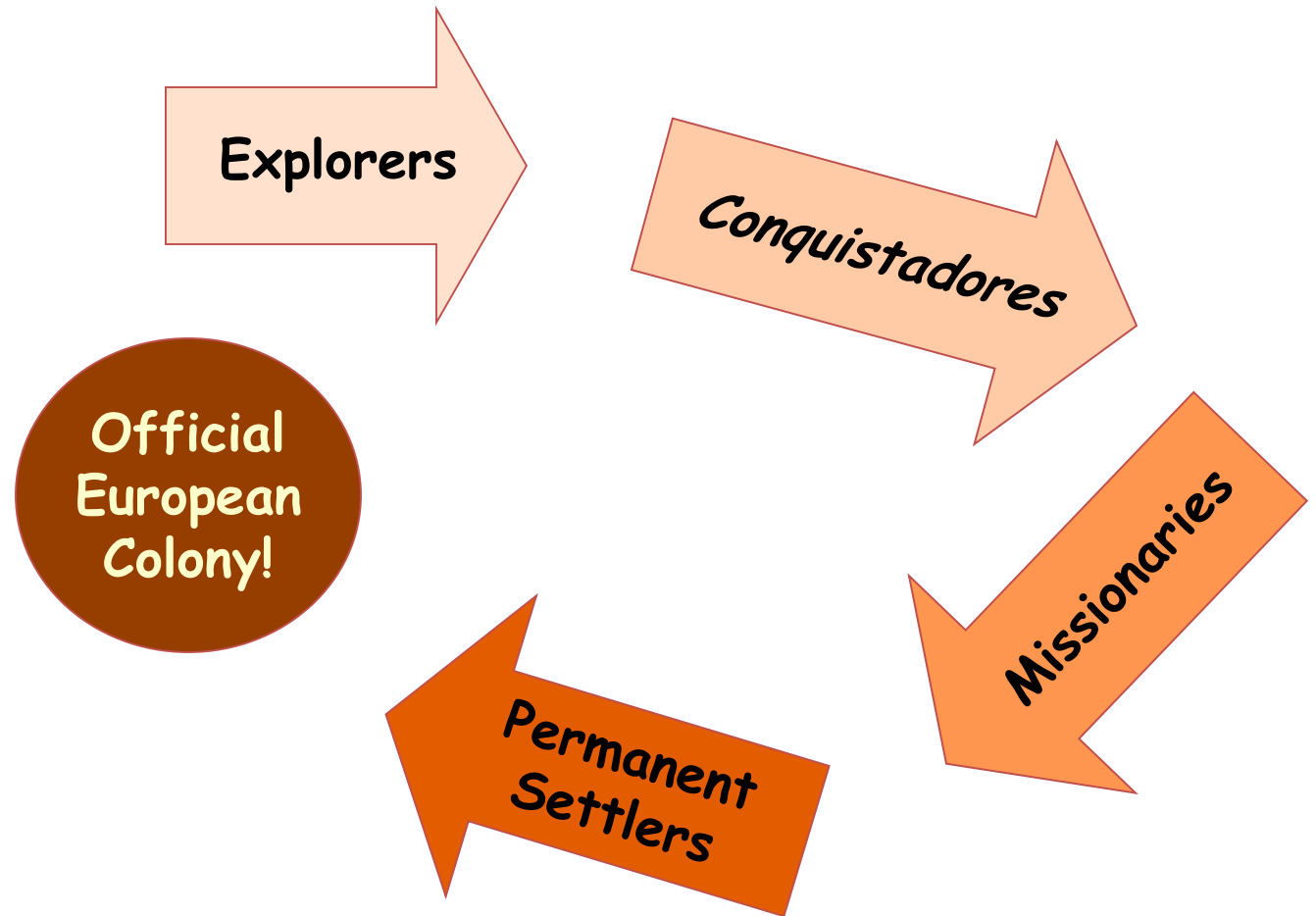
1.



2.



