

## **Society and Culture of the Spanish Speaking Countries, 7<sup>th</sup> Week**

### **Andean States Part I**



**April 12**

**Jungwon Kang**

# Organization

## Andean States Part I.

- Regional Overview
  - Andean States: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela
  - Ecological conditions
- Peru
  - Ancient Civilizations and the Inca Empire
  - History
  - Shining Path and Fujimori
  - Contemporary Societies

# Map of the Andean States



# Andes: Regional Overview

- The world's longest continental mountain range.
- It contains Altiplano plateau, the world's second highest plateau, where the Andes are at their widest, and the Lake Titicaca, the world's largest navigable lake.
- Runs through the Andean States which are Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela.

# Diversities and Similarities

- Spanish colonization
- Incan cultural heritage in Bolivia, Ecuador, Peru
- African cultural heritage in Colombia and Venezuela
- Ecological and demographic diversities: Amazonia, Andes, Coast



	Bolivia	Peru	Colombia	Ecuador	Venezuela
Capital	Sucre, La Paz	Lima	Bogota	Quito	Caracas
Population	11,428,245	34,294,231	50,372,424	17,084,358	28,887,118
GDP (nominal)	\$3,823(2019 est.)	\$5,845(2020)	\$6,744(2020)	\$6,155(2019)	\$1,617(2022)
Land area	1,098,581km²	1,285,216 km²	1,141,748km²	272,046km²	716,445km²
Official language	Spanish, Quechua, Aymara + Others	Spanish, Quechua, Aymara + Others	Spanish + Others	Spanish, Quechua, Shuar + Others	Spanish + Others
Ethnic group (Ethnic self-identification)	68% Mestizo 20% Indigenous 5% European 7% Others (2009 Census)	60.1% Mestizo 25.7% Indigenous 5.9% European 8.3% African, Japanese, Chinese, others (2017)	87.58% Mestizo and White 6.68% Afro Colombian 4.31% Indigenous 1.43% Others (2018)	71.9% Mestizo 7.4% Montubio 7.2% Afroecuadorian 7% Indigenous 6.1% White 0.4% Others (2010)	51.6% Mestizo 43.6% White 2.9% Black 1.2% Others 0.7% Afro-descendant (2011)
Religion	70.1% Catholic 17.3% Protestant 10.1% No Religion 2.5% Others (2018)	76% Catholic 14.1% Protestant 5.1% None/Others (2017)	73.7% Catholic 14.1% Protestant 10.3% None 1.9% Others (2018)	80.4% Catholic 11.3% Protestant 6.1% No Religion 2.2% Others (2012)	71% Catholic 17% Protestant 12% None/Others (2012)
President	Luis Arce	Dina Boluarte	Gustavo Petro	Guillermo Laso	Nicolas Maduro

# **Ecological Conditions and Indigenous People in Peru**



### Amazon rainforest

**59%** of the national territory  
**12%** of the population

A region covered by tropical vegetation and called the Peruvian Amazon. The largest natural reserves in the country are located there.



### Highlands

**30%** of the national territory  
**36%** of the population

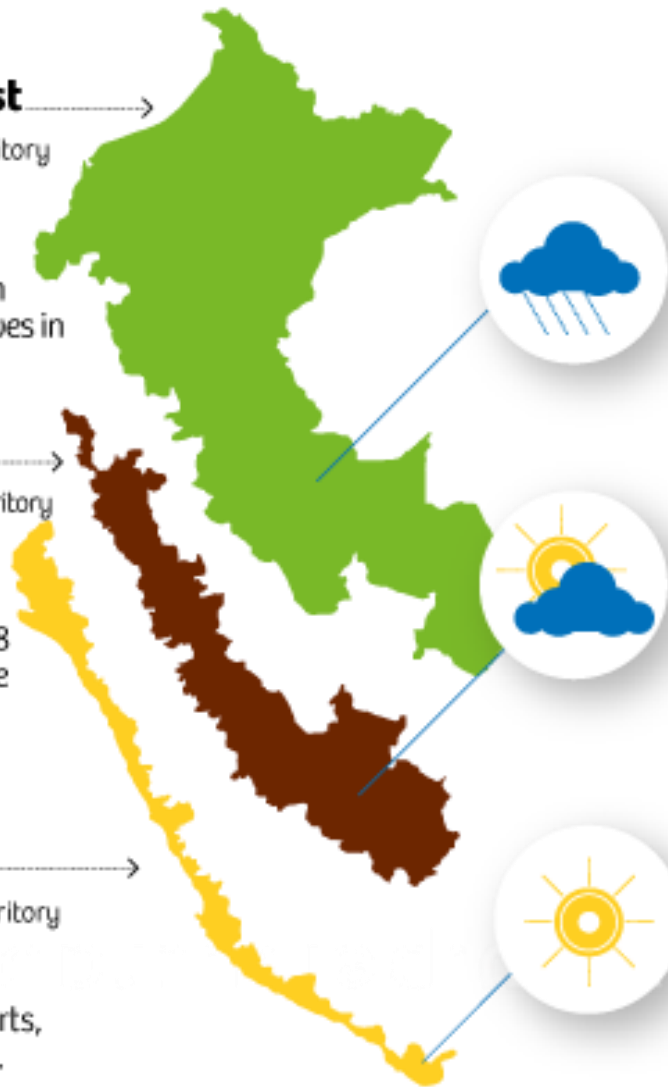
A region dominated by the Andes with its highest point reaching 6768 meters (22,204 feet) at the pinnacle of Mount Huascarán.



### Coast

**11%** of the national territory  
**52%** of the population

Close to 3,000 kilometers of deserts, wide beaches, and fertile valleys.



### Amazon rainforest:

Hot, tropical weather with plenty of rain.



### Highlands:

Dry and temperate weather with huge variations in temperature during the day.



### Coast:

Northern section: Sunny all year round. Central and southern section: temperate, region with no rain, yet humid with plenty of cloud cover.





## Perú: Incidencia de la Pobreza Monetaria

Según dominios geográficos (2015 - 2016) %



Leyenda



Nacional 20.7%

I/ Incluye la Prov. Constitucional del Callao. Fuente INEI

## Cifras de la pobreza

Grupo de regiones con niveles semajante en el año 2016.



