

Mexican Revolution (1910-20)

- **1910—middle class wanted election reforms**
 - **Workers & peasants joined**
- **Escalated into 10 year revolution**
- **Ended with new constitution guaranteeing: land reform, limiting foreign investments, restricting church ownership of property, & education reform**



Mexico

- **Mexican Revolution—1910-1920**
 - Primary goal was **land reforms** (unequal distribution of \$\$)
 - Emerged from Mexican Revolution w/ one-party syst.
- **Diego Rivera & other artists painted murals on public buildings depicting scenes from Rev.**
 - Show hopes for social progress
 - Rivera—radical polit. beliefs—controversial figure
- **Partido Revolucionario Institucional (PRI)—dominated Mexican politics for 70 years**
 - Called the “Perfect Dictatorship”
 - **Nationalized petroleum industry**—dependent on oil for income
- **NAFTA created in 1994**
 - negatively impacted peasants
- **2000—PRI lost dominance** w/ election of President **Vicente Fox** of PAN party (National Action Party)
- **2006—Felipe Calderón** elected president (PAN)
 - 2007—began a war on drug trafficking—**“Mexican Drug War”**
 - 2010 saw one of the highest death tolls (over 15,000)—50,000 total



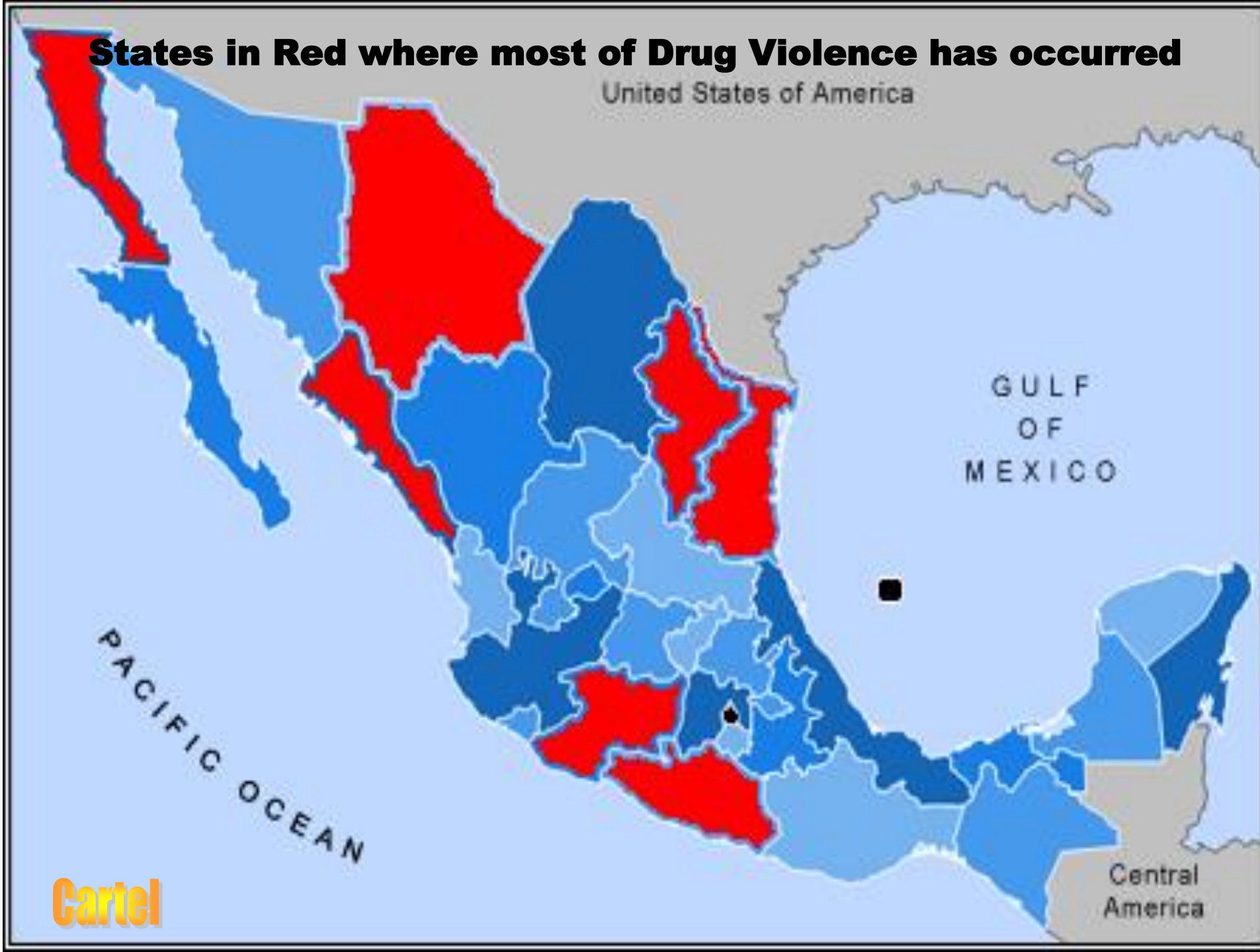
Rivera





Rivera painting a mural in 1933

States in Red where most of Drug Violence has occurred



Cartel

“...it's far bloodier than anybody could have ever imagined, including President Calderon himself, who I'm sure never expected this to get out of control so much...by the time he ends his term in December, there will probably have been over 60,000 drug war-related deaths in Mexico, more than the number of Americans who died in Vietnam. It's hard to see any results compatible with those kinds of costs.”

**NPR, April 3, 2012
Jorge Castanda**





Mexico Now At War With Drug Gangs

WHERE ARE YOU GOING FOR VACATION
THIS YEAR, PEDRO?

OH, SOMEPLACE PEACEFUL...
MAYBE BAGHDAD, RWANDA,
AFGHANISTAN...