Cycle of Conquest & Colonization

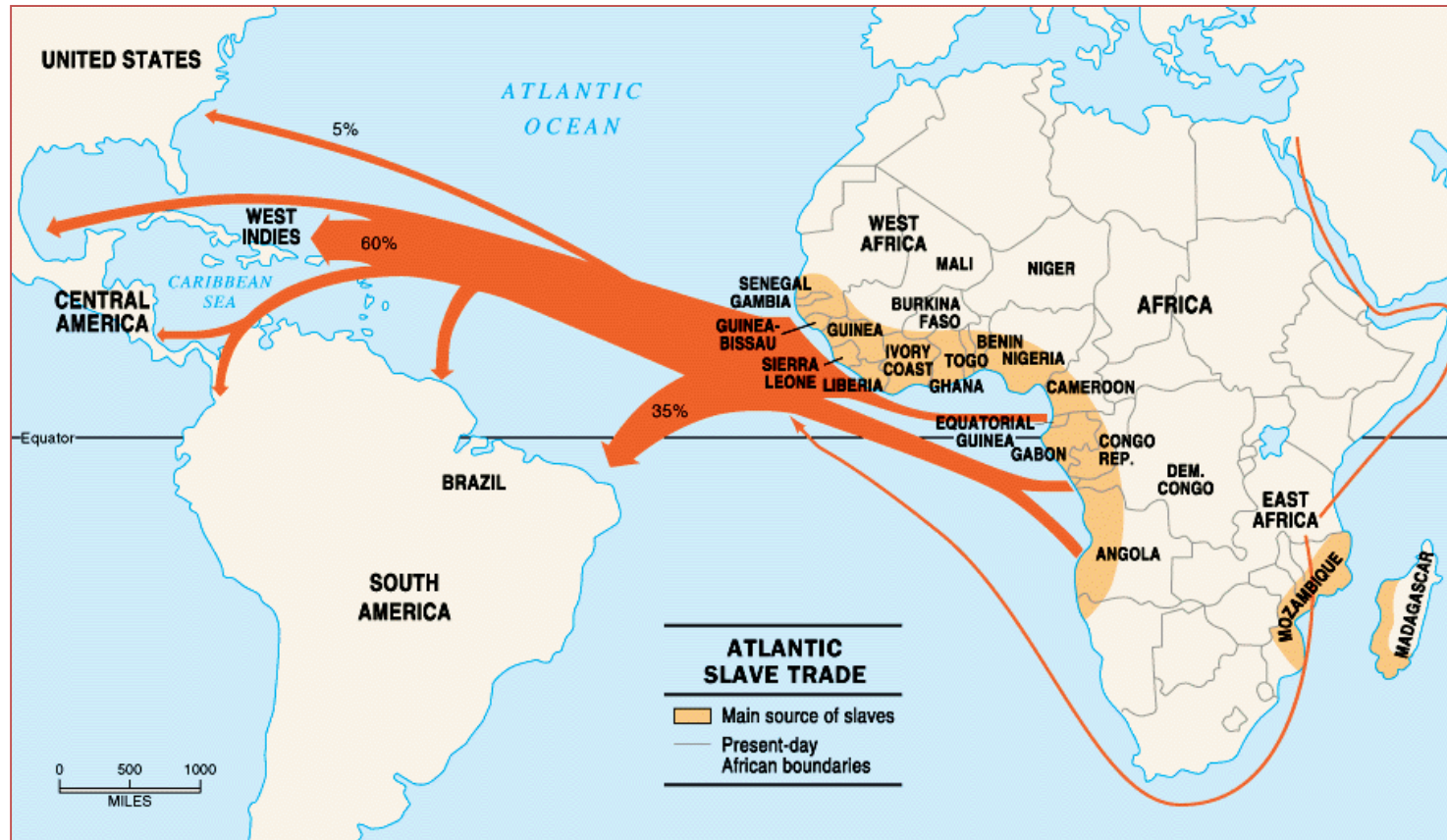


3. Mercantilism

- colonies existed for the benefit of _____
- Source of Raw materials = _____
- shipped to M. C. to be turned into finished goods
- Finished good shipped to Colony = _____
- profit goes to _____
