Elites rationalized eco and political ideas as logical , promoted heroes, one CLASS VISION. Historians of the period majority was educated, lawyers, more akin to wealth, comfort, privilege, upper class , from Euro lineage, well traveled, languages, euro ideals, enlightenment, lived in capitals, links to politics, govt connections, some were presidents(35,37)

Loyalty to institutions, active roles in shaping and administering, cities shape views, little more than chronicles of events in the metropolis, not exclusively their professions though that came later, “more attuned to the metropolis” “a brazil the urbanized intellectual never knew” CUNHA’S SHOCK, SARMIENTO, BLANCO, DEALT WITH CLASS AND NATIONAL CAPITAL AS THOUGH THEY CONSTITUTED THE NATION” A LIFESTYLE OF THE MINORITY (41) KNOWING THE MEN is the most important – BARBOSA , MITRE, BRAGANZA, ALAMAN, PLAYED DOWN REVOLUTIONAIRES –HIDALGO ARANA- A DUTY TO MAKE THE MEN A MODEL, MACKENNA PROBABLY TORIBIO UNSURPASSED, MORENO, OTHERS MOST HISTORIANS BLAME THE CHURCH FOR THE PROBLEMS PERCEIVED.

FOLK CULTURE BRUSHED AWAY AS UNIMPORTANT, DISSMISSABLE TO PAGE 50

ENIGMA LAND MISUSE 67 BY MID CENTURY MANY ELITES WERE QUESTIONING GREED EXCEEDS THEIR ABILITIY TO USE IT INTELLIGENTLY AND ACTIVELY” 68

DE ABREU, REVOLUTIONIZED HISTORICAL STUDIES, EXAMINED INTERIOR OF BRAZIL, MOST IMPORTANT STATEMENT ON BRAZILIAN HISTORY UP TO 1889 FOCUSED ON MASSES, WORK, “MASSES MAKE THE HISTORY” 70 DISSEDENTS TO THE VIEWS. GOOD STUFF ON PAGE 71 – THOSE DISSENDENTS CONSTITUTED A MINORITY WHOSE EFFECT REDUCED OV TIME

PATRIARCHS IN THE COUNTY WANTED TO BE ELITE, BUT LIKED THEIR TRADITIOANL WAYS OF LIFE “INCURSIONS INTO THE TRADITIONAL , ISOLATED COUNTRYSIDE’ INCREASED AFTER INDEPENDENCE. COMMUNICATION, EXPANDING COMMERCE, URBAN GROWTH THREE POWERFUL CATALYSTS RESHAPED RURAL LA. SPENT MORE TIME IN THE CITIES 74-5

PHENOMENAL SALES PROVIDED WELCOME REVENUE TO GOVT, ALSO TIGHTENED WEB OF DEPENDENCY, FARM BECOMES A FACTORY, THE PEON A WAGE LABORER 76 CHANGE VARIES WIDELY, REGION TO REGION, CUERVO SAYS AS DANGEROUS TO INNOVATE TOTALLY AS TO MAINTAIN STATIONARY STATE” 77

FAILURE OF SARAVIA’S REBELLION IN URUGUAY, BATLLE TRIUMPHS

THE FOLK HAD TRADITIONAL IDEAS OVER CENTURIES, “HEAVY INFUSION OF MODERNIAZTION INTO NATL SOCIETY BY ELITES, PROBABLY THE GREATES CULTURAL CONFRONTATION SINCE THE 16TH CENTURY, SHATTERS RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FOLK AND THEIR ENVIRONMENT, ALIEN VALUES, INDIANS TOO

FOLK BLACK, INDIAN, IBERO CULTURES WERE SOCIEITES THAT STOOD AS BARRIES TO CREATION OF THE ‘MODERN STATE, AS SARMIENTO SAID 89 common lang, heritage, beliefs, everyday life, unity, loyalty, tradition exemplified in the folk poetry, tales, oral histories, etc…folk wisdom 89 group solidarity, iniment, intradependent, morals, self – suffiency education emphasized a person’s relationship to the group, moral behavior honored by community slowly diminished with ideas of western though, liberal ideology,enlightentment, French revolution, individualism, industrial, capitalism 90

