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.

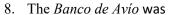
ANS: B REF: p. 202

- 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



- a. an ambitious government effort to modernize Mexican industry.
- b. an effort to promote Mexican agricultural exports through government subsidies.
- c. an effort to revive Mexican mining through collaboration of foreign and domestic capital.
- d. 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
 - a. Lucas Alamán.
 - b. José María Luis Mora.
 - c. Vicente Guerrero.
 - d. Antonio López de Santa Anna.

ANS: B REF: p. 208

- 10. The primary aim of the Mexican Reforma was to
 - a. establish honest and fair elections.
 - b. eradicate feudal vestiges and implant capitalism.
 - c. defend the rights of peasants and workers.
 - d. 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. a major liberal victory at Puebla.
 - b. the Union triumph over the Confederacy in the U.S. Civil War.
 - c. Maximilian's refusal to return confiscated lands to the church.
 - d. the Franco-Prussian War.

ANS: B REF: p. 212

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

ANS: B REF: p. 213

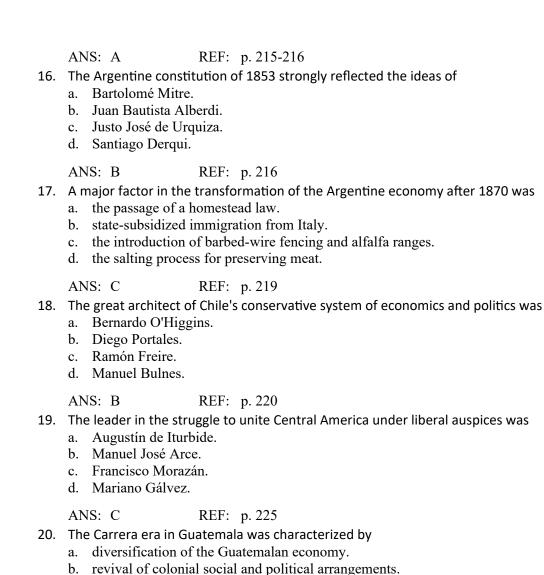
- 13. A novel feature of Paraguay's early postcolonial economic program was the
 - a. heavy stress on production of export crops.
 - b. encouragement of the influx of foreign capital.
 - c. establishment of state farms and ranches.
 - d. promotion of heavy industry.

ANS: C REF: p. 213

- 14. Bernardino Rivadavia's program for Argentina included
 - a. a plan to encourage formation of a small-farmer class by redistributing public lands.
 - b. a strong central government to promote national economic development.
 - c. nationalistic legislation to limit foreign investment and economic influence.
 - d. 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
 - a. the estanciero class.
 - b. the merchant class.
 - c. artisans and industry in general.
 - d. the *caudillos* of the interior provinces.



c. separation of church and state.

a. Augustín de Iturbide.b. José María Luis Mora.c. Guadalupe Victoria.d. Lucás Alamán.

ANS: B

ANS: D

b. José Artigas.

c. Antonio José de Sucre.d. Mariano Gálvez.

a. reconstruction of latifundios.

d. adoption of the Livingston legal code.

a. José Gáspar Rodríguez de Francia.

REF: p. 225-226

REF: p. 208

ANS: A REF: p. 213
23. The reform agenda in early postcolonial Uruguay included

c. redistribution of royalist lands to the landless poor.

b. restoration of the Catholic Church's power.

d. nationalization of foreign companies.

21. The intellectual leader of Mexico's Conservative Party in the early 19th century was

22. Paraguay prospered during the first half of the 19th century under the leadership of

ANS: C REF: p. 214

- 24. Paraguayan prosperity and its novel program of national development were destroyed by the
 - a. War of the Triple Alliance.
 - b. military intervention of Great Britain.
 - c. decision to end the nation's historic tradition of isolation.
 - d. 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
 - a. Bernardo O'Higgins.
 - b. Diego Portales.
 - c. Manuel Montt.
 - d. 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:	
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.		
2.	Why did the <i>Ley Lerdo</i> and the <i>Ley Juárez</i> 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:	

ANS:

13. Domingo Faustino Sarmiento

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