

**2011-2012
UIL SOCIAL STUDIES
STUDY GUIDE**

**LATIN AMERICA:
PAST STRUGGLES AND FUTURE
CHALLENGES**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Overview of UIL Social Studies Knowledge Requirements.....	
Primary Reading Selection(s) Overview.....	
Supplemental Resource Documents Overview.....	
General Knowledge Resources Overview.....	
Hints to a Successful Year in UIL Social Studies.....	
Timeline of Latin American Events.....	
<u>The Penguin History of Latin America</u> Notes/Reading Enhancers.....	
Part One- The Age of Empire.....	
(1)Discovery and Conquest.....	
(2)Indians and Iberians.....	
(3)Spain in America.....	
(4)The Spanish Indies.....	
(5)Colonial Brazil.....	
Part Two- The Challenge of the Modern World.....	
(6)Reform, Crisis, and Independence.....	
(7)The Quest for Order: Conservatives and Liberal in the 19 th Century.....	
(8) “Civilization and Barbarism”: Literary and Cultural Development I.....	
Part Three- The Twentieth Century	
(9)Nationalism and Development: An Overview.....	
(10) Mexico: Revolution and Stability.....	
(11) Brazil: Order and Progress.....	
(12) Cuba: Dependency, Nationalism, and Revolution.....	
(13) Argentina: The Long Decline.....	
(14) Chile: Democracy, Revolution, and Dictatorship.....	
(15) Identity and Modernity: Literary and Cultural Development II.....	
U.S. State Department Background Notes/Analysis.....	
Argentina.....	
Bolivia.....	
Brazil.....	
Chile.....	
Columbia.....	
Cuba.....	
Ecuador.....	
Mexico.....	
Peru.....	
Venezuela.....	
General Knowledge Resource Pointers and Key Items of Interest.....	

**Reading List for 2011-2012 UIL Academic Social Studies Contest
2011-2012 Topic: Latin America – Past Struggles / Future Challenges**

Primary Reading Selection: THE PENGUIN HISTORY OF LATIN AMERICA by Edwin Williamson

Supplemental Resource Documents:

- *Access to map of South America as well as individual nations, including additional information*
<http://www.infoplease.com/atlas/southamerica.html>
- *Map of Latin America*
<http://www.worldatlas.com/webimage/countrys/sa.htm>
- *General overview of Latin American history*
<http://www.historyworld.net/wrldhis/PlainTextHistories.asp?groupid=850&HistoryID=aa87>rack=pthc>
- *Information related to nations today*
http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/country_profiles/default.stm
- *Information related to nations today*
<https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/us.html>

US State Department Background Notes / General Knowledge:

<http://www.state.gov/r/pa/ei/bgn/>

Argentina
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Cuba
Ecuador
Mexico
Peru
Venezuela

HINTS TO MAKE FOR A SUCCESSFUL UIL SOCIAL STUDIES TEAM!

Although the subject is broad in nature, careful attention to contest format will prove helpful in terms of preparation. Tests used in competition will consist of two kinds of questions: objective and essay. Specifically, all tests will include 45 multiple choice questions and a single essay question. The objective portion of the test is divided into three components consisting of 20, 15, and 10 questions:

- + Questions in the first part focus on general knowledge of the subject
- + Questions in the second part cover the primary reading source
- + Questions in the third section cover the US State Department Background Notes for Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Columbia, Cuba, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela

To assist in contest preparation, the following limits should be noted:

- + Questions in section one of the tests will cover the “terms associated with Latin America” which is covered in the Key Items of Interest portion of this study guide.
- + Questions in section two of the tests will cover the primary reading source.
- + Questions in section three of the tests will cover information from the US State Department Background Notes.
- + Questions for the Invitational Tournament will be limited to Part One of the book.
- + Questions for the District Tournament will be limited to Part One and Part Two of the Book.
- + Questions for the Regional and State Tournament will be from Part One, Two, and Three.
- + Part Four and the statistical appendix of the book will NOT be covered.

General questions will revolve around the following:

- + matching nations and capitals
- + identifying nations that border other nations
- + matching individuals / leaders with specific nations
- + specific accomplishments of individual explorers
- + the order in which major events transpire
- + location of major geographic features
- + discovery of major landforms / features / regions
- + association of native groups and specific nations / regions
- + association of native groups and specific European explorers
- + identification of terms in the primary reading source glossary
- + use of map to identify a particular nation
- + use of map to identify particular landform or feature

TIMELINE OF SIGNIFICANT LATIN AMERICAN EVENTS

PRE-CONQUEST PHASE

2000-400 BCE = The beginning of hieroglyphic writing and calendrics with the Olmec in Mexico

200 BCE- 1000 CE = Emergence of cities, social stratification, and the flowering of culture

300-900 CE = Higher development in astrology, calendrics, math, and writing among the Maya

