

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

1. The colonial elite that emerged from the wars of independence with the greatest power was
  - a. the merchant class.
  - b. the mine owners.
  - c. the church hierarchy.
  - d. the wealthy landowners.

ANS: D REF: p. 201

2. A large political role for the military in the post independence period was ensured by the
  - a. need to prevent or crush slave and indigenous revolts.
  - b. danger of renewed Spanish efforts to reconquer its former colonies.
  - c. militarization of the new states as a result of years of destructive warfare.
  - d. legacy of military values inherited from Spain.

ANS: C REF: p. 202

3. One cause of economic stagnation that plagued the new states was the
  - a. chronic balance-of-trade problem.
  - b. exodus of Spanish merchants and capital.
  - c. poor quality of Latin American exports.
  - d. drain of gold and silver as a result of foreign smuggling.

ANS: A REF: p. 203

4. The rise of *caudillismo* reflected, among other things,
  - a. typical Latin American individualism and *machismo*.
  - b. intensified tendencies toward regionalism as a result of economic stagnation.
  - c. the Spanish tradition of rejection of central authority.
  - d. a reaction against Bolívar's efforts to impose firm control over Latin America.

ANS: B REF: p. 203

5. A large-scale influx of foreign capital into Latin America did not occur in the first half of the nineteenth century because
  - a. severe depressions in Europe restricted export of capital from that area.
  - b. political disorder in Latin America discouraged foreign investment.
  - c. European capitalists preferred to send their capital to Africa and Asia.
  - d. Latin American nationalistic legislation discouraged foreign investment.

ANS: B REF: p. 202

6. The new Latin American republican constitutions
  - a. provided for universal suffrage.
  - b. contained literacy and property qualifications that barred lower-class people from voting.
  - c. promoted social mobility by declaring the equality of all before the law.
  - d. guaranteed unrestricted rights of speech, press, and assembly.

ANS: B REF: p. 203

7. Latin American liberals usually favored
  - a. radical land reform.
  - b. a federal form of government.
  - c. protection of indigenous communal landholdings.
  - d. special privileges for the church.

ANS: B REF: p. 204

8. The *Banco de Avío* was
- an ambitious government effort to modernize Mexican industry.
  - an effort to promote Mexican agricultural exports through government subsidies.
  - an effort to revive Mexican mining through collaboration of foreign and domestic capital.
  - a private bank that extended mortgage loans to distressed landowners.

ANS: A REF: p. 206

9. The leading spokesman for Mexican liberalism in the 1830s was
- Lucas Alamán.
  - José María Luis Mora.
  - Vicente Guerrero.
  - Antonio López de Santa Anna.

ANS: B REF: p. 208

10. The primary aim of the Mexican *Reforma* was to
- establish honest and fair elections.
  - eradicate feudal vestiges and implant capitalism.
  - defend the rights of peasants and workers.
  - regain territory lost to the United States through the Mexican War.

ANS: B REF: p. 210

11. A turning point in the War of the French Intervention came in 1865 as a result of
- a major liberal victory at Puebla.
  - the Union triumph over the Confederacy in the U.S. Civil War.
  - Maximilian's refusal to return confiscated lands to the church.
  - the Franco-Prussian War.

ANS: B REF: p. 212

12. The triumph of Porfirio Díaz was also the triumph of
- idealistic principles of natural law.
  - positivism.
  - clerical ideology.
  - relativism.

ANS: B REF: p. 213

13. A novel feature of Paraguay's early postcolonial economic program was the
- heavy stress on production of export crops.
  - encouragement of the influx of foreign capital.
  - establishment of state farms and ranches.
  - promotion of heavy industry.

ANS: C REF: p. 213

14. Bernardino Rivadavia's program for Argentina included
- a plan to encourage formation of a small-farmer class by redistributing public lands.
  - a strong central government to promote national economic development.
  - nationalistic legislation to limit foreign investment and economic influence.
  - the recall of the Jesuits from exile in order to promote education.

ANS: B REF: p. 215

15. The principal beneficiaries of Juan Manuel Rosas' program for Argentina were
- the *estanciero* class.
  - the merchant class.
  - artisans and industry in general.
  - the *caudillos* of the interior provinces.

