Elites imposed foreign patterns of Europe and united states on LA, could solve problems – improve lifestyles THE MASSES resisted modern and capitalism, favored old living patterns, feared impact of new on lives MASSES even used physical means to preserve their ways PLURALITY of the elites – no distinct plan, a variety of methods for a variety of goals by a variety of elites ELITES controlled commerce, banking, agricultural, arts, (5)

The period of 1849-52 high point of pop governs, folk leaders or caudillos dominated arg, par,bol, guat, yucatan the folk had their own sway and control in the vast areas of many countries Cultural clashes not new in LA, Indian societies clashed with others Indians, at conquest Iberian clashes with Indian is best known, then import of slaves brings clashes these variations lead to complex cultural diffs which can lead to conflict too. This was last opp for these folk societies to make a stand, but would lose to monstrous power of Europeanization forces

Period roughly starts at 1821 and goes until 19 teens, Mexican revolution, world war 1 changed the export and dependency patterns forcing a new relationship between LA and mentors of ENG and France. Rise of US spreads influenc increased industrialization, urbanization, and modernization becomes dominant force but latifundio, export economies, and dependency characterized life in the new countries

In EURO AND US: Infrastructures railroads, roads, canals, steamships, solidified natl unity and encouraged and ciruclated commerce and industry, ideas, peoples RESHAPED ECONOMIES, DEMOGRAPHIES, MORE agrarian prods and raw materials needed. CAPITAL RISE urged investors to look abroad, LA had vast potential (7) the LA ELITES liked what they saw, welcomed them, respected the cultures that gave capital accumulation, great techn, and nice lifestyles, despite the negative aspects they would have to contend with.

Elites influenced by political and economic ideas of enlightenment and pushed these without considering the local socioeconomic environment, history, traditions.. Parties of Liberals and Conservatives –much in common, shared ideas of a written constitution, chief executive shares power with legislature and judiciary, limitation or abolition of trade restrictions, public education, and equality before the law, sanctioned individualism, competition, pursuit of profit LIBERALISM meant placing individual freedom over public interest. Elites felt they shaped institutions on latest euro molds, ignored that models did not reflect LA experience. So, they sired weak and compliant eco structures in new world, and elites favor strong, wealthy and resourceful minority over the huge but weak majority masses.

Progress the catchword, the sacred ideal, same as modernization. Implied admiration for the latest ideas,modes, values, inventions and styles of EURO AND U.S. (8) WANTED TO ADOPT THEM, but did not try to ADAPT. CAPITALISM was the eco system, had been there long before and had been influencing LA societies and local customs before independence came. A loose compromise had existed between the Iberian rulers in which it was understood that in exchange for converted nominally to Roman Catholicism, supplied labor, then Iberian authorities would respect or tolerate many local customs and leave them largely alone. Locals also got protection from crown and church and certain minimal security from neofeudalistic landowners. Neither side perfectly suited, and coming ideas of North Atlantic capitalism would be entirely different and more challenging – esp. after 1850’s. the old policies would help blend new models to come (9)

Trade cheaply produced agricu and minerals for those it did not produce or cost too much to produce should have benefitted all, but time showed the “mischief masked by facile theory.”

Sugarcane, wool, beef, wheat, coffee, indigo, cacao, and other crops produced on large scales for export, so landowner and politicians approved of exploitation so they could profit, and so that the capital cities would become “citadels of euro culture” shared with the port middlemen, wealth brought prestige to landlords and politicians which becomes politically powerful. Merchants dependent upon flow from country to exterior and on sales to landed gentry wealthy bureaucrats of costly imports gave them no reason to consider change cuz they made profit. Bureaucrats, politicians, merchants, landlords had alliance that dominated the nations

Cities got euro makeovers, euro facades, railroads, machinery, electricity, Parisian fashions, English textiles, steamships cities competed to be the Paris of their nations, elites, middle class, approval of euro mentors but plunged LA into deeper dependency. Impoverished majority, no better off at end of century, and perhaps were worse off.