450-750 CE = Theocratic empire develops at Teotihuacan in Mexico

600-800 CE = Rise of large urban cities and empires in the Andes

950-1150 CE = The formation of empires such as the Toltecs in Mexico

1000-1476 CE = Chimu empire forms in Peru

1345-1521 CE = The Mexicas (Aztecs) form a militaristic tribute empire in Mexico

1200-1532 CE = The Inca form the Tawantinsuyu Empire in the Andes

CONQUEST PHASE

1415-1460 = Prince Henry the Navigator opens the Portuguese "Age of Exploration"

Oct. 12th, 1492 = Christopher Columbus discovers the New World

1494 = Treaty of Tordesillas divides the New World between Spain and Portugal

1507 = A German cartographer named the New World after Amerigo Vespucci

1513 = Vasco Nunez de Balboa charted the coast of the Pacific Ocean

1513-1521 = Ponce de Leon explores Florida

1519-1522 = Cortez conquers the Aztecs

1532 = Inca Empire falls to Francisco Pizarro

COLONIAL PHASE

1524 = Council of the Indies established

1535-1550 = Antonio de Mendoza is named the first viceroy of New Spain

1545 = Silver discovered at Cerro Rico, Potosi (Bolivia)

1570-1571 = The Inquisition was established in Lima and Mexico City

1700 = Phillip V becomes king of Spain, and the Bourbon dynasty replaces the dynasty of the Hapsburgs

1739 = Establishment of the Viceroyalty of New Granada

1750 = Treaty of Madrid shifts the Spanish- Portuguese border in South America

1767 = Expulsion of the Jesuits

1777 = Establishment of the Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata

INDEPENDENCE PHASE

1791-1804 = Slave revolt leads to independence of Haiti

1793-1815 = Napoleonic Wars

1810 = Creoles establish juntas in Venezuela, Chile, and Argentina

1811= Venezuela and Paraguay declare independence

1816 = Argentina declares independence

1818 = Chile declares independence

1819 = Columbia and Venezuela declare independence

1821 = Augustin de Iturbide declares Mexico independent with the Plan of Iguala

1822 = Brazil declared as independent from Portugal

1822-1823 = Iturbide declared emperor of Mexico

1823 = Mexico declared a republic under Santa Anna

1823 = Issuance of the Monroe Doctrine

1824 = Peruvian independence

1825 = Bolivian independence

1830 = Gran Columbia split into Columbia, Venezuela, and Ecuador

1838 = United Provinces of Central America broke up into Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica

NINETEENTH CENTURY PHASE

1823-1855 = Santa Anna ruled Mexico

1836 = Texas declares independence

1845 = Texas joins the United States

1847-1848 = Caste War in Mexico

1855-1876 = Period of Benito Juarez in Mexico

1864-1870 = War of the Triple Alliance between Paraguay, Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay

1868-1978 = Independence movement in Cuba and Puerto Rico led to the Ten Years War in Cuba

1876-1911 = Porfiriato era in Mexico under Porfirio Diaz

1879-1884 = War of the Pacific involving Chile, Peru, and Bolivia

1888 = Abolition of slavery in Brazil

1889 = Brazil proclaimed a republic

1898 = Spanish- Cuban- American War (Cuban Independence)

TWENTIETH CENTURY PHASE

1901 = Platt Amendment added to the Cuban constitution

1903 = Panama separated from Columbia

1904 = Issuance of Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine

1904-1914 = Panama Canal built

1910-1920 = Mexican Revolution

1929 = Women in Ecuador granted right to vote (first in Latin America)

1932-1935 = Chaco War between Bolivia and Paraguay

1933= FDR's "Good Neighbor Policy" announced

1934 = Platt Amendment annulled

1938 = Lazaro Cardenas nationalized the US oil industry in Mexico

1939-1959 = Batista era in Cuba

1959 = Cuban Revolution / Rise of Fidel Castro

1961 = Failed Bay of Pigs Invasion

1962 = Cuban Missile Crisis

1961-1969 = Kennedy's Alliance for Progress

1970 = Salvador Allende elected president of Chile (first elected socialist president in Latin America)

1979 = Sardinistas controlled Nicaragua

1982 = British victory over Argentina in the Falkland Wars

1995 = North Atlantic Free Trade Agreement signed

1999 = Transfer of the Canal Zone from US to Panamanian control

* NOTE: This is NOT an exhaustive timeline and by no means are these the only items to be covered on a practice test from AD Testing Services or any test created by the University Interscholastic League

