

Unit 8: Global Issues/Developments in Asia, Africa, & Latin America

Aim 8.7:

What issues and events affected Latin America during the 20th century?

Mr. Sforza/RKA

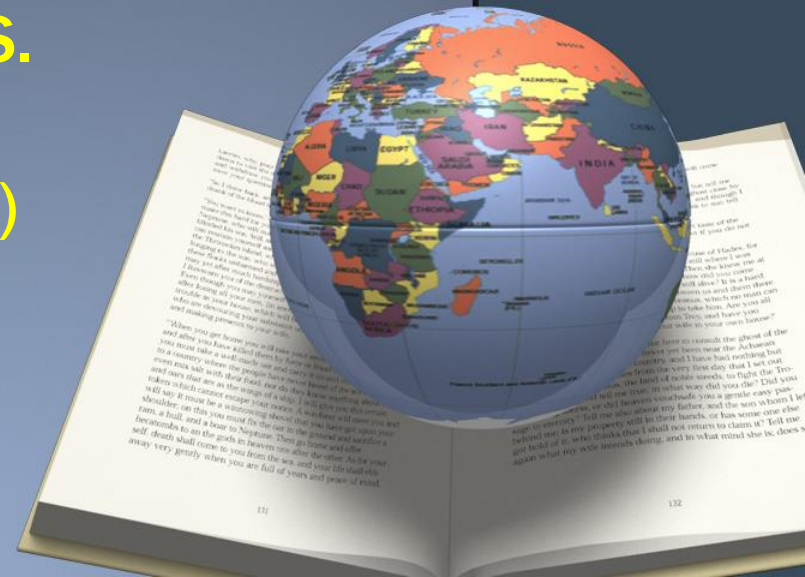
Spring 2018



WHAT IS LATIN AMERICA?

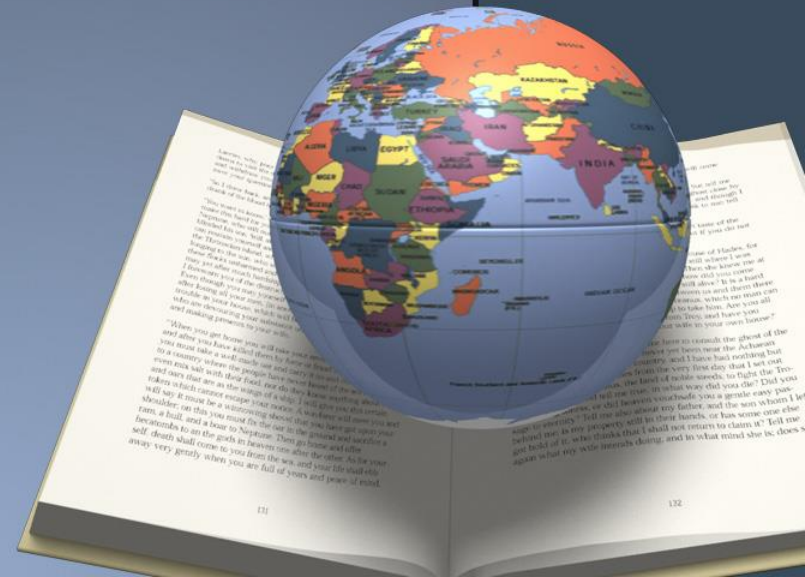
- Literal meaning:
 - Places in the Americas where Latin-based languages (Spanish, Portuguese, French) are spoken
- More often means:
 - Everything south of the U.S. (Mexico, Central America, South America, Caribbean)

Any exceptions?



Question #2:

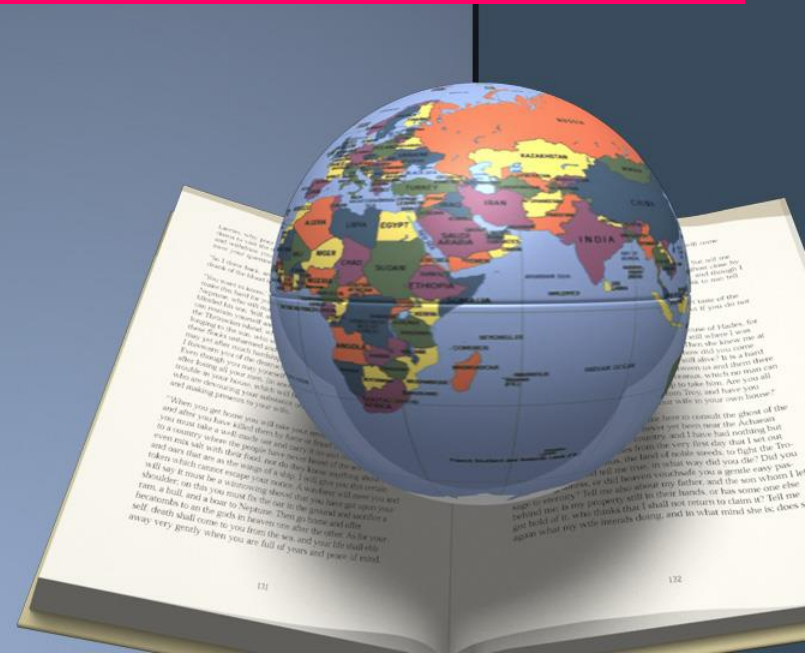
There are **12** countries in South America. How many can you name?



Colombia
Bolivia
Argentina
Chile
Peru
Uruguay
Brazil
Paraguay
Venezuela
Guyana
Suriname
Ecuador



Question #3:
There are 7 countries
in Central America.
How many can you name?





Belize
Costa Rica
El Salvador
Guatemala
Honduras
Nicaragua
Panama

Central America

- International Boundary
- Road
- Minor Road
- River
- ★ National Capital
- City or Town

0 100 200 KM
 0 100 200 Miles

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Question #4:

There are **13** independent nations in the Caribbean Sea.
How many can you name?





The Caribbean

- International Boundary
- Road
- Minor Road
- River
- ★ National Capital
- City or Town

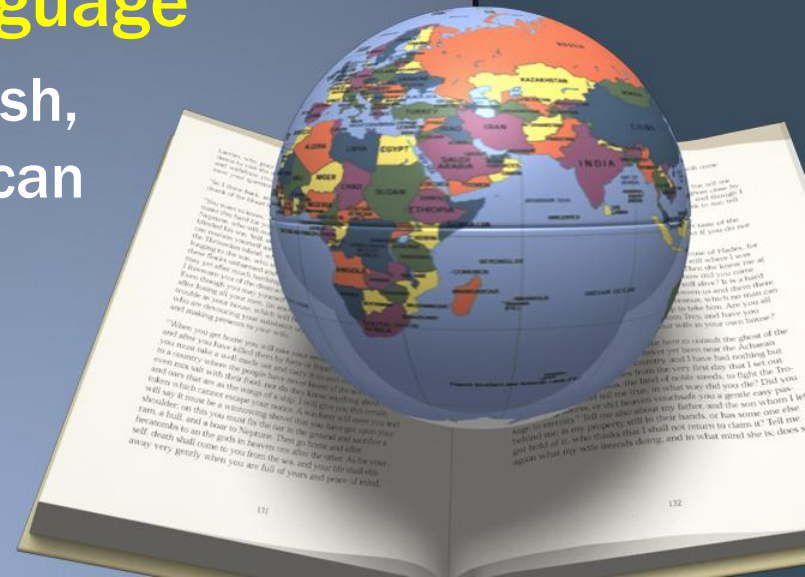
0 300 KM
0 300 Miles

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Bahamas
Barbados
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Grenada
Haiti
Jamaica
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
St. Vincent & the Grenadines
Trinidad and Tobago

