

World Civilizations: The Global Experience, AP Edition, 6e (Stearns)
Chapter 25 The Consolidation of Latin America, 1830–1920

Multiple-Choice Questions

1) In what way was Latin America different from other regions that remained outside the direct control of Western imperialism?

- A) Latin America had no economic relationship with the West.
- B) During the century of imperialism, Latin America cast off previous colonial controls through revolution.
- C) Unlike other regions, Latin America had no previous political relationship to the West.
- D) The ideals of the Enlightenment had little or no impact on Latin America.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 574

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Conceptual

2) In what century did most Latin American countries achieve their independence?

- A) 17th
- B) 18th
- C) 19th
- D) 20th

Answer: C

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Topic: Introduction

Skill: Factual

3) Which of the following was NOT one of the beliefs that Latin America shared with the West during the 19th century?

- A) Belief in "progress"
- B) Belief in democratic ideals
- C) Belief in absolute monarchy
- D) Belief in private property

Answer: C

Page Ref: 575-577

Topic: From Colonies to Nations

Skill: Conceptual

4) Which of the following events was rejected by Creole elites as a model of revolution because of excessive radicalism?

- A) American Revolution
- B) French Revolution
- C) Independence movement in Portugal
- D) Napoleonic Wars

Answer: B

Page Ref: 576

Topic: From Colonies to Nations

Skill: Conceptual

5) The leader of the slave independence movement on the island of St. Domingue was

- A) Bernardino Rivadavia.
- B) Father Miguel de Hidalgo.
- C) Simon Bolívar.
- D) Toussaint L'Ouverture.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 576

Topic: From Colonies to Nations

Skill: Factual

6) For whom in Latin America did the independence of Haiti serve as a symbol of freedom and hope?

- A) The Creole elite
- B) The Spanish
- C) The slaves
- D) *Mestizos*

Answer: C

Page Ref: 576

Topic: From Colonies to Nations

Skill: Factual

- 7) What was the impact of the Haitian independence movement on Latin America?
- A) It served as a model for national independence movements throughout South and Central America.
 - B) It demonstrated the power of Creole elites in leading revolutionary movements.
 - C) It led immediately to a general abolition of slavery throughout Latin America.
 - D) Creole elites viewed it with horror as an example of general social upheaval.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 576

Topic: From Colonies to Nations

Skill: Conceptual

- 8) What event in 19th-century Europe precipitated the movements for independence in Latin America?

- A) The forced abdication of the royal family of Spain during the Napoleonic wars
- B) The conquest of the Mughal empire by the Portuguese
- C) Spain's loss of colonial territories to the British during the War of Jenkin's Ear
- D) The Seven Years War and its aftermath

Answer: A

Page Ref: 576, 577

Topic: From Colonies to Nations

Skill: Factual

- 9) Who initiated the movement for independence in Mexico by calling on the mestizos and Indians to rebel in 1810?

- A) Toussaint L'Overture
- B) Father Miguel de Hidalgo
- C) Simon Bolívar
- D) Manuel de Rosas

Answer: B

Page Ref: 577

Topic: From Colonies to Nations

Skill: Factual

10) Who was proclaimed the first emperor of Mexico?

- A) Toussaint L'Overture
- B) Bernardino Rivadavia
- C) Manuel de Rosas
- D) Agustín Iturbide

Answer: D

Page Ref: 577

Topic: From Colonies to Nations

Skill: Factual

11) Simon Bolívar was responsible for the independence movement in

- A) Argentina.
- B) Mexico.
- C) northern South America.
- D) Guatemala.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 577

Topic: From Colonies to Nations

Skill: Factual

12) The person responsible for the independence movements in Argentina and Chile was

- A) Manuel de Rosas.
- B) Bernardino Rivadavia.
- C) Simon Bolívar.
- D) José de San Martín.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 577

Topic: From Colonies to Nations

Skill: Factual

13) By what date had all of Spanish South America gained its independence?

- A) 1808
- B) 1814
- C) 1816
- D) 1825

Answer: D

Page Ref: 578

Topic: From Colonies to Nations

Skill: Factual

14) In what way was the experience of the Napoleonic wars different for Portugal than for Spain?

