POLITICAL AND SOCIAL PROCESSES IN LATIN AMERICA

Credits: 03

Hours: 03 Weekly hours.

Department: Social Sciences - Sociology

ABSTRACT

What is Latin America? In order to understand its present, the reality of Latin America and The Caribbean’s history must be unearthed, as well as to explore the crossroads it is currently situated; that is the reason why there is a need to address these sensitive subjects during the student’s academic formation, topics which through Latin America has passed through, from its independence, especially through the 20th century and how it is inserted in the current time of globalization. This course aims to contribute one step in said direction, by offering an analysis of the main social, political and economical processes, in which our region was involved with recipes brought in from scenarios and understandings different from our own. To achieve this, we will study some of the Latin American societies, how they compare to Peru’s own, and analyze the historical perspective of Latin America as an integral unit and especially the impact of the United States in the region.

OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMMING

The course is divided into four sections. The first section is referred to the emergence of Latin America after the process of independence and formation of the National States and their political and civilian societies, putting special attention in the early decades of the 20th century, and its efforts to achieve modernization, the Mexican Revolution, the Peronism phenomena in Argentina. In the second section, we will study the impact of the United States in Latin America from the late 19th century to the first phase of the Cold War, and how it affected the historical process in the region, within the grounds of the Theory of Independence or the CEPAL model of development. The third section is focused on the Latin American effort for integration from economic, social, cultural and political viewpoints, the Cuban Revolution, the 1960’s guerrilla, the Latin American attempts for new paths, from the Chilean experience through socialism and the current political model; the political and social process in Venezuela, chavism, the Washington Consensus and the confrontation to the neoliberal model facing the countries of the Bolivarian Alternative for America (ALBA in Spanish), as well as other integration processes such as Mercosur, the Pacific Alliance, the Andean Community of Nations, the Caribbean Community, UNASUR and CELAC. Finally Brazil, called the country of the future, will be addressed in the fourth and last section, as well as reviewing the process of globalization in Latin America and its bilateral relations with the United States, including challenges and role of the hispanic community in said country, without omitting the case of Puerto Rico.