More comfortable with caudillos, “guardian of their traditions”, fight to protect from euro elites and foreign investors, caudillo leader understood way of life, was one of them, a leader, a trustee, popular, their govt’s rested on the base of folk culture” 91 ALBERDI ‘S IMPORTANT PSYCH STUDY, MARIATEGUI, LEADERS the will of the masses” ‘arm of the people’, caudillos are democracy” ELITES SCOFF, CALL FOLK CAUDILLOS ‘BARBARIANS’

MEXICO AND BRAZIL CORRIDOS, FOLK NARRATIVES, ELITES “WORLD APART” FOLK HISTORIES SHOW “ A SOLIDARITY COMPARABLE TO THE WELL-FORGED UNITY OF THE ELITES” 94 INDIANS. PASSIVE RESISTENCE GIVES WAY TO VIOLENCE, “FOR THE RICH WHO ROBS THE GARDEN, THERE IS NO LAW, FOR THE POOR ,….GOES TO JAIL 95 REBELLIONS NOT AGAINST NATION BUT AGAINST LOCAL LANDLORDS OR GOVT. RAFEAL CARRERA’S GUATAMELA INDIAN REBELLION HE RESPECTED INDIANS, WAS LIBERAL TO THEM, PUBLIC INTERESTS, PROTECTION OF LANDS, HE SAW LAND AS THE PRIMARY LATIN AMERICA CONFLICT, A REFRESHING CONTRAST, 101, NEEDED THEIR SUPPORT 2/3 OF POP, RELUCTANCE TO PUSH INDIANS INTO MODERNIZATION 102, HAPPY YEARS, TRANQUIL, ‘EVERYTHING THAT REPRESENTS A POSITIVE ADVANCEMENT, BUT WE ALSO REJECT ANYTHING THAT DIMINISHES THE HAPPINESS OF THE PEOPLE” 103 UNTL CARRERA’S DEATH IN 1865, NEW ELITE REIGN OF BARRIOS, 1873-1885

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BANDITRY= SOCIAL PROTESTS MILLENARIANISM = POPULAR REVOLUTION

DESPAIR OF MASSES, REJECTION OF PRESENT, LONGING FOR BETTER LIFE GAVE RISE TO MILLENARIAN MOVEMENTS THE CITY OF HEAVEN ON EARTH IN PERNAMBUCO, 1817-20 IN PEDRA BONITA 1836-39 BELIEF IN RICHES OF SEBASTIAN 122 OTHERS: IN CANUDOS 1893-97, IN CAEARA BY CICERO IN 1889, AND MESSIANIC MOVEMENTS AS WELL, LIKE SOUTH BRAZIL, 1872-1898 JACOBINA MAURER, 122

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MILLENARIAN IMPORTANCE NEEDS MORE STUDY, WAS IT ANY MORE COMMON AFTER INDEPENDENCE THAN IT HAD BEEN DURING THE COLONIAL CENTUREIS. IT WAS A MANIFESTATION OF CULTURAL CONFLICT AND THE TENSIONS OF ACCULTURATION. “ 124 REVEALED THE SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE WHO BELIEVED, A DENUNCIATION OF THE SOCIETY, AND A LONGING FOR BETTER LIFE

BANDITRY MEANS OF PROTESTING AN INJUSICE OR RIGHTING A WRONG A WAY OF EQUALIZING THE WEALTH AND TAKING POLITICAL REVENGE. VICTIMS OF THE STATE, MADE THEIR OWN JUSTICE

HARSHER VIEW “MEN MORE LIKE CANNBIALS THAN CITIZENS, WITHOUT PRINCIBLES, MORALS, RELIGION” TO THE POOR THEY OFTEN REPRESENTED JUSTICE AND LIBERATION. IN BRAZILLIAN INTERIAOR, MAINLY IN IMPOVERISHED NORTHEAST, THEY ROAMED, HAD SUPPORT FROM POOR, RESPECT OF WEALTHY, WHO OFTEN HIRED THEM BANDIT HEROS LIKE ANTONIO SILVINO, BECAME A ‘CANGACEIRO” IN 1896 TO AVENGE AN INJUSTICE: HIS FATHER KILLED. AND JOSUINO BRILHANTE, AVENGE INJUSTICE TO FAMILY, REDISTRIBUTING WEALTH, BOASTING NOT TO ROB THE POOR