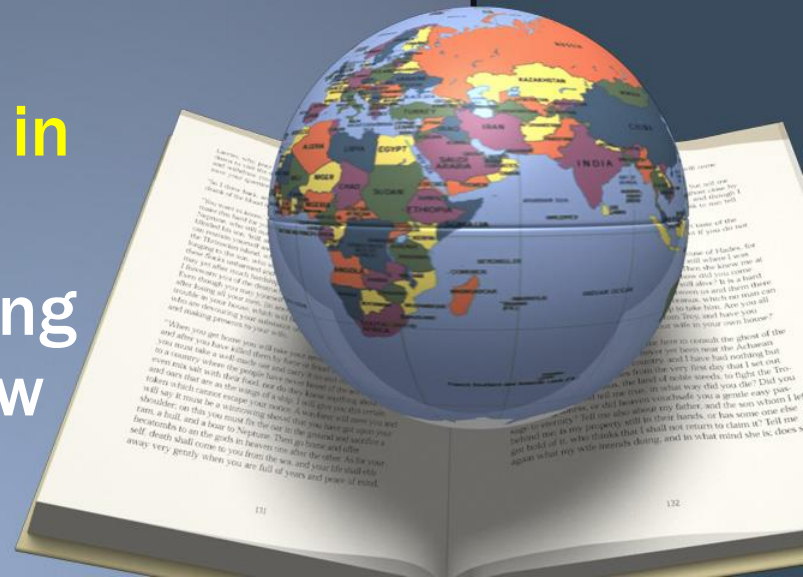
LATIN AMERICAN DIVERSITY

- 33 independent nations
 - Most won freedom in 1800s, some not until 1960s
- Cultural diversity
 - Native Americans, Europeans, Africans
 - Spanish is dominant language
 - Portuguese, French, English, Creole, and Native American languages also spoken



SOURCES OF UNREST

- Uneven distribution of wealth
 - Tiny elite controls wealth
 - Upper classes mostly descended from Europeans
- Population growth and poverty
 - Some nations quadrupled (1930-1985)
- Urbanization
 - Rural poor move to cities in search of jobs
 - many unemployed, living in shantytowns with few public services

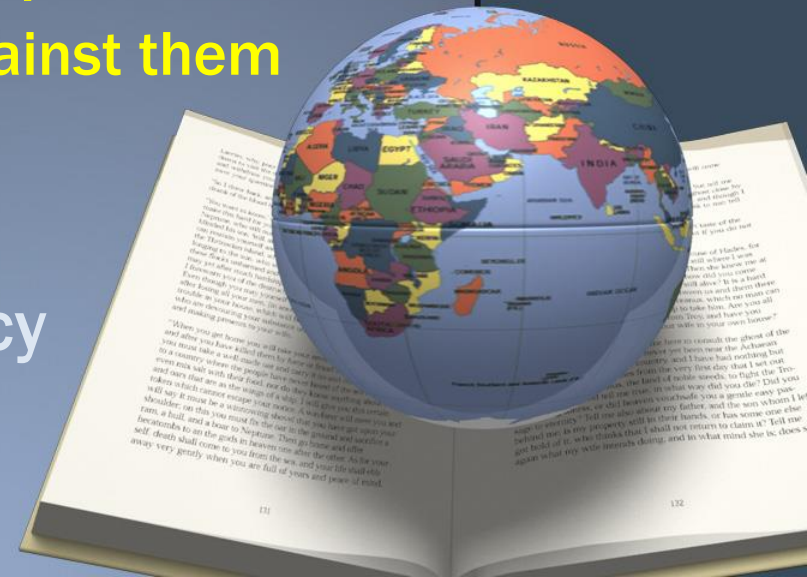


POLITICAL ISSUES

- Liberals vs. Conservatives

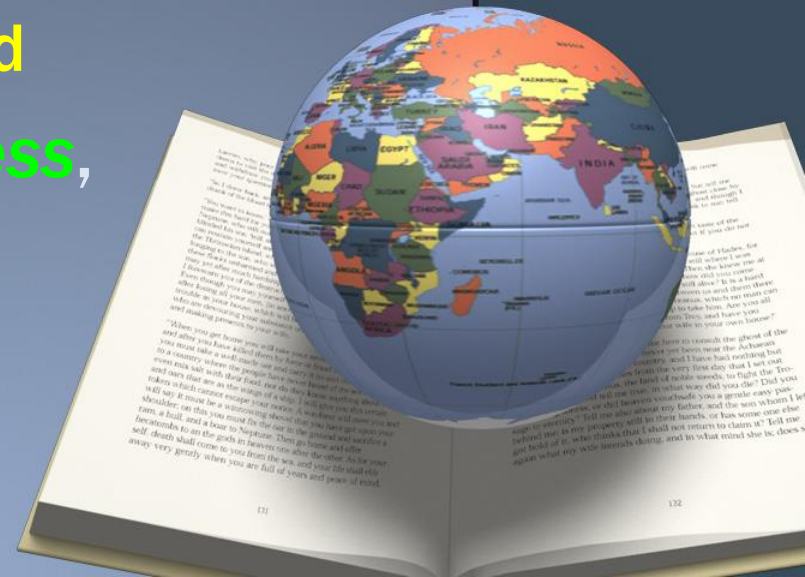
Liberals	Conservatives
➤ socialists; union leaders; students	➤ military; landowners; middle class

- Military dictators (1960s-80s)
 - Outlawed political parties, censorship, imprisoned and murdered opponents
 - Guerilla groups that fight against them
- Many nations became Cold War battlegrounds
- 1980s - return to democracy in Argentina, Brazil, Chile



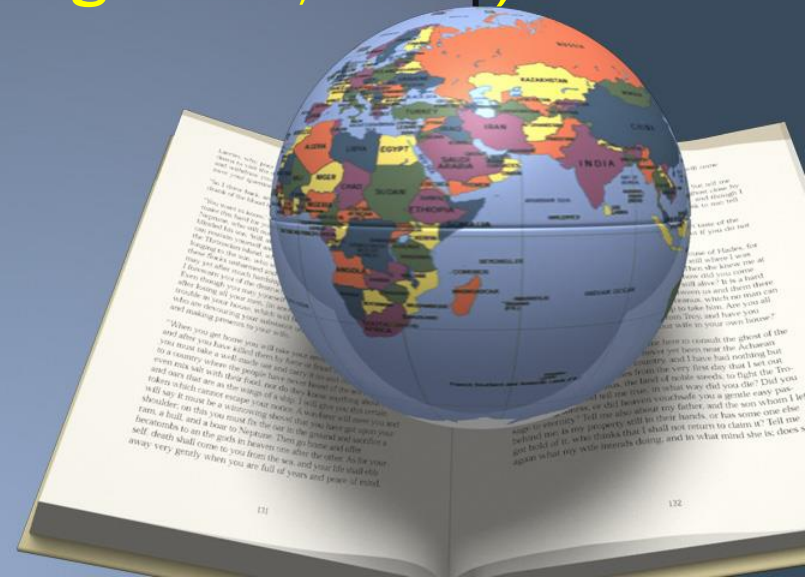
ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

- After WWII, many nations begin *import substitution*
 - Produce consumer goods locally
- Still, life did not improve for most people
 - Industries need foreign \$
 - Products inferior to imported ones
 - Not enough new jobs created
- Movement toward *agribusiness*, (large commercial farms)



CHANGING SOCIAL PATTERNS

- Urbanization changes family life
 - Extended family → nuclear family
 - Women work outside the home
- Role of women
 - Gain voting rights (suffrage) by 1960s
 - Female presidents since 1990 (Haiti, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Chile, Argentina, Brazil)
- Role of Catholic Church
 - Traditionally conservative, but sometimes fought for social change

