

Fall 2015

HIS 250/ECO 252/AAS 252: Economies and Societies in Latin America and the Caribbean Since 1492

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Office Hours: Wednesday 10.00 am-12 noon

I. *Scope and Focus of the Course*

The history of Latin America and the Caribbean since 1492 presents an excellent laboratory for many of the socio-political and economic issues currently debated in many countries across the globe — the wealth and poverty of nations (why some countries are poor and others are rich); the role of the state versus that of the market in the development process; the role of geography; the problem of unequal development among racial groups, ethnic nationalities, and regions; the problem of inequity in distribution; the problem of dealing with the vicissitudes of the global system over which individual countries or regions have no control; the problem of dealing with public debts (especially external debts) accumulated over time; the role of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). All these and more are issues we grapple with as we study the development process in Latin America and the Caribbean since 1492. The knowledge we gain from the study is valuable intellectually and practically both in relation to Latin America and the Caribbean and to issues of current general concern across the globe. For the latter purpose, we make deliberate efforts to have a global context for the discussion of issues in Latin American and Caribbean history. Let us take the comparative data in Table 1 and Table 2 as a point of departure. The Gross National Income (GNI) and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Latin America and the Caribbean, 1700-2013, are compared with that of the United States and South Korea.

Our intellectual challenge is to study the history of Latin America and the Caribbean in order to be able to explain the differences we observe over time in the tables. The differences between the United States and Latin America and the Caribbean are particularly important. They will occupy much of our attention. The Tables do not show figures for 1400. But we do have a lot of information which shows the comparative levels of socioeconomic development in the sub-regions of the Americas between 1400 and 1492. That will be the starting point of our narrative. Six distinct periods of the narrative should be noted: 1400-1500; 1500-1820; 1820-1912; 1950-1980; 1990-2000; 2001-2013. Among other things, the role of the state versus that of the market will be a major focus of our investigation, so that we can offer some historical perspective for the ongoing intellectual and policy debates on the issue. The rise of Brazil (within BRICS: Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) as a global economic power is also a major issue in our investigation and discussion.

*Table 1: Comparative Gross National Income (Purchasing Power Parity dollars)
(selected Countries in selected years)*

	Population (millions)		GNI (\$ billion PPP)		GNI per capita (\$ PPP)	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2013</u>
Argentina	41	41.4	616.1	—	15,150	—
Brazil	195	200.4	2,129.0	2,955.3	10,920	14,750
Chile	17	17.6	238.0	370.6	13,890	21,030
Mexico	109	122.3	1,629.2	1,971.2	15,010	16,110
Peru	29	30.4	263.7	345.2	8,940	11,360
Cuba	—	11.3	—	208.9	—	18,520
Jamaica	2.7	2.7	20.139	23.0	7,430	8,480
Latin America & the Caribbean	578	588.0	6,329.6	8,143.0	10,951	13,848
USA	310	316.1	14,561	17,057.5	47,020	53,960
South Korea	49	50.2	1,417.9	1,679.1	29,010	33,440

Sources & Notes: For 2010, World Bank, *World Development Report* (2012); for 2013, World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (2014, online).

Table 2: Ratio of GDP Per Head to USA GDP Per Head (US = 100), 1700-2013

Year	Argentina	Brazil	Chile	Colombia	Cuba	Mexico	Latin America
1700	—	—	—	—	167	89.0	—
1800	—	91.4	—	—	112	50.0	—
1820	42.3	32.5	23.4	—	115.7	41.2	39.6
1850	50.9	28.9	25.9	19.4	138.3	23.9	34.0
1901	59.5	10.5	20.7	6.9	22.1	20.1	19.1
1912	68.4	11.2	23.6	7.3	23.3	21.1	21.3
1928	59.8	11.1	19.7	10.6	21.1	19.4	20.6
1960	38.0	10.5	13.2	8.7	11.1	17.8	15.7
1980	32.0	14.8	10.8	8.8	11.4	22.0	16.0
2000	21.9	10.5	14.0	7.2	7.9	16.4	11.4
2010	28.9	12.5	17.3	8.8	12.1	16.3	13.1
2013	—	27.3	39.0	22.0	34.3	29.9	25.7

Sources & Notes: For Brazil (1800), Stanley L. Engerman and Kenneth L. Sokoloff, “Factor Endowments, Institutions and Differential Paths of Growth Among New World Economies,” in Stephen Haber (ed.), *How Latin America Fell Behind: Essays on the Economic Histories of Brazil and Mexico, 1800-1914* (Stanford, California: Stanford University Press, 1997), Table 10.5, p. 270; for Cuba and Mexico (1700, 1800), Stanley L. Engerman and Kenneth L. Sokoloff, *Economic Development in the Americas since 1500: Endowments and Institutions* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2012), Table 1.1, p. 10; for 1820-2010 (all countries), Victor Bulmer-Thomas, *The Economic History of Latin America Since Independence* (3rd edition, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014), Table A.3.5, pp.491-492, Table A.4.1, p.528; for 2013 (all countries), World Bank, *World Development Indicators* (2014, online). The World Bank figures for 2013 are Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) Dollars. All the others are official exchange rate US dollars.