DANZIGER

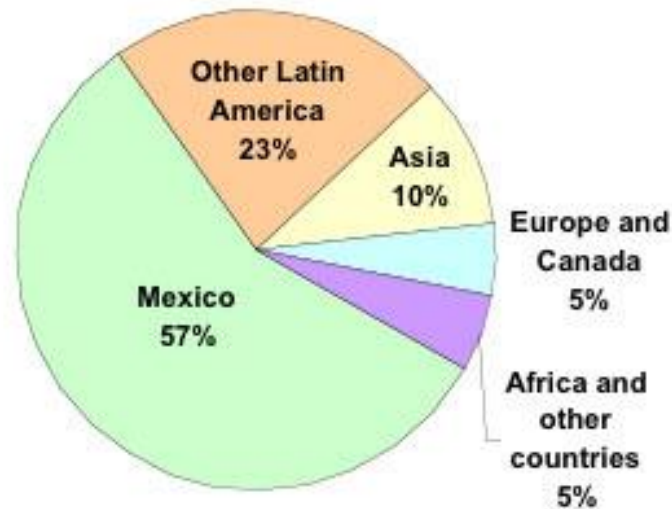
NYTS/CWS Feb 26 09 (3913)



Mexican Migration

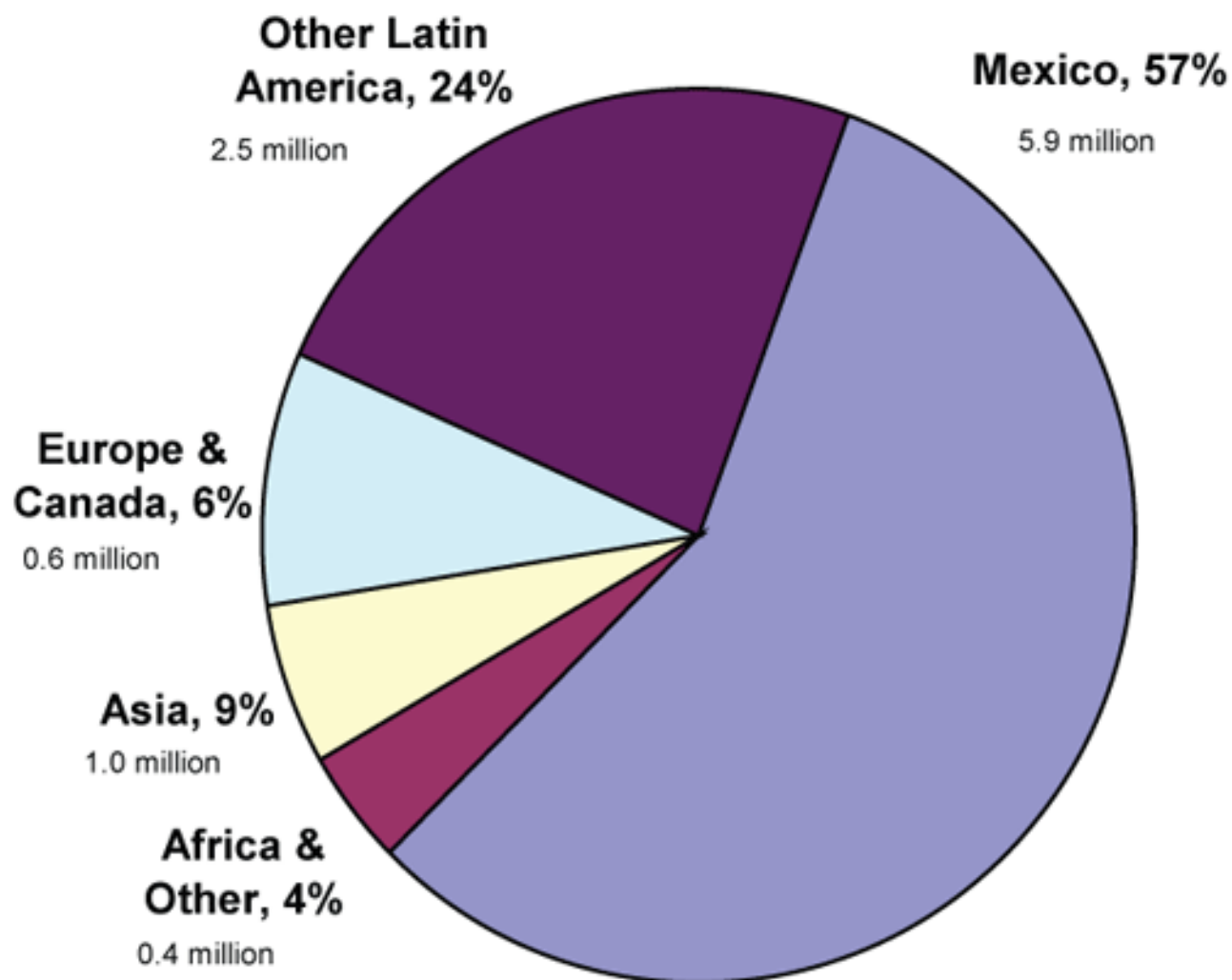
- **1920s—workers from Mexico crossed into U.S. & Central Americans were crossing border into Mexico to find work**
- **1940s—U.S. est. programs w/ Mexico to provide worker**
- **Hundreds of thousands of legal & illegal migrants continue to cross in U.S.**

Figure 1. Undocumented Population in the United States by Country and Region of Origin, 2002

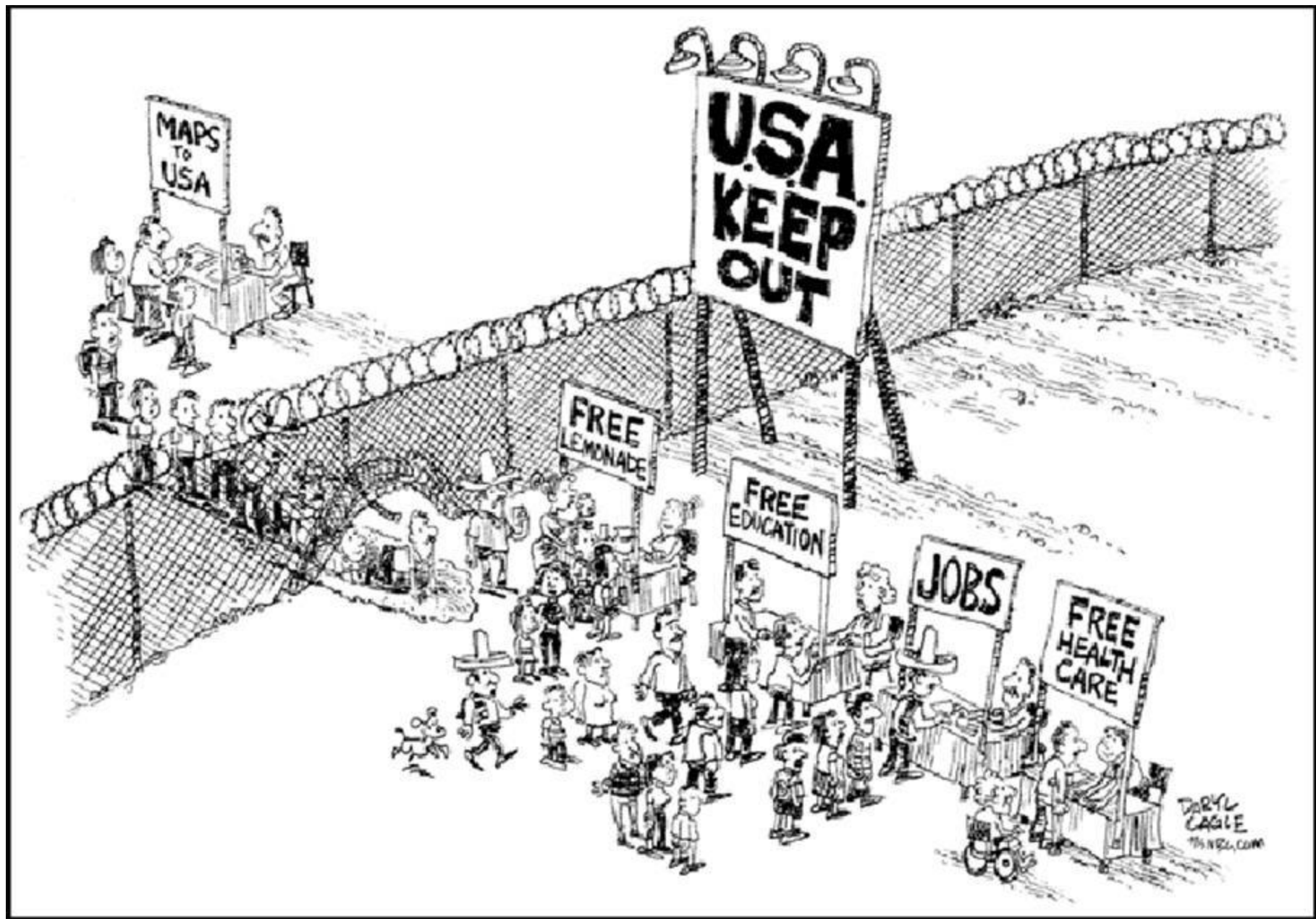


Source: Urban Institute, 2004

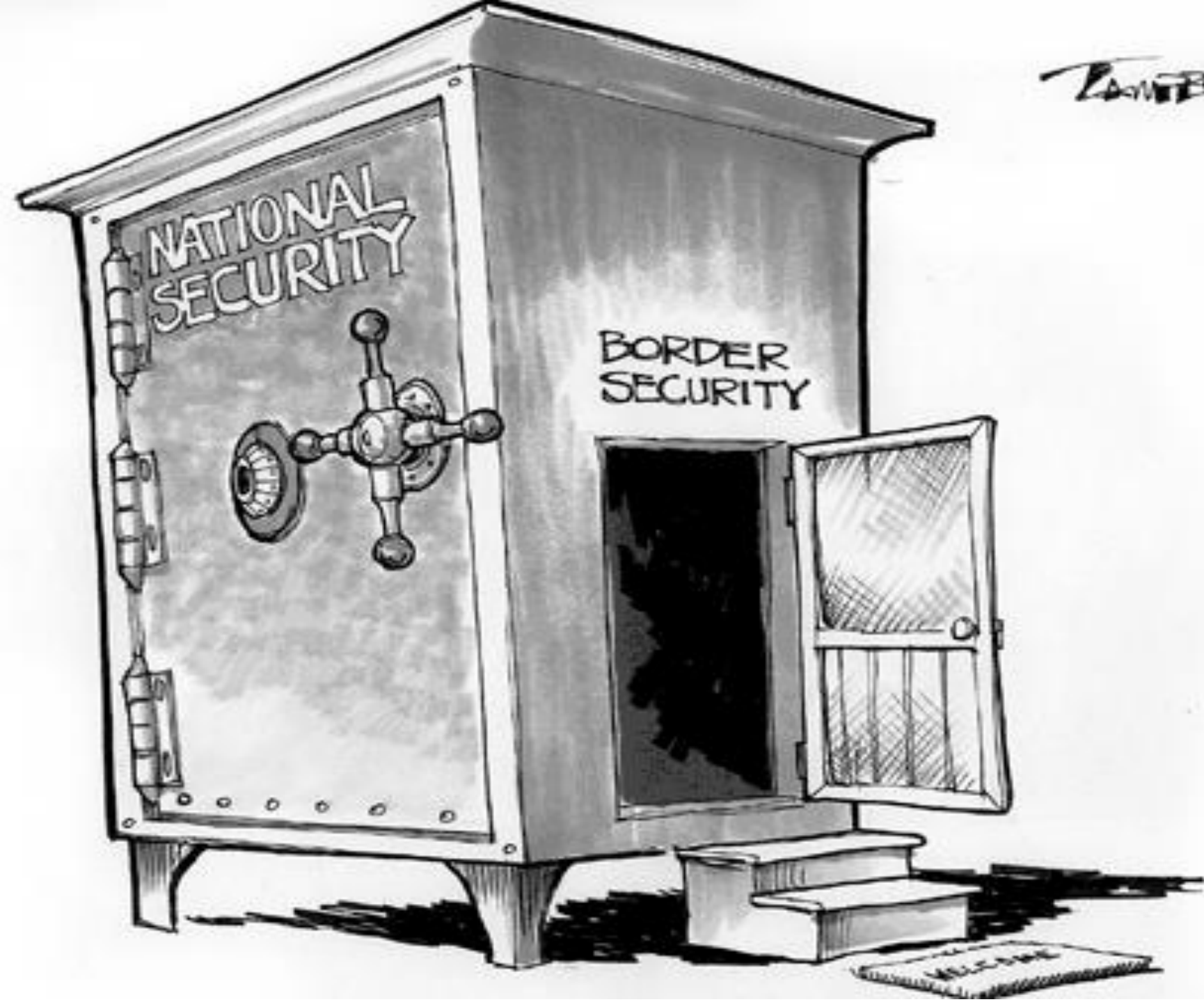
National Origin of Illegal Immigrants: 2004



Source: Jeffrey Passel, *Unauthorized Migrants: Numbers and Characteristics*, Pew Hispanic Center, Washington, D.C., June 14, 2005.



Sam Bell © 04



I swear officer!! I am not trying to sneak **INTO** the United States. Given the state of the economy, I am actually trying to sneak **OUT!!**



“Immigrants also send huge amounts of money from the United States to their families back home—typically one in ten dollars they make. This brings \$30 billion a year to Latin America alone. The cash flow makes up a whopping 15% of El Salvador’s gross domestic product and is Mexico’s second largest contributor to the economy, after oil.”

Enrique’s Journey by Sonia Nazario

Argentina

- Gov. under control of **military leaders** who wanted to industrialize the country (avoided U.S. intervention)
- 1946—**Juan Perón** elected president (**wife Evita**)
 - **Peronism**—meet the needs of all of the people—**true democracy**
 - A balance is kept between the rights of an individual and the good of the community
 - Perón raised salaries of **working classes**
 - Eva appealed to lower-class
 - Controlled press & denied civil liberties to citizens (became authoritarian & fascist)
 - Like **socialism**—rich heavily taxed, poor lower taxes
 - 1955—overthrown—fled to Spain—back in 1973 & became president
- 1975—Peron died
- Cont. to be ruled by military dictators
- Democracy today (began in 1983)



**Pink House—
Peron's home where poor used to line up
Eva used to speak to people**



“I want to live forever with Peron and my people. That is my absolute and unchangeable will, and it is also my last wish.” The will continues with the instructions that all her possessions were to be used in case of disasters affecting the poor, “and I want these to be seen as another proof of my love for them.”