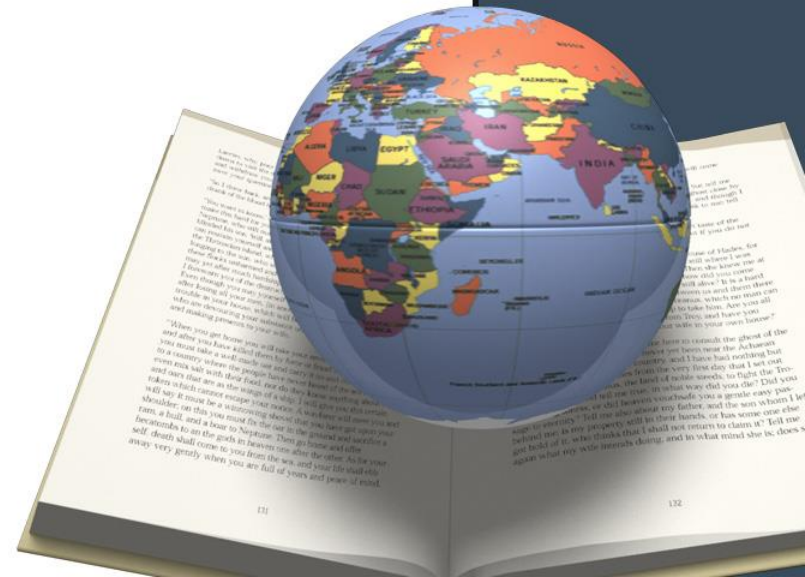




CASE STUDY: Mexico

Mexico

- Largest Spanish-speaking nation in world (by population)
- Independent from Spain in 1821



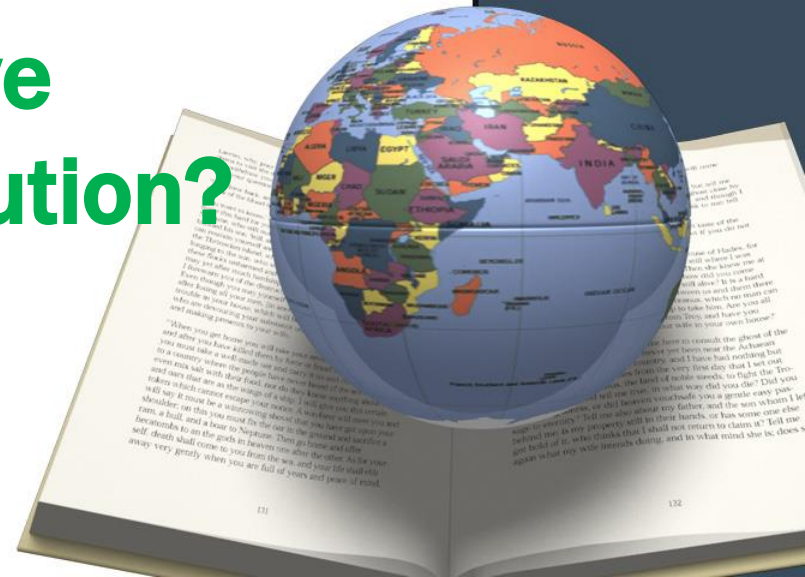
GENERAL PORFIRIO DIAZ

- Dictator in late 1800s & early 1900s



BRAINPOP Video Questions

- 1) What were some of the positives and negatives of the rule of Porfirio Diaz?
- 2) Why did the revolution continue for 10 years?
- 3) What was one positive outcome of the revolution?



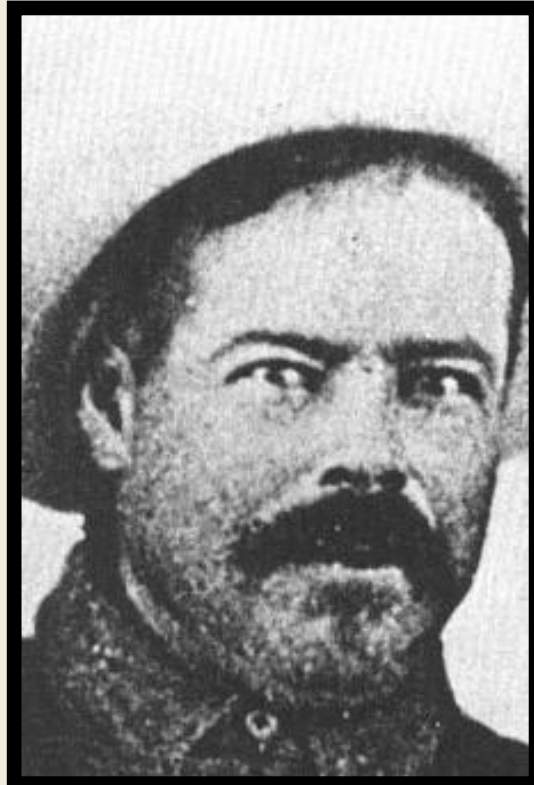
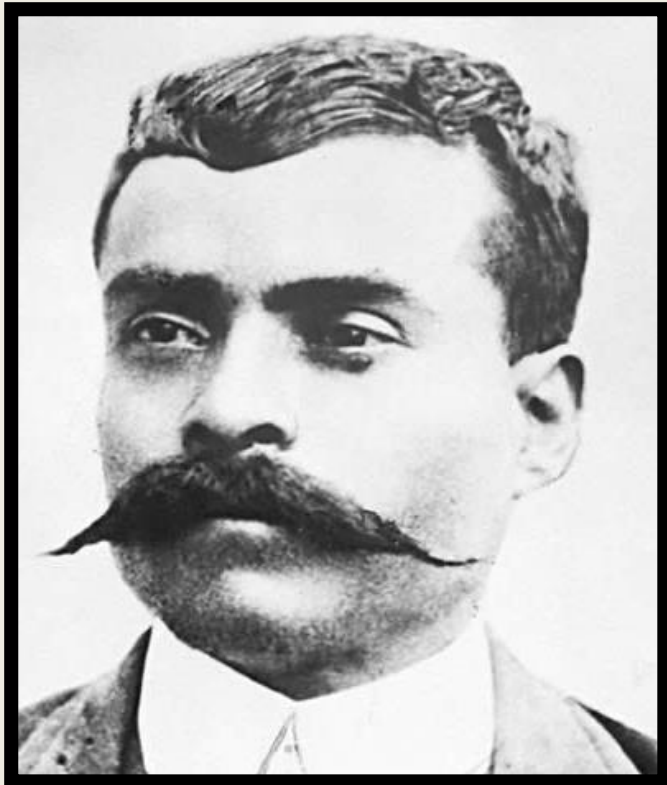
GENERAL PORFIRIO DIAZ

- Dictator in late 1800s & early 1900s
- Railroads & industries grew, but most people remained poor



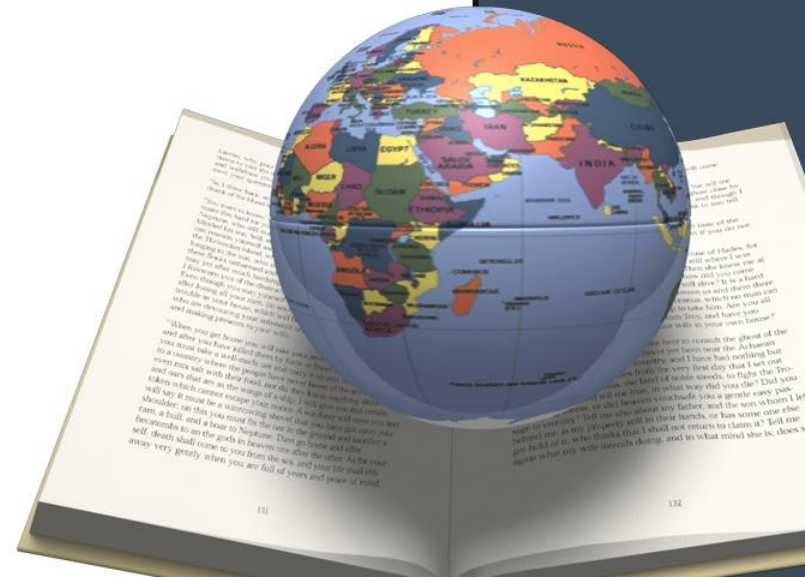
THE MEXICAN REVOLUTION (1910-1920)

