

14. In recent years, Latin American countries have marked greater gains in political rights than in civil liberties.

Answer: True

Page Reference: 24

Skill Level: understanding

15. Military repression during civil war in Guatemala disproportionately affected the indigenous population.

Answer: True

Page Reference: 27

Skill Level: understanding

1.3 ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. How do institutions capture cultural values and provide a lens on the history of a country? What are the consequences of this for institutional engineering?

Page Reference: 3–5, 10–12

Skill Level: application

2. Identify the difference between rational choice institutionalism and historical institutionalism. Which do you find most persuasive?

Page Reference: 10–12

Skill Level: evaluation

3. Discuss the relationship between political rights and civil liberties, and how their relationship contributes to the process of democratization.

Page Reference: 20–24

Skill Level: analysis

4. Identify the stages of democratization. How is it helpful to envision democratization as a process that works its way through stages?

Page Reference: 17–20

Skill Level: evaluation

5. How does an institutional approach illuminate the difficulties of democratization in Guatemala?

Page Reference: 25–31

Skill Level: evaluation

CHAPTER 2

2.1 MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The state is defined as:
- A. the institutional arrangements of a country that define how politics is organized
 - B. a large group of people who are bound by a common culture
 - C. a political unit that monopolizes the legitimate use of force over a relatively stationary territory and people
 - D. a group of people that holds ultimate authority to act on behalf of the state

Answer: C

Page Reference: 38

Skill Level: understanding

2. Government is defined as:
- A. the institutional arrangements of a country that define how politics is organized
 - B. a large group of people who are bound by a common culture
 - C. a political unit that monopolizes the legitimate use of force over a relatively stationary territory and people
 - D. a group of people that holds ultimate authority to act on behalf of the state

Answer: D

Page Reference: 39

Skill Level: understanding

3. Regime is defined as:
- A. the institutional arrangements of a country that define how politics is organized
 - B. a large group of people who are bound by a common culture
 - C. a political unit that monopolizes the legitimate use of force over a relatively stationary territory and people
 - D. a group of people that holds ultimate authority to act on behalf of the state

Answer: A

Page Reference: 39

Skill Level: understanding

4. Nation is defined as:
- A. the institutional arrangements of a country that define how politics is organized
 - B. a large group of people who are bound by a common culture
 - C. a political unit that monopolizes the legitimate use of force over a relatively stationary territory and people
 - D. a group of people that holds ultimate authority to act on behalf of the state

Answer: B

Page Reference: 38

Skill Level: understanding

5. A state is primarily defined by what measure?
- A. freedom
 - B. culture
 - C. order
 - D. competition

Answer: C

Page Reference: 38–39

Skill Level: understanding

6. Which region of Latin America proved most suitable for large civilizations?
- A. the tropical lowlands
 - B. the coastal regions
 - C. the Caribbean Islands
 - D. the highlands

Answer: D

Page Reference: 42

Skill Level: application

7. Which empire was located along the Andes Mountain range?
- A. the Olmecs
 - B. the Incas
 - C. the Mayans
 - D. the Chavin

Answer: B

Page Reference: 43

Skill Level: understanding

8. Which region was most populated at the time of conquest?
- A. North America
 - B. Mexico
 - C. Central America
 - D. Lowland South America

Answer: B

Page Reference: 43

Skill Level: understanding

9. The Spanish first arrived and settled in which contemporary country?
- A. Costa Rica
 - B. Dominican Republic
 - C. Mexico
 - D. Venezuela

Answer: B

Page Reference: 47

Skill Level: understanding

10. Today, most Latin Americans identify with which ethnic grouping?
- A. mulattos
 - B. mestizos
 - C. indigenous
 - D. peninsulares

Answer: B

Page Reference: 46
Skill Level: application

11. In contemporary Latin America, which country has the largest indigenous population?

- A. Argentina
- B. Brazil
- C. Bolivia
- D. Chile

Answer: C

Page Reference: 46
Skill Level: application

12. Which two countries stood at the center of Spain's colonial empire in Latin America?

- A. Brazil and Chile
- B. Mexico and Peru
- C. Mexico and Argentina
- D. Peru and Argentina

Answer: B

Page Reference: 44
Skill Level: understanding

13. Mercantilism had the most devastating effect on which economic sector?

- A. the agricultural sector
- B. the services sector
- C. the raw materials sector
- D. the manufacturing sector

Answer: D

Page Reference: 58
Skill Level: analysis

14. Which of the following accurately describes the Bourbon Reforms?

- A. The reforms advantaged the criollos.
- B. The reforms centralized authority.
- C. The reforms granted the Church greater authority over economic matters.
- D. The reforms created a boom in manufacturing.

