

# Colonization to Present

## I. The Colonial Era & Its Legacy

## II. Early Independence (1808-1879)

## III. Early Modernization (1880-1929)

## IV. Democratization amid Late Industrialization (1930-1963)

## V. Authoritarian Reaction &, then, Economic Crisis (1964-1979)

## VI. Democratization, Marketization, & Market Backlash (1980-present)

### I. The Colonial Era

- Americans, but not “uh-mer-uh-kens”
- **A. different colonizers:**
  - *Spain & Portugal*
- **B. different languages**
- **C. different religion:**
  - *dominance of Catholicism*
- **D. different Indians & different contact**
  - *peninsulares*
  - *criollos*
  - *mestizos*
  - *indígenas*
  - *mulatos*
- **E. different colonial dynamics**
  - *fewer colonizers*
  - *more hierarchy*
  - *larger land grants → haciendas*
  - *more resource exploitation*

### II. Early Independence (1808-1879)

- A. NOT a social revolution
  - *conservative creoles central to independence rejected newfound liberalism of King Ferdinand VII*
- B. “patria chica” remained
  - *hacienda as self-contained world*
- C. political instability
  - *internal wars among rival caudillos followed independence in most countries*

### III. Early Modernization (1880-1929)

- **A. The Economic Front**
  - exports of agriculture & natural resources
  - establishment of national infrastructure
  - age of laissez-faire: free trade, small government
  - “golden age” for some
  - immigration into many countries
    - (esp. in Southern Cone)
  - emergence of new socioeconomic groups
- **B. The Political Front**
  - Liberals (v. Conservatives)
    - *free trade (v. home market)*
    - *anticlerical (v. close ties to Catholic Church)*
  - Emergence of National (limited) Government via 3 main paths
    - *oligarchic democracy*
    - *“strong man” caudillos*
    - *U.S. intervention*

### IV. Democratization amid Late Industrialization (1930-1963)

- **A. The Economic Front**
  - The Collapse of the Free Trade Model
    - *no external market during Depression*
    - *change in relative prices of primary exports*
  - The Rise of Import-Substituting Industrialization (ISI)
    - *tariff barriers & subsidies to promote industry*
    - *more protection needed after WWII ended*
- **Problems with ISI**
  - rising need for capital goods imports
  - politically entrenched industries
  - deficits (budget and balance-of-payments)
- **B. The Political Front**
  - The Rise of POPULISM:
    - an attack on the “old hierarchy” led by personalist politicians
    - RATIONALE:
      - *use gov’t power to industrialize quickly*
      - *incorporate more folks into the modern economy*
    - POLITICAL COALITION:
      - *urban workers & industrialists v. landowners*
  - Old guard outvoted in several cases
  - “Turnstile” political regimes in many countries...
    - elected & military governments rise & fall

## **V. Authoritarian Reaction & Economic Crisis (1964-1979)**

- **A. Rise of Bureaucratic-Authoritarianism**
  - military rules collectively as an institution
  - urban & rural workers excluded politically & economically
  - RATIONALE
    - eliminate “politics” to make economy grow
    - apply repression to eradicate guerrilla threat
  - POLITICAL COALITION
    - large landowners & industrialists *v.* wage-earners
- **B. Economic Crisis in the late 1970s & early 1980s**
  - debt
  - declining exports
  - inflation

## **VI. Democratization, Marketization, & Market Backlash (1980-present)**

- **A. The Return of Democracy in 1980s**
  - economic discontent
  - human rights concerns
  - governance challenges
- **B. The Move to the Market:**
  - the reversal of ISI in the late 1980s and 1990s
  - market backlash then followed in the 2000s
- **C. QUESTIONS:**
  - What are the political dynamics of the quests for development, liberty, & governance?
  - Will democracy survive the strain?