MEXICO BANDITS CAME FROM REGIONS THAT WOULD SPAWN AGRARIAN REVOLUTIONARIES BEFORE END OF CENTURY, MARKING THE SOCIAL DIMENSION BANDITRY COULD ASSUME 125 ALSO, CHILE, PERU, GUATEMALA, ALSO IN LITERATURE AS WELL, ‘REBELS AT WAR WITH SOCIETY’, NO DIFFERENT THAN POLITICAL LEADERS IN REVOLT. A “MEANS OF PROTEST AGAINS SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC INJUSTICE” MONREAL FAMOUS INTELLIGENT, NICE BANDIT… “ IN ASCRIBING A NOBILITY TO THE BANDITS, THEY IMPLIED A NEED FOR SOCIAL REFORMS.” THOUGH MAINLY DESPARATE, THEIR ACTIONS WERE PROTESTS AGAINST THE WRONGS OF SOCIETY THAT HAD PLACED THEM THERE.

THE LOWER CLASSES admire, protect, feed, hide, helped to sustain folk cultures. The rebellions, protests, bandits, milleniarism, trace most of their roots to the folk culture , did not resist change, but needed it more slowly, preferring, their own ibero-afro-indian heritage over indiscriminately ideas, artifacts, and lifestyles of northern euro and u.s.” 127

PARAGUAY- MOST SUCCESSFUL RESISTENCE: 1810-1870, DE FRANCIA, LOPEZ, AND LOPEZ, “DE FRANCIA, POSSIBLY THE ONLY EXAMPLE OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS IN 19TH LA.’ 128 NATIONALIZED CHURCH, DECREED RELIGIOUS FREEDOM, REMOVED ELITES FROM POWER, NATIONALIZING THEIR ESTATES, MADE STATE RANCHES, RESISTED OR OUTLAWED OUTSIDE INFLUENCE, BECAME SELF-SUFFICIENT, DID NOT RELY ON EXPORTS, “A UNIQUE EXAMPLE OF GOVT CONTROL OF THE LAND FOR THE BENEFIT OF SOCIETY” 129 NEW EDUCATION SYSTEM PRACTICALLY ELIMINATED ILLITERACY” AFTER DE FRANCIA “PARAGUAY CONTINUED TO ENJOY ECONOMIC AS WELL AS POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE, ESCAPING THE NEOCOLONIAL DEPENDENCY CHARACTERISTIC IN OTHER LA NATIONS.

INORGANIC DEMOCRACY: jose luis romero life style they believed gave greater equality, security and well being withtheir own informal institutions. The mutual identification of people and cuadillo exemplified the ‘inorganic democracy’ in the interior. 87 adherence to ideas and values formulated by experience over the centuries, folk drew cautiously and slowly from euro sources, carefully mediating outside influences, did not ebrace the values and ideology emanating from Europe, and later North America, with the same enthusiasm and rapidy as elites, wealthy, and aspiring middle class. 88“Vague as the concept of ‘inorganic democracy’ might appear in retrospect, it did hold meaning to the gauchos who identified it with their life-styles, a unique adaptation of limited apects of European civilization to the demands of the pampas.” (pp, 127 – 128)

OTHER NATIONS FEEL THREATENED, BLAME PARAGUAY UPSETTING BALANCE OF POWER INREGION. ARGENTIAN, BRAZIL, URUGUAY FORMED TRIPLE ALLIANCE FOUGHT FOR FIVE YEARS AGAINST PARA, EVENTUALLY TOPPLING AFTER BEING FINANCED BY ENGLAND, KILLINING APPROX 90 PERCENT OF ADULT MALE POPULATION. ALLIES CLAIM A VICTORY OF PROGRESS. U.S. SUPPORTS TOO, THE “TRIUMPH OF CIVILIZATION” IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS PARAGUALY DISMANTLED AND REBUILT IN THE MODELS OF OTHER LA NATIONS FOREIGN CAPITAL ANDINVESTMENT, AND DEBT, LAND FROM STATE AND PEASANTS TO ESTATES LIKE OTHER PATTERNS, ABSENTEE LANDLORDS, ‘THE STANDARD MOLD’ AFTER 1870 BEST EXAMPLE OF WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN, LASTED 50 YEARS, ‘AN EXAMPLE OF FOLK SOCIETY ABSORBING AND IMPLEMENTING SELECTED ASPECTGS OF EURO TECHNOLOGY FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FOLK.” 131 A VIABLE ALTERNATIVE TO THE DICHOTOMY OF EITHER FOLK SOCIETY OR EUROPEANIZATION. ONE COGENT EQUATION BETWEEN “INORGANIC DEMOCRACY AND THE WELL-BEING OF THE FOLK.” 131