Masses did not understand euro theories of individualism,, democracy, guarantees of constitutions made, the values of abstract liberties and democracy seen by elites meant nothing to larger populations who became more repressed. MASSES were traditionally interdependent, cooperative, solidarity, and harmony which conflicts with individuality and competition. They unprepared and ignorant of these, they did not gain from these imposed values, “LIBERTY AND DEMOCRACY BECAME A SOPHISITIC RATIONALE EXCUSING OR DISGUISING AND EXPLOITATION OF THE MANY BY THE FEW.” AS argentine historian Hector Inigo Carrera said “liberalism promised a theoretical garden of happiness which historically became a jungle of poverty”

Masses often resisted these values, attempted to express own. Protest – conscious and uncounscious methods. Challenged official culture, adapted to it or evolved parallel, albeit subordinate to it. (11) Lands longed worked for community became commodities bought and sold in new capitalism, passing into the hands of fewer and fewer owners who either withheld them as investments or used them to produce goods that had little or no local use but were exports

Folk lose control of most lands by end of cent, forced to labor for the hacienda and plantation owners, often seasonal. During colonial period Indian lands were taken, but 19th century saw it happen faster, more exploitation, pressure on the folk to stop local ways for euro ways and capitalism ways. AS LAND went to fewer, population doubles from 150 (30.5m) to 1900 (61m) rural probs of land ownership, migration to cities by desparate masses seeking relief. The change to commercial agricultura for export and empahisis on that economy traumatized lives.modenrnization pressures disintegration of folk societies all for the benefit of distant metropolises. Locals became more impersonal communities, sacrificing their land, labor and lifestyles for little or no benefit, surpassing the realm of ecomomics to challenge cultural values. (12) cultural conflicts in almost all regions of LA and europinization triumphs, shaping their history and shaping 20th.

First half of 19th a chaotic period of political and govt change, over 180 constitutions, “bewildering lists of presidents”, a search for stability and then the pursuit of economy, second half: associated with urbanization, modernization, industrializiation. Modernization represents the “eagerness on the part of the governing elites to ape Europe”. Historical judgements use the basis of the degree of modernization, progress, or Europeanization visible in these countries. (13) and most historians said LA was better off at the end than at the beginning. Applaud long stability of CHILE AND BRAZIL due to modernization, while MEXICO and ARG had it only after order superseded chaos in 2nd half of 19th. The views that economic DEVELOPMENT was occurring, or was it only economic GROWTH. Modenization not good for all, so many opposed it VIOLENTLY, created problems or opportunities? Both are true, but masses suffered more on the whole.

“resistence to modernization was much more intense and widespread than official historiography” reveals. The main questions are of DEVELOPMENT AND DEPENDENCY. More history reflects elites interpretations. Difficult to generalize and evaluate diverse peoples, myriad events, in such varied areas. Giant lands of Brazil, tiny El Salvador, some with great natural resourdces and those with little. Some with large black pops, some Indians, some largely europeand pops. These are differences, but broad interpretation possible cuz they did share much in experiences and change at about same time, inheriting similar institutions and socio-eco structures like the latifundio for example, as well as ideological influence from ENG FRANCE and U.S. huge impoverished pops, minute middle and upper classes which enjoyed the priveleges and wanted to mimic EURO U.S., AND those folk societies and folk cultures which resisted rapid EUROPZTION

HOWEVER, some elites hesitated too, cling to Iberian past, esp rural patriarchs vs landowners eager to modernize. The patriarchs may have intensified exportation but had loyalty to past, masses might sway, but most tied to fold socities and folk cultures.