<https://diariocorreio.pe/edicion/huancayo/juin-la-region-donde-se-redujo-la-pobreza-749170/>



# Coast



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v2fRdPWmfaw>







# Jungle



Peruvian Amazon





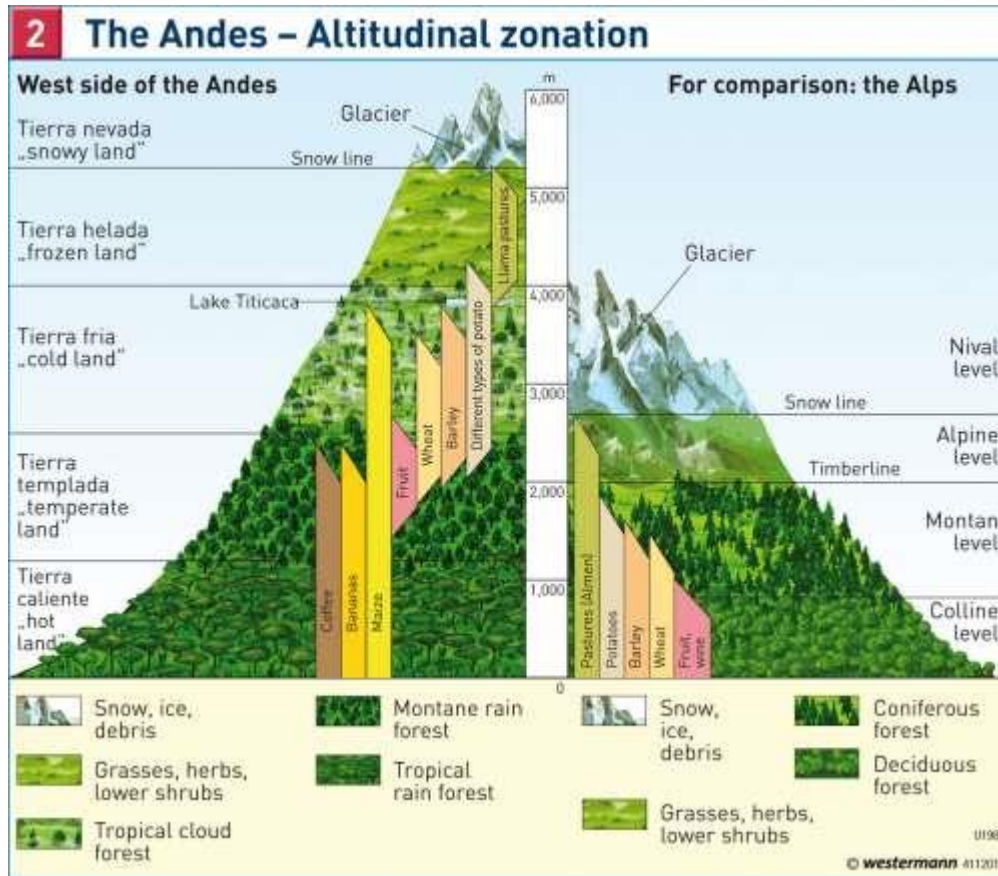
# Andes



Plaza de Armas In Cusco



# Andean Highland: Verticality



<http://www.diercke.com/kartenansicht.xtp?artId=978-3-14-100790-9&stichwort=Andes&fs=1>

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nZEN-qA0e94>





Alpaca

<http://blog.vipac.pe/en/high-quality-wool-from-the-andes-in-luxury-stores-around-the-world/>



Llama



Cuy

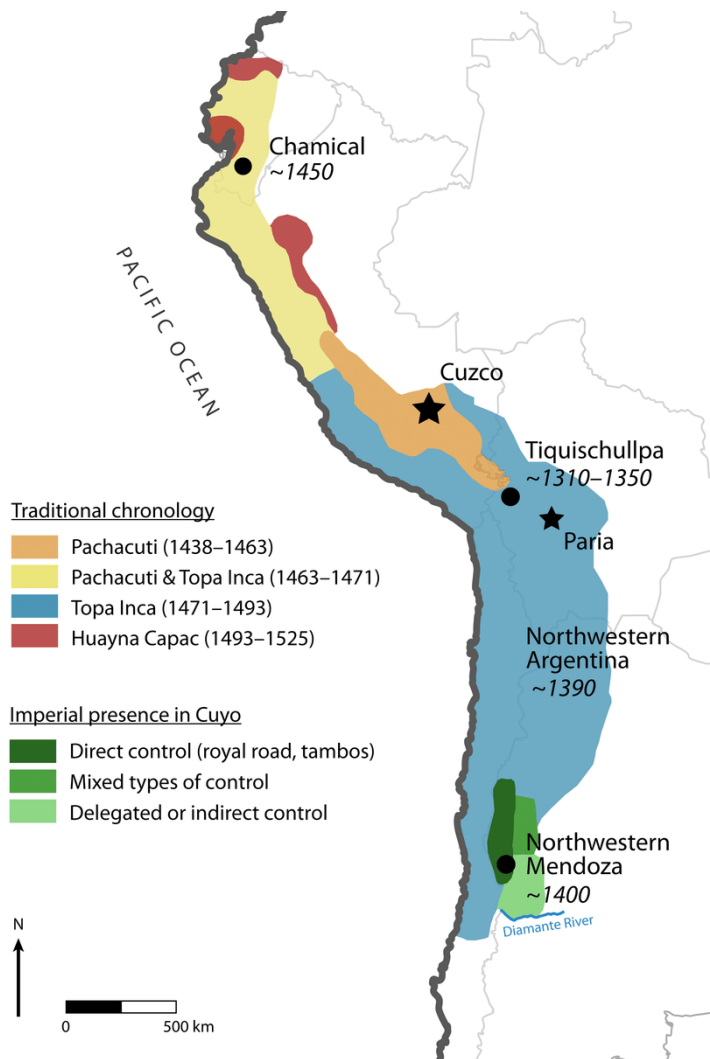
<http://vimeo.com/19814004>





# Ancient Civilizations and Inca Empire

- Some of the oldest civilizations such as Chavin Culture, Caral, Nazca, Paracas, Chimu, Moche, and Wari, etc.
- Cultivation of corns and potatoes, domestication of llama, alpaca, and cuy (guinea pig)
- Inca empire (1438-1533): official language was Quechua, capital city was Cusco, exchange of goods and services based on reciprocity, Inti – the Sun God and Mama Quilla – the Moon Goddess, duality of the Cosmos
- Battle of Cajamarca: Francisco Pizarro and the execution of Atahualpa in 1533
- The establishment of Viceroyalty of Peru in 1542 until 1824
- Commercial monopoly and mineral extraction sustained by mita



[https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Map-of-the-Inca-Empire-in-western-South-America-based-on-Ogburn-2012-Figure-1-Modern\\_fig8\\_313112858](https://www.researchgate.net/figure/Map-of-the-Inca-Empire-in-western-South-America-based-on-Ogburn-2012-Figure-1-Modern_fig8_313112858)

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inca\\_road\\_system](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Inca_road_system)





Atahualpa



Ransom Room in Cajamarca



# Mystery of Machu Picchu, the Lost City of the Incas

- 2,430 meters above sea level
- Known by the American historian Hiram Bingham in 1911
- Voted as one of the New Seven Wonders of the World in 2007
- What was it? Why did they make it at that site?
  - 1) It was a sacred religious site.
  - 2) It was an Inca *llaqta*, a settlement to control the economy of conquered regions.
  - 3) It was an agricultural testing station
  - 4) It was built for the gods to live in, or for the coronation of kings.





