

Span 309
Spring 2013
Quiz #2

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Name:

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I Map (10)



Country	Capital
1. Colombia ✓	Bogotá ✓
2. Ecuador ✓	Quito ✓
3. Bolivia ✓	La Paz ✓
4. Perú ✓	Lima ✓
5. Cuba ✓	La Havana ✓

II. Identifications (16)

1. Neoliberalism

- a. An economic policy based on the idea that a country should take active measures to reduce its foreign dependency through the replacement of imports by the local production of industrial products.
- b. A set of social science theories contending that natural and agricultural resources flow from poor and underdeveloped countries of the global "periphery" to developed countries at the "core," leaving the former impoverished and the latter richer.
- c. A political current that developed in the nineteenth century that defended a decentralized, federated government and the elimination of special rights and privileges for the Catholic Church; it was often in confrontation with the Conservative Party.
- d. A late twentieth-century policy doctrine advocating free trade, free markets, and reduction of the economic role of the state.

2. ~~Input~~^{Import}-substitution industrialization

- a. An economic policy based on the idea that a country should take active measures to reduce its foreign dependency through the replacement of imports by the local production of industrial products
- b. A set of social science theories contending that natural and agricultural resources flow from poor and underdeveloped countries of the global "periphery" to developed countries at the "core," leaving the former impoverished and the latter richer
- c. A political current that developed in the nineteenth century that defended a decentralized, federated government and the elimination of special rights and privileges for the Catholic Church; it was often in confrontation with the Conservative Party.
- d. A political current that emerged in the early nineteenth century throughout Latin America that favored a strong, centralized state and support for the Catholic Church, often in confrontation with the Liberal Party.

3. Missile Crisis

- a. A major confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union over the presence of Soviet nuclear weapons in Cuba (October 1962).
- b. A major confrontation between Cuba and the United States prompted by an invasion of Cuban exiles opposed to Fidel Castro. The invasion was financed and directed the United States government.
- c. A major conflict involving Bolivia, Chile and Peru, which resulted in the Chilean annexation of the Atacama Desert, a territory containing valuable mineral resources.

- d. Colombian civil war between Liberals and Conservatives that resulted in between 60,000 and 130,000 deaths, extensive property damage, and national economic ruin.

4. Bay of Pigs

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- A major confrontation between Cuba and the United States prompted by an invasion of Cuban exiles opposed to Fidel Castro. The invasion was financed and directed the United States government.
- c. A major conflict involving Bolivia, Chile and Peru, which resulted in the Chilean annexation of the Atacama Desert, a territory containing valuable mineral resources.
- d. A major confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union over the presence of Soviet nuclear weapons in Cuba (October 1962).

5. War of the Pacific

- a. A major confrontation between Cuba and the United States prompted by an invasion of Cuban exiles opposed to Fidel Castro. The invasion was financed and directed the United States government.
- b. A major conflict involving Bolivia, Chile and Peru, which resulted in the Chilean annexation of the Atacama Desert, a territory containing valuable mineral resources.
- c. A major confrontation between the United States and the Soviet Union over the presence of Soviet nuclear weapons in Cuba (October 1962).
- A major conflict between Bolivia and Paraguay over a wilderness region west of the Paraguay River rumored to have rich oil deposits.

6. Víctor Paz Estenssoro

- a. Cuban military strong man who dominated the island politics for twenty-five years in the first half of the twentieth century.
- President of Bolivia and a key figure in the Bolivian Revolution of 1952.
- c. Peruvian politician, leader of the American Revolutionary Alliance Party (APRA).
- d. Colombian liberal politician assassinated on April 9, 1948. This event marked the beginning of *La violencia*.

7. Jorge Eliécer Gaitán

- a. President of Bolivia and a key figure in the Bolivian Revolution of 1952.
- b. Peruvian politician, leader of the American Revolutionary Alliance Party (APRA).
- c. Colombian liberal politician assassinated on April 9, 1948. This event marked the beginning of *La violencia*.
- d. Cuban military strong man who dominated the island politics for twenty-five years in the first half of the twentieth century.