- *Emiliano Zapata* and *Pancho Villa* led peasant revolts in South & North
- Diaz driven from power (1911)
- *Venustiano Carranza* elected president (1917)

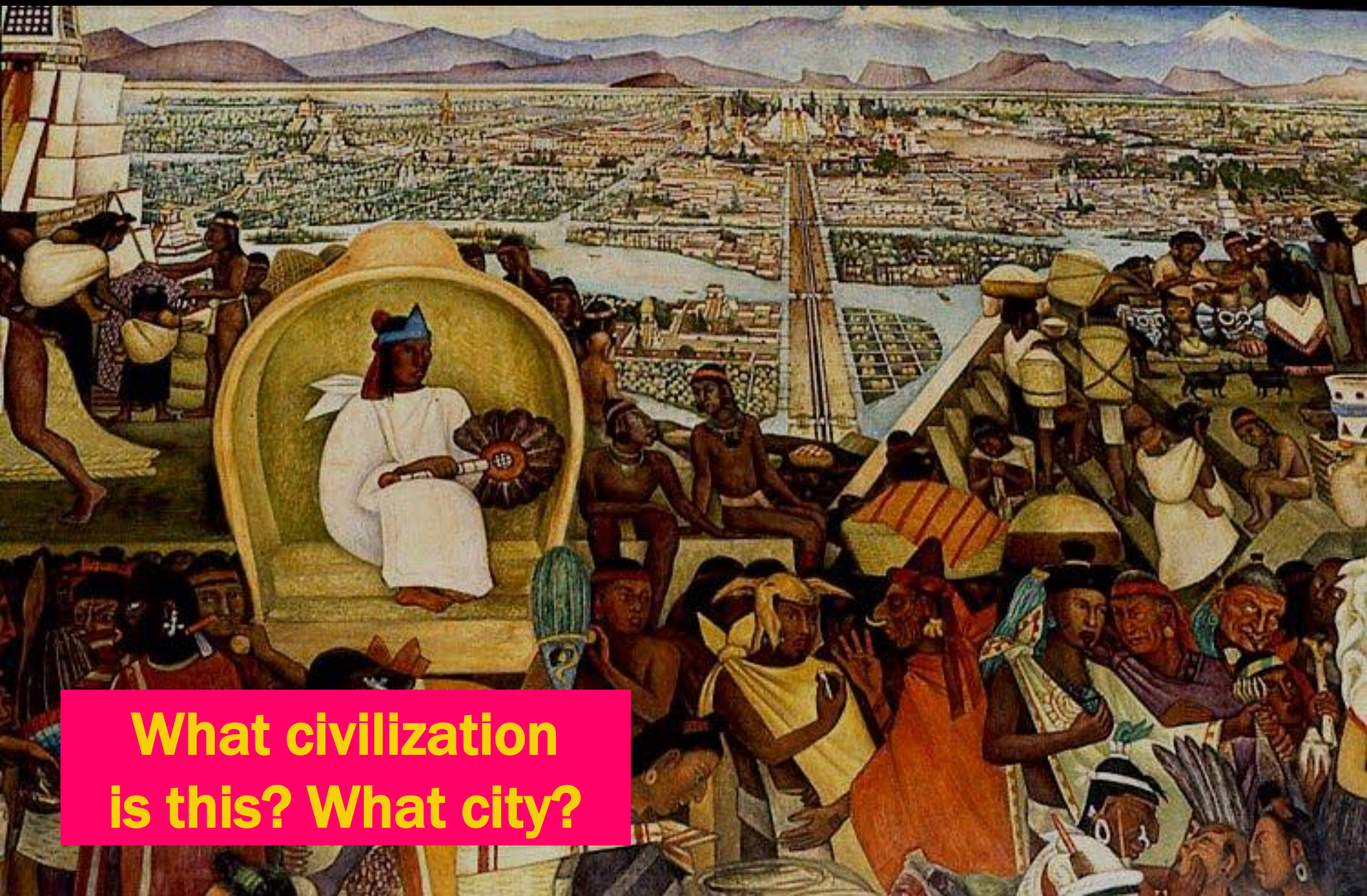


EFFECTS OF THE REVOLUTION

- **New Constitution (1917)**
 - Land reform
 - More rights for workers and women
- **Many successful social reforms in the 1920s-1940s**



