



Interpretations of Latin American Development in the Twentieth Century

Ideology shapes political action in Latin America. Thinkers and ideologues such as Martí, Mariátegui, Haya de la Torre, Lombardo Toledano, Mella, Recabarren, Prebisch, Medina Echavarría, Germani, Cardoso, and many others and their ideas –nationalism, anti-imperialism, revolutionary nationalism and socialism shaped specific historical contexts and contributed to political action. It is our purpose to present the main ideological positions and their impact upon political action in the continent. Their constituent elements conform a unity which we will discuss on the basis of lectures, reading of classical texts and their discussion.

Session 1. Introduction. Ideological discourses and development models. The export-oriented development model, 1890-1929/1930. Construction of the nation state. José Martí (1853-1895).

Session 2. The Mexican Revolution (1910-1920). The debate on the nature of the Mexican Revolution. The revolutionary nationalist discourse: Manuel Gamio, Vicente Lombardo Toledano and the Mexican Constitution of 1917 (articles 3, 27 and 123).

Session 3. Latin American Marxist thinkers: Recabarren, Mella, Mariátegui. Creation Latin American Communist parties (1921-1930) in Mexico, Chile, Perú.

Session 4. Industrialization through import substitution (1930-1959/1964). Developmentalist discourse: Prebisch (1901-1986) and ECLA (Economic Commission for Latin America, 1949)). The contribution of José Medina Echavarría (1903-1977). Modernization theory: the contribution of Gino Germani (1911-1979).

Session 5. Working class and labor movement in Latin America. The debate on the origins, development and crisis of Peronism in Argentina (1943-1955). Considerations on Bolivian, Chilean and Peruvian miners as social and political actors in the XX century.

Session 6. The Cuban revolution (1959): political watershed. The dependentist schools. The Cardoso-Faletto position. Critical arguments of Dependency and Modernization theories.

Session 7. Characterization of military dictatorships: Brazil (1964-1985), Chile (1973-1990), Argentina (1976-1983). Analysis of the logic of military dictatorships. The crisis of military dictatorships.

Session 8. The transnationalization of the internal markets (Washington Consensus): adjustment policies (1982-1989). Trade liberalization, privatization of state enterprises, deregulation and flexibilization of labor markets. Structural transformations of Latin American societies.