II. Course Requirements

The course is made up of two lecture classes a week, as shown below. Students will be encouraged to ask questions and contribute to discussions at some point in the lecture classes. In order to facilitate understanding of the lectures and class discussions, students are requested to read closely the sections of the required readings relevant to the topics of each class (as shown below) before the class meets. **Students must read at least one of the texts listed for each class. Students are advised to attend all classes, and do so punctually.** Students' participation in class discussions and class assignments will account for 40 percent of the overall marks in the course, **10 percent of which is for attendance. Class Assignments Will be Given during Any Class Without Prior Notice. Students must, therefore, attend All Classes Punctually.** There will be a mid-term examination on October 8, 2015; it is a take-home examination to be returned to the professor on October 15, 2015. It carries 20 percent of the overall marks in the course. The other component of the course is a term paper of about twelve typed pages (double spaced), excluding footnotes and bibliography. The paper is to be based on a question chosen from among several questions drawn up by the professor. ***However, students are also encouraged to design their own projects, which they must do in the early weeks of the course in consultation with the professor and the project must be approved by him.*** The term paper/project is a thoroughly researched essay, formally written in flowing prose, and well documented with footnotes and references. The paper is to be submitted in class on or before December 10, 2015, and it carries 40 percent of the overall marks in the course.

III Office Hours

The office hours are Wednesday 10 a.m.- 12 noon, in RRL 437. Students are advised to take advantage of the office hours to discuss with the professor issues in the course that are not clear to them. To see the professor, enter your name against one of the 15-minute long periods in the Office-Hour chart that will be circulated in class.

IV.A Required Textbooks for Students to Purchase

(Every student taking the course is expected to buy a copy of each of these books.)

1. Mark A. Burkholder and Lyman L. Johnson, *Colonial Latin America* (9th edition, New York: Oxford University Press, 2015).
2. Victor Bulmer-Thomas, *The Economic History of Latin America Since Independence* (3rd edition, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014).

3. Bonham C. Richardson, *The Caribbean in the Wider World, 1492-1992: A Regional Geography* (Cambridge, 1992).
4. Julie A. Charlip and E. Bradford Burns, *Latin America: An Interpretive History* (9th ed., Upper Saddle River, NJ.: Pearson, 2011)

IV.B *Required and Recommended Textbooks Placed on Reserve:*

5. Mark A. Burkholder and Lyman L. Johnson, *Colonial Latin America* (9th edition, New York: Oxford University Press, 2015).
6. Victor Bulmer-Thomas, *The Economic History of Latin America Since Independence* (3rd edition, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014).
7. Michael Reid, *Brazil: The Troubled Rise of a Global Power* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2014)
8. Jeffrey D. Needell (ed.), *Emergent Brazil: Key Perspectives on a New Global Power* (Miami: University Press of Florida, 2015).
9. Jose Luis Cardoso, Maria Cristino Marcuzzo, and Maria Eugenia Romero Sotelo (eds.), *Economic Development and Global Crisis: The Latin American Economy in Historical Perspective* (New York: Routledge, 2014).
10. Victor Bulmer-Thomas, *The Economic History of the Caribbean Since the Napoleonic Wars* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2012).

V *Sub-divisions and Period of Coverage*

1. **Introduction** — geographical location of Latin America and the Caribbean; the nations of Latin America and the Caribbean in contemporary times; the socioeconomic and political characteristics of Latin America and the Caribbean in recent times; what the course sets out to achieve.
(September 1, 2015)

2. **Latin America and the Caribbean before 1492** (that is, before the European intrusion initiated by Christopher Columbus in 1492) — geography; the peopling of the region (including discussion of the region's population size and distribution); economic and political organization.
(September 3, 2015)

Reading:

[John E. Kicza, *The Peoples and Civilizations of The Americas Before Contact*](#) (Washington, D.C.: American Historical Association, 1998);

Mark A. Burkholder & Lyman L. Johnson, *Colonial Latin America* (9th ed., New York: Oxford University Press, 2015), pp. 1-23;

Julie A. Charlip and E. Bradford Burns, *Latin America: An Interpretive History* (9th ed., Upper Saddle River, NJ.: Pearson, 2011), pp. 1-18.