MEXICAN MURAL ART



**What civilization
is this? What city?**



MEXICAN MURAL ART

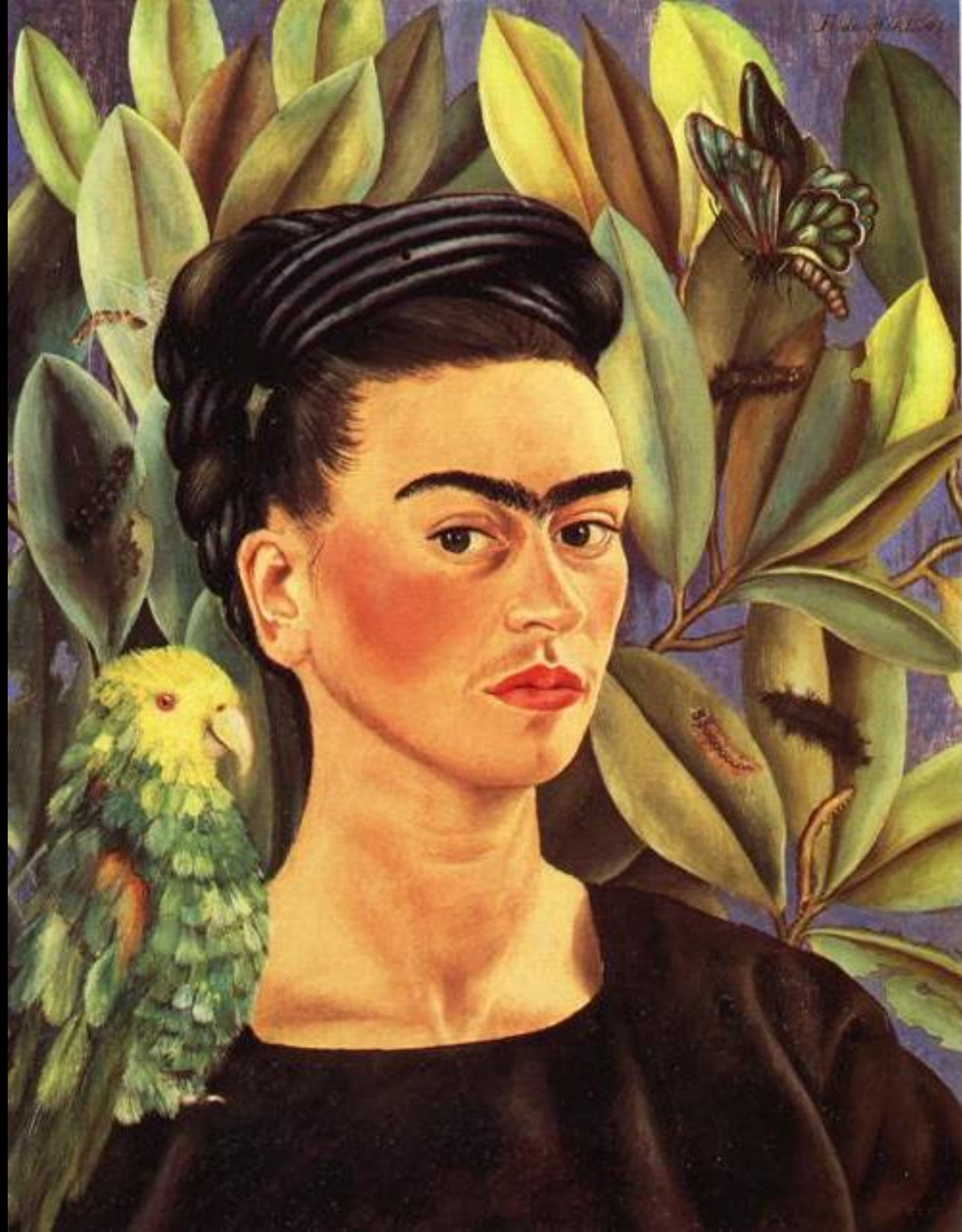


MEXICAN MURAL ART



**Who are these leaders?
When did this happen?**



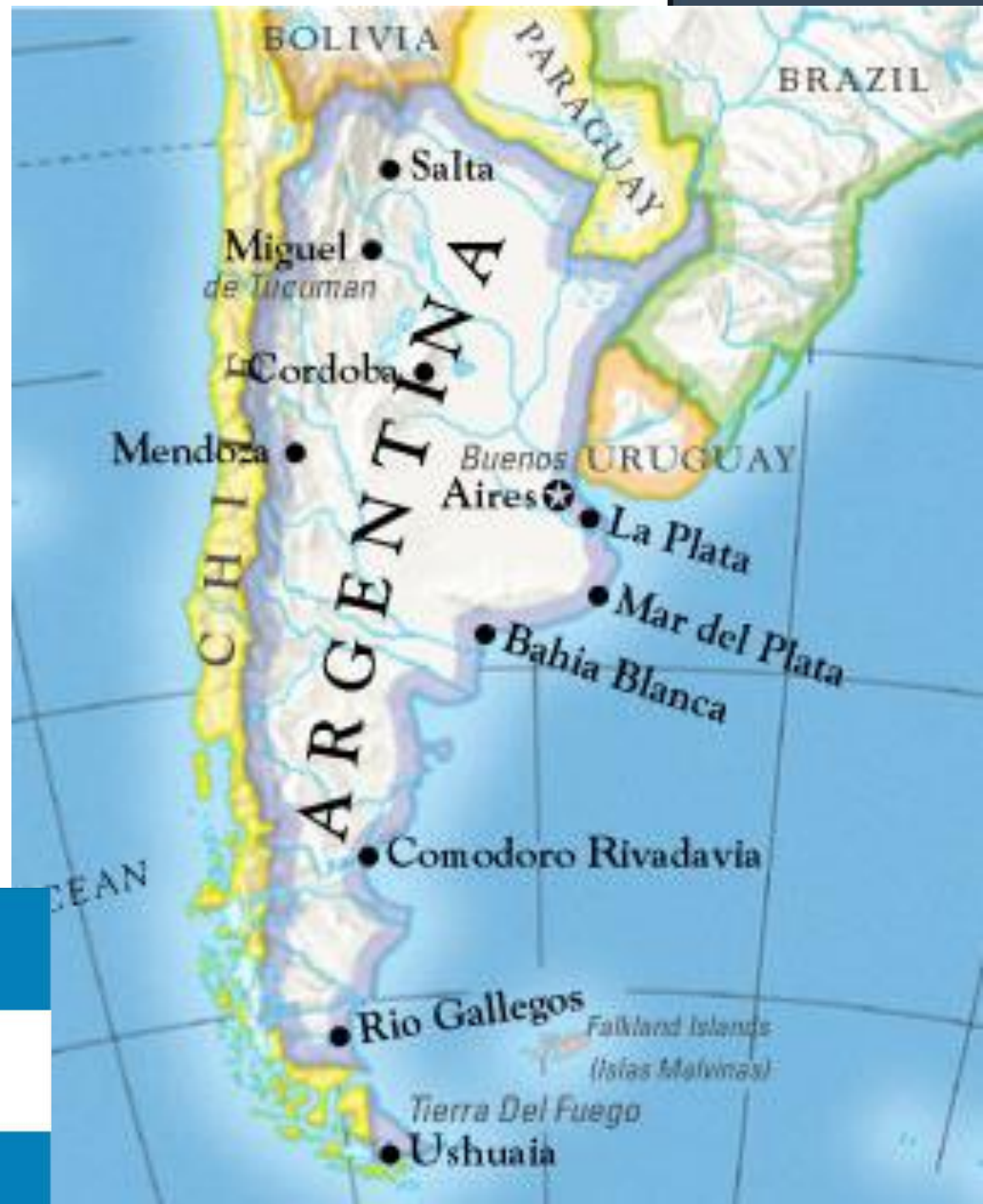




CASE STUDY: Argentina

ARGENTINA

- Largest Spanish-speaking nation in the world (by area)
- By 1900, richest nation in Latin America, but...
- Great Depression shatters prosperity, leads to military coup



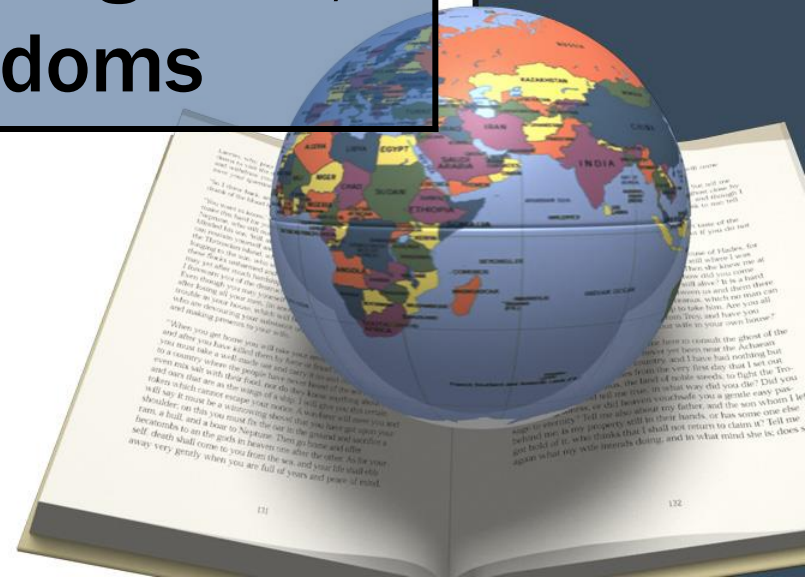
JUAN PERON

- Former army colonel, elected 1946
- Popular with the working classes, whom he calls *descamisados*
- Wife Eva (“Evita”) boosts popularity
 - Former actress
 - Builds clinics & child-care centers
 - Helps women gain suffrage
 - Dies of cancer in 1952



PERON'S RULE

ECONOMIC POLICIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Nationalize industries➤ Import substitution
STYLE OF RULE	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Took dictatorial power➤ Suppressed opposition
SOCIAL REFORMS	<ul style="list-style-type: none">➤ Many social programs, but limited freedoms



MILITARY RULE

- Military coup forces Peron into exile (1955)
- Peron returns, elected president in 1973, but dies in 1974
- Military takes over again in 1976

DIRTY WAR (1976-1983)

“Enemies of the state”
kidnapped, murdered

As many as 20,000
people “disappear”



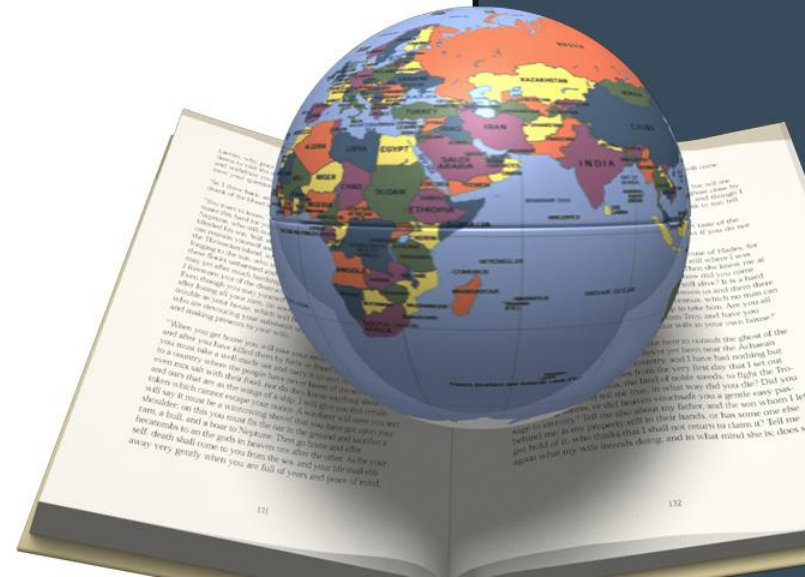
MOTHERS OF THE PLAZA DE MAYO



Video Questions (Nov. 2017)

1) Why are people celebrating outside the courthouse?

