

World Civilizations: The Global Experience, AP Edition, 6e (Stearns)
Chapter 32 Latin America: Revolution and Reaction into the 21st Century

Multiple-Choice Questions

- 1) In 1964, 1966, and 1968, Brazil, Argentina, and Peru respectively experienced
- A) epidemics of cholera.
 - B) government overthrows led by military strongmen.
 - C) decisive elections that led to democratic reforms.
 - D) widespread religious revivalism.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 782

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Factual

- 2) Which of the following statements is NOT true about the government of Chilean president Salvador Allende?

- A) He was a socialist politician.
- B) His reforms included land distribution.
- C) He gained control in a military coup.
- D) He received aid from Fidel Castro.

Answer: C

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Topic: Introduction

Skill: Factual

- 3) In 1973, Allende was overthrown by

- A) Fidel Castro.
- B) Chilean leftists.
- C) Che Guevera.
- D) Augusto Pinochet.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 782

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Factual

4) Which of the following describes the fate of Allende?

- A) He was executed in prison.
- B) He went into exile.
- C) He died in the presidential palace.
- D) He returned to power after seven years.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 782

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Factual

5) Which of the following statements is NOT true about Latin America in the 20th century?

- A) There has been a marked decline in urban growth.
- B) Latin America has maintained its 19th-century emphasis on agriculture and mineral production.
- C) An industrial sector has developed in some places.
- D) A growing middle class linked to commerce, industries, and an expanding state bureaucracies began to play a role in the political process.

Answer: A

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Topic: Introduction

Skill: Factual

6) The Guatemalan reforms of Juan Jose Arevalo that brought his government into direct conflict with foreign interests did NOT include

- A) ousting the Catholic church.
- B) land reform.
- C) improvement in the rights and conditions of workers.
- D) sponsorship of an intense nationalism.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 787-788

Topic: Radical Options in the 1950s

Skill: Factual

7) What corporation in Guatemala became the centerpiece of the dispute between the United States and reform governments in the Central American country?

- A) Chiquita
- B) Ford Motor Company
- C) Continental Can Company
- D) United Fruit Company

Answer: D

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Topic: Radical Options in the 1950s

Skill: Factual

8) Which of the following statements concerning the revolution in Guatemala in 1954 is most accurate?

- A) The communist Arbenz government that ruled Guatemala was overthrown by liberal reformers under Arevalo.
- B) Communist revolutionaries overthrew the conservative military government despite active U.S. support.
- C) The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency aided conservative dissidents in overthrowing the nationalistic Arbenz government.
- D) The regime of Arevalo was overthrown by a U.S.-backed group of military dissidents.

Answer: C

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Topic: Radical Options in the 1950s

Skill: Conceptual

9) After the coup that toppled Arbenz's government, Guatemala was virtually run by all of the following EXCEPT

- A) coffee planters.
- B) foreign companies.
- C) the Catholic church
- D) the military.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 788

Topic: Radical Options in the 1950s

Skill: Factual

10) In the early 1950s, what portion of Cuba's imports came directly from the United States?

- A) three-fourths
- B) one percent
- C) 20 percent
- D) 10 percent

Answer: A

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Topic: Radical Options in the 1950s

Skill: Factual

11) Full employment, land reform and _____ were reform promises of the Batista government.

- A) nationalization of natural resources
- B) joining the Alliance for Progress
- C) the overthrow of the United States
- D) improving the military

Answer: A

Page Ref: 788

Topic: Radical Options in the 1950s

Skill: Factual

12) Who was the leader of the Cuban revolution that overthrew Fulgencio Batista?

- A) Ernesto Ché Guevara
- B) Cristobal Colon
- C) Juan Peron
- D) Fidel Castro

Answer: D

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Topic: Radical Options in the 1950s

Skill: Factual

13) The Cuban revolution was referred to by the revolutionaries as

- A) "Tierra y Libertad."
- B) the "26th of July Movement."
- C) the "Decembrist revolt."
- D) "Vota Así."

Answer: B

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Topic: Radical Options in the 1950s

Skill: Factual

14) What Argentine revolutionary assisted in the overthrow of the Cuban government in 1956?