- A) Portugal was allied with the French emperor.
- B) The French attempted to invade Portugal, but failed.
- C) The entire royal family fled from the French to Brazil and established their capital there.
- D) The Portuguese were assisted by Britain unlike the Spanish.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 578-579

Topic: From Colonies to Nations

Skill: Factual

15) How was Brazilian independence achieved?

- A) By an act of the Portuguese parliament
- B) Through a slave rebellion on the model of Haiti
- C) Because the French freed the colony unilaterally
- D) Pedro, the prince regent of Brazil, declared independence

Answer: D

Page Ref: 579

Topic: From Colonies to Nations

Skill: Factual

16) In what way was the government of independent Brazil different from those of the other newly created Latin American nations?

- A) Brazil was a monarchy rather than a republic.
- B) It was the only government that immediately abolished slavery.
- C) It was ruled by the popular majority of former slaves and people of mixed race.
- D) It was the only republican form of government established in Latin America.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 579

Topic: From Colonies to Nations

Skill: Conceptual

17) Which of the following statements about the newly independent nations of South America is most accurate?

- A) While most leaders sought to maintain Catholicism as the official religion of the new states, some sought to end the exclusion of other faiths.
- B) Roman Catholicism had been the only state religion during the colonial period, and its status as the only permitted religion remained unchallenged after independence.
- C) The onset of independence was accompanied by a general trend away from Catholicism toward Protestant religions.
- D) The defense of the Roman Catholic church became a rallying cry for Latin American Liberals.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 581-582

Topic: New Nations Confront Old and New Problems

Skill: Conceptual

18) In which of the following areas did slavery NOT exist following 1854?

- A) Cuba
- B) Puerto Rico
- C) Mexico
- D) Brazil

Answer: C

Page Ref: 580

Topic: New Nations Confront Old and New Problems

Skill: Factual

19) Which of the following states was NOT part of Gran Colombia?

- A) Paraguay
- B) Ecuador
- C) Venezuela
- D) Colombia

Answer: A

Page Ref: 580

Topic: New Nations Confront Old and New Problems

Skill: Factual

20) Which of the following statements concerning the political organization of Latin America to 1850 is most accurate?

- A) Most of Latin America was divided up into consolidated units that mirrored the colonial vice royalties.
- B) The excellent colonial road system enabled the creation of larger states after independence.
- C) Permanent consolidation and union was more typical of Central America and southern South America than elsewhere.
- D) Most attempts at consolidation and union had failed.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 581

Topic: New Nations Confront Old and New Problems

Skill: Conceptual

21) Independent leaders who dominated local areas by force in defiance of national policies and who sometimes seized the national government were called

- A) *Rurales*.
- B) *caudillos*.
- C) *guano*.
- D) *jefes*.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 581

Topic: New Nations Confront Old and New Problems

Skill: Factual

22) Which of the following characteristics is most accurately associated with the "centralist" theory of government in Latin America?

- A) Fiscal and commercial policies set by regional governments
- B) Recognition of the political rights of Indians and *mestizos*
- C) Democracy
- D) Strong national governments with broad powers

Answer: D

Page Ref: 581

Topic: New Nations Confront Old and New Problems

Skill: Conceptual

23) Which of the following political principles would NOT be associated with Latin American Liberals?

- A) Rights of individuals
- B) Secular society modeled on the United States
- C) The retention of colonial governors and viceroys
- D) Development of commerce

Answer: C

Page Ref: 581

Topic: New Nations Confront Old and New Problems

Skill: Conceptual

24) In what way were both Liberal and Conservative parties in Latin America similar?

- A) Their distrust for Roman Catholicism
- B) Their acceptance of federalist political theory
- C) Their beliefs about economic systems
- D) The social origins of their leadership

Answer: D

Page Ref: 581

Topic: New Nations Confront Old and New Problems

Skill: Conceptual

25) What European nation was the first to offer recognition of the newly independent nations of Latin America?