3. **The Iberian peninsula, the Islamic World, and European expansion overseas:** European conquest and colonization of Latin America and the Caribbean; the construction of Spanish and Portuguese colonial economy and society in Latin America and the Caribbean; operation of the colonial economy in Spanish America: the political economy of Spanish subsistence and market production (especially gold and silver mining); the mobilization of Indian labor to meet both needs; the destruction of Indian populations in Latin America and the Caribbean.
(September 8, 2015).

Reading:

[Alfred W. Crosby, *The Columbian Voyages, the Columbian Exchange, and their Historians*](#) (Washington, D.C.: American Historical Association, 1987);

Burkholder & Johnson, *Colonial Latin America*, pp. 23-32, 50-121.

Charlip and Burns, *Latin America*, pp. 18-21, 33-64.

4. **Mining and the plantation economies of Spanish and Portuguese America** — the creation of slave-based economies and societies: socioeconomic institutions; property and income distribution; creation of interest groups in relation to political power distribution and the direction of state policies; implications for socioeconomic and technological development. (**September 10, 2015**).

Reading: Burkholder & Johnson, *Colonial Latin America*, pp. 122-190, 282-338.

5. **The creation of slave-based plantation economies and societies in the Caribbean** and the implication for socio-economic and technological development in the 17th and 18th centuries. (**September 15, 2015**).

Reading:

B. C. Richardson, *The Caribbean in the Wider World, 1492-1992: A Regional Geography* (New York, 1992), pp. 38-70;

Louis A. Perez, Jr., *Cuba: Between Reform and Revolution* (3rd ed., New York: Oxford University Press, 2006), pp. 1-76;

R. Sheridan, *The development of the plantations*, pp. 9-111.

6. **The achievement of political independence in Latin America:** class structure of politically independent Latin American nations; economic and political power distribution among Latin American social classes and the intensification of external-oriented economic activities in the 19th century. (**September 17, 2015**).

Reading:

Burkholder & Johnson, *Colonial Latin America*, pp. 339-388.

Charlip and Burns, *Latin America*, pp. 65-218

Victor Bulmer-Thomas, *The Economic History of Latin America Since Independence* (3rd ed., Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2014), pp. 20-164.

7. **The plantation economies and societies of the Caribbean in the 19th century** — consequences of emancipation; migration from Asia; problem of expansion of world sugar production. (**September 22, 2015**).

Reading:

Richardson, *Caribbean in the wider world*, pp. 38-77;

J. R. Ward, *Poverty and Progress in the Caribbean, 1800-1960* (London: Macmillan, 1985), pp. 13-45;

Eric Williams, From Columbus to Castro, pp. 328-391;

- 8. The effects of World War I, The Great Depression, and World War II** on the economies and societies of Latin America and the Caribbean; the drive for industrialization through import substitution: some conceptual issues. (To include a discussion of why the United States industrialized in the 19th century and Latin America did not.) **(September 24 & 29, 2015)**.

Reading:

Bulmer-Thomas, *Latin America Since Independence*, pp. 165-207;

Charlip and Burns, *Latin America*, pp. 219-240.

[Stanley L. Engerman and Kenneth L. Sokoloff, "Factor Endowments, Institutions, and Differential Paths of Growth Among New World Economies,"](#) in Stephen Haber (ed.), *How Latin America Fell Behind* (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1997), pp.260-304;

- 9. The Political Economy of Import Substitution Industrialization** in Latin America and the Caribbean. **(October 1, 8, 13 & 15, 2015)**.

Reading:

Bulmer-Thomas, *Latin America Since Independence*, pp. 296-390.

Charlip and Burns, *Latin America*, pp. 271-297.

MID-TERM EXAMINATION: Take-home Examination; questions will be distributed on October 8, 2015 and Type-written Answers to be submitted in class on October 15, 2015.

Fall Term Break, October 5-6, 2015.

10. **Neoliberalism and Economic Development in Latin America:** Elimination of trade restrictions, Deregulation, Privatization of state owned enterprises, and the development process, with emphasis on the recent rise of Brazil. **(October 20, 22, 27, 29, November 3 & 5, 2015).**

Reading:

Bulmer-Thomas, *Latin America Since Independence*, pp. 391-457.