2) Why were some families unable to receive justice for their lost family members?

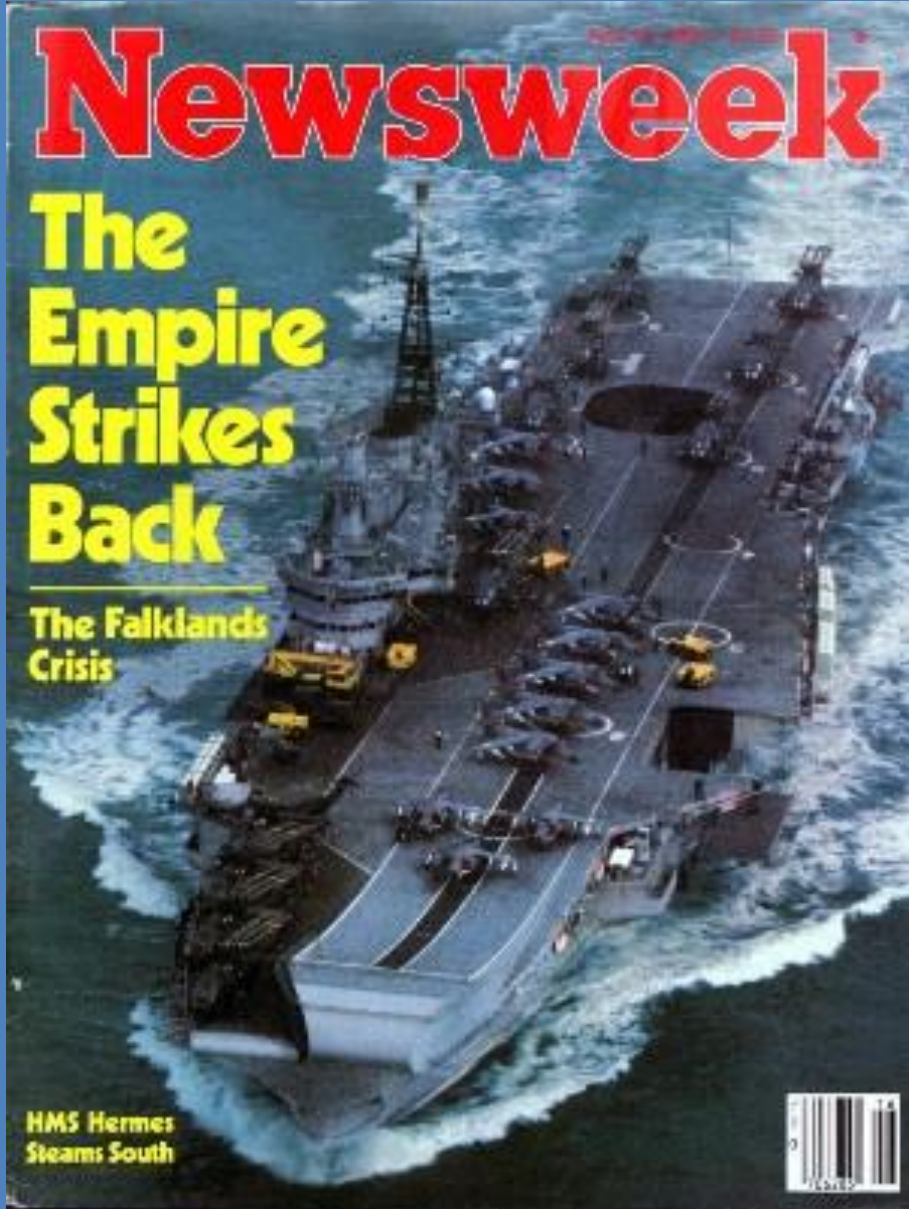


RETURN TO DEMOCRACY

- Attempt to take Falkland Islands from Britain (1982)



Falklands War (1982)



RETURN TO DEMOCRACY

- Attempt to take Falkland Islands from Britain (1982)
- Defeat forces military to hold free elections
- Democracy since 1983
- Strong economic growth since 1990
 - But still concentrated in hands of a few



Pope Francis (2013-Present)



First Latin American Pope!



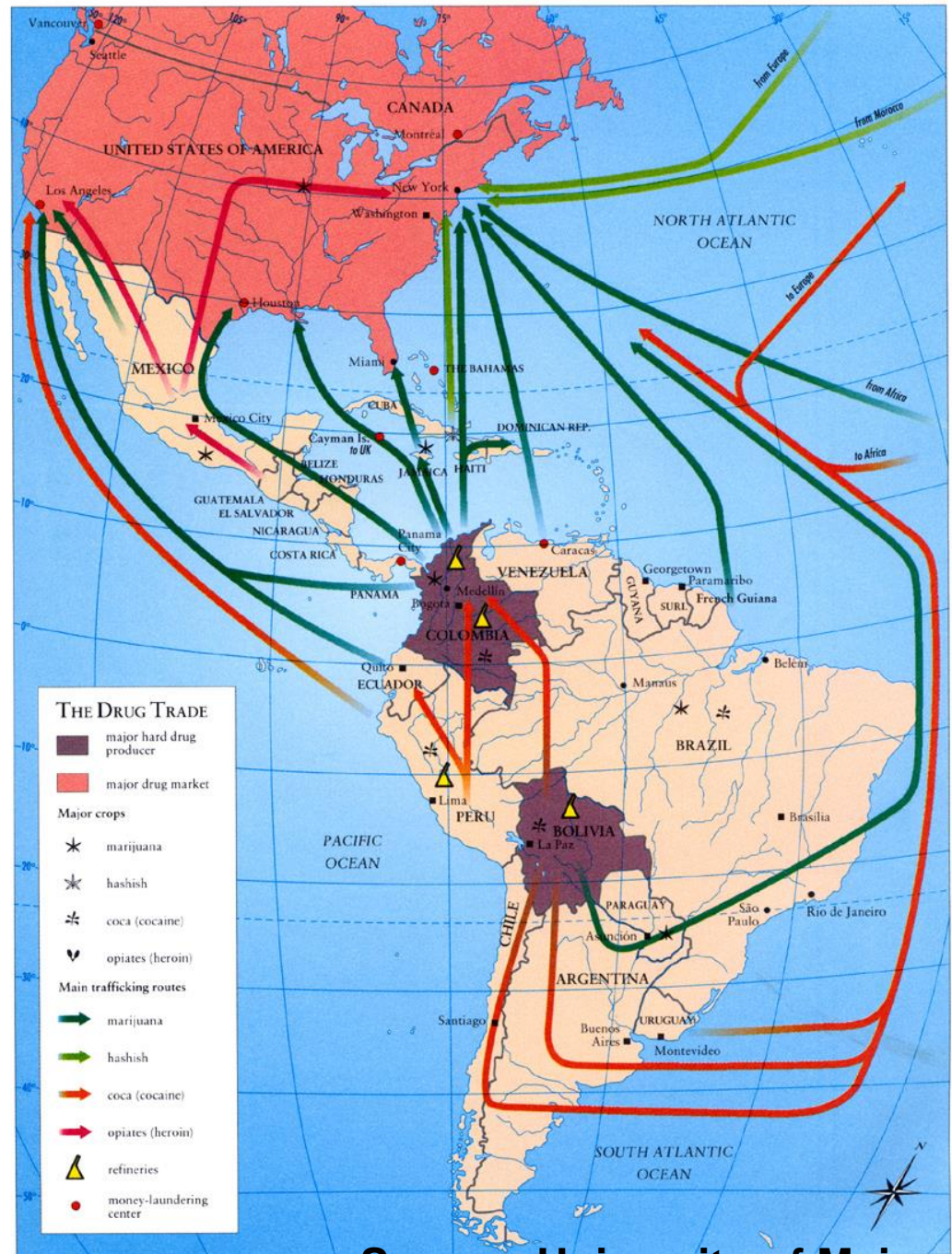
OTHER REGIONAL ISSUES

THE PANAMA CANAL



DRUG TRADE

- Drug use increases in U.S. in 1970s
- Criminal gangs in Latin America produce & smuggle
- US begins “war on drugs” in 1980s



Source: University of Maine

1) What do you see? 2) Symbols? 3) Meaning/message?