Machu Picchu

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=oZ90M55mDac>

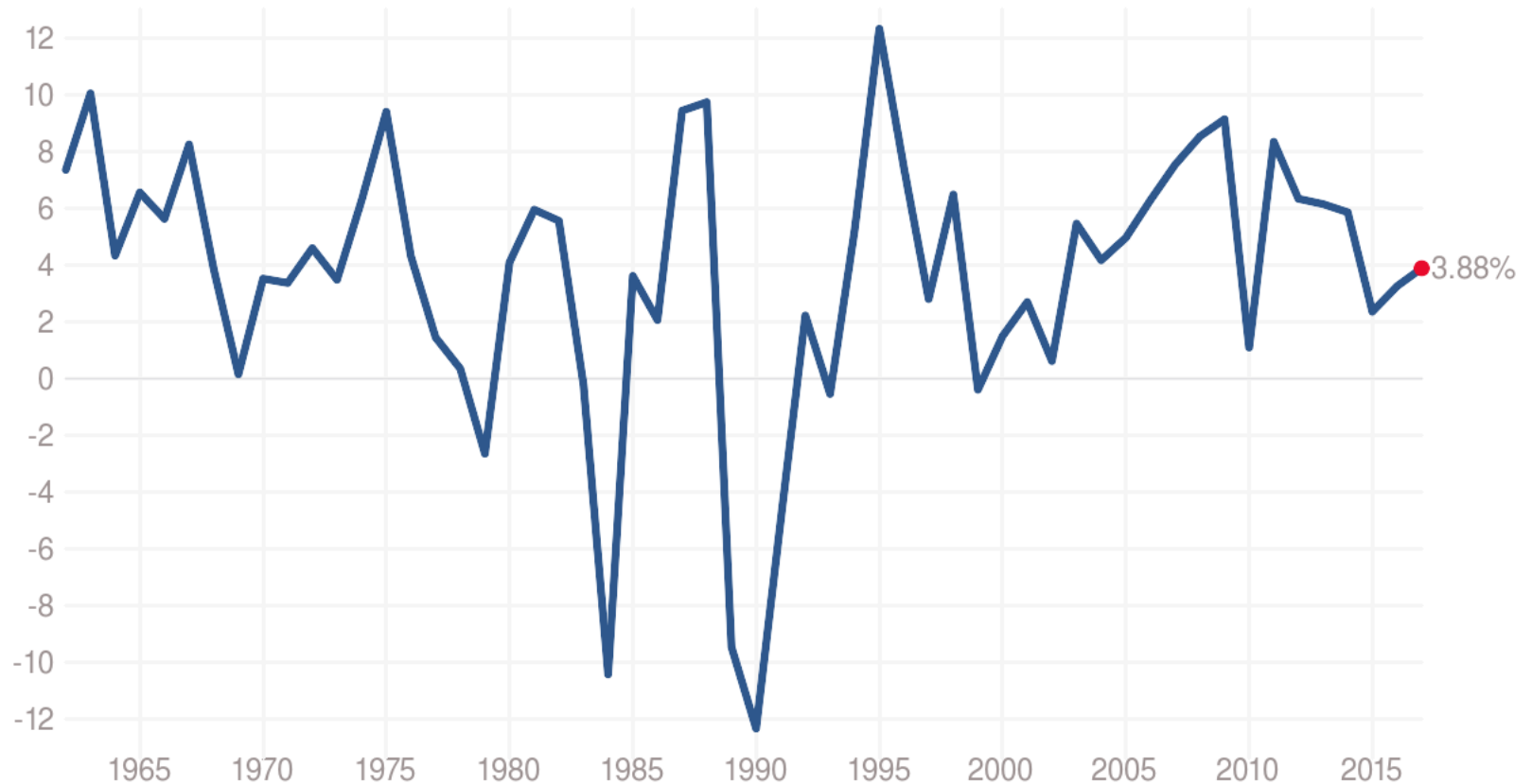
# Contemporary Peru



# Post-Independent Era: Democracy and Militarism

- Export dependence led by commodity booms
  - 1841-1890: guano(excrement of seabirds used as fertilizer)
  - 1890-1930: rubber, sugar cane, cotton, fabric, etc.
  - 20<sup>th</sup> Century: mineral (copper, gold, etc.), petroleum, coca leaves