Michael Reid, *Brazil: The Troubled Rise of a Global Power* (New Haven: Yale University Press, 2014), pp. 3-23, 117-236, 282-289.

Jeffrey D. Needell (ed.), *Emergent Brazil: Key Perspectives on a New Global Power* (Miami: University Press of Florida, 2015), pp. 1-9, 13-30..

Charlip and Burns, *Latin America*, 298-323;

11. **The Cuban revolution and the socialist approach to socioeconomic development in Latin America and the Caribbean. (November 10, 12, 17 & 19, 2015).**

Reading: Perez, Cuba, pp. 77-290, 291-329.

Charlip and Burns, Latin America, pp. 241-252.

12. **THANKSGIVING BREAK: NOVEMBER 25-29, 2015.**

13. **U. S. relations with Latin America and the Caribbean — past, present and future: (December 1, 3, 8 & 10 2015).**

Reading:

Abraham F. Lowenthal, *Partners in Conflict: The United States and Latin America in the 1990s* (Revised edition, Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1990), pp. ix-xii, 1-69, 150-184.

Charlip and Burns, *Latin America*, pp. 165-176;

Linda A. Rodriguez (ed.), *Rank and Privilege: The Military and Society in Latin America* (Wilmington, DE: Jaguar Books, 1994);

William D. Walker, III (ed.), *Drugs in the Western Hemisphere: An Odyssey of Cultures in Conflict* (Wilmington, DE: Scholarly Resources, 1996).

VI *Suggested Further Reading (Placed on Reserve)*

1. Stephany Griffith-Jones & Osvaldo Sunkel, Debt and Development Crises in Latin America: The End of an Illusion (Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1986).
2. Andre Gunder Frank, Dependent Accumulation and Underdevelopment (New York, 1979).
3. Louis A. Perez, Jr., Cuba: Between Reform and Revolution (3rd edition, New York: Oxford University Press, 2006).
4. Cambridge History of Latin America (all volumes; available in the library).
5. David Watts, The West Indies: Patterns of Development, Culture and Environmental Change Since 1492 (Cambridge and New York, 1987).
6. Ronald H. Chilcote and Joel C. Edelstein, Latin America: Capitalist and Socialist Perspectives of Development and Underdevelopment (Boulder and London, Westview Press, 1986)
7. Angus Maddison (ed.), Latin America, The Caribbean and the OECD: Dialogue on Economic Reality and Policy Options (OECD, Paris, 1986)
8. Angus Maddison (ed.), Two Crises: Latin America and Asia, 1929-38 and 1973-83 (OECD, Paris, 1985).
9. Howard J. Wiarda, Latin America at the Crossroads-Debt, Development, and the Future (Boulder and London, Westview Press, 1987)
10. Andrew Maguire and Janet W. Brown (eds.), Bordering on Trouble: Resources and Politics in Latin America (Bethesda, Maryland, 1986).
11. Jonathan Hartlyn and Samuel A. Moreley (eds.), Latin American Political Economy: Financial Crisis and Political Change (Westview Press, Boulder and London, 1986).
12. Diana Tussie (ed.), Latin America in the World Economy: New Perspectives (St. Martins Press, New York, 1983)

13. Stanley J. Stein and Barbara H. Stein, The Colonial Heritage of Latin America: Essays on Economic Dependence in Perspective (Oxford University Press, New York, 1970).
14. James Lockhart and Stuart B. Schwartz, Early Latin America: A History of Colonial Spanish America and Brazil (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1983).
15. Fernando Henrique Cardoso and Enzo Faletto, Dependency and Development in Latin America (University of California Press, Berkeley, 1979).
16. Richard L. Rubenstein and John K. Roth, The Politics of Latin American Liberation Theology (Washington Institute Press, Washington, D. C., 1988).
17. Kenneth Duncan & Ian Rutledge (eds.), Land and Labour in Latin America: Essays on the Development of Agrarian Capitalism in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries (Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, 1977).
18. Richard Sheridan, The Development of the plantations to 1750: An era of West Indian prosperity, 1750-1775 (Caribbean Universities Press, Ginn and Company, Aylesbury, 1970).
19. Donald Hodges and Ross Gandy, Mexico, 1910-1976: Reform or Revolution? (Zed Press, London, 1979).
20. Andre Gunder Frank, Latin America: Underdevelopment or Revolution: Essays on the Development of Underdevelopment and the Immediate Enemy (Monthly Review Press, London, 1969).
21. Andre Gunder Frank, Lumpen-Bourgeoisie, Lumpen-Development: Dependence, Class, and Politics in Latin America (Monthly Review Press, London, 1972).
22. Arthur Morris, Latin America: Economic Development and Regional Differentiation (Hutchinson, London, 1981).
23. P. R. Odell and D. A. Preston, Economies and Societies in Latin America: A Geographical Interpretation (2nd edition, John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1978).
24. Patricia Ruffin, Capitalism and Socialism in Cuba: A Study of Dependency, Development and Underdevelopment (St. Martin's Press, New York, 1990).
25. Rhoda P. Rabkin, Cuban Politics: The Revolutionary Experiment, (Praeger, New York, 1991).
26. World Bank, World Development Report 1992 (Oxford University Press, New York, 2000/2001).

