

HIST222

Unit 9 Assessment: “Latin America and Globalization”

Unit 9 brings the course to a close with a review of Latin America in the twenty-first century. One of the largest issues facing the future of Latin America is its role in the global economy. Although some corporations and individuals have grown extremely wealthy, such as Mexico’s Carlos Slim, one of the richest men in the world, severe poverty continues to afflict millions of people in the region. This assessment will help you review Latin America’s relationship with the global economy over the past two decades. Try to answer the questions as best you can and when you finish, check your work against the Saylor Foundation’s “Answer Guide.”

1. What is the “Washington Consensus”?
2. In what Latin American nations did the neoliberal experiment start? And what were its goals?
3. What does Harry Cleaver mean by “self-valorization” in the context of the Chiapas Uprising?
4. Professor Cleaver argues that the Chiapas Uprising represents not only a struggle for the survival of Indian culture but also its transformation. What does he mean by this with respect to the role of women in indigenous society?
5. Why does Professor Cleaver believe the Chiapas Uprising is part of a larger struggle against globalization and neoliberalism and not just a local revolt?
6. How did the adoption of neoliberal economic policies in the 1990s affect Colombia?
7. How was Chile able to reach its Millennium Development Goal of reducing poverty by more than half its 1990 levels?
8. What five steps does economist Eduardo Aninat say Latin American countries must take to make globalization work in their favor?
9. What are the factors that Robert Goldsmith identifies as “drivers” for successful Latin American multinational corporations?
10. What, according to Robert Goldsmith, are Latin America’s major advantages in the global economy?