POVERTY OF PROGRESS:

ECONOMIC GROWTH MAY BE EXAGGERATED, ISOLOATED, NOT ACCOUNTING FOR WHO, PER CAPITA FIGURES DON’T HELP, BRAZIL DID NOT HAVE IT, MEXICO DURING PORFIRIATO WAS “DRAB’ A SOBER CONTRAST TO DIAZ BACKERS 134 WITH EXPORTS, PERHAPS GROWTH IS FOR ONE SECTOR OF ECO, DECLINES ELSEWHERE.REVISIONISTS “SOMETIMES MODERNIZATION CAUSED MORE HARM THAN GOOD” DISRUPTED LOCAL FOOD PRODUCTION OF INDIANS AND POOR

WHETHE SUFFICIENT FOODS FOR LICALS, AND THE WHETHER INCOME MADE A BETTER LIFE FOR THE MAJORITY 135

NEGATIVE ASPECTS OF LATIFUNDIA, WITH ITS MONOCULTURE, LABOR EXPLOITATION, AND SOCIOECONOMIC PRIVELEGES FOR LANDOWNERS… INHERITED FROM COLONIAL PAST. RAILROADS THE BEST EXAMPLE OF THOSE NEGATIVE ASPECTS. “HAD THE OPOSITE EFFECTS THEY WERE EXPECTED TO HAVE” MOREOFTEN BUILT AND OWNED BY FOREIGNERS, PUT WHERE THEY WERE TO HELP NORHT ATLANTIC ECONOMIES THAN LATIN AMERICAS FOR EXPORTING, EXPANDED AND STRENGHTEND THE LATIFUNIDA WHEREVER THEY REACHED. PUSHED PEASANTS OFF LANDS “COMMERCIAL AGRICULTURAL REPLACED SUBSTINANCE AGRICULTURAL. “ 134-35

MEXICO A PERFECT EXAMPLE: TO INCREASE EXPORTS, GROWTH OF LATIFUNDIA, DIMINUTION OF SMALL FARMS, 1876-1910 RR’S 400 MILES OF TRACK TO 15,000, EXPORTS ROSE 8 AND ½ TIMES. COATSWORTH’S STUDY 1877-84 LINKED EXPANSION WITH THE BURGEONING OF THE LARGE ESTATE, TRANSFORMATION OF INDIAN PEASANTS TO HIRED HANDS, MIGRANT LABOR, A KIND OF RURAL SEMIPROLETARIOT, “SIGNIFICATNLY ALTERED THE SHAPE AND BALANCE FO MEXICO’S AGRARIAN SYSTEM INLAST QUARTER OF 19TH”136 THE PLANTATION AND MINE TO PORT PATTERN DID LITTLE FOR POLITICAL INTEGRATION, TO SERVE LOCAL, REGIONAL , NATIONAL MARKETS , OR ENCOURANGE INDUSTRIALIZATION. RATHER, IT FURTHER INTEGRATTED AND SUBORDINATED LA WITHIN THE NORTH AMER ECONOMY. COSTA RICA, BOLIVIA,

OWNERSHIP OF LAND – BY 1910 1/7TH OF MEXICAN LAND OWNED BY FOREIGNERS.