- Pass laws forbidding colonies from producing their own goods or trading with others

Mercantilism =

4. Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade



Why Is Latin America a Diverse Region?

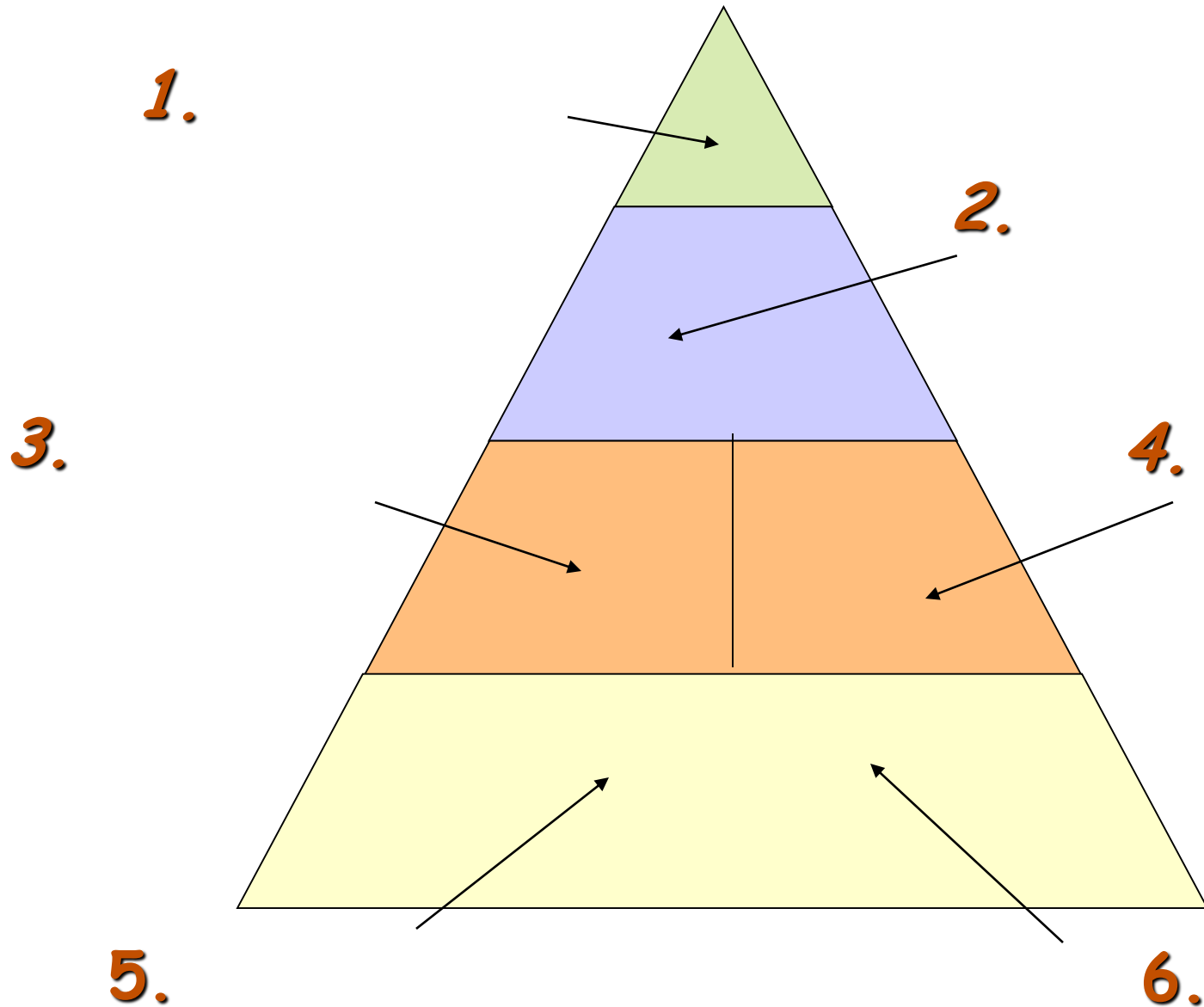
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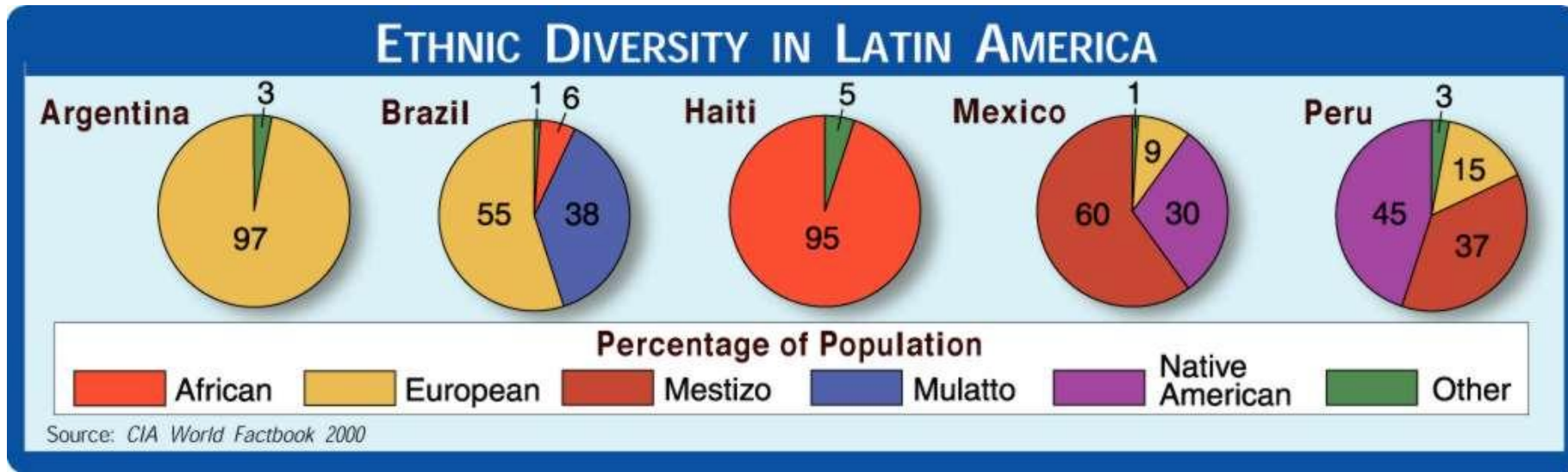
Intermarriage