# GDP Growth Rate from 1960s to 2016

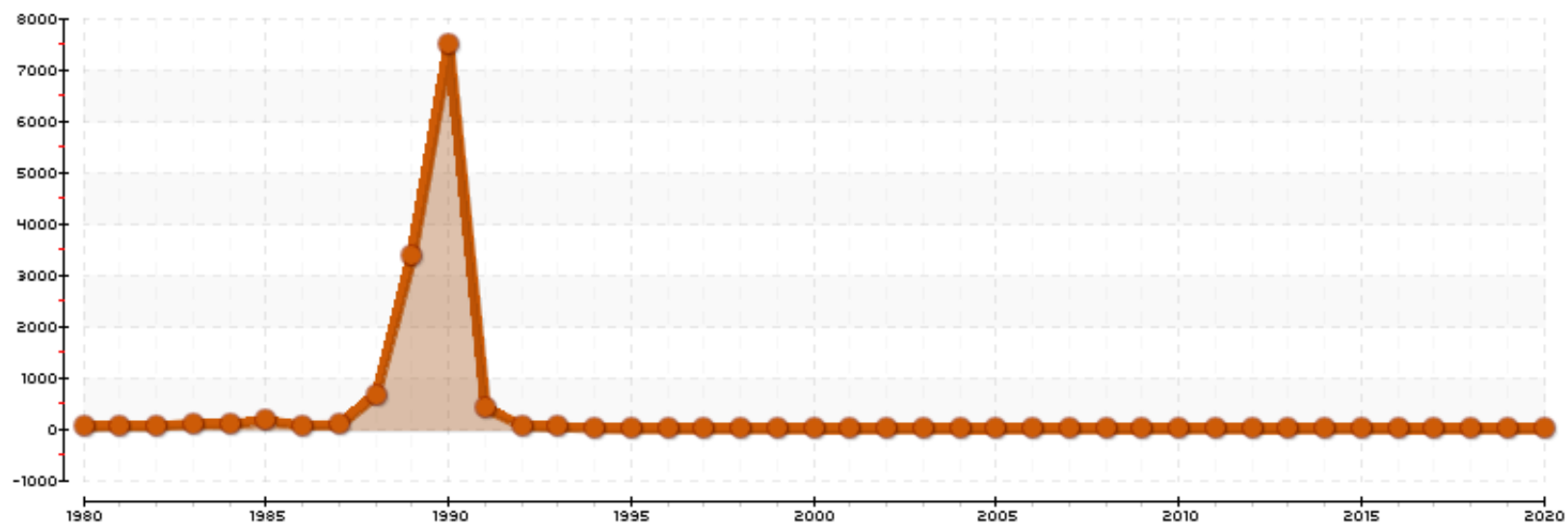


<http://www.multpl.com/peru-gdp-growth-rate>





## Peru - Inflation rate (%)



Source : IMF

Date : 2015

Creation: Actualitix.com - All rights reserved

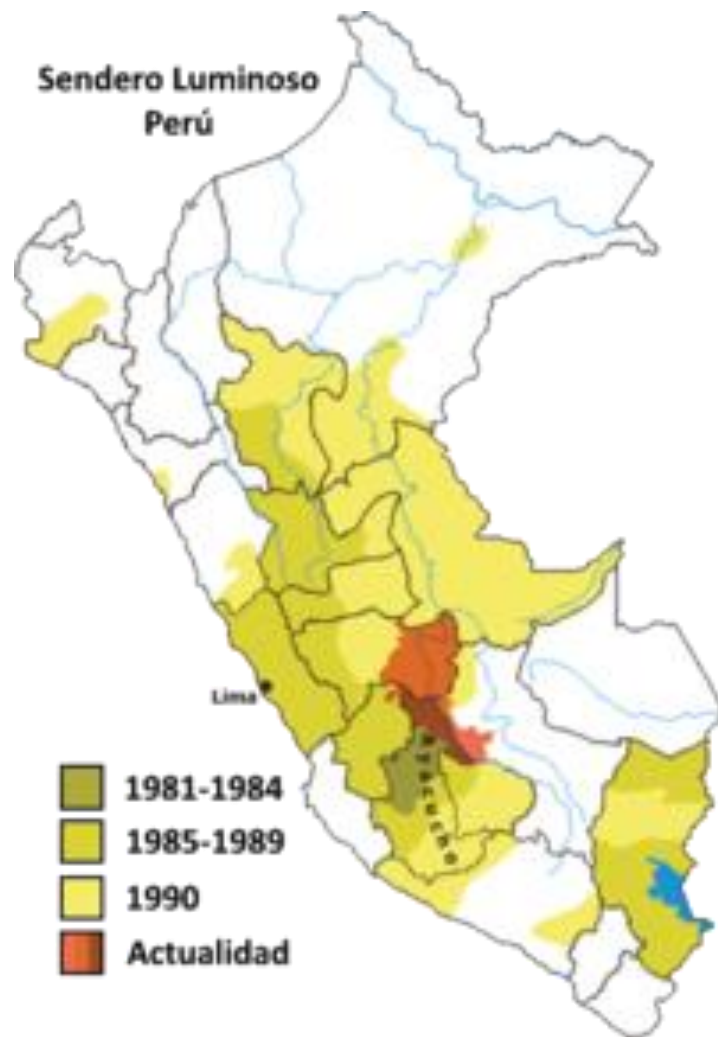


# Guerilla War, Shining Path

- Active between 1980-2000
- 'Marxism–Leninism-Mao Tse-tung thought'
- Was founded in the late 1960s by former university philosophy professor Abimael Guzmán at San Cristóbal of Huamanga University in Ayacucho
- Began guerilla war in 1980 in the highlands of Ayacucho.
- Assassinated specific individuals, notably leaders of other leftist groups, local political parties, labor unions, and peasant organizations, some of whom were anti-Shining Path Marxists.
- Fought against Peruvian army, other major guerrilla group, the Túpac Amaru Revolutionary Movement (MRTA) and peasant self-defense groups.
- Below 20 percent supported the movement.
- Capture of Guzman in October 1992 and collapse
- According to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission, 69,280 people died or disappeared between 1980 and 2000 as a result of the armed conflict. About 54% of the deaths and disappearances reported to the Commission were caused by the Shining Path.



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QeRj-oswZ7I>





<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=EQzUK7qjxXo&feature=related>



# Alberto Fujimori (1990-2000)

- ▶ Enacted wide-ranging neoliberal reforms, known as *Fujishock*
- ▶ In response to the political deadlock, on 5 April 1992, Fujimori with the support of the military carried out a presidential coup. also known as the *autogolpe* (auto-coup or self-coup) or *Fujigolpe* (Fuji-coup)
- ▶ The 1993 constitution limits a presidency to two terms. Shortly after Fujimori began his second term, his supporters in Congress passed a law of "authentic interpretation" which effectively allowed him to run for another term in 2000
- ▶ In 2000, he won the 3<sup>rd</sup> election, however, with heavy charges of fraud and corruption. On September 2000, a corruption scandal erupted. In November, Fujimori left Peru for a visit to Brunei to attend the APEC forum. A few days later, Fujimori traveled from Brunei to Tokyo, where he submitted his presidential resignation via fax.

# Alberto Fujimori (1990-2000)

- ▶ Being credited for ending the 15 years' reign of terror of the Shining Path
- ▶ Accused of massacres, human rights violation, bribery, etc.
- ▶ The Japanese government refused to accede to the extradition request of Peru. Hoping to run for the Peruvian national election 2006, Fujimori arrived at Chile in November 2005 from where he was extradited to Peru.
- ▶ In 2007, Fujimori was sentenced 6 years in prison by the Peruvian court for ordering an illegal search and seizure. Upon his appeal, in 2009 he was sentenced to 25 years in prison for killings and kidnappings and an additional 7 and a half years in prison for embezzlement.
- ▶ In December 2017, he was pardoned by the former president Kuczynski on health grounds. It was alleged that there was a pact between Kuczynski and Fujimori's son.
- ▶ On 3 October 2018, the Peruvian Supreme Court reversed Fujimori's pardon and ordered his return to prison.
- ▶ On 17 March 2022, the Constitutional Court of Peru approved the release of Fujimori though it is not clear if or when he may be released.