- A) Germany
- B) Britain
- C) Spain
- D) Russia

Answer: B

Page Ref: 582

Topic: New Nations Confront Old and New Problems

Skill: Factual

26) The United States expressed its attitude toward Latin American independence in 1823 with the issuance of the

- A) Articles of Confederation.
- B) Southwest Ordinance.
- C) Canning Treaty.
- D) Monroe Doctrine.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 582

Topic: Latin American Economies and World Markets, 1820-1870

Skill: Factual

27) Between 1832 and 1854, who dominated Mexican politics?

- A) Father Miguel de Hidalgo
- B) Benito Juárez
- C) Antonio López de Santa Anna
- D) Bernardino Rivadavia

Answer: C

Page Ref: 582

Topic: Latin American Economies and World Markets, 1820-1870

Skill: Factual

28) What nation replaced Spain prior to 1850 as the dominant economic force in Latin America?

- A) France
- B) United States
- C) Britain
- D) Germany

Answer: C

Page Ref: 582

Topic: Latin American Economies and World Markets, 1820-1870

Skill: Factual

29) Which of the following factors did NOT account for the economic stagnation in Latin America from 1820 to 1850?

- A) Slow recovery of the mining sector after wars of independence
- B) Lack of a transportation network and port facilities
- C) Lack of capital for investment in industry
- D) Absence of foreign markets for raw materials

Answer: D

Page Ref: 583

Topic: Latin American Economies and World Markets, 1820-1870

Skill: Conceptual

30) Peru's primary export to Europe between 1850 and 1880 was

- A) bird dung or *guano*.
- B) mercury.
- C) woolen cloth.
- D) peat.

Answer: A

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Topic: Latin American Economies and World Markets, 1820-1870

Skill: Factual

31) By 1875 many Liberal politicians in Latin America adopted the philosophy of Auguste Comte, a believer in

- A) utilitarianism.
- B) positivism.
- C) progressivism.
- D) pragmatism.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 584

Topic: Latin American Economies and World Markets, 1820-1870

Skill: Factual

32) Which of the following descriptions of the politicians who led Liberal governments in post-1860 Latin America is NOT accurate?

- A) They represented a new generation of politicians who had matured after independence
- B) They favored expansion of the franchise to Indians and *mestizos* who represented the "ancient" aspects of Latin American civilization
- C) Their inspiration was England, France, and the United States
- D) They were firm believers in progress, education, and free competition within a secular society

Answer: B

Page Ref: 584

Topic: Latin American Economies and World Markets, 1820-1870

Skill: Conceptual

33) Which of the following nations intervened militarily in Mexican politics between 1862 and 1865?

- A) France
- B) United States
- C) Britain
- D) Spain

Answer: A

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Topic: Latin American Economies and World Markets, 1820-1870

Skill: Factual

34) "Manifest Destiny" referred to

- A) the inevitability of a democratic republic in Mexico.
- B) the economic dominance of Britain in Latin America.
- C) the imposition of French government in Mexico during the reign of Napoleon III.
- D) the belief that the United States was destined to rule the North American continent from coast to coast.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 585

Topic: Latin American Economies and World Markets, 1820-1870

Skill: Factual

35) The agreement following the Mexican-American War in which Mexico ceded about one half of its territory to the United States was the Treaty of

- A) San Antonio.
- B) Atchison-Juárez.
- C) Guadalupe-Hidalgo.
- D) the Rio Grande.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 585

Topic: Latin American Economies and World Markets, 1820-1870

Skill: Factual

36) The leader of the liberal rebellion in Mexico called *La Reforma* was

- A) Benito Juárez.
- B) Bernardino Rivadavia.
- C) Simon Bolívar.
- D) General Antonio López de Santa Ana.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 585

Topic: Latin American Economies and World Markets, 1820-1870

Skill: Factual

37) Under Juan Manuel de Rosas, the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata

- A) adopted the federalist program of a weak central government and local autonomy.
- B) overthrew the dominance of Buenos Aires province.
- C) undertook a program of education and economic training among the Indians.
- D) introduced a democratic regime that recognized political diversity without violence.

Answer: A

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Topic: Latin American Economies and World Markets, 1820-1870

Skill: Conceptual

38) What was the new export crop in Brazil that made up over 40 percent of Brazil's exports by 1840?