- As Europeans, Native Americans, and Africans mingled, they created **new cultures.**

The Colonial Class System- WRITE THESE

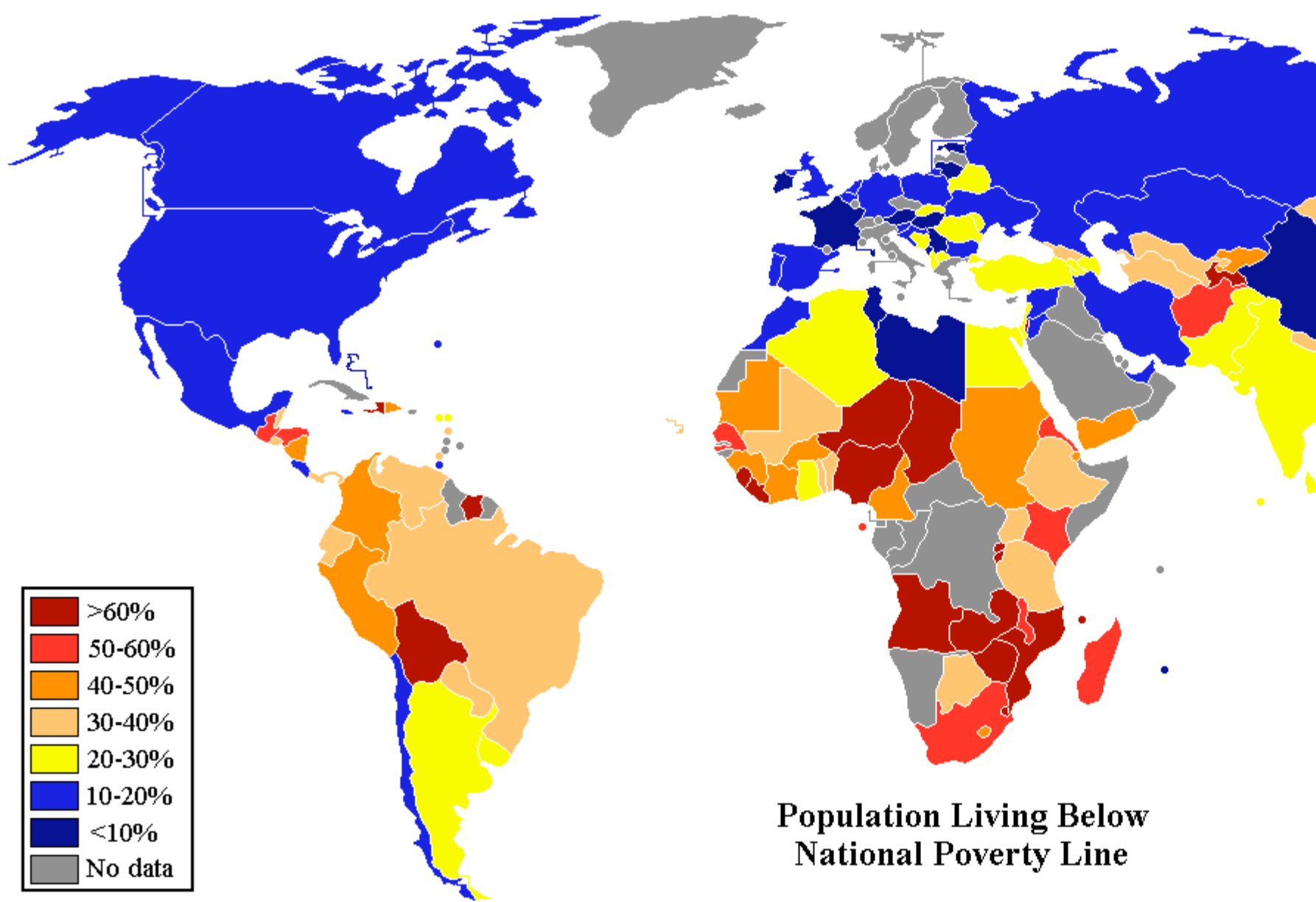


Ethnic Diversity in Latin America NOW



Sources of Unrest (People)

- A growing gulf between the rich and the poor fuel discontent
- A _____ explosion contributed to _____
- http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mS_PjwaqZYE
- Pressure on the land contributed to a great migration that sent millions of peasants to the **cities**.
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zxNjeAPONDE>



**Population Living Below
National Poverty Line**

Changing Social Patterns

In Latin America, as elsewhere, urbanization brought social upheaval.

URBANIZATION	WOMEN	RELIGION
<p>City life <u>weakened</u> the extended family.</p> <p>The struggle to make a living caused some families to <u>fall apart</u>.</p> <p>In large cities, <u>slums</u> created (like Brazil)</p>	<p>Women struggled to win change-</p> <hr/> <p>Rural women often face hardship and <u>poverty</u>.</p> <p>.</p>	<p>The</p> <hr/> <p>has remained a powerful force.</p> <p>-Conflict w/ anti-abortion, Anti-contraception/ anti- Homosexuality</p>

Past-

- How/ Why did the US get involved in Latin America...
- ...well...it's a long story.



- *Central America has always understood that governments we recognize and support stay in power, while those we do not recognize and support fail.*
- *--US Under Secy of State Robert Olds, 1927*

1. _____, 1823-1898



- Conquest of Texas/ California, Arizona, etc. From Mexico



2. War of _____



- US pledges not to acquire Cuba, but gets Philippines, Guam, and _____

3. Gunboat Diplomacy, 1898-1929



- At least 26 random US military interventions (Haiti, Dominican, etc.)
- Creation of _____ in 1903

WW2

Latin America

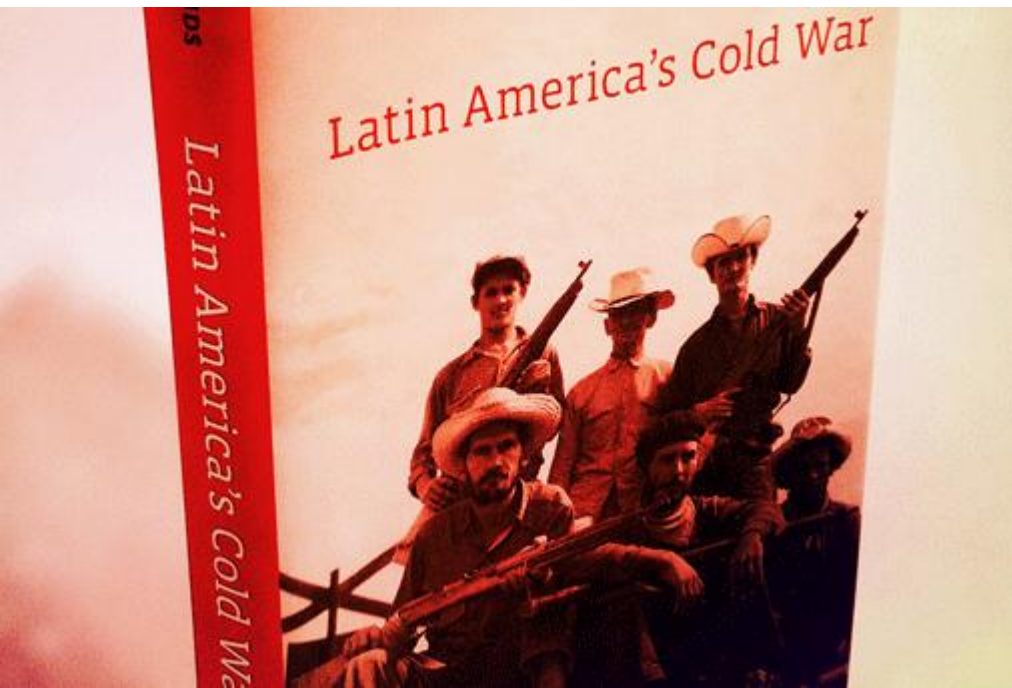
Allies



Cold War: Latin America Style (1945-1990's)



- *How did communist rule affect Cuba?*
- *What policies did the United States follow in Latin America?*
- *What global issues have linked Latin America to other regions in the world?*



The United States and Latin America



- During the Cold War, the United States intervened repeatedly in Latin America to protect its interests and to prevent the spread of _____
- The United States saw itself as the defender of **democracy** and **capitalism** and the source of **humanitarian aid**. Many Latin Americans, however, resented living under the shadow of the “colossus of the north.”