AGAINST ELITE CLAIMS, STRENGETHENING OF COLONIAL INSTITUTIONS, EXPORT ECONOMIES, FOREIGN CONTROL, ‘the consequence of the elitist policy was to deepend la’s dependency.. LA GOV’TS WERE UNABLE TO MAKE THE MOST OF THE FUNDAMENTAL DECISIONS THAT COULD COMMAND THE PRESENT AND SHAPE THE FURUTE. ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL POLICIES IMPOSED BY OUTSIDE INVESTORS AND FOR. GOVT’S DEBILITATED LATIN AMERICA 138

TO THE DEGREE THAT LA GOVERNING ELITES ACCEPTEDT HE DECISION MAKING ROLE OF EUROS, THEY SURRENDERED THE INDEPENDENCE OF THEIR NEW NATIONS. MADE THEM COLONIES IN ALL BUT NAME”

BRAZIL SO LARGE AND POPULOUS, POTENTIALLY WEALTHY, COMPLETELY UNDER ECO SWAY OF BRISTISH, WHO CONTROLLED THE EXPORT SECOTR OF ECONOMY, IMPORTS, RAILRAODS, PORTS, AND FINANCES. GRACA ARANHA’S NOVEL OF 1902 “BRAZIL IS AND HAS ALWAYS BEEN A COLONY”. WE ARE A PROTECTORATE.” CUSTOMS REVENUES, NO SHIPS, NO RAILROADS, WHERE IS OUR GOLD? ‘A COLONIAL REGIME DISGUISED WITH THE NAME OF A FREE NATION” 141 DISCOMFORTED SOME ELITES, A DISATER FOR MASSES

DEVELOPMENT IS THE UTILIZATION OF ANY NATION’S POTENTIAL FOR THE GREATEST BENEFIT OF THE LARGES NUMBER OF INHABITANTS AND MUST BE RIGOROUSLY DIFFERENTIATED FROM GROWTH AND MODERNIZATION” 141 ALSO CONSUMPTION LEVELS, RATHER THAN TRAD EMPH ON PRODUCTION. SOCIAL CONCERN MISSING FROM DISCUSSIONS OF GROWTH WHERE STATISTICS ON PRODUCTION. ‘OBVIOUSLY A NATION CAN UNDERGO BOTH GROWTH AND MODERNIZATION WITHOUT DEVELOPING” 141 THE ELITES WILLFULLY OR INNOCENTLY CONFUSED DEV. AND GROWTH WITH THE SUPERFICIAL MODERNIZATION. “SCANT EVIDENCE THAT DEVELOP. TOOK PLACE IN 19TH LA”

DEVOTION TO EUROPE SUBJECTED LA WELL BEING TO THAT ITS DISTANT MENTOR, AND ECONOMIC DEPENDENCY THAT ENTAILED POLITICAL SUBORDINATION, CULTURAL IMITATION AND SOCIAL INEQUITY” THE ELITES IMPOVERISHED LA AS WELL AS MORTAGING ITS FUTURE’ NOT IN BEST INTERESTS OF MASS OR OF DEVELOPMENT.

BURNS’ MAYBE THE ELITES ALSO RESISTED OR FEARED DEVELOPMENT, PREFERING THE COSMETIC APPEARANCE OF PROGRESS AND THE WEALTH. THEY REFUSED TO REFORM THE INHERITED COLOIAL INSTITUTIONS. “LEFT WITHOUT ANY EVIDENCE THAT MODERINIZATION THAT MIGHT HAVE AMELIORATED THE LOT OF THE IMPOVERISHED MAJORITY. SCHOOLS INCREASED, BUT THEY RARELY ENROLLED POOR TO PREPARE THEM FOR FUTURE, MODERNIZATION. EVEN THE ELITE’S AND UNIVERSITIES, NEGLECTED ENGINEERING, SCIENTIFIC, AGRARIAN AND TECH STUDIES THAT ARE ESSENTIAL TO MAKE MODERN. WORK. NO REFORMS FOR MISUSE OF LAND, OR ERADICATING LABOR ABUSE.