Fujimori being extradited to face human rights and corruption charges in Peru.



# Post-Fujimori Peru and Political Crisis (2001-present)

1. Influence of Fujimorismo
2. Corruption scandal and political crisis 2017-2022
3. 2021 Peruvian general election and the impeachment of Pedro Castillo



# Fujimorismo – Keiko Fujimori vs. Kenji Fujimori

- Keiko Fujimori (born in 1975)
  - After the divorce of her parents, she served as First Lady from 1994 to 2000. In 2006, she was elected to the Congress of Peru. Since then, she leads the right-wing party Fuerza Popular and was their presidential candidate in the 2011 election runoff and the 2016 election runoff.
  - In October 2018, she was mentioned to be involved in the Odebrecht scandal and money laundering allegations of at least one million dollars surrounding her 2011 presidential campaign. She was sentenced to 36 months of preventive prison. Currently, she is on the conditional release from prison by the court decision.
- Kenji Fujimori (born in 1980)
  - In 2011, he ran for congress for Fuerza Popular, being the most voted congressman in 2011. In March 2018, he resigned to Fuerza Popular and announced the creation of a new political party Cambio 21. In March 2018, two days before the scheduled impeachment for the former President PPK, a video was released of Kuczynski allies including Kenji Fujimori, attempting to buy the vote against impeachment in exchange for the pardon of Alberto Fujimori. As a result, he is now suspended from the Congress.





Kieko Fujimori, Alberto Fujimori, Kenji Fujimori

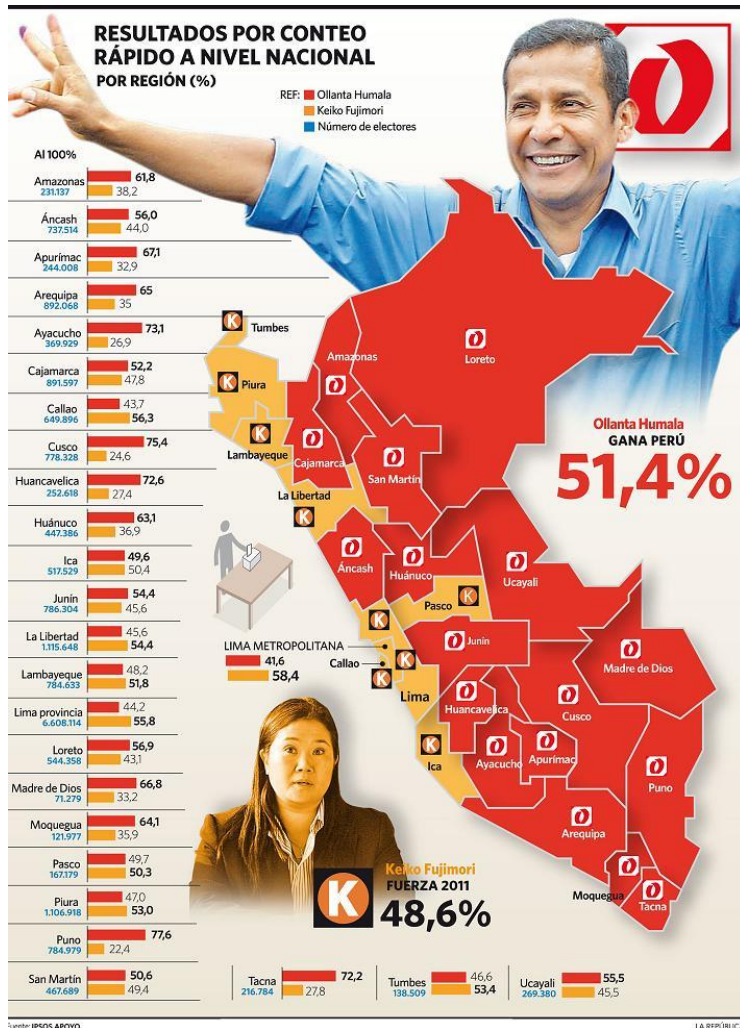


<https://america.cgtn.com/2017/12/29/tens-of-thousands-in-lima-protest-release-of-ex-president-alberto-fujimori>