ANS: A REF: p. 215-216

16. The Argentine constitution of 1853 strongly reflected the ideas of
- Bartolomé Mitre.
  - Juan Bautista Alberdi.
  - Justo José de Urquiza.
  - Santiago Derqui.

ANS: B REF: p. 216

17. A major factor in the transformation of the Argentine economy after 1870 was
- the passage of a homestead law.
  - state-subsidized immigration from Italy.
  - the introduction of barbed-wire fencing and alfalfa ranges.
  - the salting process for preserving meat.

ANS: C REF: p. 219

18. The great architect of Chile's conservative system of economics and politics was
- Bernardo O'Higgins.
  - Diego Portales.
  - Ramón Freire.
  - Manuel Bulnes.

ANS: B REF: p. 220

19. The leader in the struggle to unite Central America under liberal auspices was
- Augustín de Iturbide.
  - Manuel José Arce.
  - Francisco Morazán.
  - Mariano Gálvez.

ANS: C REF: p. 225

20. The Carrera era in Guatemala was characterized by
- diversification of the Guatemalan economy.
  - revival of colonial social and political arrangements.
  - separation of church and state.
  - adoption of the Livingston legal code.

ANS: B REF: p. 225-226

21. The intellectual leader of Mexico's Conservative Party in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century was
- Augustín de Iturbide.
  - José María Luis Mora.
  - Guadalupe Victoria.
  - Lucás Alamán.

ANS: D REF: p. 208

22. Paraguay prospered during the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century under the leadership of
- José Gáspar Rodríguez de Francia.
  - José Artigas.
  - Antonio José de Sucre.
  - Mariano Gálvez.

ANS: A REF: p. 213

23. The reform agenda in early postcolonial Uruguay included
- reconstruction of latifundios.
  - restoration of the Catholic Church's power.
  - redistribution of royalist lands to the landless poor.
  - nationalization of foreign companies.

ANS: C REF: p. 214

24. Paraguayan prosperity and its novel program of national development were destroyed by the
- War of the Triple Alliance.
  - military intervention of Great Britain.
  - decision to end the nation's historic tradition of isolation.
  - invasion of Argentina's conservative dictator, Juan Manuel Rosas.

ANS: A REF: p. 218

25. The radical democrat who founded the Society for Equality in Chile was
- Bernardo O'Higgins.
  - Diego Portales.
  - Manuel Montt.
  - Francisco Bilbao.

ANS: D REF: p. 221-222

## IDENTIFICATION

1. caudillo

ANS:

2. Ponciano Arriaga

ANS:

3. Guadalupe Victoria

ANS:

4. Lucas Alamán

ANS:

5. Maximilian of Hapsburg

ANS:

6. Vicente Gómez Farías

ANS:

7. Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo

ANS:

8. Benito Juárez

ANS:

9. Lerdo Law

ANS:

10. Miguel Miramón

ANS:

11. Bernardino Rivadavia

ANS:

12. José Gaspar Rodríguez de Francia

ANS:

13. Domingo Faustino Sarmiento

ANS:

14. Juan Manuel de Rosas

ANS:

15. Diego Portales

ANS:

16. The Society of Equality

ANS:

17. José Victorino Lastarria

ANS:

18. Francisco Bilbao

ANS:

19. Francisco Morazán

ANS:

20. Mariano Gálvez

ANS:

21. Rafael Carrera

ANS:

## ESSAY

1. Summarize in broad outline the nineteenth-century liberal and conservative political programs and the group interests these programs represented.

ANS:

2. Why did the *Ley Lerdo* and the *Ley Juárez* provoke a counterrevolution in Mexico?

ANS:

3. Traditionally, Paraguay under Francia and the López, father and son, has had a poor reputation. Recently, however, some scholars have sought to rehabilitate those leaders and their political and economic program for Paraguay. Drawing on material in the text, suggest the nature of this rehabilitation.

ANS:

4. The conservative regime inaugurated by Diego Portales in Chile had some specific characteristics that set it apart from other conservative regimes in Latin America. What were they?

ANS:

5. How equitably did the United States comply with the provisions of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo?

ANS:

6. What roles did class, race, and region play in shaping the early 19<sup>th</sup> century conflicts between Liberals and Conservatives in Central America?

ANS: