

Last year's final exam

The exam will have two parts: an essay component and an ID component. Both will be weighed equally. The ID portion of the exam will be closed book and closed note. ID answers should be 1-2 paragraphs each, and should identify the ID item, place it in context, and explain its importance. (The exception is items from the map test, for which you should just identify the place on the map or place something on the blank map, as appropriate). The essay portion of the exam, which will be open-book and open-note, will include only ONE topic from the list of three, chosen at random. You must write the essay in class, but you may use any notes or other materials you bring with you. We recommend that you prepare detailed outlines of all three questions in advance. You may collaborate in the sense of discussing these questions ahead of time with other students, but you should draw up your own outlines and answers.

Citations for an in-class exam do not need to be formal. If the citation is from the syllabus, the author's name in parentheses will suffice. Lecture can be cited as "(Lawson, Date)". If the citation involves a specific fact or quote, you should include a page number. If you cite a work not included in the syllabus, you should include the full formal citation.

Essay topics

1. Gabriel García Márquez's fictitious village Macondo is often described as a microcosm of Latin America. Which features does García Márquez portray accurately? Which does he exaggerate? Which does he downplay or ignore altogether?
2. Next week you find yourself talking with an acquaintance who has recently returned from vacation in Mexico. He remarks (boorishly) on how poor the country seems in comparison to the United States, how incomplete the democratic transition seems, and how weak the rule of law is. The reason, he feels, is that Mexicans have a different attitude toward time, authority, and financial dealings. As he puts it: "They are always talking about *mañana*, and everyone is on the take." What sort of an explanation is this for underdevelopment and authoritarianism in Mexico? Do you agree with this perspective? What other explanations might you offer for differences between Mexico and the United States?
3. **Evaluate the following statement: "Neoliberal democracy in Latin America is either a farce or a fraud, a comedy or a tragedy, depending on one's perspective; it is certainly no cure for the region's ills. The real problems that average Latin Americans confront – poverty, corruption, abuse at the hands of an indifferent state – remain unchanged."**

ID items for final exam (last year)

20 IDs will be drawn at random from the list below

Latin America as a “living museum”

The Conquest

Hernán Cortés

Aztecs

Nahuatl

Mexica

Machu Picchu

encomienda

latifundia

“obedezco pero no cumplo”

hacienda

criollo

mestizo

mulatto

commodity cycles

guilds

viceroys

fueros

Maximilian

monoculture economy

Macondo

Big Mama

corporatism

clientelism

Dependency Theory

Core

Periphery

Mode of insertion (in dependency theory)

Neoliberalism

stages of dependency

MNC's

imperialism

Modernization theory (as it applies to economic development)

Kuznets curve

Autarkic development

Racist theories of Development

Cultural theories of development

“protestant ethic” argument

neoliberal argument for underdevelopment

comparative advantage
Liberalism (in the European sense)
Coase theorem
factor endowments
rent-seeking
hyperinflation
debt crisis
autarkic development
the “lost decade”
Value-added chain
Market failure
Economies of scale
Economies of learning
infant industries
import substituting industrialization (ISI)
structuralism
tariffs
subsidies
nationalization
primary commodities
Raul Prebisch
terms of trade
producer cartels
urban bias
IMF
TINA
austerity measures
paquetazos
neoliberalism
structural adjustment
economic reform/economic liberalization
market-friendly reform, market-oriented reform
informal sector of the economy
Human capital
“second stage” reforms
Virgin of Guadalupe
Pentacostalism
Evangelical Protestantism
Assembly of God
Liberation theology
syncretism
Leonardo Boff
Camilo Torres
Ernesto Cardenal
Archbishop Oscar Romero
Pope John Paul II

Vatican II
Puebla 1968
Medellín Conference of Bishops
The “second counter-reformation”
Christian base communities (comunidades eclesiales de base, CEBs)
Azuleika Sampaio
Patricio Alvarez (in Colombia)
exorcism
African spiritism
orixás
Candomblé
Santería
Umbanda
Kardac
cursillos de cristiandad
Ché Guevara
foco movement (*foquismo*)
Marxist
Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path)
Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN)
FMLN
MRTA
EZLN (*zapatistas*)
“red-green” alliances
Fernando Henrique Cardoso
Arturo Alessandri
Patricio Alwyn
Eduardo Frei Sr.
Eduardo Frei Jr.
Ricardo Lagos
The House of Spirits
Esteban Trueba
Pedro Tercero García
Barrabás (in *The House of Spirits*)
Clara Del Valle
Alba Trueba
Blanca Trueba
Pedro Segundo
Tres Marías
Leftist
Rightist
Salvador Allende
Unidad Popular (Popular Unity)
Christian Democratic Party (of Chile)
National Party (of Chile)
Radical Party (of Chile)