- A) Carlos Obregon
- B) Ernesto Ché Guevara
- C) Fulgencio Batista
- D) Enrique Ramirez

Answer: B

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Topic: Radical Options in the 1950s

Skill: Factual

15) The "bearded rebels" under Castro were also known as

- A) gauchos.
- B) barbudos.
- C) los lobos.
- D) cubanos.

Answer: B

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Topic: Radical Options in the 1950s

Skill: Factual

16) Which of the following statements most accurately describes the outcome of the Cuban revolution?

- A) Despite the successful overthrow of Batista, the revolutionary government failed to enact significant reforms in the plantation economy.
- B) The revolutionary government eventually announced its adoption of Marxist-Leninist leanings, broke off relations with the U.S., and introduced sweeping socialist reforms.
- C) The largely liberal government that resulted from the revolution returned to the constitution of 1940 and closer relationships with the U.S.
- D) Castro and the United States agreed to a cease-fire and resumed normal relations by 1970.

Answer: B

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Topic: Radical Options in the 1950s

Skill: Conceptual

- 17) The revolutionary government of Cuba traded economic dependency on the U.S. for
- A) economic autonomy with a successful program of industrialization.
 - B) increasing political and economic ties with Japan.
 - C) increasing economic dependency on the Soviet Union.
 - D) a significant share of the world's petroleum market.

Answer: C

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Topic: Radical Options in the 1950s

Skill: Conceptual

- 18) The sweeping reforms of Castro's Cuba have improved all of the following EXCEPT
- A) basic freedom.
 - B) education.
 - C) health.
 - D) job security.

Answer: A

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Topic: Radical Options in the 1950s

Skill: Factual

- 19) Besides Cuba, what country today is still communist?
- A) Armenia
 - B) Turkey
 - C) Russia
 - D) China

Answer: D

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Topic: Radical Options in the 1950s

Skill: Factual

- 20) Which of the following were NOT avenues of reform for Latin America during the 1960s and 1970s?
- A) The Catholic church
 - B) Political stability
 - C) A high-tech military
 - D) Social justice

Answer: C

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Topic: The Search for Reform and the Military Option

Skill: Factual

21) The emergence within the Roman Catholic hierarchy in 20th-century South America of a combination of religious and socialist principles in an effort to bring about improved conditions for the poor was called

- A) "liberation theology."
- B) "socialism in one country."
- C) "Tierra y Libertad."
- D) the "communist primer."

Answer: A

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Topic: The Search for Reform and the Military Option

Skill: Factual

22) In the 1970s, liberal theologians in South America stressed _____ as a form of personal salvation.

- A) social equality
- B) confession
- C) material wealth
- D) unity with God

Answer: A

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Topic: The Search for Reform and the Military Option

Skill: Factual

23) Which of the following is NOT true in regards to anti-communist officers of the Latin American military?

- A) They began to see themselves as above the selfish interests of political parties.
- B) They saw themselves as reformers of society.
- C) They believed in the value of hierarchy and usually kept their place in society.
- D) They believed they were the best equipped to solve their nation's problems.

Answer: C

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Topic: The Search for Reform and the Military Option

Skill: Conceptual

24) Which of the following countries was NOT affected by a military coup during the 1950s, 1960s, or 1970s?

- A) Chile
- B) Brazil
- C) Argentina
- D) Mexico

Answer: D

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Topic: The Search for Reform and the Military Option

Skill: Factual

25) In Argentina, violent opposition to military rule led to a repressive counteroffensive known as

- A) "the grange."
- B) "the troubles."
- C) "the dirty war."
- D) "the red command."

Answer: C

Page Ref: 792

Topic: The Search for Reform and the Military Option

Skill: Factual

26) The common thread running through ALL of the military regimes of Latin America was

- A) they were all supported by the United States.
- B) they were all supported by the working populations.
- C) they were all reform-minded.
- D) they were all nationalistic.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 792

Topic: The Search for Reform and the Military Option

Skill: Conceptual

27) Which of the following statements concerning military governments in Latin America after 1960 is most accurate?

- A) Military governments tended to favor labor and the working classes at the expense of the traditional oligarchy.
- B) Political repression and torture were often used to silence critics.
- C) None of the military governments was successful in introducing social or economic reforms.
- D) Military governments were uniformly surrogates for conservatives in Latin American society.

Answer: B

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Topic: The Search for Reform and the Military Option

Skill: Conceptual

28) Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the progress of democratization in Latin America during the 1980s?