THE PENGUIN HISTORY OF LATIN AMERICA BY WILLIAMSON

PART ONE: THE AGE OF EMPIRE

SECTION ONE: DISCOVERY AND CONQUEST

DISCOVERY: THE LURE OF THE INDIES

- Christopher Columbus discovered the West Indies in October 12th, 1492. Columbus initially thought he had found a westward passage to mainland Asia.
- The purpose of Columbus's voyage was to obtain trading exclusivity from the rulers of Japan and China for the Catholic Monarchs of Spain.
- A Little About Asia in the European's Eyes
 - Known as the Indies and included India, Malacca, the Spice Islands, China, and Japan
 - Trade routes to the Indies existed since the 11th century and were largely controlled by the Italian republics of Genoa and Venice.
 - The Italians imported spices, silks, sugar, and other luxuries to the whole of medieval Europe.
 - Slowness of land trade led Genoese explorers in 1277 to travel to the Strait of Gibraltar bound for England and France thus opening naval trade between the Mediterranean and Atlantic economies.
- European Trade Complexity
 - Gold and Slaves from Africa were sent to the Indies and then Oriental Luxuries were sent to Europe.
- "Gold Famine" of the 14th Century = Trade with the Orient went into deficit and brought the European system of commerce to its knees thus bringing about the Dark Ages in Europe.
- Portuguese Expansion
 - In the early 15th century, in a quest to secure sources of gold and grain, Portugal eventually conquered the Moroccan port of Ceuta in 1415 and eventually established sea routes to the Atlantic coast of sub-Saharan Africa
 - In the 1430s, Portugal established sugar plantations on the Atlantic islands of Madeira and some of the Canary Islands
 - Around 1434, the Portuguese rounded the Cape of Bojador and opened direct trade with Sudan
 - The Portuguese set up a number of feitorias (trading stations) along the seaboard of Africa
 - By the end of the 15th century Portugal had established a sea route to the Indies by rounding Africa and crossing the Indian Ocean
 - Portugal, by the 1490s, acted as the principle intermediaries in the trading system between Europe, Africa, and Asia

DISCOVERY: THE FOUR VOYAGES OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS (1492-1504)

- Brief Intro to Christopher Columbus
 - Married into an important Genoese family, his grandfather in-law sailed with Prince Henry the Navigator, his father in-law was well known for his help to Portugal in its African ventures
 - Was determined a westward passage to the Indies existed. A link between Europe and the Indies would help with Portugal's strategic aim of trade and its religious aims of expansion of the Catholic power.
- Columbus's Journey to the "Indies" – 1st Voyage
 - Columbus miscalculated the Indies to be only 2400 nautical miles from the Canary Islands of Portugal; this was instead the distance to the West Indies.

- Columbus had trouble convincing John II of Portugal, in 1485, to finance his journey, due to the fact Portugal had spent so much money finding a path to Indies via Africa.
 - 1484- Diego Cao discovered the Congo River
 - 1488- Bartholemew Dias rounds the Cape of Good Hope
 - 1497-1498- Vasco de Gama travels to India
- In 1492, the Spanish Crown decided to back Columbus's voyage, under the Capitulaciones de Santa Fe (Columbus became Admiral of the Ocean Sea, Viceroy of the Indies, Governor of all lands he might discover, and 1/10 of all the riches discovered)
- On August 3, 1492 Columbus set sail from the Port of Palos with the Nina, Pinta, and Santa Maria and 87 sailors.
- On October 12th, 1492 the Pinta sighted land. The Columbus voyage thought it had found the Indies but instead found a small island in the Bahamas which was named San Salvador
 - San Salvador was inhabited by "primitive" and "docile" natives. Columbus thought of using the natives as slaves and using them in the slave trade
- Columbus discovered Cuba which was rich in tobacco. He later discovered La Isla Espanola (Haiti and Dominican Republic)
 - Columbus with the help of natives under Guacanagari established the settlement of Navidad where he left 21 settlers
- Columbus returned to Spain on April 20, 1493 and confirmed, wrongfully, that he had found a westward passage to the Indies.
- Columbus obtained legitimacy from the Pope Alexander VI who granted Spain all lands discovered in the Western Hemisphere
- Treaty of Tordesilla
 - To avoid conflict with Portugal, it was decided that each Iberian power should be allocated a portion of the new lands.
 - A line of demarcation was drawn in 1493 at 100 leagues west of the Azores and Cape Verde Islands, but was changed to 270 leagues westward of the request of Portugal. The move ultimately gave Portugal the undiscovered area known as Brazil.
- Columbus's Second Voyage to the "Indies"
 - Set sail from Cadiz on Sept. 25, 1493 with the intention of establishing a permanent colony
 - When Columbus reached Hispanola he found his settlement destroyed by the natives
 - After establishing the colony of Isabela on the island of Cibao he sent expeditions inland to locate gold.
 - In Sept of 1494 the colony of Isabela was in disarray. A faction of settlers had rebelled against his brother Diego, who he had left in-charge.
 - As a solution to the rebellion he called for more expeditions in search for gold, which settled the rebels. Columbus also distributed a number of captives amongst the Spaniards. He also established a slave trade with Spain.
 - The natives of Hispanola, disgusted by the enslavement of the natives rose up in revolt and marched on Isabela but were quickly crushed.

