

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.

Potential 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. She remarks (boorishly) on how poor the country seems in comparison to the United States and how weak the rule of law seems to be. The reason, she feels, is that Mexicans have a different attitude toward time, civic responsibility, and financial dealings. As she 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 relative poverty and weak rule of law in Mexico?
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."

Potential ID items

20 IDs will be drawn at random from the list below

The term “Latin America”

Latin America as a “living museum”

The Conquest

Iberia

Castilian

Tupac Amaru I

Hispaniola

Settler mortality

smallpox

Charles Anderson

Latin American as a “living museum”

Juan Santos Atahualpa

Bourbon Reforms and the “Second Conquest” of Latin America

viceroys

fueros

Maximilian

Hernán Cortés

Mexica

Machu Picchu

mita system

serfdom

encomienda

latifundia

“*obedezco pero no cumplo*”

hacienda

guilds

criollo (creoles) and *peninsulares* (peninsulars)

mestizo

mulatto

Primordialism and the social construction of race

Genotype / phenotype (as these terms apply to race in Latin America)

Brazil as a “racial democracy”

“Money whitens”

Macondo

Big Mama

Gabriel Garcia Márquez

Magical realism

“alchemists of the statutes”

Jus primae noctis

Nicanor

Big Mama’s “intangible assets”

Latin American “boom” (in literature)
clientelism, caciquismo, coronelismo

Marxism

Dependency Theory

core and periphery, metropole and satellites

mode of insertion (in dependency theory)

stages of dependency

MNC's

Transfer pricing

Mexican steroid hormone industry

barbasco

Syntex

Farquinal and Proquivimex

Imperialism

Autarkic development

Racist theories of Development

Cultural theories of development

Interpersonal trust

“protestant ethic” argument

Modernization theory (as it applies to economic development)

Daniel Lerner, *The Passing of the Traditional Society*

“Takeoff” phase

stages of development

Kuznets curve

monoculture economy

commodity cycles

Urban bias

comparative advantage

Liberalism (in the European sense)

Coase theorem

factor endowments

Gilberto Escobar's shrimp business (and other ventures)

Chinchillas

Value-added chain

Economies of scale

Economies of learning

infant industries

import substituting industrialization (ISI)

structuralism

tariffs

subsidies

nationalization

Raul Prebisch

Declining terms of trade
producer cartels
OPEC

Rent-seeking
Stephen Haber
Monterrey Group
Obstacles to Mexican industrialization
Porfiriato
rent-seeking
hyperinflation
debt crisis
IMF
TINA
austerity measures
neoliberalism, economic liberalization, market-friendly reform, etc.
inequality in Latin America
shantytowns
the “lost decade”

Camilo Torres
Pope John Paul II
Vatican II
preferential option for the poor
syncretism
Umbanda and Candomblé
Juan Diego, Virgin de Guadalupe
Azuleika Sampaio
Patricio Alvarez (in Colombia)

The House of the Spirits

Esteban Trueba
Pedro Tercero García
Barrabás (in *The House of the Spirits*)
Clara del Valle
Alba Trueba
Blanca Trueba
Pedro Segundo
Tres Marías
Miguel
Some other major character or anecdote from *The House of the Spirits*
Treatment of gender in *The House of the Spirits*

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
General Carlos Prats
“constitutionalists” in the Chilean armed forces
Patria y Libertad
coup d’état
September 11, 1973
the “mummies”
Truckers’ strike
Jaime Guzmán
Arturo Alessandri
Eduardo Frei Sr.
Orlando Letelier
Plan Z
La Moneda
CODELCO

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”
binomial electoral system
Manuel Contreras
National Stadium in Santiago
degollados
General Sergio Arellano Stark
Three ways Pinochet consolidated personal rule after coup
Original junta members
Oscar Bonilla
Rodolfo Strange
Nelson Morales Leal
Chicago Boys
National Stadium (Chile)

Dawson Island

Different types of coups in Latin America

“National security doctrine” in Latin American militaries

Jean Marc (Brazil)

Dirty war in Argentina

desaparecidos

nunca más/nunca mais

Plotline and main characters of *La historia oficial*

Best reasons to prosecute Pinochet

Best reasons not to prosecute Pinochet

transitional justice

lustration

truth commissions

amnesty laws (for human rights abuses)

Baltasar Garzón

Institutional Acts (Brazil)

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

Hunter’s “electoral dynamic”

authoritarian enclaves in the Chilean constitution of 1980

transitions to democracy in Latin America

how Latin American democracies are fragile (according to Colburn)

quality of democracy in Latin America (including public opinion)

Concertación (Chile)

The “two Chiles”

Patricio Aylwin

Eduardo Frei Jr.

Ricardo Lagos

Fernando Henrique Cardoso

Josué (from Central Station)

Dona Dora (from Central Station)

Bom Jesús da Silva, Bahia (from Central Station)

Bam-bam

High corruption and low corruption

Corruption in the Mexican media

Main problems in the Mexican justice system and obstacles to reform

Homicide rates in Mexico

Effects of democratization on policing in Mexico

Solutions to problems of policing in Mexico

Militarization of policing in Mexico
PRI
PAN and PRD

The “misrule of law” (from Holston)
Squatters, squatter settlements
Jardín das Camelias
Privatization of justice
justiceiros
formalized usurpation
Movimento dos sem terra (MST – Brazilian Landless People’s Movement)
Ackel estate
Adis real estate company
Solutions proposed in class to the problem of unclear land title
“dead capital”
the “mystery of capital”
informal sector of the economy
“obstacles to formality”

Fidel Castro
Ché Guevara
foco movement (*foquismo*)
marxist
Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path)
Sandinista National Liberation Front (FSLN)
FMLN
MRTA
EZLN (Zapatistas)
Turn to the Left in Latin America
Varieties of “leftism” in Latin America
Andrés Manuel López Obrador
Manuel Rosales
Hugo Chávez
Estado Zulia
Teodoro Petkoff
Un Nuevo Tiempo
Néstor Kirchner
Juan Perón, Peronism, Peronist party

Plus: All IDs from the Map Test
Plus: Answers to all items in the Pop Quiz