INDUSTRIALIZATION OF AGRARIAN SECTORS, LIKE SUGAR, HELPED ELITES COMPETE ON WORLD MARKET, BUT DID NOTHING TO IMPROVE QUALITY FOR MASSES., OFTEN MAKINGMORE UNEMPLOYED, FLEEING CITIES THAT COULD NOT SUPPORT THEM.SLUMS, SHANTYTOWNS, CRIME, VIOLENCE, DELINQUENCY, PROSTITUION, ALCOHOLISM, TAXES LOW OR AVOIDABLE, DEPRIVING GOVT’S OF EXTRA MONIES FOR MODERNIZATION OR IMPROVEMENT. “COSMETICS SATISFIED THE ELITES AND SEEMED ACCEPTABLE TO MIDDLE CLASEE. BEST OF TWO WORLDS. SUPERFICIAL MODERNIAZTION, FLATTERING THEMSELVES…WHILE, ABLE TO BLAME THE BARBARIC MASSES FOR DELAYING OR FRUSTRATING FURTHER MODERNIZATION. THE EROSION OF FOLK VALUES AND THE DECLINE OF QUALITY OF LIFE MOST NOTICEABLE DURING FINAL QUARTER OF 19TH. BROADER TRAGEDY OF ELITES DECISIONS ON WHAT CONSTITUED PROGRESS AND ‘FAILURE TO INITIATE DEVELOPMENT” 144 THOUGH STUDIES SCARCE ON LIFESTYLES, AND STANDARDS OF LIVING OF MASSES, BURNS SAYS THESE TENTATIVE CONCLUSIONS ARE WARRANTED AND NECESSARY FOR PRESENT DISCUSSION AND FUTURE DEBATE. 144

LAND INCREASINGLY COMMERICIALIZED, DIVESTITURE OF LAND FORM INDIANS TO SUPPORT BUREAUCRATS, MERCHANTS, AND ABSENTEE LANDLORDS. MEXICO AN EXTREME, 1876-1910 DIAZ. OVER 96 OF COMMUNAL VILLAGES LOST THEIR LANDS. BECAME LANDLESS,, RURAL PORLETARIAT FORCED TO LABOR ON LARGE ESTATES, ACCELERATING THEIR DECULTURATION. THE GOVT FACILIATATED THE SEIZURE OF INDIAN AND MESTIZO PEASANT LANDS AND CONFERED LAND TITLES ON EUROPEANS. EVEN IN PARAGUAY AFTER 1870, FOREIGN LAND OWNERSHIP TOOK OVER THE LAND THAT WAS ONCE FOR EVERYONE.

THROUGHOUT LA ELITES SUCEEDED IN IMPOSING POLICIES PERMITTING THEM TO ACQUIRE AND OR EXPAND ESTATES, DEPRIVE PEASANTS OF THEIR LANDS TO ENSURE A LABOR FORCE, AND TO PAY LOW WAGES BY MANINTING A LARGE AND LANDLESS LABOR POOL.

LATIFUNISTAS GROSSLY INEFFICIENT IN LAND, WITHOLDING MUCH FROM CULTIVATION, EVIDENCE SHOWS THAT AS THEY GREW, THE LAND USAGE DECLINED. LAND WANTED FOR EXPORT CROPS

MEXICO’S EXPORTS GREW DRAMATICALLY BUT PER CAPITA CORN CROP DECLINED FROM 282 KILOGRAMS IN IN 1877 TO 154 IN 1894 AND 144 IN 1907 145 RURAL MASSES LOST CONTROL OVER THEIR LAND, FOOD SUPLY, AND THEIR FATE

MAYBE MOST THOROUGH EXAMINATION IN RURAL MEXICO. WHILE LANDHOLDING LATINFUNDIO CLANS INCREASED LAND OWNERSHIP AND PROFITS, LIKE THE SANCHES NAVARRO, THE HEALTH, NUTRITION, AND CONSUMPTION LEVELES FOR RURAL LABORERES AND FAMS FELL, ESPECIALLY DURING THE DIAZ REGINE. FOR INDIANS MUCH THE SAME STORY, WORSE THAN UNDER COLONIAL SPANISH RULE. ALBERTO SANTA FE “YESTERDAY THEY BORE THE TITLE OF SLAVES AND WERE FREE. Today THEY ARE DESIGNATED FREEMEN BUT ARE SLAVES”>

BUYING POWER SLIPS AS INLATION RISES, RURAL LABORERES EATING LESS OF BASIC AGRIC CROPS IN 1910 THAN IN 1877. DIAZ.