- A) Despite return to democratic government in many Latin American countries, problems with populist movements, threats from military leaders, inflation, and the drug trade weakened the new regimes.
- B) Once democratic governments were restored in much of Latin America, the influence of the U.S. in the region began to wane.
- C) The return of democracy to Latin America was so universal that military governments ceased to exist.
- D) Democratic governments in the 1980s ceased to be troubled by the existence of leftist, guerrilla movements.

Answer: A

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Topic: The Search for Reform and the Military Option

Skill: Conceptual

29) The United States demonstrated its continuing power in Latin America in 1989 and 1990 by toppling the authoritarian government of _____

- A) Panama.
- B) Costa Rica.
- C) El Salvador.
- D) Nicaragua.

Answer: A

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Topic: The Search for Reform and the Military Option

Skill: Factual

30) Latin American governments in the last decades of the 20th century faced all of the following problems EXCEPT

- A) large foreign loans.
- B) high rates of inflation.
- C) overpopulation.
- D) criminal activity due to the drug trade.

Answer: C

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Topic: The Search for Reform and the Military Option

Skill: Factual

31) How many direct U.S. military interventions were there in the Caribbean and Central America before 1933?

- A) 2
- B) 7
- C) 16
- D) More than 30

Answer: D

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Topic: The Search for Reform and the Military Option

Skill: Factual

32) What Nicaraguan politician led an opposition to U.S. occupation until his assassination in 1934?

- A) Augusto Sandino
- B) Violeta Chamorro
- C) Daniel Ortega
- D) Juan Jose Arevalo

Answer: A

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Topic: The Search for Reform and the Military Option

Skill: Factual

33) Conservative governments and dictatorships established in the aftermath of U.S. military intervention in Latin America were referred to as

- A) "Uncle Sam's Amigos."
- B) "C.I.A. heaven."
- C) "Banana Republics."
- D) "Burrito Bandits."

Answer: C

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Topic: The Search for Reform and the Military Option

Skill: Factual

34) What U.S. president introduced the "Good Neighbor Policy" that promised to deal more fairly with Latin American countries and to halt direct military intervention?

- A) Theodore Roosevelt
- B) Calvin Coolidge
- C) Franklin Roosevelt
- D) Harry Truman

Answer: C

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Topic: The Search for Reform and the Military Option

Skill: Factual

35) What led to the U.S. return to more aggressive policies regarding Latin America including direct military intervention following World War II?

- A) The desire to contain communism and the cold war
- B) The rise of many military-operated governments in the region.
- C) The increasing intervention of Japan into Latin American economies
- D) The alliance of many Latin American countries with fascist governments during the war

Answer: A

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Topic: The Search for Reform and the Military Option

Skill: Conceptual

36) Which of the following was NOT a U.S. method of influence within Latin America after World War II?

- A) Participation in regional organizations
- B) Support of governments that expressed pro-democratic sentiments
- C) Covert undermining of "unfriendly" countries
- D) Direct annexation of territory

Answer: D

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Topic: The Search for Reform and the Military Option

Skill: Factual

37) During the 1970s and 1980s, U.S. policy towards Latin America was often more

- A) hostile.
- B) pragmatic.
- C) "hands-off."
- D) dictatorial.

Answer: B

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Topic: The Search for Reform and the Military Option

Skill: Factual

38) President Jimmy Carter

- A) invaded Grenada.
- B) invaded Panama.
- C) ceded control of the Panama Canal to Panama.
- D) established the Alliance for Progress.

Answer: C

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Topic: The Search for Reform and the Military Option

Skill: Factual

39) Which of the following statements concerning Latin American politics and society after women achieved voting rights is most accurate?

- A) Women were unwilling to challenge the traditions that continued to keep them out of the political arena
- B) Women tended to join the national political parties, where traditional prejudices against women in public life limited their ability to influence political programs.
- C) Women continued to be excluded from the Latin American industrialized labor force, although they played a major role in agricultural production.
- D) By the mid-1980s, Latin American women continued to hold social and political status more similar to other areas of the third world than western Europe and North America

.Answer: B

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Topic: Societies in Search of Change

Skill: Conceptual

40) Which of the following statements concerning Latin American population is most accurate?