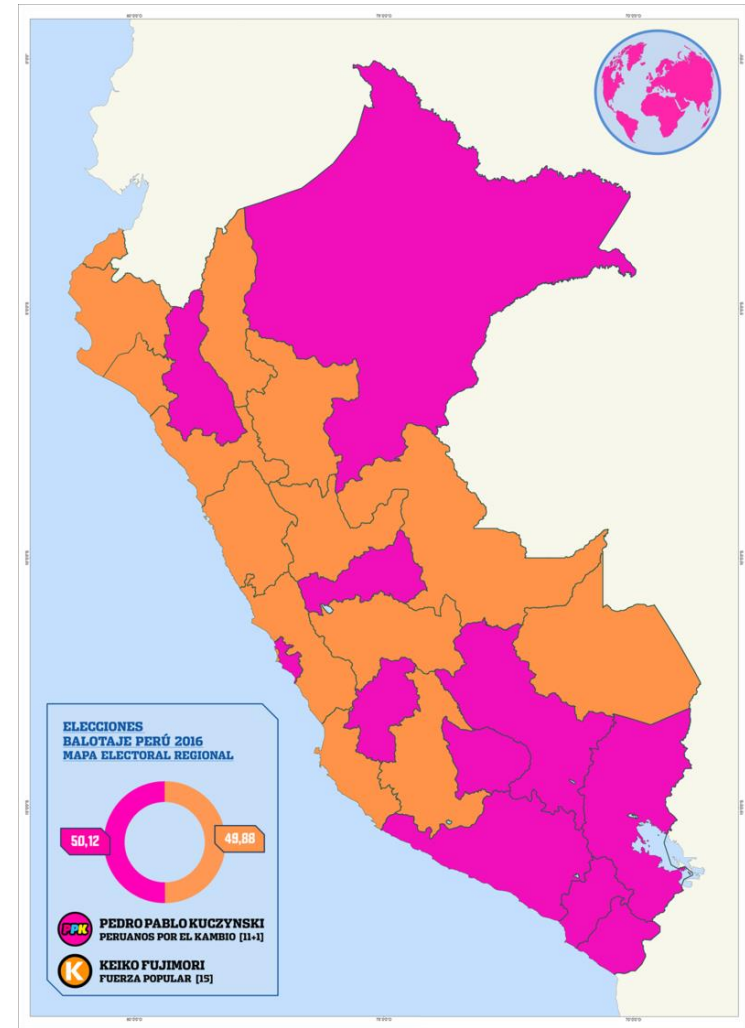




# Keiko Fujimori in 2011, 2016, and 2021 presidential elections



2011 Ollanta Humala vs. Keiko Fujimori



2016 Pedro Kuczynski vs. Keiko Fujimori

## 2021 Peruvian general election



### Presidential election

← 2016

11 April 2021 (first round)  
6 June 2021 (second round)

2026 →

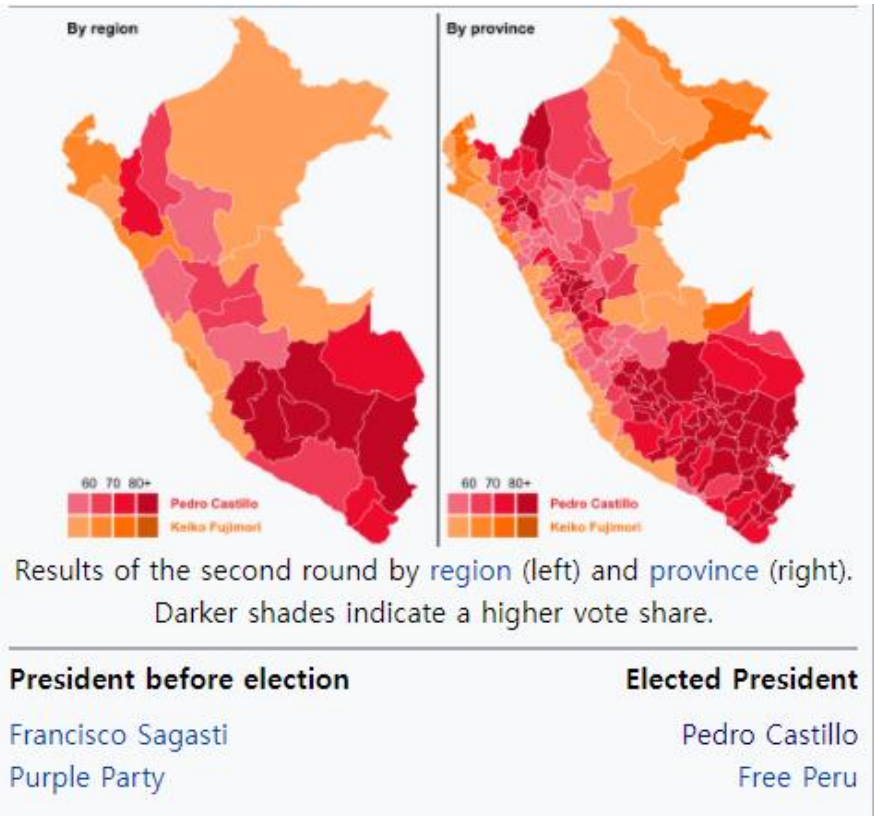
Turnout

70.05% (first round)<sup>[1]</sup> ▼ 11.7%

74.57% (second round)<sup>[2]</sup> ▼ 5.5%



Nominee	<b>Pedro Castillo</b>	Keiko Fujimori
Party	Free Peru	Popular Force
Running mate	<b>Dina Boluarte</b> Vladimir Cerrón <sup>[a]</sup>	Luis Galarreta Patricia Juárez
Popular vote	<b>8,836,380</b>	8,792,117
Percentage	<b>50.13%</b>	49.87%



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2021\\_Peruvian\\_general\\_election](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2021_Peruvian_general_election)



# **Political crisis from 2017 to the present**



## Former presidents of Peru who are accused/impeached of the Odebrecht scandal



Alejandro Toledo 2000-2006  
(released on bail)



Ollanta Humala 2011-2016  
(Request for preventive detention is dismissed)



Alan Garcia 1985-1990, 2006-2011  
(Committed suicide a few days before the arrest for investigations)



Pedro Pablo Kuczynski 2016-2018  
(Resigned in 2018 and now in pre-trial house arrest)



## Former presidents of Peru since political crisis (2018-present)



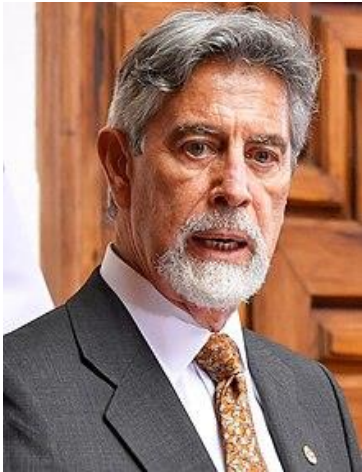
Martín Vizcarra 2018-2020,  
(former vice-president, impeached)



Mercedes Araoz 2019,  
(former vice-president, declined the  
presidency next day)



Manuel Merino 2020,  
(former president of congress,  
resigned after 6 days)



Francisco Sagasti 2020-2021,  
(former president of congress)



Pedro Castillo 2021-2022,  
(elected in 2021 presidential election  
but was impeached next year)



Dina Boluarte 2022,  
(former vice-president)

# Beginning of the crisis, Corruption Scandal - Odebrecht S.A., the Operation Car Wash scandal

- ▶ Odebrecht S.A. is a Brazilian conglomerate.
- ▶ It was discovered to be responsible for the largest corruption scandal in the history of Latin America.
- ▶ Since 2014, the Federal Police of Brazil had carried out a criminal investigation “Operation Car Wash” to investigate the bribes and related money laundering of Odebrecht S.A.
- ▶ Almost a third of Brazil’s government ministers under Temer presidency have faced investigation.
- ▶ Unlike other Latin American countries except Brazil, Peru had aggressively pursued investigations on the former presidents who were involved in the scandal.
- ▶ Accused/impeached former/current presidents: Juan Manuel Santos (Colombia), Nicolas Maduro (Venezuela), **Ollanta Humana (Peru), Alan Garcia (Peru), Alejandro Toledo (Peru), PPK (Peru)**, Juna Carlos Varela (Panama), Ramon Mora (Panama), Michel Temer (Brazil), Lula Da Silva (Brazil), Dilma Rousseff (Brazil), Cristina Kirchner and Nestor Kirchner (Argentina), Enrique Peña Nieto (Mexico)



## Which countries are linked to the Odebrecht scandal?

Spread of Odebrecht scandal



# Political Crisis 1<sup>st</sup> round, 2017-2020

- ▶ Great political instability began after the 2016 presidential election in which Keiko Fujimori lost the election by a narrow margin while her party (Fuerza Popular, FP) managed to maintain hegemony in Congress.
- ▶ Since the inauguration, the Kuczynski (PPK) administration was constantly confronted by the opposition of the Congress that was controlled by Popular Force party.
- ▶ In December 2017, the Congress initiated impeachment against PPK on charges of receiving payment from Odebrecht in the mid-2000s.
- ▶ Kenjivideos scandal in March 2018.
- ▶ After the Kenjivideos scandal, PPK resigned the presidency in March 2018 and the first vice-president Martin Vizcarra was sworn in as the new president.
- ▶ In October 2018, Keiko Fujimori was detained for the alleged payment from Odebrecht in 2011 campaign and a few days later, she was released.