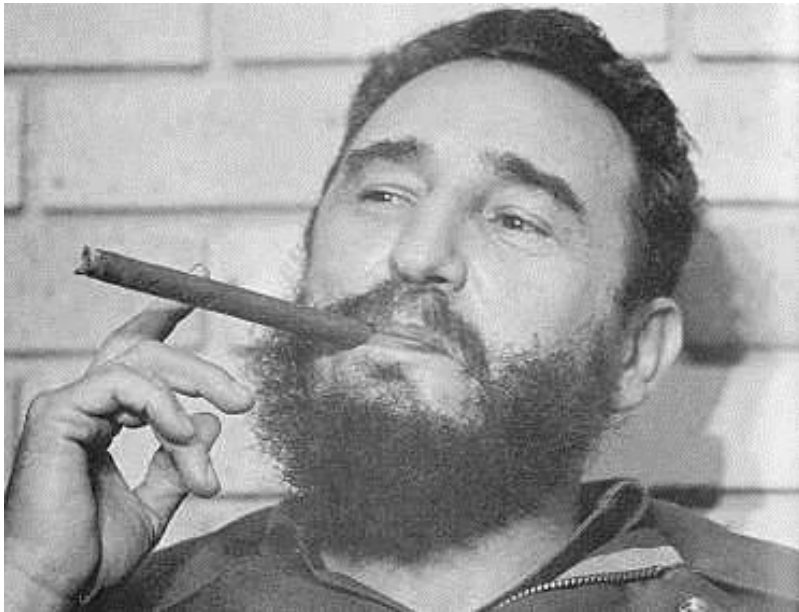


The Cold War in Latin America, 1953-1989



- The US and Guatemalan
coup against
Democratic leader-
_____1954
- All over Banana
profits...not really
- Operation

Cuba



- 1959 _____ takes power from corrupt _____ with goal of reducing US influence in region
- 1961 Bay of Pigs Invasion
- 1962 Missile Crisis

Communism in Cuba

**In the late 1950s, Fidel Castro turned Cuba into a communist state.
Castro:**

- nationalized foreign-owned sugar plantations and other businesses
- put most land under government control
- distributed land to peasants

Kennedy Response



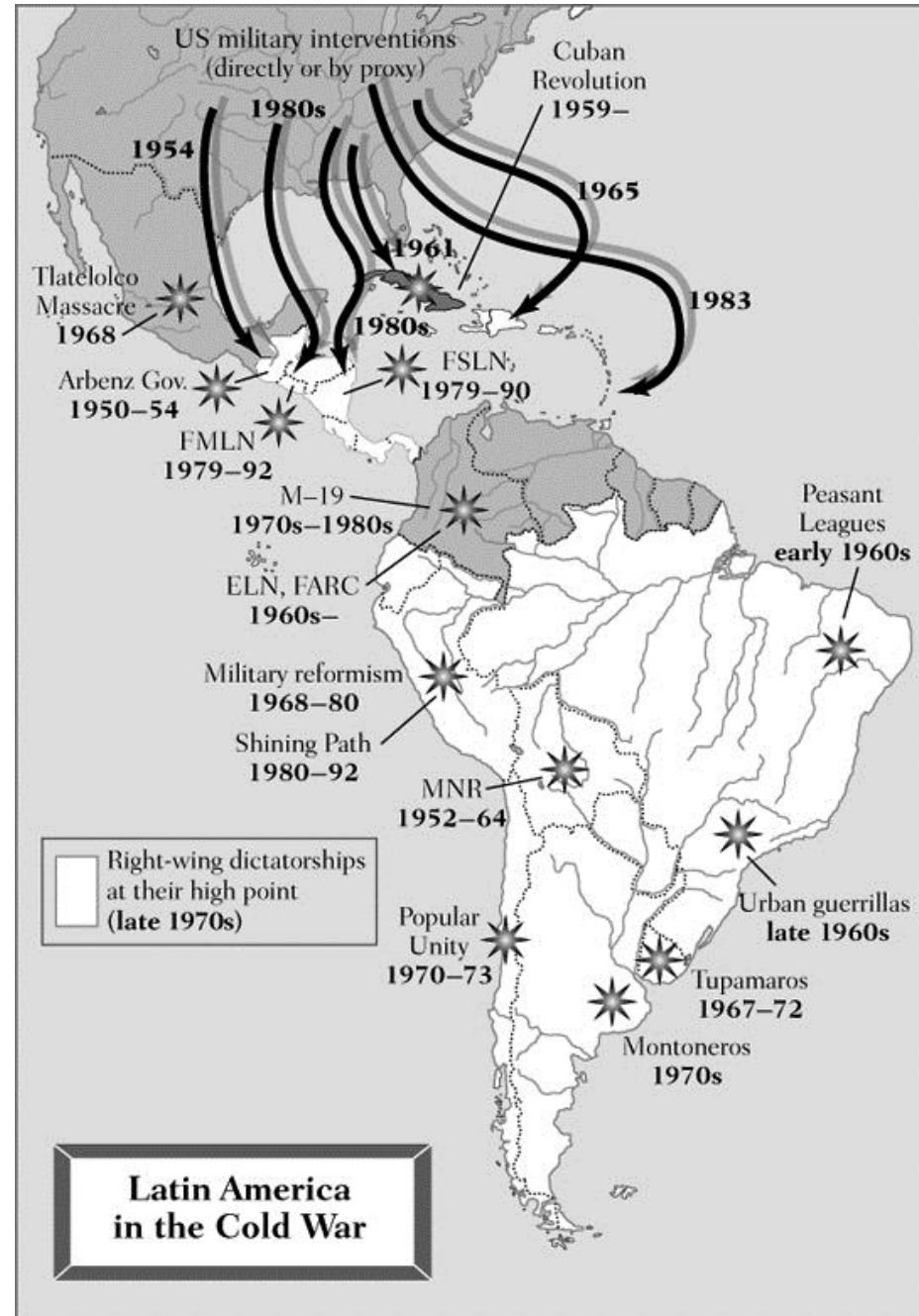
- Isolate Castro, give military assistance to other governments in Latin America
- “No More Cubas!”