8. Evo Morales

- a. President of Bolivia and a key figure in the Bolivian Revolution of 1952.
- b. Peruvian politician, leader of the American Revolutionary Alliance Party (APRA).
- c. Colombian liberal politician assassinated on April 9, 1948. This event marked the beginning of *La violencia*.
- d. The first elected Indian president of Bolivia. He assumed office in 2006.

III. Questions (74) Answer ONE of the following questions

- 1. What are the principal achievements of the Cuban Revolution, and what are its most significant failures? Would Cuba have been better off today if there had never been a revolution?
- 2. Each chapter includes a discussion of transition from a colony to an independent nation (From Colony to Nationhood) as well as an overview of economic, social and political issues (Overview: Economic Growth and Social Change and Politics and Policy). Discuss the similarities and differences between Cuba, Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia and Colombia in terms of economic, social and political development from 1810 to the present.

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Jose R Alfaro

① What are the principal achievements of the Cuban Revolution, and what are its most significant failures? Would Cuba have been better off today if there had never been a revolution?

There are a few world events that mark and shape the world where we live in, and also are added into our collective history; moreover, the Cuban Revolution has been of such GREAT importance for the cubans, as well as it has been of such interest for the United States of America to try to understand what had happen there and why. In addition, almost all socialist-communist states have vanished, but a small island in the Caribbean has prevailed, despite disapproval from the most powerful country on earth—the USA—and also despite the economic crises that Cuba has experienced.

The Cuban Revolution was the greatest achievement for the Cuban people; it symbolized a free transition from a colony—first a Spanish colony and latter an American "colony"—to an independent nation. The Batista regime was the darkest on Cuban's history. Fulgencio Batista was the symbol of oppression. During his "reign," cubans would suffer while foreign American company's would own almost all Cuban land and benefit from it. In fact, the Cuban Revolution achieved the desired dream to be free and independent from any country.

Being independent from the United States, who had previously desire to annex Cuba as another American state, was not easy. The United States tried almost anything to overthrow Castro and his socialist regime. However, Fidel Castro, with his charisma, took the cuban's approval for his vision of a socialist state. Aligning with the Soviet Block

meant a provocation of American intervention, and just the idea of placing Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba was horrifying. In addition, Fidel accomplish all this, his ideology were totally different from the democratic American politics, but the turning point in history was that he did it.

The Cuban Revolution had accomplish its principal achievement, being independent from American economical and political influence; however, it failed on the fact that it had to continue its dependence on one crop — sugar — as its economy structure. Cuba could not industrialize fast enough and apparently its envision economic reforms failed. It seemed that Cuba just change from being dependent on the United States sugar quota as its economy to being dependent to the Soviet Block. However, it's important to mention that while Cuba was being dependent on the Soviet block for its economy, it was not the same dependency as prior the Cuban Revolution when almost the entire island was own by American Companies.

Cuba symbolizes the idea of resistance. Cuba tried to defend its independence and sovereignty; however, this accomplishment had one cost: an economic crisis following the embargo placed by the United States of America. Despite its ability to survive isolated by almost all the western hemisphere, Cuba's achievement helped shape other countries such as Angola in Africa. All this was possible by the economic assistance provided by the Soviet Block. Moreover, all this changed in 1992 when the Soviet Union collapsed and the small island was about to suffer a economic crisis — doubled the embargo. |?

The spirit and the satisfaction to be independent from the USA has been the greatest achievement, and the inability

to industrialize the country so that its economy won't depend on sugar was its most significant failure. Given the circumstances, it is understandable the fact that Cuba tried on that respect, but failed. Moreover, Cuba still is a Communist State and is trying to overcome the problems that has and is facing.

In conclusion, Cuba could have been a country without identity, subjugated to the wishes of Washington; however, it decided to shape its own destiny and do what was important for them. Cuba could be better off today if it wouldn't have been for the Cuban Revolution, but that doesn't mean that only a few would be richer and the majority would be the same as before: poor! How we measure "better off" is a very broad term; but usually it means GDP and not how the majority of the people live in poverty. Cuba could have a big gap between the rich and the poor today, but instead it has equality for all. Something we don't agree with here in the USA but something they want!