COFFEE BOOM IN BRAZIL IN LAST HALF OF 19TH RAISED PER CAPITA INCOME, BUT IT NOT REALLY . AN INEQUAITLY OF INCOME DISTRIBUTION. REGIONAL SOUTHEAST GOOD, NORTHEAST BAD

AN OVERWHELMING MAJORITY OF LATIN AMERICANS LIVED IN THE COUNTRYSIDE, 148

RISING DEATH RATE, ‘DEATH BY HUNGER” MALNUTRITION, LACK OF HEALTH CARE, HUNGER, IN LA

POVERTY OF PROGRESS ALSO A ‘TRAGIC SPIRITUAL AND CULUTRAL IMPOVERISHMENT”, CONFRONTED BY NEW WAYS, ALIEN ONES, PRESSURE AND FORCE TO CHANGE, GAVE LITTLE ‘PSYCHIC BENEFITS”. GIVE UP, LACK OF FAITH. 150

THESE TRENDS OPULENCE AND SIMPLICITY, COMORT AND DEPRIVATION, ALWAYS CHARACTERICZED LA, WHETHER IN INDIAN EMPIRES, VICEREGAL SYSTEM, OR INDEPENDECE PERIOD. BUT ONE BIG THING WAS WIDENING GAP INTO A MUCH LARGER CHASM. “AS ELITES BECAME MORE MODERNIZED, THE CULTURAL DISTANCE BETWEEN THEM AND THE VAST MAJORITY WIDENED. ELITES BECAME STRANGERS IN THEIR OWN NATIONS” CONSEQUENTLY, THE IMPOSITION OF UNMEDIATED MODERNIZATION BROUGHT MORE SOCIAL DISORDER THAN PROGRESS. “ 151

REBELLIONS EVERYWHERE, LACKED FOCAL POINT, CENTRAL LEADERSHIP, COORDINATED DRIVES, VIOLENCE BY THE FOLK, SOME PATRIARCHS, BUT NOT BY DISSADENT INTELLECTUALS. THEY WERE ALWAYS CRUSHED

BURNS MAKE CASE THAT ONLY TWO, ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO ACHIEVE ALTERNATIVES, MIGHT HAVE WORKED

1. THAT PROGRESS BE TAKEN SLOWLY, BE ALLOWED TO INCORPORATE AND DEVELOP LESS RADICALLY
2. THE COMPLETE CHANGE AND RESTRUCTURING OF INHERITED INSTITUTIONS FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE MAJORITY, WOULD REQUIRE REVOLUTION OF “FAR-REACHING MAGNITUDE” RECOGNIZINT THE COOPERATIVE RATHER THAN THE COMPETITIVE. COMMUNAL RATHER THAN INDIVIDUALISM.

WOULD HAVE TO WAIT UNTIL 20TH FOR SUCH TOTAL CHANGE TO BE SEEN IN LATIN AMERICA. 153

THE CONSTANT AND MAJOR ENIGMA OF LATIN AMERICA: PREVELENT POVERTY IN A POTENTIALLY WEALTHY REGION. THE TRIUMPH OF PROGRESS AS DEFINED BY THE ELITES SET THE COURSE FOR 20TH CENTURY HISTORY. IT BEQUEATHED A LEGACY OF MASS POVERTY AND CONTINUED CONFLICT.154

**Latifundia** are pieces of property covering tremendous areas. The latifundia (Latin: *lātus*, "spacious" + *fundus*, "farm, estate")[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Latifundium#cite_note-0) of [Roman history](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Roman_empire) were great [landed estates](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Landed_estate), specializing in agriculture destined for export: 1. large rural estate

LATIFUNDIO A **latifundio** is a huge estate belonging to a single landowner, of the kind found in southern Spain and in many Latin American countries. Historically, they are associated with backward farming methods and poverty among the workers living on them. This is because most of the rich landowners lived away from their estates and were not over-concerned with productivity. The social problems caused by latifundios led to agitation for land reform in many countries. Despite land reform programs, and more dramatic solutions such as the Mexican and Cuban revolutions, the legacy of the **latifundio** still prevails today in many countries.