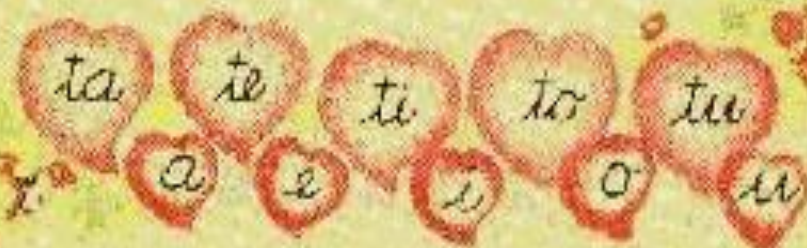
Eva Peron's will, 1952



Evita Evita

E vi ta E vi ta

E vi ta E vi ta



mamá y tía t t

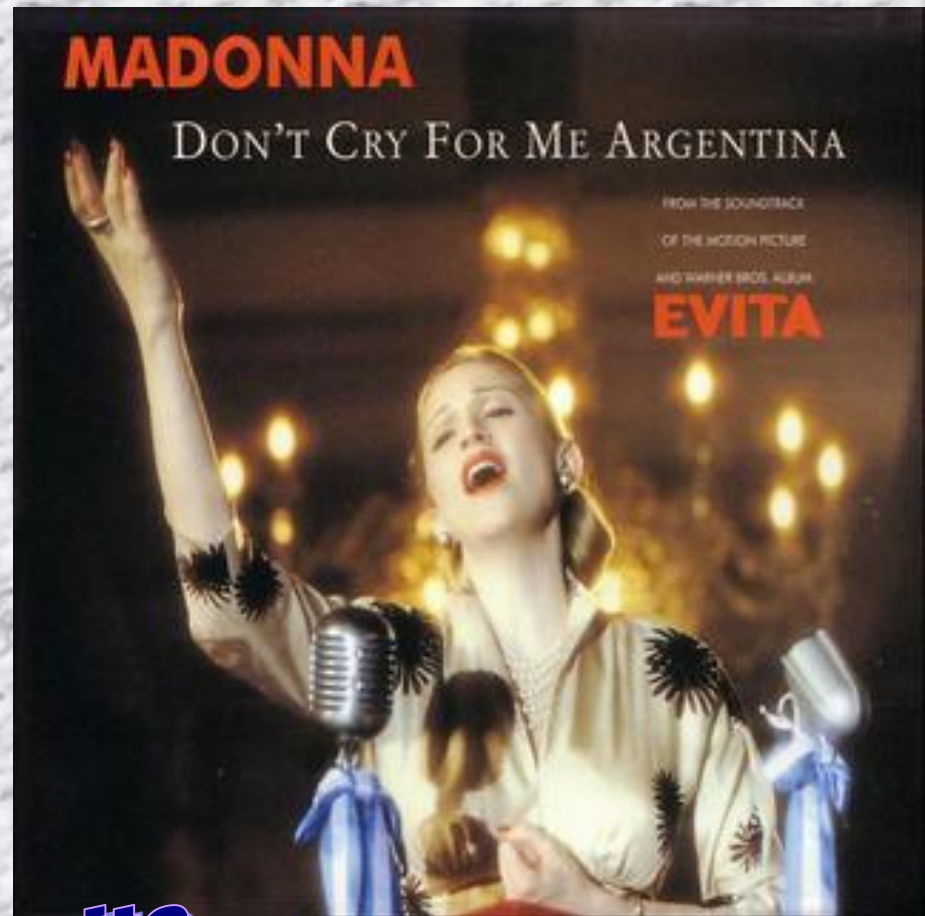
mi mamá y tu mamá



Eva

Eva

The Cinderella of Argentina

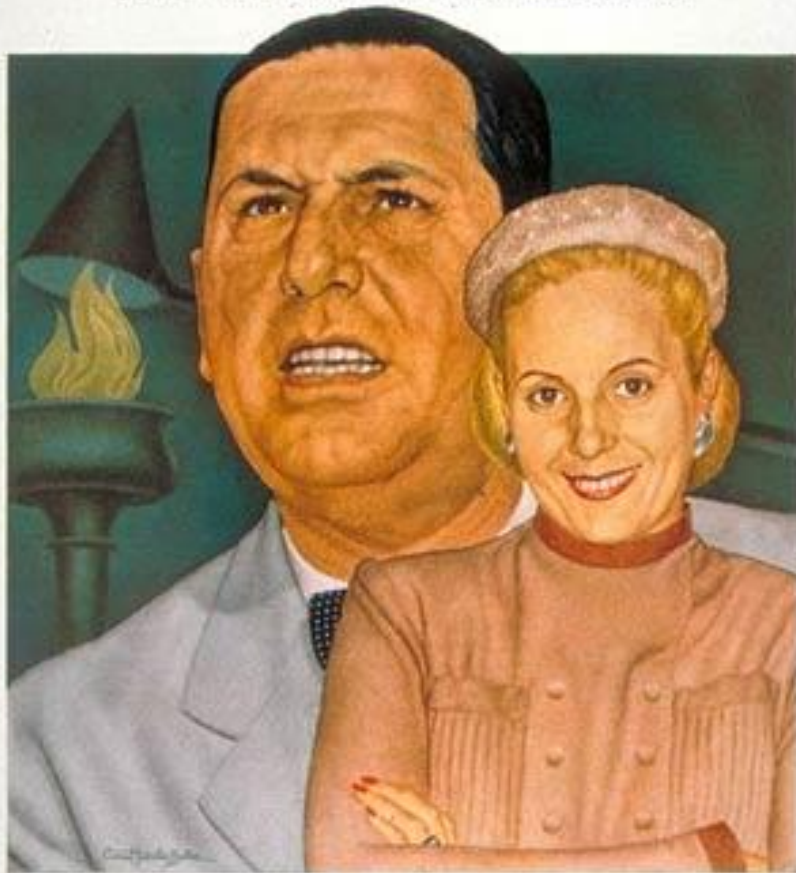


Evita

GUIDED MISSILES
(See SCIENCE)

TIME

THE WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

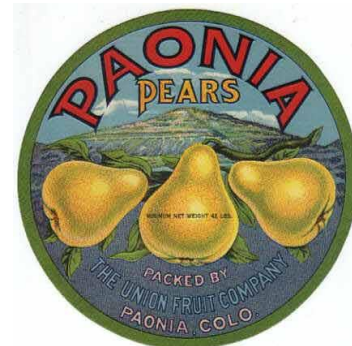
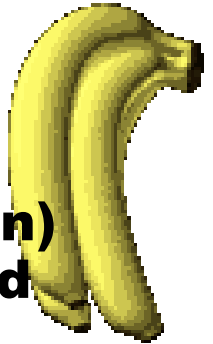


ARGENTINA'S PERÓNS

"Without fanaticism one cannot accomplish anything."

CENTRAL AMERICA

- **United Fruit Co. (U.S. business)** invested in national economies
 - Resulted in U.S. presence often **resented** by Central Americans
 - In Guatemala United Fruit Co. became the major point of disputes b/w U.S. & reform gov.
 - **“Banana Republics”**—small Latin Am. (or Caribbean) nation politically unstable, limited agricult. (coined by O. Henry)
 - Conservative gov. & dictatorships formed after U.S. military intervention



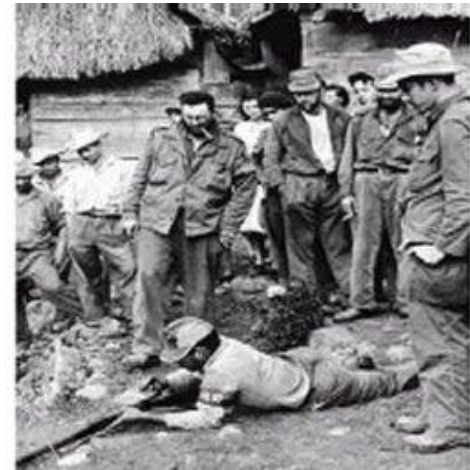
GUATEMALA

- **After WWII—Foreign investors virtually controlled ec.**
(depended on export of coffee & bananas)
- **1954—Revolution**
 - **Pres. Arbenz** passed communist-backed agrarian policy taking away land of big businesses (**United Fruit Co.**)
 - Planned to give land to peasants
 - Nationalism—took control of transportation & electricity
 - Arbenz **legalized communism** & imported arms from Soviet state of Czechoslovakia
 - U.S. & other Latin Am. nations met to discuss how to **stop spread** of commun. into Western Hemisphere
 - Anti-communist army came in w/ little resistance
 - **U.S. CIA** stepped in to help overthrow the nationalist Arbenz gov.
 - Guatemala appeals to UN, but Arbenz is overthrow b/f anything could be done
 - **Civil War—1960-1996**
 - Genocide against Mayans



Cuba

- 1934-1944 and 1952-1959 ruled by dictator Fulgencio **Batista**
- U.S. was their leading trade partner until 1959
 - Fluctuation of demand for sugar made Cuban prosperity uncertain
- **U.S. trade** relations gave it an infl. over Cuba
- 1959—Cubans revolted against corruption of Batista regime—**Cuban Revolution** (Dec. 31, 1958)
 - Batista lost support of U.S. b/c of corrupt government
 - **Fidel Castro** new leader—young revolutionary lawyer
- After Revol.—economy **tied to USSR**
 - Economy deteriorated quickly after fall of USSR



“I find capitalism repugnant. It is filthy, it is gross, it is alienating... because it causes war, hypocrisy and competition.