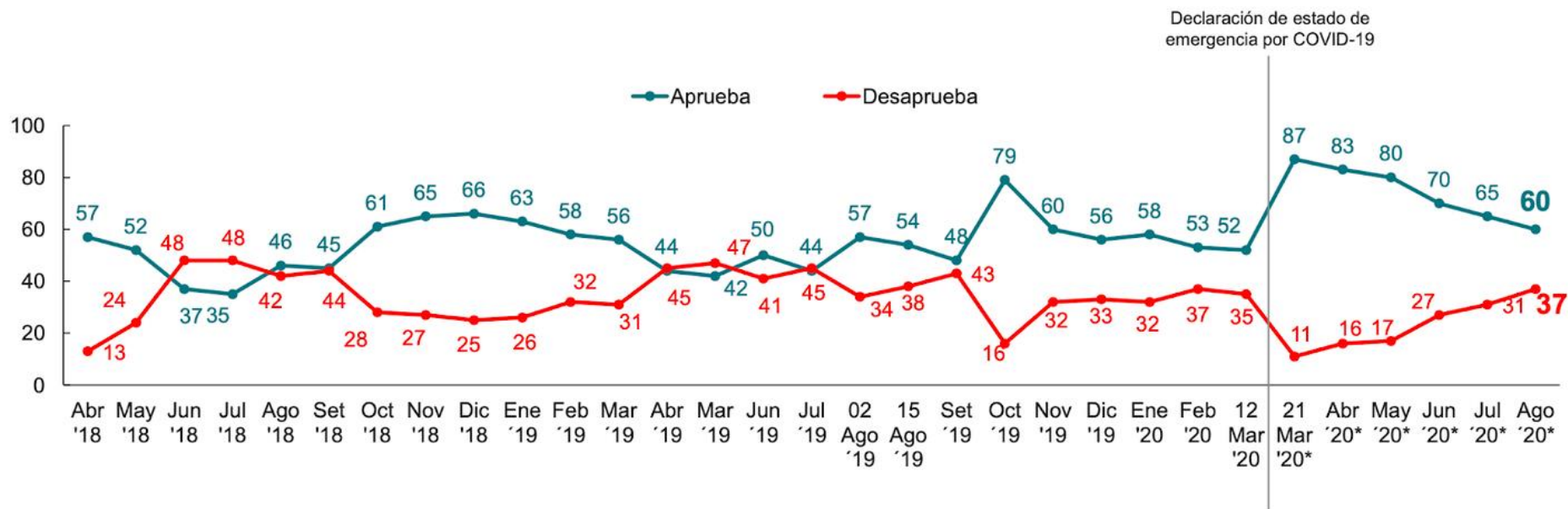
# Political Crisis 1<sup>st</sup> round, 2017-2020

- ▶ In April 2019, former president Alan Garcia committed suicide as police officers were preparing to arrest him over matters relating to the Odebrecht scandal.
- ▶ Martin Vizcarra began his anti-corruption initiatives, pushing for a constitutional referendum for anti-corruption and political reform. However, the Congress constantly attempted to hinder the efforts.
- ▶ As anti-corruption reforms were delayed by Congress, Vizcarra pushed to dissolve the legislative body. Shortly after the dissolution of Congress, Congress reacted by suspending the Vizcarra's presidency but interim president resigned next day and Vizcarra issued a decree for parliamentary election to be held on 26 January 2020.
- ▶ In 26 January 2020, early parliamentary election was held in which FP ended up winning only 7% of the seats.
- ▶ On 9 November 2020, Vizcarra was removed from office on charges of "permanent moral incapacity."



## Peru - The president is more popular than his government

¿Aprueba o desaprueba la gestión del Presidente de la República Martín Vizcarra?  
(%)



Base: Total de entrevistados  
Perú, agosto del 2020

(\*) Encuesta Nacional Urbana

GAME CHANGERS



<https://boz.substack.com/p/politics-and-polls-26-august-2020>



# Covid-19 and the 2021 General Election

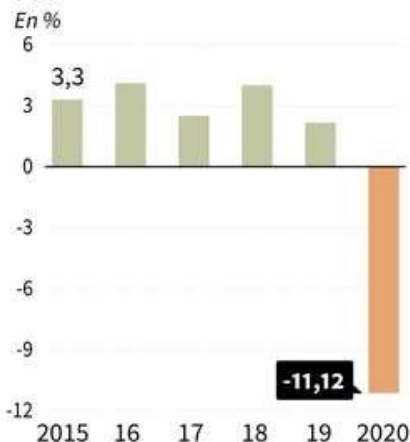
- ▶ Peru imposed one of the earliest and toughest lockdowns in Latin America. However, it has one of the worst death rates in the world.
- ▶ Peru also implemented the biggest fiscal stimulus package in the region (17% of GDP).
- ▶ In early 2021, a vaccination scandal dubbed VacunaGate erupted in which Martin Vizcarra, his wife, former ministers of health etc. were involved. Almost 500 people jumped the queue and obtained an early dose of the Sinopharm vaccine.
- ▶ General elections were held on 11 April 2021. After a run-off between the two top finishers (Pedro Castillo and Keiko Fujimori) on June 2021, Castillo was inaugurated on July 2021 as the 63<sup>rd</sup> President of Peru.