- A) Between 1950 and 1985, Latin American population remained stagnant due to poor health conditions and constant internal warfare.
- B) Despite improvements, Latin America's population continued to increase more slowly than that of North America.
- C) Almost all population increase in Latin America can be attributed to immigration of European laborers.
- D) Since 1950, Latin American population has more than doubled, while North American population has grown more slowly.

Answer: D

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Topic: Societies in Search of Change

Skill: Conceptual

41) Which of the following types of population movement was NOT typical of Latin America in the late 20th century?

- A) Movement of labor across international boundaries in Latin America
- B) Movement of labor from Latin America to the U.S.
- C) Flight of political refugees
- D) Movement of population away from the cities to the countryside

Answer: D

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Topic: Societies in Search of Change

Skill: Factual

42) The percentage of Latin American people living in cities is

- A) greater than western Europe.
- B) less than Asia.
- C) less than Africa.
- D) less than Europe, but greater than Africa and Asia.

Answer: D

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Topic: Societies in Search of Change

Skill: Factual

43) With respect to religion, the vast majority of Latin Americans

- A) are still nominally Roman Catholics.
- B) practice religions brought with slave populations from Africa.
- C) follow indigenous Indian religions that predate the arrival of the Spaniards.
- D) have converted to some form of Protestantism.

Answer: A

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Topic: Societies in Search of Change

Skill: Factual

44) The author of *One Hundred Years of Solitude*, an allegory of the difficulty of Latin American life, was

- A) Pablo Neruda.
- B) Gabriel Garcia Marquez.
- C) Jose Clemente Orozco.
- D) Jorge Luis Borges.

Answer: B

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Topic: Societies in Search of Change

Skill: Factual

Essay Questions

1) How have populist politics had a role in Latin America?

Answer: Populist politics in Latin America was typified by mobilization of support from labor, poor; strong nationalism, particularly directed against foreign ownership of resources; often led by military figures who wished to retain structure of government. Following general failure of liberal governments in Latin America with Great Depression, number of populist movements resulted in conservative, military responses, such as Peron in Argentina, Vargas in Brazil; populism continued to play a role in all revolutionary movements since the 1930s.

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Topic: Latin America after World War II

Skill: Conceptual

2) Compare and contrast the radical revolutions of the 1950s in Cuba and Guatemala.

Answer: Comparison: both based on populist appeal of laboring groups, nationalist expropriation of foreign capital, land redistribution. Contrasts: Guatemalan reform movement under Arevalo and Arbenz halted by intervention of U.S. Central Intelligence Agency in support of business interests; Cuban revolt under Castro resulted in creation of Marxist-Leninist state with economy dependent on Soviet Union; succeeded where Guatemalan thwarted by U.S. intervention.

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Topic: Radical Options in the 1950s

Skill: Conceptual

3) How "revolutionary" has change been in the Latin American economy and society since 1910?

Answer: In some ways there have been few changes; economy is still largely dependent on exports, global network; little heavy industrialization, low level of capitalization; social system still, in part, based on society of racial hierarchy; Indians, people of color tend to remain at bottom of social ladder; women have achieved voting rights, but only recently have made direct impacts on political system; political systems, whether controlled by caudillo, middle class oligarchy, military, or revolutionary clique, continue to be dominated by small numbers of powerful people.

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Topic: Societies in Search of Change

Skill: Conceptual

4) Discuss the role of the military in Latin American political development during the late 20th century.

Answer: Military came to forefront during 1960s in fear of Cuban expansion of Marxist revolution; made possible by failure of populist and liberal governments to supply reforms; often supported initially by U.S. as means of opposing communism; tended to conservatism; imposed bureaucratic authoritarian regimes based on military chain of command; heavy use of torture, political repression of opposition.

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Topic: The Search for Reform and the Military Option

Skill: Conceptual

Document-based Questions

1) Domitilia Barrios de Chungara's husband (campaño) earns

- A) 28 pesos per week.
- B) 280 pesos per week.
- C) 280 pesos per month.
- D) 28 pesos per day.

Answer: E

Page Ref: 790

Topic: The People Speak

Skill: Factual

2) A brief summary of Domitilia's story would be

- A) Life is hard, though the family is able to save some money every week.
- B) Life has little leisure, but the future looks better.
- C) Life is a constant struggle and it is impossible to get ahead.
- D) Life is hard, yet our religion sustains us.

Answer: C

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Topic: The People Speak

Skill: Conceptual