They talk about the failure of socialism but where is the success of capitalism in Africa, Asia and Latin America?”



Fidel Castro

Castro & Khrushchev

Che Guevara



- Argentine Marxist revolutionary
- As young man saw **socio-inequalities**—decided it was b/c of **capitalism**
 - Could only be fixed with world revolution
- involved w/ **Guatemala's Rev.**
 - Blamed it on imperialists
- Pivotal in Cuba's revolt against Batista
 - **Lead Cuban guerrillas**
- Initiated revolts in other nations
- CIA captured & executed him

Castro's Cuba



- **Castro proclaimed himself a Marxist-Leninist socialist**
- **Seized foreign property & collectivized farms**
- **1961—Castro terminated relations w/ U.S. & aligned Cuba w/ USSR**
- **1961—U.S. sponsored unsuccessful invasion of Cuba by Cuban exiles—Bay of Pigs**
 - **Lost in 2 days**
- **1962—Cuba dependence on USSR led to the Cuban Missile Crisis—13 days**
 - **USSR building missile sites in Cuba**
- **Today = one of the most repressive & least free nations**
- **2008—Fidel stepped down for his brother Raul to govern as president**
 - **removed restrictions on forbidden products: DVD-players, computers, rice cookers, and microwaves**
- **(2005—*Forbes* said Fidel was one of richest men in world, \$550 million—twice the wealth of Queen Elizabeth II)**



Cuban Cars—Cuba is stuck in the 1950s “Yank Tanks”



“The White House announced Monday that Americans will now be able to make unlimited transfers of money and visits to relatives in Cuba... Monday's action eliminated those limits in the hope that less dependence on their government will lead Cubans to demand progress on political freedoms.”

April 14, 2009, AP

“The Cuban government ended religious holidays after the 1959 revolution that put Fidel Castro in power.

He reinstated Christmas as a holiday in 1998 at the request of visiting Pope John Paul,... President Raul Castro, declared Friday a free day following Benedict's trip to Cuba last week. It was still to be decided if Good Friday will become a permanent holiday, the government said.”

April 7, 2012

“After half century, Cubans again celebrate Good Friday”, MSNBC



"...and then there were three!"

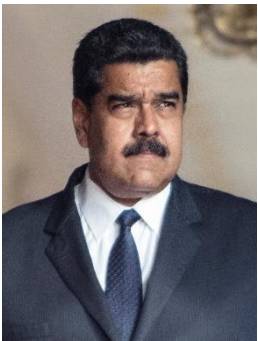
Latin American Economies

- **WWI brought prosperity**
 - **Import substitution industrialization—had to produce goods that they could not get from Europe during the war**
- **Great Depression caused decline in purchase of Latin Am. goods**
 - **Brought an end to many Liberal governments**
- **Brazil exports exotic woods**
- **Venezuela—OPEC member (Org. of Petroleum Exporting Countries)**
- **Mexico—oil producing**
- **All Third World nations (lack of industries)**
 - **Now considered underdeveloped nations (some are NIC—Newly Industrialized Countries)**

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela)



- **President **Hugo Chavez** (1998-2013)**
 - **Anti-imperialism, anti-globalization, critic of U.S.**
 - **Wants to nationalize economy**
 - **Moving toward authoritarian gov. w/o check**
 - **2007—Attempted a constitutional referendum—to end presidential term limits—failed**
 - **Many viewed him as a threat to democracy in Latin America**
- **Nicolás Maduro: 2013–present**
 - **Chavez's chosen successor before his death in 2013**
 - **Protested over high levels of criminal violence, corruption, hyperinflation, and chronic scarcity of basic goods due to policies of the federal government**
 - **Re-elected in 2018—many nations deem the election as fraud**