MIGRATION

- Rapid increase to U.S. in 1970s
- 8 million Lat. Am. immigrants in US by 1990s
- Some legal, some illegal
- Today, there is pressure to halt illegal immigration & deny services to illegals

AMERICA'S CHANGING DEMOGRAPHICS: Size & Growth of U.S. Labor Force

	Number (Millions)	
	1994	2004
Total	131.1	147.4
Native Born	118.1	126.0
Foreign Born	12.9	21.4
Mexico and Central America	4.6	8.3
Rest of world	8.3	13.1

	Growth, 1994 to 2004	
	In Millions	Percentage Change
Total	16.3	12
Native Born	7.8	7
Foreign Born	8.5	66
Mexico and Central America	3.7	80
Rest of world	4.8	58

Source: US Congressional Budget Office

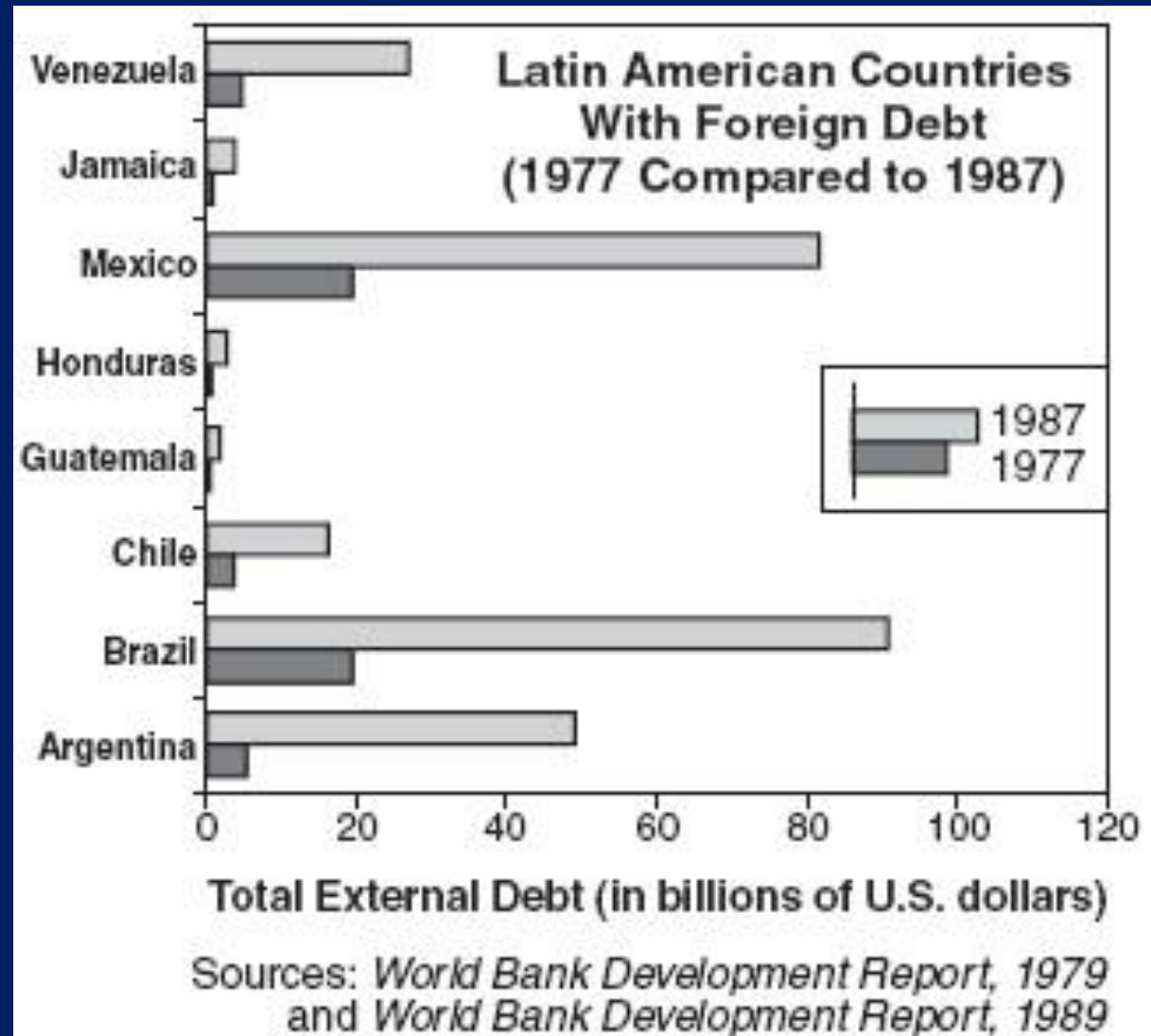
Trivia: What % of Bronx is Hispanic/Latino? What % of NYC? U.S.? (2010 data)

1) What do you see? 2) Symbols? 3) Meaning/message?



FOREIGN DEBT

- Reached crisis levels in 1970s & 1980s
- Has improved since 1980s partly due to debt relief
- However, still has effects on the region



Latin America has reduced its external debt from 59 per-cent of GDP in 2003 to 32 percent of GDP in 2008.¹

	Total debt (million dollars)	Debt as percent of GDP	
	September 2008	September 2008	December 2003
Argentina ²	155,842	46	127
Brazil	272,966	16	43
Chile	68,459	38	58
Colombia	45,525	18	48
Costa Rica	8,814	29	32
Ecuador	17,752	32	59
El Salvador	10,369	47	57
Mexico	211,904	19	23
Peru	35,318	27	49
Uruguay	12,494	44	98

1) What do you see? 2) Symbols? 3) Meaning/message?

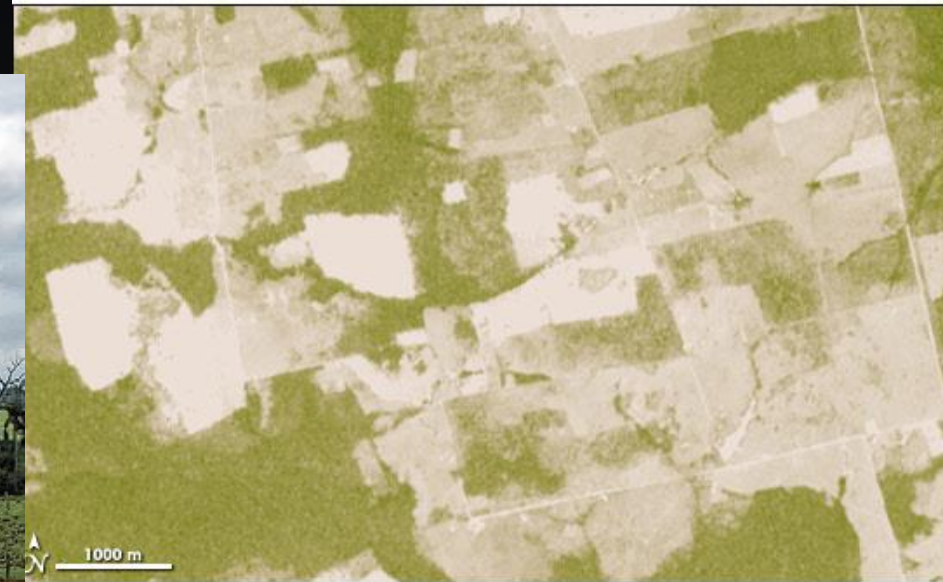


DEFORESTATION

- Rapid destruction of Amazon rain forest in Brazil
- Recent law changes have weakened protections (2018)