Rise of Latin American Dictators



One America- Backed Dictator





Central America and the Reagan Administration, 1981-89



Nicaragua



- _____
(communist-leaning group) takes power, 1979
- Reagan helps to fund/organize _____
- Congress outlaws aid to Contras; secretly continued through “questionable” arms sales to Iran
- [Cartoons are fun](#)

El Salvador, 1979-1992



- _____ (Communist Group) unites guerrilla groups in 1980
- [\\$6 billion in US military aid to govt. to fight them](#)
- [Death squads](#)
- “Mysterious” Assassination of
_____, 1980
- 75,000 Civilians Die in War.
- 1992 Peace Accords

War and Peace in Central America



In Central America, unrest threatened and discontent grew. Fearing the spread of communism, the United States intervened repeatedly in the region.

NICARAGUA	GUATEMALA	EL SALVADOR
<p>In 1979, revolutionaries called Sandinistas ousted the ruling Somoza family.</p> <p>Fearing that Nicaragua would become <u>communist</u>, the United States secretly backed the “contras” in a long civil war against the Sandinistas.</p>	<p>Fearing <u>communist influence</u>, the United States helped oust Guatemala’s reformist government in 1954.</p> <p>While the military regained power, decades of civil war ensued, during which the government routinely tortured and murdered critics.</p>	<p>During a vicious civil war, right-wing death squads slaughtered anyone thought to sympathize with the leftists.</p> <p>The United States pressed for reform, <u>but at the same time provided weapons and other aid</u> to help the military battle rebel guerrillas.</p>

Political Forces in Latin America

Continued...

Most Latin American states had constitutions modeled on those of France and the United States. Yet, real democracy seemed difficult to achieve in nations plagued by poverty and inequality :

- _____ in many nations.
- **Military leaders** held power in many Latin American nations.
- During the 1960s and 1970s (and even now) , **Marxist guerrillas and urban terrorists** battled governments in many Latin American countries.

Current War in Colombia – 200,000 Civilian Deaths since 1950's

- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SKJblKuj84E>
- <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P6hbaoCuZHg>

El Salvador

http://www.huffingtonpost.com/jamie-moffett/still-a-nation-of-immigra_b_609684.html