Controlling Oil Supply

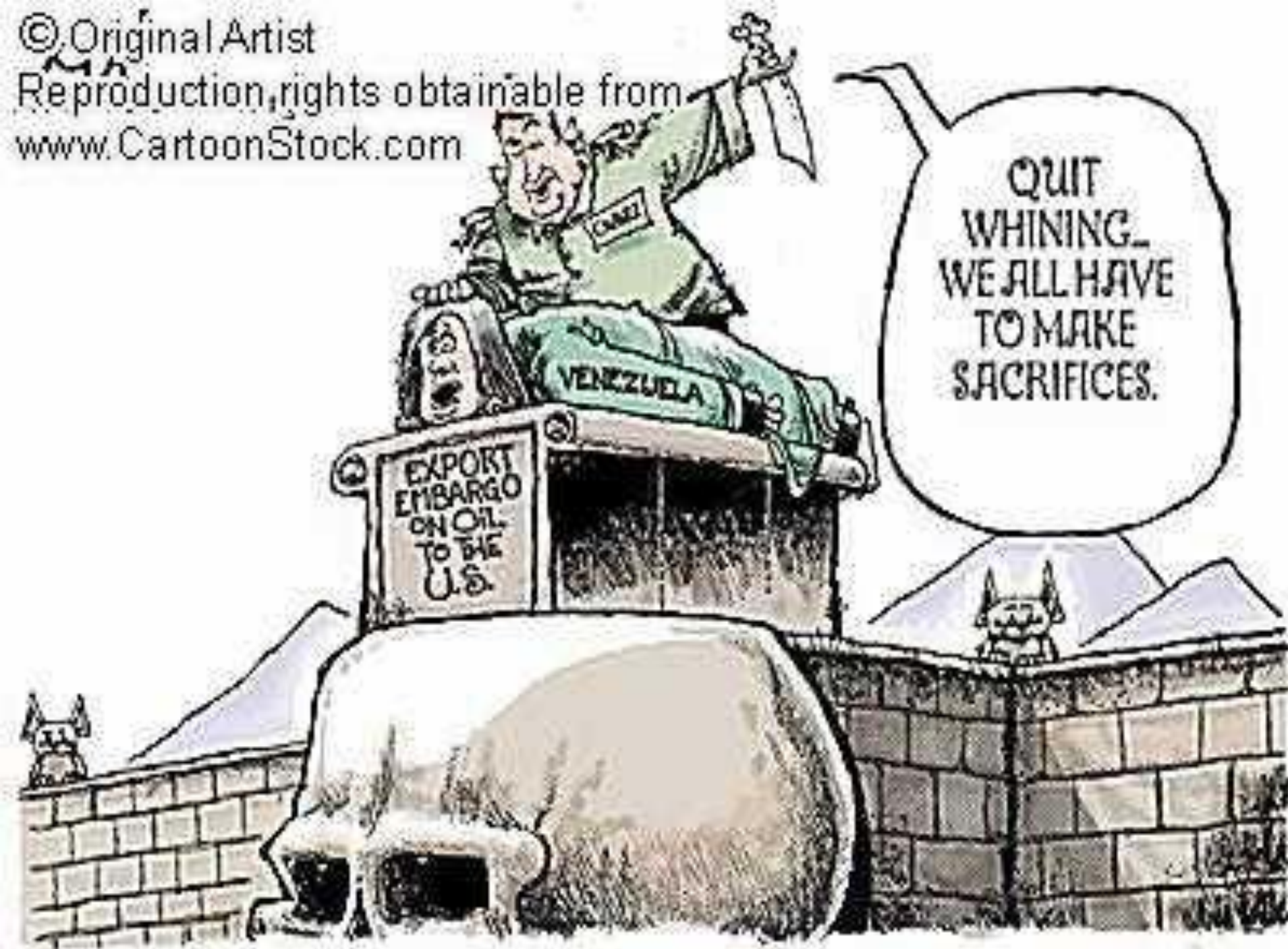


Chavez and Raul Castro, April 10, 2009





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"Increasingly, the Fourth World is emerging as a new force in international politics because in the common defense of their nations, many indigenous peoples do not accept being mere subjects of international law and state sovereignty and trusteeship bureaucracies. Instead, they are organizing and exerting their own participation and policies as sovereign peoples and nations."

**Bernard Nietchmann -Department of Geography,
University of California, Berkeley**

U.S. PRESENCE IN LATIN AMERICA

- **By 1933 the U.S. was involved in over 30 military interventions in Latin Am. & Caribbean**
 - U.S. attempt to **contain communism** in Latin America
- **1961—Alliance for Progress—U.S. sponsored to develop economies of Latin Am.**
- **End of 20th C. U.S. intervened less in Latin Am.**
- **Pres. Carter signed treaty w/ Panama that would **return canal** to Panama (in 2000)**
- **Columbia—major exporter in international **drug trade****
- **Panama—1990—U.S. helped **end Noriega gov.**(authoritarian, controlled drug trade)**
 - **Had worked for CIA from 1950-1986**
 - **Captured (1989) & put on trial—40 yrs. in prison in Miami**

THE SECRET OF
PROSPERITY IS TO
PULL YOURSELF
UP BY YOUR
BOOTSTRAPS!

