

## The Paradoxes of Latin American History Since Independence

### I. Latin American Puzzles

- A. Why the ongoing crushing burden of poverty?
- B. Why the chronic resort to dictatorship?

### II. Population of Latin America — 1810

0.4 million		<i>peninsulares</i> (Peninsular Spanish and Portuguese)
3.6 "		<i>criollos</i> (Creole) (European descent born in New World)
		<i>mestizo</i> = child of white and Indian ("mixed")
		<i>mulato</i> = child of black and white (< "mule")
		<i>zambo</i> = child of Indian and black
5.0 "	{	<i>cuarterón</i> = child of <i>mulato</i> and white (quadroon)
		<i>tercerón</i> = child of <i>cuarterón</i> and white (octoroon)
		<i>tentenelaire</i> = child of <i>tercerón</i> and <i>mulato</i> ("up in the air")
		<i>saltapatrás</i> = child of <i>cuarterón</i> and black ("back-jumper")
8.0 "		American Indians
1.0 "		blacks

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18.0 million *note:* Some of these terms are considered offensive and insulting. I use them here only to make a point about the culture in which they were used.

### III. Dependency Theory

#### A. Economic and Cultural Dependence

1. Role of junior, dependent economic partner to
  - a. Spain and Portugal (to ca. 1825)
  - b. Great Britain (ca. 1825 to ca. 1900)
  - c. United States (since ca. 1900)
2. Colonial framework, in effect, never abolished

#### B. Creole elite sold raw materials and foodstuffs to foreign investors for finished goods

1. Central America: bananas and coffee
2. Cuba: tobacco and sugar
3. Brazil: rubber and coffee
4. Mexico: henequen, copper, and silver
5. Argentina: wool, wheat, and beef
6. Chile: copper and nitrate

#### IV. The Playing Out of the Hand

##### A. Policies of the Spanish Crown

1. Charles III (r. 1759–1788) — Bourbon Reforms
2. Expulsion of Jesuits (1767)

##### B. Slave Rebels — Toussaint L'Ouverture (1743–1803)

##### C. Liberators

1. Simón Bolívar (1783–1830)
  - a. H. L. V. Ducoudray Holstein, *Memoirs of Simón Bolívar* (1829)
  - b. Felipe Larrazábal, *Life of Bolívar* (1866)
  - c. J. B. Trend, *Bolívar and the Independence of Spanish America* (1968)
  - d. Gabriel Garcia Marquez, *The General in His Labyrinth* (1991)
  - e. Carlos Fuentes, *The Buried Mirror* (1992)
  - f. David Bushnell, *Simón Bolívar: Liberation and Disappointment* (2004)
2. José de San Martín (1778–1850)—Battle of Chacabuco (1817)
3. Bernardo O'Higgins (1776–1842)—Supreme Dictator of Chile

##### D. *Caudillos* and Dictators

1. Juan Manuel de Rosas (1793–1877), Governor of Buenos Aires (1829–32, 1835–52)
2. Antonio López de Santa Anna (1795–1863), President of Mexico (1833–1854)
3. Porfirio Díaz (1830–1915), ruled Mexico 1876–1911 “Order and Progress”
4. Victoriano Huerta (1845–1916), ruled Mexico 1913–1914

##### E. Lawyers and Liberals

1. Benito Juárez (1806–1872), President of Mexico 1857–1872
2. Domingo F. Sarmiento (1811–1888)
3. Francisco Madero (1873–1913), President of Mexico 1911–1913
4. Venustian Carranza (1859–1920), President of Mexico 1915–1920

##### F. Emperors

1. João VI, King of Portugal (1792–1826), Emperor of Brazil (1820–1822)
2. Pedro I Emperor of Brazil (1822–1831)
3. Pedro II Emperor of Brazil (1831–1889)
4. Maximilian (1832–1867), Emperor of Mexico (1862–1867)

##### G. Peasant Rebels

1. Francisco “Pancho” Villa (Doroteo Arango) (1874–1923)
2. Emiliano Zapata (1879–1919) (> *zapatistas*, *zapatismo*), Plan of Ayala, 11/28/1911

##### H. Mexican Revolution 1910–1920: Major Players

1. Church
2. Cattle Ranchers (north)
3. Sugar Cane Haciendados (south)
4. Farmers
5. U.S. Oil Companies
6. U.S. Government (esp. Woodrow Wilson)
7. Military leaders
8. Reformers
9. Mexico City vs. Provinces
10. Rebels and Revolutionaries