Mexico

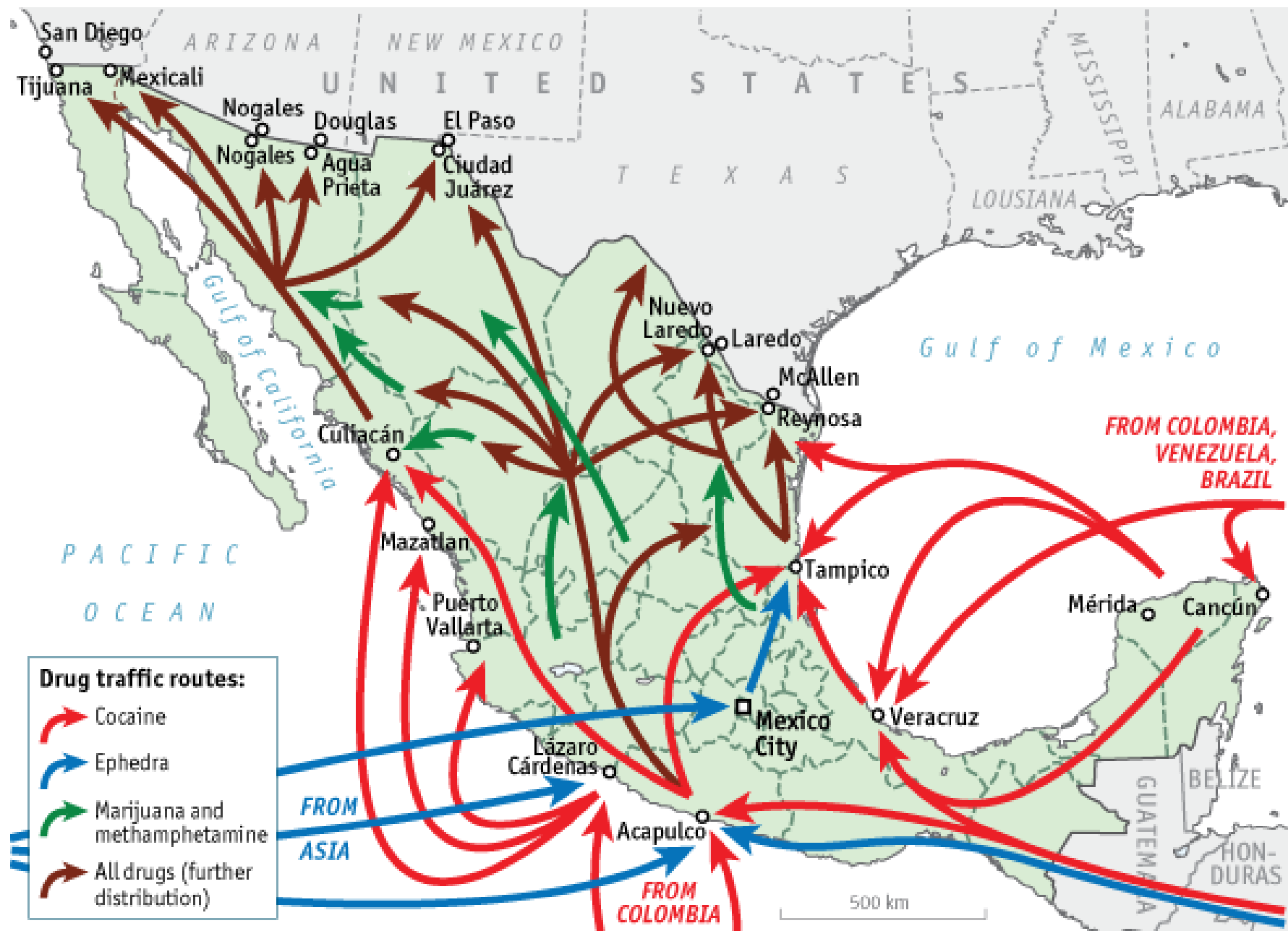


Mexico remains a disturbing mix of **poverty** and **prosperity**.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zQBo79O4Uhg>

Since the Mexican Revolution (early 1900s), a single party —
_____) — dominated Mexican politics.





Drugs in Mexico

Related deaths

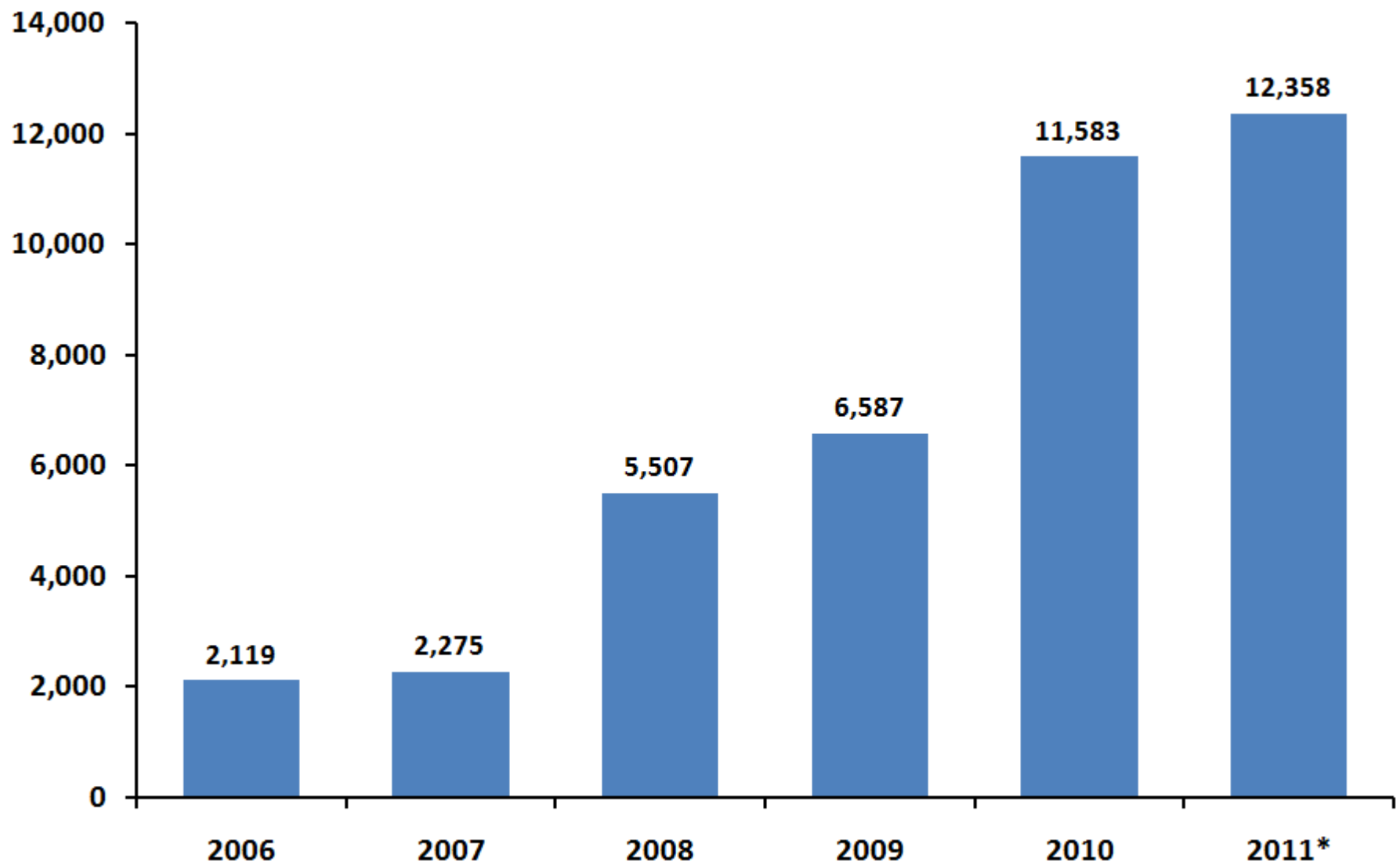


Cartel areas

Traffic routes



Drug-War Related Murders in Mexico



* Estimated

Source: Reforma Ejecutómetro, Grupo Reforma

Drugs-

- Not only in Latin America/ Mexico

Political Change in Latin America

- By the mid-1980s, inflation, debt, and growing protests led repressive leaders to step aside.
- A number of countries held elections to replace military governments with civilian governments (like Argentina/ Chile/ Haiti) .



Economic Development

Latin America- used to be where “cheap” stuff produced.



By the 1980s, Latin America faced growing competition from China

In the 1980s, the region was rocked by economic crisis.