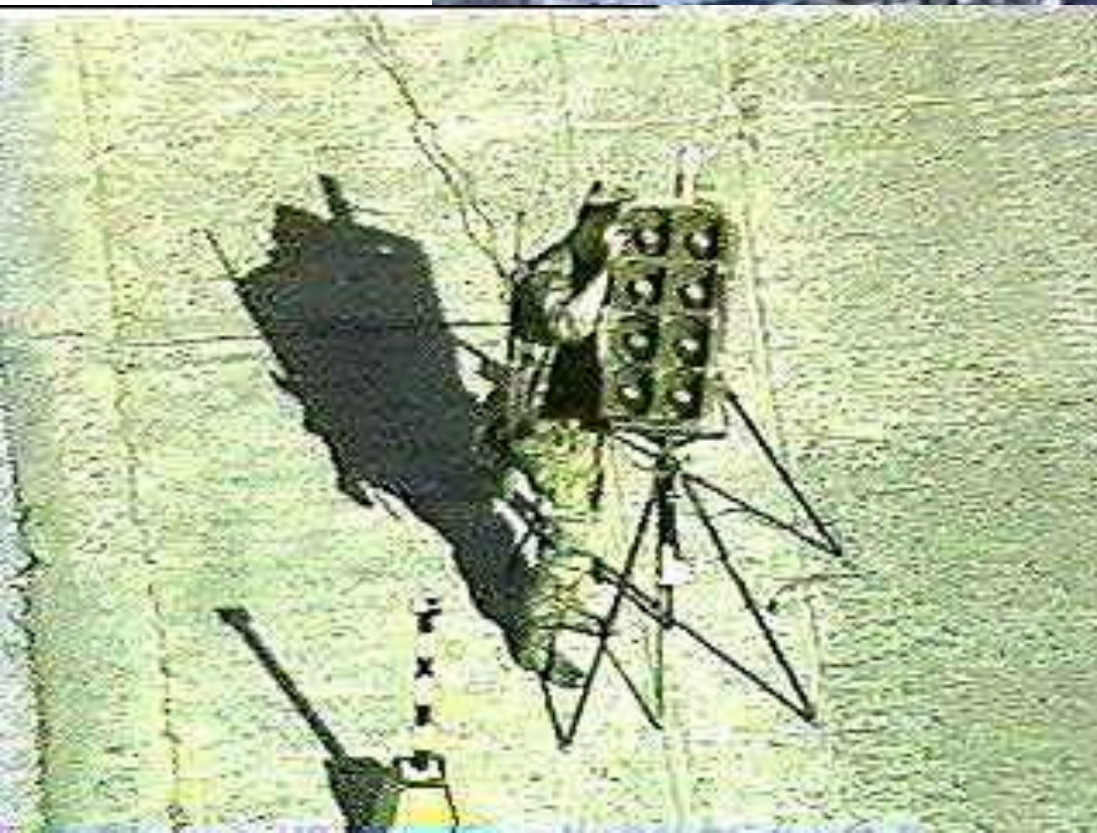
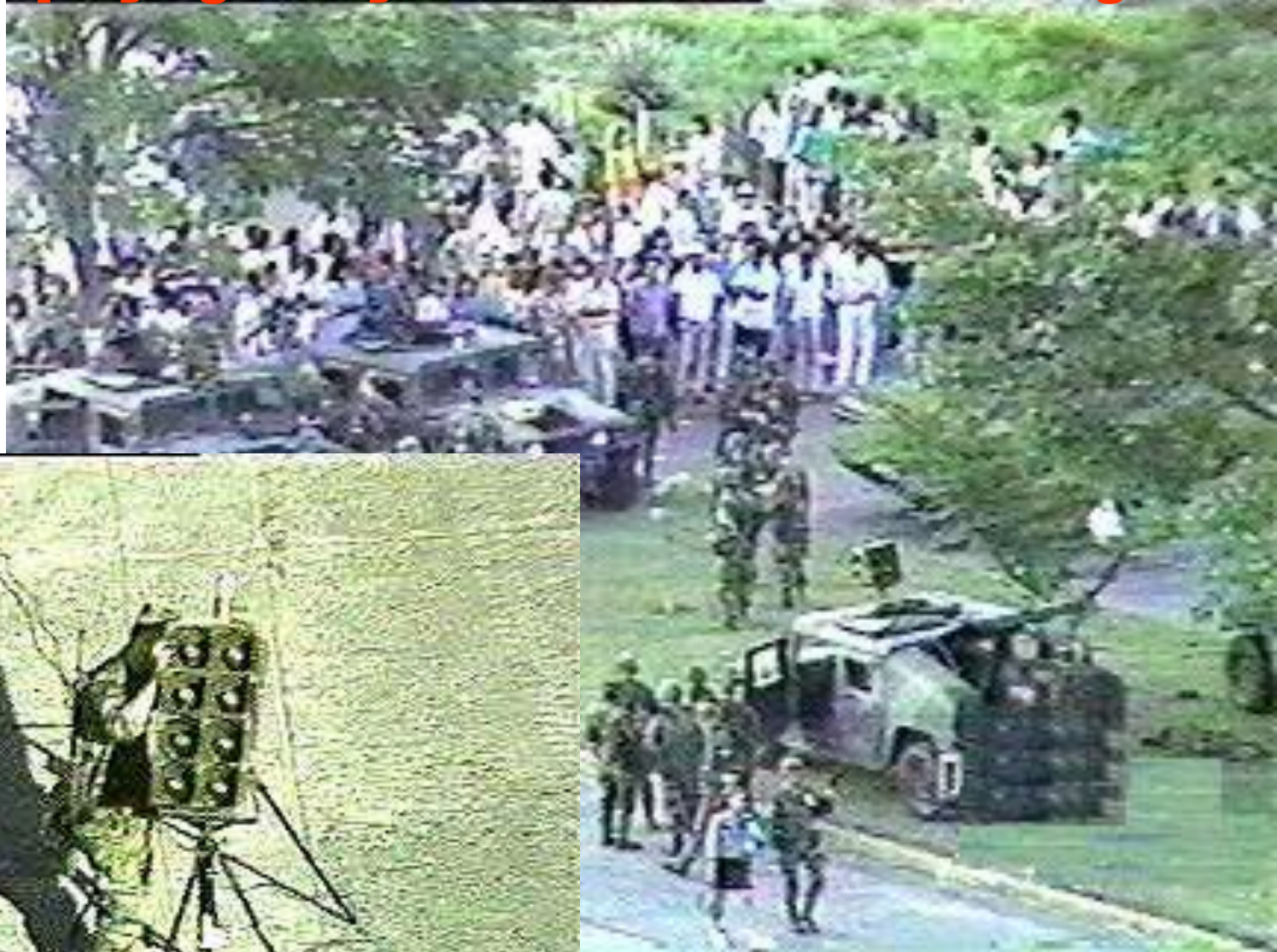




U.S. MARSHAL
MIAMI, FL

4-1-5-8-8-0-0-4-70

Loudspeakers playing heavy metal music to force Noriega out



“Therefore I have called on all the people of the hemisphere to join in a new Alliance for Progress - alianza para Progreso - a vast cooperative effort, unparalleled in magnitude and nobility of purpose, to satisfy the basic needs of the American people for homes, work and land, health and schools - techo, trabajo y tierra, salud y escuela.

***First,* I propose that the American Republics begin on a vast new 10-year plan for the Americas, a plan to transform the 1960's into an historic decade of democratic progress. . .”**

President John F. Kennedy, 1961

Nicaragua

- **U.S. provided arms**
- **Anastacio Somoza Garcia supported U.S. policies**
 - **Outlawed communist party**
 - **Controlled Nicaragua 40 yrs.**
 - **Protests over U.S. infl. & corruption of Somoza**
 - **1979—Sandinista Liberation Front—took power (Marxist)**
 - **Pres. Carter refused to help Somoza**
 - **1990—free elections**



Effects of the End of the Cold War

- **Latin Am. moving toward democracy**
- **Resistance to democracy:**
 - **1990—Peru—Sendero Luminoso attempted to disrupt free elections**
 - **El Salvador—controlled by military**
 - **Nicaragua—no longer under Sandinistas (Marxist-Lenist)—new course under elected president Violeta Chamorro**
 - **Challenges to democracy in Columbia & Venezuela**

Issues of Latin America

- **Large foreign debt**
- **International drug cartels threaten gov.**



Latin American Society

- **Culture still has strong elements of native Indian & African cultures**
- **Largely Roman Catholic still**
 - Increase in evangelical Protestant
- **Women:**
 - Traditional roles
 - 1929—Ecuador—1st to allow women's suffrage
 - Later part of century—women controlled small businesses & active in politics