September 9, 2000



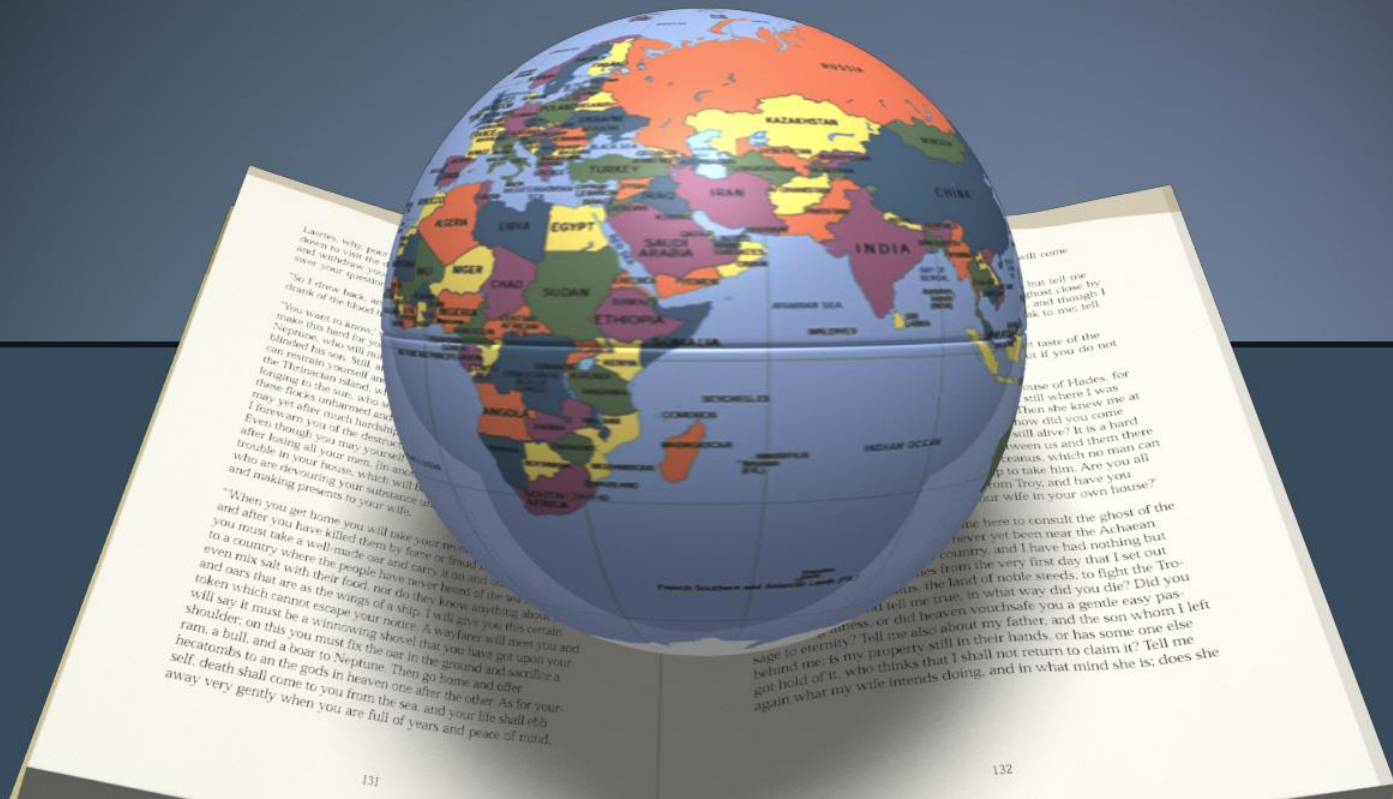
September 26, 2006

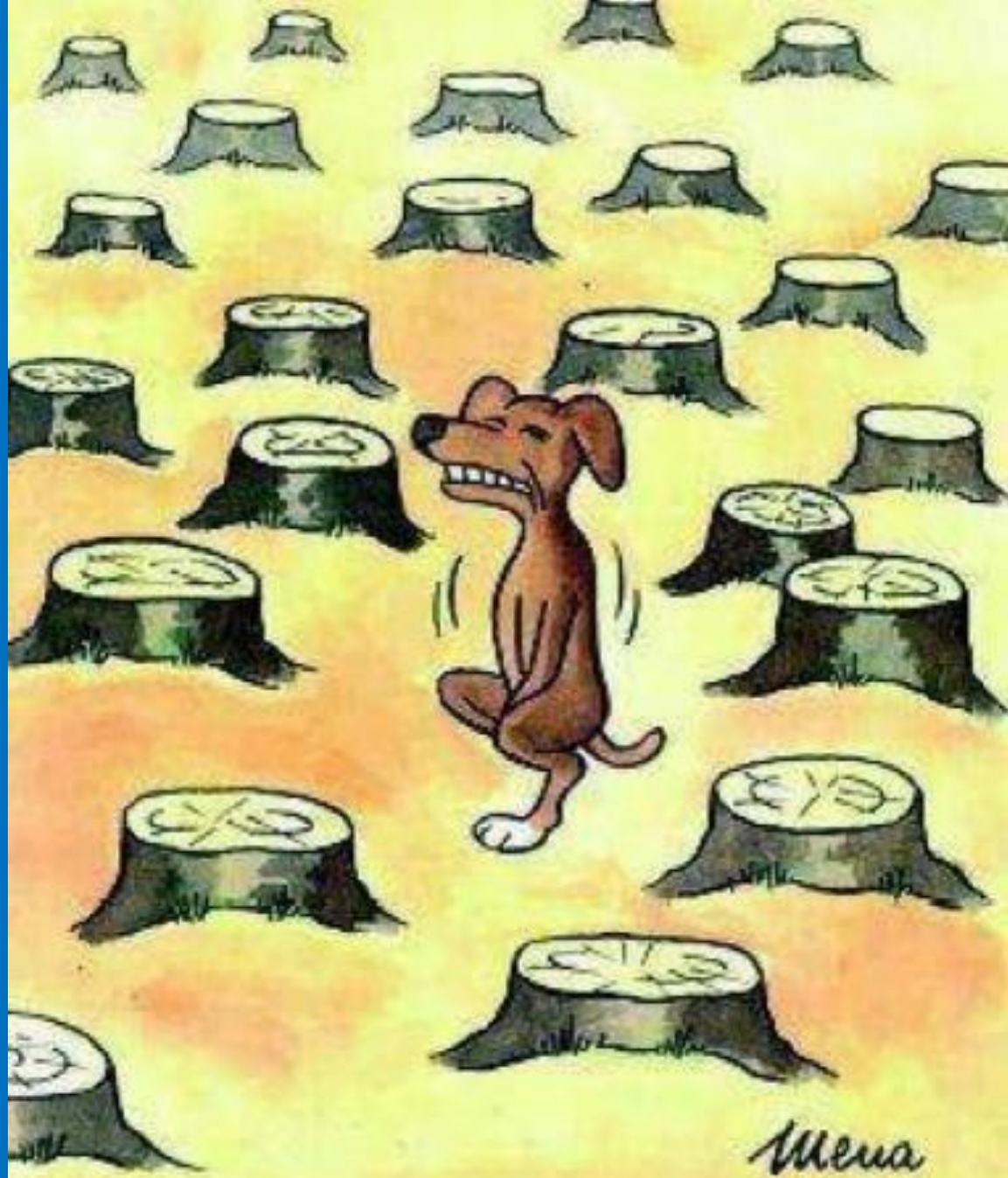
Normalized Difference Vegetation Index
0 0.2 0.4 0.6 0.8



Source: NASA

And, for the last slide of the year... the most challenging problem that deforestation presents is...





Mena