MIR
statute of guarantees
General René Schneider
Patria y Libertad
coup d'état
September 11, 1973
the “mummies”
Truckers' strike
Orlando Letelier
Jaime Guzmán
Chilean junta
Plan Z
bureaucratic authoritarianism
Augusto Pinochet
carabineros
DINA
CNI
“caravan of death”
Copiapó
Comando Conjunto
Manuel Rodríguez Patriotic Front
Chilean plebiscite of 1978
Chilean plebiscite of 1989
Chilean Constitution of 1980
Coalition for the “No”
malapportionment
proportional representation
binomial electoral system
Manuel Contreras
National Stadium in Santiago
La Moneda
CODELCO
degollados
General Sergio Arellano Stark
democratic consolidation
democratic transition
democracy
electoralism
majority rule
parliamentary sovereignty
pluralism
presidentialism
The Battle of Chile
Gustavo Leigh
José Merino
César Mendoza

Oscar Bonilla
Rodolfo Strange
Nelson Morales Leal
cuidadores de autos
Chicago Boys
National Stadium (Chile)
Dawson Island
Concertación (Chile)
The “two Chiles”
nunca más/nunca mais
control of the episode “dominio de los hechos”
Samuel Huntington’s “torturer problem”
Samuel Huntington’s “praetorian problem”
military prerogatives
civilian control of the military
truth commissions
Baltasar Garzón
desaparecidos
authoritarian enclaves
favela
Josué (from Central Station)
Dona Dora (from Central Station)
Bom Jesús da Silva, Bahia (from Central Station)
The “misrule of law” (from Holston)
Jardín das Camelias
Joe Mondragón (from The Milagro Beanfield War)
Ladd Devine (from The Milagro Beanfield War)
Sheriff Montoya (from The Milagro Beanfield War)
Ruby Archuleta (from The Milagro Beanfield War)
Amarante Cordova (from The Milagro Beanfield War)
machismo
maquiladoras
NGOs
“color line”
Brazil as a “racial democracy”
social construction of race
Disjunctive democracy
Privatization of justice
justiceiros
Chico Mendes
4 spheres of the rule of law
formalized usurpation
Movimento dos sem terra (MST – Brazilian Landless People’s Movement)
Ackel estate
Solutions proposed in class to the problem of unclear land title
Benito Juárez

Mexican Revolution
Porfiriato
Porfirio Díaz
Flores Magón brothers
Francisco Madero
“Effective Suffrage and No Reelection”
Emiliano Zapata
Francisco “Pancho” Villa
Pedro Carranza
Alvaro Obregón
Plutarco Elías Calles
Lázaro Cárdenas
ejidos
Miguel Alemán
Mexican Miracle
presidencialismo
dedazo
caudillismo
caciques
camarillas
PNR
PMR
PRI
PRD
PAN
Tlatelolco massacre
National bankruptcy in Mexico
1988 Mexican presidential elections
Chiapas
IFE
Cuauhtémoc Cárdenas
Carlos Salinas de Gortari
Ernesto Zedillo
Vicente Fox
Liberals (Colombia)
Conservatives (Colombia)
ANUC
“oligarchical democracy” in Colombia
Andrés Pastrana
César Gaviria
M-19
ELN
FARC
AUC
Chocó region
Medellín Cartel

Cali Cartel
paramilitares
Ernesto Samper
National Front
la violencia
Justicia Regional
The *Desmonte*
“Classic revolution”

IDs from the Map Test

Peruvian-Ecuadorean disputed area
Beagle Islands (southern tip of South America)
Atacama Desert (Chile)
Altiplano (Bolivia)
South American rain forests
Central American rain forests
Falklands Islands (Islas Malvinas)
Hispaniola
Vieques (off Puerto Rico)
Straight of Magellan
Caribbean Sea
Gulf of Mexico
Gulf of California (a.k.a. Sea of Cortez)
Lake Titicaca
Lake Nicaragua
Panama Canal
Paraná River
Orinoco River
Amazon River
Río de la Plata
Sierra Madre
Sierra Maestra
Andes
Mt. Aconcagua
Baja Peninsula
Yucatán Peninsula
Guajira Peninsula (Colombia/Venezuela)
Argentina
Belize
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominican Republic

Ecuador
El Salvador
French Guyana
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Puerto Rico
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
Uruguay
Venezuela
Capital cities of the above countries
Tijuana, Mexico
Ciudad Juárez, Mexico
Monterrey, Mexico
Guadalajara, Mexico
Veracruz, Mexico
Bluefields, Nicaragua
Cartegena, Colombia
Calí, Colombia
Medellín, Colombia
Maracaíbo, Venezuela
Guayaquil, Ecuador
Cuzco, Peru
Córdoba, Argentina
Mendoza, Argentina
Mar del Plata, Argentina
São Paulo, Brazil
Río de Janiero, Brazil
Salvador, Brazil
Manaus, Brazil

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