# Perú

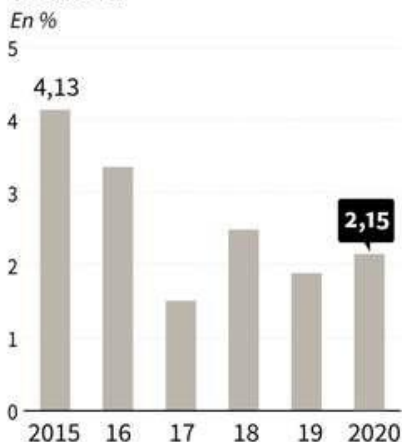
► **Superficie:** 1.285.215,6 km<sup>2</sup>

## PIB



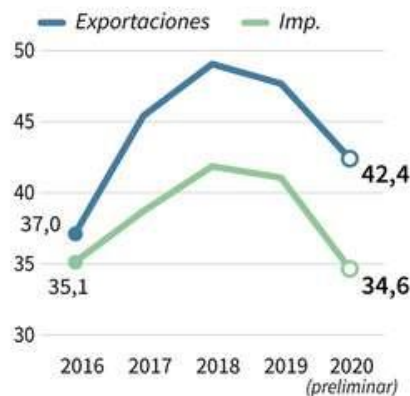
► **Población:** 32,9 millones

## Inflación



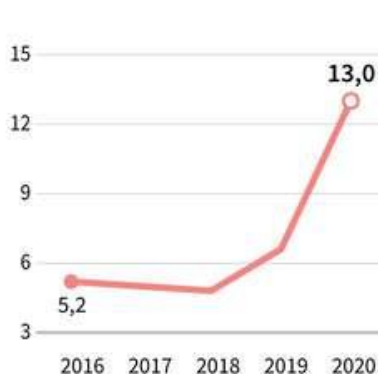
## Comercio de bienes

En miles de millones de USD



## Desempleo (área urbana)

En %



## Pobreza



## Hogares con internet



## Población con seguro de salud



## Hogares con agua potable



## Percepción de la corrupción (2020)

Menos corrupto

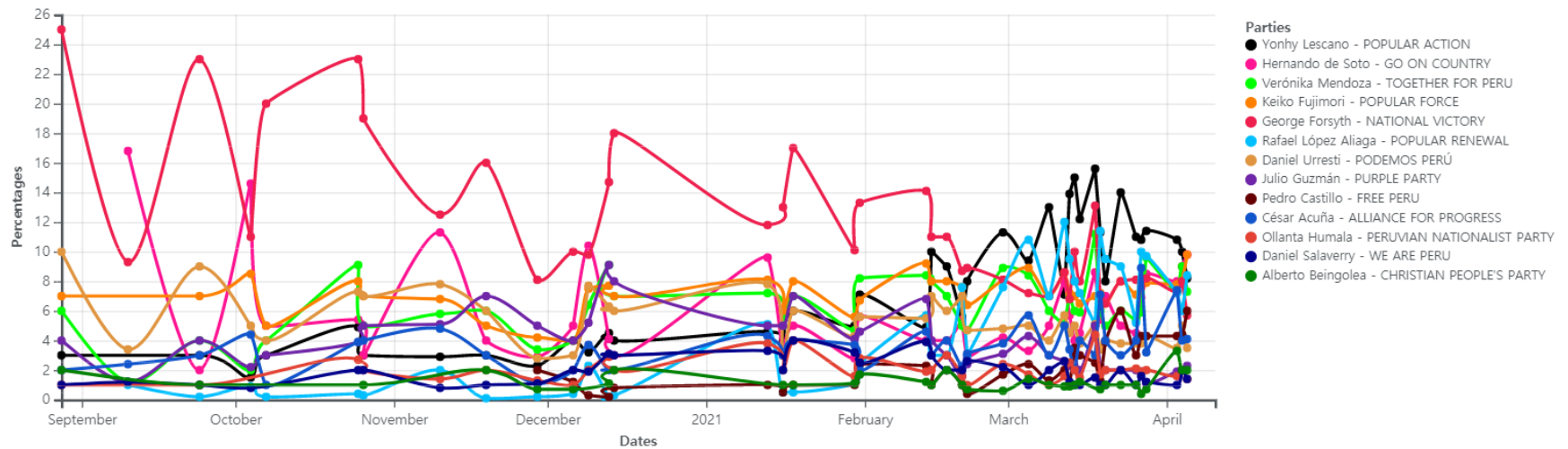


Fuente: Banco Central de Reserva del Perú, INEI, Transparencia Internacional, FMI

AFP

## Presidential election [\[ edit \]](#)

*The following graph shows the weighted polls', and does not include voting simulations.*



[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Opinion\\_polling\\_for\\_the\\_2021\\_Peruvian\\_general\\_election](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Opinion_polling_for_the_2021_Peruvian_general_election)



# The Presidency of Pedro Castillo (2021 July – 2022 December)

- ▶ Castillo was born into the impoverished peasant family in Cajamarca. As a primary school teacher, he became a teachers' union leader during the 2017 teachers' strike.
- ▶ In the first round of presidential election, he secured 18% of the vote and 50.13% in the second round.
- ▶ Western media expressed that his policy proposals would be unlikely to be enacted due to the opposing parties in the Congress.
- ▶ Since the inauguration, he is said to have proposed the taxation of windfall profits and he announced funding of \$24million to provide food for impoverished families. He also proposed increasing the education and health budgets to at least ten percent of Peru's GDP.
- ▶ Despite expectations, on 7 December 2022, he was impeached after his announcement of dissolving Congress. It was the third impeachment attempt by the Congress.





# Political Crisis, 2<sup>nd</sup> round since 2022

- ▶ 2022 Dec. 7: Castillo was impeached after he announced that he would dissolve Congress. His vice president, Dina Boluarte got sworn in as the country's first woman president. Castillo's supporters start protesting.
- ▶ 2022 Dec. 10: Pro-Castillo protests spread.
- ▶ 2022 Dec. 15: Castillo's pre-trial detention is prolonged for 18 months.
- ▶ 2022 Dec. 20: As the death toll rises, Congress votes to bring forward the general election from 2026 to April 2024.
- ▶ 2023 Jan. 28: Congress votes to deny the advancement of elections to October 2023.
- ▶ 2023 Mar. 9: The state of emergency order was lifted for Lima. 69 civilians, 1 officer, 6 soldiers died in protest.
- ▶ 2023 Apr. 5: The Congress voted against impeaching Dina Boluarte over the deaths of dozens of protesters.



# Political Crisis, 2<sup>nd</sup> round since 2022

What's fueling current protests?

- ▶ Protesters say that no dialogue is possible with a government that has unleashed so much violence against its citizens. They demand not only Boluarte's resignation, but also the dissolution of parliament and fresh elections.
- ▶ The country has suffered from deep divisions in history. People from indigenous descent have been left out of the economic growth throughout history.
- ▶ Population feels there is a double system and all of these protests boil down to this difference, between part of Peru that can take advantage of the economic miracle, and the part of Peru that cannot.
- ▶ The political establishment in Lima and major media are unwilling to understand the root cause of the protests. They seem to be convinced that this is just a terrorist attack.

<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2023/1/19/after-weeks-of-violent-protests-what-is-happening-peru>