In the 1990s, free trade organizations, such as _____ opened Latin American economies to larger markets. (Some got richer, some poorer)

(first five min)

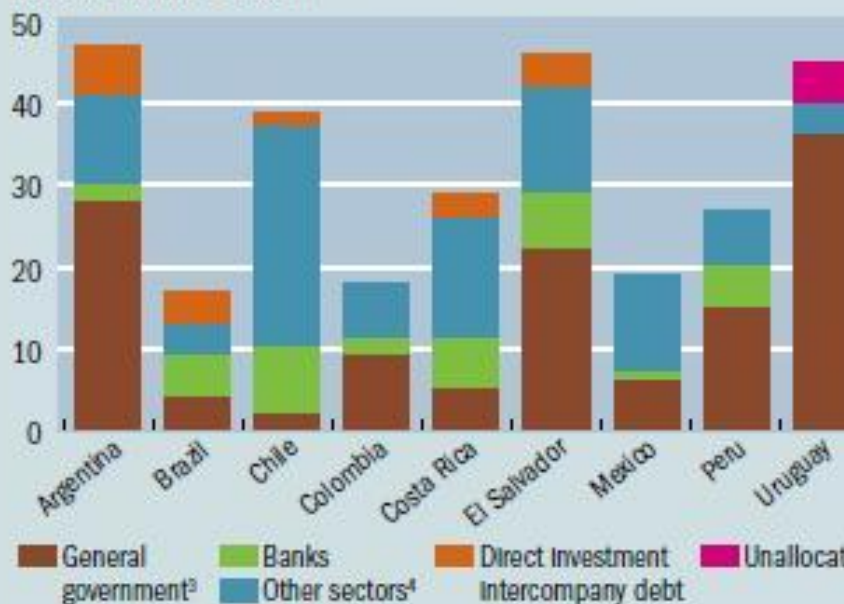
[Call Centers in Mexico-](#)

Economic Crises in Latin America

- Current- Heavy debt burden and economic slowdowns have threatened the success of elected rulers, putting the stability of democratic governments in the region in doubt.

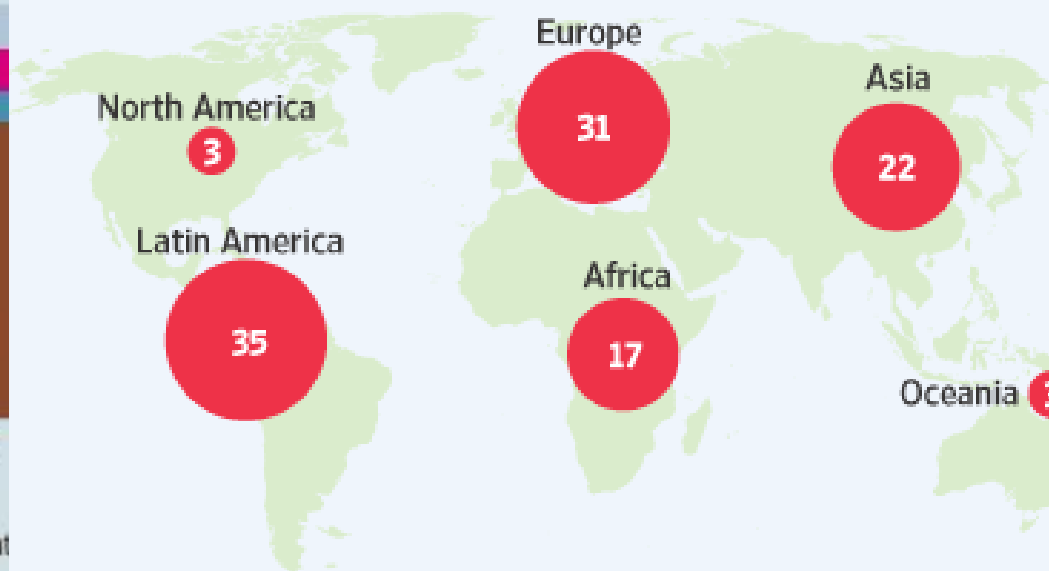
In Latin America, most of the debt is owed by the government and other nonbank sectors.¹

(percent of GDP, 2008:Q3)



Crisis Champs

Number of banking crises 1945-2008*



*For some African and Asian countries, the timeframe begins at independence.

Source: Economists Carmen Reinhart of University of Maryland and Kenneth Rogoff of Harvard

Regional and Global Issues



REGIONAL TIES	THE DRUG WARS
Regional trading blocs gained importance in the 1990s. Examples: NAFTA	Drug cartels in Latin America began exporting ever-larger quantities of cocaine and other drugs. In the 1980s, the United States declared a “war on drugs,” pressing Latin American governments to cooperate with these efforts.
DEVELOPMENT VERSUS ENVIRONMENT	MIGRATION
Developing nations insisted that they needed to exploit their land and other resources if they wanted economic growth. This came at the expense of the environment.	Poverty, civil war, and repressive governments caused Latin American immigration to the United States to increase rapidly after the 1970s. Pressure increased in the United States to halt illegal immigration.

Struggle in Haiti



POLITICAL STRUGGLES	ECONOMIC STRUGGLES
<p>Haiti endured brutal dictatorial rule from 1957 until 1986.</p> <p>A succession of military leaders then ruled the nation until 1990.</p> <p>In 1990, in its first free elections, Jean-Bertrand Aristide was chosen as president.</p> <p>Aristide was overthrown by a military coup, but restored to power by the United States.</p>	<p>Haiti is the poorest state in the Western Hemisphere, lacking adequate roads, electricity, and other services.</p> <p>The weakness of the government discouraged foreign investment.</p> <p>A skewed distribution of wealth put most of the productive land in the hands of one or two percent of the citizens.</p>

Current Issue: Haiti

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4ort2CMQ_IM

Honduras: Gang Central