- A) Tea
- B) Sugar
- C) Cotton
- D) Coffee

Answer: D

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Topic: Latin American Economies and World Markets, 1820-1870

Skill: Factual

39) Following the 1830s, the literary and artistic style preferred in Latin America was

- A) neo-classicism.
- B) romanticism.
- C) existentialism.
- D) Dadaism.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 591

Topic: Societies in Search of Themselves

Skill: Conceptual

40) Which of the following statements concerning the status of women in post-independence Latin America is most accurate?

- A) Following independence, women gained little ground and there was virtually no change in the attitudes toward women's proper role in society.
- B) Because of their participation in the independence movement, women were rewarded in post-revolutionary Latin America with voting rights and access to political office.
- C) Because women in general failed to support the revolutionary movements, they were not included in the massive reforms that followed independence.
- D) The status of women actually declined after independence, as they were cut off from areas such as public education that had been available to them in colonial Latin America.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 591-592

Topic: Societies in Search of Themselves

Skill: Conceptual

41) Which of the following beliefs is NOT associated with the concept of "modernization" or "Westernization?"

- A) Development was a matter of increasing per capita production in any society.
- B) The more industrialized and urbanized any society became, the more social change and improvement were possible as traditional patterns and attitudes were abandoned.
- C) Change would take place through radical or revolutionary transitions rather than gradually.
- D) As the process occurred, there would be a natural movement toward more democratic forms of government and popular participation.
- E) Education was the key factor in any modernization program.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 594-595

Topic: Societies in Search of Themselves

Skill: Conceptual

42) The "dependency theory" of economic development is associated with what political group?

- A) Liberals
- B) Marxists
- C) Conservatives
- D) Monarchists

Answer: B

Page Ref: 595

Topic: Societies in Search of Themselves

Skill: Conceptual

43) Which of the following statements most accurately describes the economy of Latin America in the period from 1880 to 1920?

- A) The collapse of worldwide demand for raw materials led to a stagnation and then a contraction of economies throughout Latin America.
- B) Latin America experienced a spurt of economic growth fueled by the increasing demand for raw materials, foodstuffs, and tropical crops.
- C) Although the demand in industrialized countries for raw materials fell off, the slump in exports was more than overcome by a dramatic surge in industrial production and export.
- D) The period was marked by increasing government control of all facets of production and increasing tariffs placed on commercial exports.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 593

Topic: The Great Boom, 1880-1920

Skill: Factual

AP Topic: 4.b.i

44) In 1876, who succeeded Juárez as president and political leader of Mexico?

- A) Antonio López de Santa Anna
- B) Porfirio Díaz
- C) Bernardino Rivadavia
- D) Maximilian von Hapsburg

Answer: B

Page Ref: 594

Topic: The Great Boom, 1880-1920

Skill: Factual

45) Which of the following statements concerning Argentina between 1880 and 1920 is most accurate?

- A) The centralist government became increasingly repressive and actually reduced the number of eligible voters.
- B) The immigration of Europeans led to an increasingly radical work force and the development of a Socialist Party by the 1890s.
- C) Unlike other regions of Latin America, Argentina experienced an economic depression that led to rapid turnover within the government and political instability.
- D) Rio de Janeiro held over 2 million inhabitants, or about a quarter of Argentina's total population.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 597

Topic: The Great Boom, 1880-1920

Skill: Factual

46) The Spanish-American War, which broke out in 1898, centered on

- A) Mexico.
- B) Brazil.
- C) Cuba and Puerto Rico.
- D) Haiti.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 598

Topic: The Great Boom, 1880-1920

Skill: Factual

47) In which country did the United States end its occupation in 1902?

- A) The Philippines
- B) Puerto Rico
- C) Hawaii
- D) Cuba

Answer: D

Page Ref: 598

Topic: The Great Boom, 1880-1920

Skill: Factual

48) Which of the following statements concerning the Díaz government in Mexico is most accurate?