Answer: B

Page Reference: 60
Skill Level: analysis

15. Which independence hero(es) led the fight from Argentina, through Chile, and into Peru?

- A. José de San Martín
- B. Francisco de Miranda
- C. Miguel Hidalgo and José María Morelos

D. Simón Bolívar

Answer: A

Page Reference: 64

Skill Level: understanding

16. Which independence hero(es) showed the strongest support for indigenous rights?

- A. José de San Martín
- B. Francisco de Miranda
- C. Miguel Hidalgo and José María Morelos
- D. Simón Bolívar

Answer: C

Page Reference: 63

Skill Level: understanding

17. Early economic activity in Brazil centered on which product?

- A. bananas
- B. gold and silver
- C. sugar
- D. cocoa

Answer: C

Page Reference: 49

Skill Level: understanding

18. Individuals holding which colonial position developed the most rebellious relationship with the Spanish crown?

- A. oidores
- B. viceroys
- C. intendants
- D. corregidores

Answer: D

Page Reference: analysis

Skill Level: 60

19. Many of the early colonial institutions created by the Spanish crown were designed to:

- A. ensure the enslavement of the indigenous
- B. block the rise of a new nobility in the Americas
- C. replicate the feudal relations seen in Europe
- D. promote industrialization

Answer: B

Page Reference: 51

Skill Level: application

20. According to the theory of mercantilism, economic growth occurs through:

- A. the accumulation of wealth by the state
- B. trade among nations

- C. private investment
- D. large private holdings in agriculture and mining

Answer: A

Page Reference: 52

Skill Level: application

21. The Spanish crown placed a priority on what value as it designed institutions?

- A. economic efficiency
- B. domination
- C. preventing the rise of a rival
- D. local control

Answer: C

Page Reference: 51

Skill Level: understanding

22. On a day-to-day basis, power in the colonies largely rested in the hands of the:

- A. audiencia
- B. corregidor
- C. viceroy
- D. encomendero

Answer: B

Page Reference: 56

Skill Level: analysis

23. Which group played the most pivotal role in the move toward independence?

- A. peninsulares
- B. mestizos
- C. indigenous
- D. criollos

Answer: D

Page Reference: 61–62

Skill Level: understanding

24. What event in European history most significantly affected the path to independence in Latin America?

- A. the French Revolution
- B. the Reformation
- C. the signing of the Treaty of Westphalia
- D. the unification of Germany

Answer: A

Page Reference: 62

Skill Level: analysis

25. Which of the following was similar in both the political development of the United States and political development in Latin America?

- A. cultural values
- B. the size of indigenous settlements
- C. the repression of ethnic minorities
- D. the dispersion of economic power

Answer: C

Page Reference: 65–71

Skill Level: analysis

2.2 TRUE- FALSE

1. Nations can create states, but states cannot create nations.

Answer: False

Page Reference: 38–39

Skill Level: application

2. Democracy is a characteristic of the state.

Answer: False

Page Reference: 38–39

Skill Level: understanding

3. An institutional approach to politics focuses on the regime level.

Answer: True

Page Reference: 39

Skill Level: application

4. Much of the Americas was pristine land, untouched by humans, before the Spanish Conquest.

Answer: False

Page Reference: 43

Skill Level: understanding

5. The Portuguese crown had a much closer and agreeable relationship with its colonial subjects than the Spanish crown had with its colonial subjects.

Answer: True

Page Reference: 49–50

Skill Level: understanding

6. The Spanish crown closely supervised the creation and development of haciendas.

Answer: False

Page Reference: 54

Skill Level: understanding

7. The Bourbon reforms favored the peninsulares in colonial Latin America.

Answer: True

Page Reference: 60

Skill Level: application

8. During the colonial period, the religious orders maintained a cooperative relationship with the monarchy.

Answer: False

Page Reference: 56–57

Skill Level: understanding

9. The patronato real gave the Spanish monarchy control over Church activities in the colonies.

Answer: True

Page Reference: 57

Skill Level: understanding

10. By the time of independence in Spanish America, most colonial subjects saw more in common with the military than with the government.

Answer: True

Page Reference: 60–61

Skill Level: application

11. The Tupac Amaru II rebellion inspired criollos to embrace independence.

Answer: False

Page Reference: 61

Skill Level: application

12. Spanish conquistadores did not settle in North America because they failed to explore the region.

Answer: False

Page Reference: 65

Skill Level: understanding

13. Rebellious colonists in Latin America succeeded in their bid for independence only after they unified under liberal ideals.

Answer: False

Page Reference: 64–65

Skill Level: application

14. The liberal ideas of the French Revolution unified the independence leaders of Latin America.

Answer: False

Page Reference: 64–65

Skill Level: application

15. The cabildo in colonial Latin America provided practice for national assemblies after independence.

Answer: False

Page Reference: 68–69
Skill Level: application

2.3 DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the impact of geography on human settlements and political development in Latin America.

Page Reference: 40–44
Skill Level: application

2. Describe the relationship between Spain and the Catholic Church in colonial Latin America. How did it affect colonization?

Page Reference: 50–51, 56–57
Skill Level: analysis

3. Describe how the role of armed forces grew under colonialism and influenced its development.

Page Reference: 50–51, 60–62, 65–67
Skill Level: analysis

4. How and why did the Spanish compromise economic efficiency during the colonial period?

Page Reference: 50–56, 58–61
Skill Level: analysis

5. Explain how the political authority of the Spanish crown diminished over time.

Page Reference: 50–65
Skill Level: evaluation

CHAPTER 3

3.1 MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Caudillo can be translated as:

- A. military leader
- B. political boss
- C. slave
- D. priest

Answer: A

Page Reference: 78

Skill Level: understanding