THREE GROUPS: part of elites, most of middle class favor reshape of LA to image of Norther Europe. 2. Patriarchs, the RC Church, and some intellectuals question “rapid and unselective modernization” lookedmore to ibero-american past. 3. The common people drew on rich folk cultures, which some intellectuals sympathized with. Positions for or against modernization did not strictly follow class lines, it was more of a struggle for cultural preferences than a class struggle

Easier to study the faith of elites who want it, those that have reservations, as well as alternative ideas than to determine the desires of the greater numbers of the humbler classes, by far the majority

Modernization threatened the more static folk societies and cultures and accentuated the economic injustices of LA. A clash between the modernizers and the folk became inevitable, violence emerged as a LETIMOTIF of 19th cent, emphasizing a relationship between the lack of social and economic justice and social protest CULTURAL STRUGGLE (17)

THE DOUBLE EDGED SWORD OF PROGRESS IN LA CUTS DEEPEST ON THE LARGEST SIDE subdue the countryside

ELITE PREFERENCE FOR PROGRESS: Elites boast of euro heritage, ties to england and france, and THREE PHILOSOPHIES shaped their ideology : 1. ENLIGHTENMENTS 2. IDEAS OF CHARLES DARWIN AND HERBERT SPENCER 3. POSITIVISM THOUGH PROGRESS LINKED ALL THREE. 1- civilization over barbarism, = progress esp. like eng, france, germany. The faith in science, reason over faith, material actual change over philosophical or moral matters.. 2 – idea of species development toward perfection gives ‘scientic veneer’ to ideas of progress. Spencer applied it to society, was widely circulated in LA his ideas on how railroads and industrialization would bring progress was used by many LA’s – the interrelationships between science, industry, and progress points to future glory throu societal evolution. 3. AUGUSTE COMTE’s Positivism is convergence of others, came towards end of 19th. PROGESS ATTAINABLE THROUGH THE ACCEPTANCE OF SCIENTIFIC LAWS CODIFIED BY POSITIVISM. Outside manifestations like RR’s & industrialization assumed great importance in POSITIVISM.

Before independence period, elites question IBERIAN values, more critical of Indian and African contributions too, favored the increasing contact of northern Europeans and their ides of the Enlightenment. Thoughts of independence happening, mostly republicanism, and economic ideas of free trade specifically and with capitalism generally (20) THE NEWER Elites continue exploitation, exports, in this well-established pattern of thought and practice started in colonial period which argued poorly for economic independence. Many intellectuals who had questioned Iberian experiences held govt posts after independence, finding ample opps to put their ideas and preferences into practice.

‘EUROPES rapid industrialization and technological change awed most of the impressionable LA cosmopolites” (20) elites measured progress by the amounts of exports, steam engines, railroad miles, gas lights, and the more the capital city architecturally resembled PARIS, then the greater degree of progress could be claimed. Prado: “without a doubt the world is Paris”

GENERATION OF 1837 – GROUP OF ARGENTINIAN VOCAL LIBERAL INTELLECTUALS WITH LITERARY AND POL. LEGACY. THEIR IDEAS REACHED beyond to all LA. Best expressed the ideology of progress in 19th LA. The articulation of their prefs were formidable and perhaps influenced by the alternative powerful that the caudillo juan manuel de rosas who dominated argentina from 1829-1852 their conflict with him seen as a struggle between civilization and barbarism, concepts that were repeatedly invoked across LA by intellectuals. They perceived their nation to be the victim of that dichotomy, the relentless struggle between the opposite natures of people,noble and base, elite and the folk. They articulated the argentina they intended to create, and did create as a copy of Europe. The generation fastened ideas, thought patterns, and prejudices on Arg which still remain. Associated with the port of Buenos Aires, looked with horror on the rest of the nation as a vast desert in need of euro civilizing. Buenos would serve as a funnel blueprint through which euro culture would pass on its civilizing mission to redeem the countryside, if redeemable. Many concluded it was not and advocated euro immigration as the best means to ‘save’ argentina. They also favored a highly restrictive democracy run by aristocrats, essentially not the rule of the masses but of rule by a few exercising the rule of reason. For the people but not by the people.

The concept that the experienced and intelligent would be expected to govern for the greatest benefit of the nation characterized and still characterizes most of LA. But this is not present in 19th century, but it could prove devastating if the few challenged or changed, intentionally or not, the preferred lifestyles of the many, or if by miscalculation the few lowered the quality of life of the majority. (22)