- A) Under Díaz, reforms were undertaken that finally began to resolve the inequity of land distribution in Mexico.
- B) Labor unrest and political instability decreased significantly by the beginning of the 20th century.
- C) Díaz's strongly centralized government actively discouraged foreign investment in Mexican mining and transportation.
- D) Under the guise of modernization, the forms of Liberal government were maintained but were subverted in order to keep Díaz in power.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 595

Topic: The Great Boom, 1880-1920

Skill: Conceptual

AP Topic: 4.e.v

Essay Questions

1) In terms of models of revolution available to Latin Americans in the early 19th century, which examples were considered acceptable, which unacceptable, and why?

Answer: American Revolution: considered acceptable, moderate revolution by Creole elite utilizing Enlightenment political principles; lack of radical revision of social hierarchy. French Revolution: considered unacceptable; had correct political philosophy, but included regicide, removal of aristocratic privilege over peasantry, and assault on Catholic church. Haitian Revolution: considered totally unacceptable; carried out by slaves over colonial masters; incorporated radical revision of social hierarchy considered dangerous elsewhere in Latin America.

Page Ref: 576, 577

Topic: From Colonies to Nations

Skill: Conceptual

2) In what ways were the revolutionary movements in Mexico, northern South America, and southern South America similar?

Answer: Led by Creole elites represented by military leaders; exception was early revolution in Mexico under Father Miguel de Hidalgo; generally excluded participation by Indians and *mestizos*; resulted in creation of conservative republics incorporating much of colonial social hierarchy; all revolutions accomplished between 1810 and 1825.

Page Ref: 577, 578

Topic: From Colonies to Nations

Skill: Conceptual

3) In what ways were the Latin American economies of the 19th century dependent on the industrialized nations of Europe and North America?

Answer: Dependent on industrialized markets; surge in Latin American economies in later nineteenth century created by demand for raw materials, agricultural products in industrialized world; importation of manufactured goods from industrialized world caused slow development of indigenous industries; dependent on capital from industrialized world for investment; meant new transportation and communication systems, mining sectors often controlled by foreign corporations.

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Topic: Latin American Economies and World Markets, 1820-1870

Skill: Conceptual

4) What are the explanations offered for the relative "underdevelopment" of Latin America? Which explanation seems to be the most sufficient explanation?

Answer: Modernization theory: development based on ability to follow pattern of Western industrialization; social change and improvement natural occurrences that accompany process of industrialization; Latin America failed to industrialize, thus failed to emulate development of West successfully. Dependency theory: development of industrialized nations accomplished at cost of Latin American underdevelopment; industrial nations drew raw materials, labor, profits from dependent economies; industrial nations accumulated capital; economy of dependent nations determined by external forces.

Page Ref: 594, 595

Topic: Thinking Historically: Explaining Underdevelopment

Skill: Conceptual

5) Discuss the relationship of the United States with Latin America from the mid-19th century to 1910.

Answer: First intervention in Mexican-American War (1846-1848); military defeat of Mexico led to Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo; Mexico lost nearly one-half of territorial possessions to U.S.; following 1870, U.S. began to compete with Britain for capital investment in Latin America, particularly Mexico; under Díaz, U.S. investment was actively sought; second military intervention in Spanish American War (1898-1902) allowed U.S. to annex Puerto Rico, Philippines from Spain, gain diplomatic control over Cuba; led to direct U.S. intervention in Caribbean; Panama Canal allowed entry into Central America.

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Topic: The Great Boom, 1880-1920

Skill: Conceptual

Document-based Questions

1) Bolívar compares the Americas to Rome after it broke apart. What is the similarity, in Bolívar's view?

- A) Military power is at its ebb and the people cannot defend themselves.
- B) Each area initially developed a political system to suit its interests.
- C) The citizenry participated in choosing its government.
- D) The areas eventually became independent nations.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 588

Topic: Confronting the Hispanic Heritage: From Independence to Consolidation

Skill: Conceptual

2) Bolívar's grievances against Spain included all of the following EXCEPT

- A) being forbidden to grow European crops.
- B) not being allowed to store products that were royal monopolies.
- C) a prohibition of establishing factories.
- D) a future of ever expanding trade between provinces.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 588

Topic: Confronting the Hispanic Heritage: From Independence to Consolidation

Skill: Factual