27. United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Report 1992 (Oxford University Press, New York, 1992).
28. Frederick Douglass Institute, Undergraduate Perspectives on African and African-American Studies, (3 volumes, 1988-89, 1989-90, and 1990-91) University of Rochester, Rochester, 1990, 1991, and 1993).
29. Eric Williams, From Columbus to Castro: The History of the Caribbean, 1492-1969 (London, 1970).
30. Douglas C. North, Institutions, Institutional Change and Economic Performance (Cambridge, 1990).
31. Linda A. Rodriguez (ed.), Rank and Privilege: The Military and Society in Latin America (Wilmington, DE: Jaquar Books, 1994).
32. William D. Walker, III (ed.), Drugs in the Western Hemisphere: An Odyssey of Cultures in Conflict (Wilmington, DE: Jaguar Books, 1994).
33. Evelyn Huber and Frank Safford (eds.), Agrarian Structure and Political Power: Landlord and Peasant in the Making of Latin America (Pittsburgh: University of Pittsburgh Press, 1995).
34. William C. Smith & Roberto P. Korzeniewicz (eds.), Politics, Social Change, and Economic Restructuring in Latin America (Miami: University of Miami Press, 1997).
35. Joseph E. Inikori, Africans and the Industrial Revolution in England: A Study in International Trade and Economic Development (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2002), Chapter 4, pp. 156-214.

BOOK CHAPTERS AND JOURNAL ARTICLES ON ELECTRONIC RESERVE

1. [Stanley L. Engerman and Kenneth L. Sokoloff, "Factor Endowments, Institutions, and Differential Paths of Growth Among New World Economies,"](#) in Stephen Haber (ed.), How Latin America Fell Behind (Stanford, CA: Stanford University Press, 1997), pp.260-304;
2. Friedrich Katz (ed.), Riot, Rebellion, and Revolution: Rural Social Conflict in Mexico (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1988):
 - (i) [Friedrich Katz, "Introduction: Rural Revolts in Mexico,"](#) pp. 3-17;

- (ii) [John H. Coatsworth, "Patterns of Rural Rebellion in Latin America: Mexico in Comparative Perspective,"](#) pp. 21-62;
 - (iii) [Friedrich Katz, "Rural Uprisings in Preconquest and Colonial Mexico,"](#) pp. 65-94;
 - (iv) [Hans Werner Tobler, "Peasants and the Shaping of the Revolutionary State, 1910-40,"](#) pp. 487-518.
3. Peter J. Bakewell, John J. Johnson, and Meredith D. Dodge (eds.), [Readings in Latin American History](#), Vol. I (Durham: Duke University Press, 1985):
- (i) [Alfred W. Crosby, "Conquistador y Pestilencia: The First New World Pandemic and the Fall of the Great Indian Empires,"](#) pp. 35-50;
 - (ii) [James Lockhart, "Encomienda and Hacienda: The Evolution of the Great Estate in the Spanish Indies,"](#) pp. 51-66;
 - (iii) [William B. Taylor, "Landed Society in New Spain: A View from the South,"](#) pp. 105-128;
 - (iv) [D. A. Brading and Harry E. Cross, "Colonial Silver Mining: Mexico and Peru,"](#) pp. 129-156;
 - (v) [Karen Spalding, "Social Climbers: Changing Patterns of Mobility among the Indians of Colonial Peru,"](#) pp. 157-173;
 - (vi) [L. A. Clayton, "Trade and Navigation in the Seventeenth-Century Vice-Royalty of Peru,"](#) pp. 174-191;
 - (vii) [Stuart B. Schwartz, "Magistracy and Society in Brazil,"](#) pp. 192-203.
4. John J. Johnson, Peter J. Bakewell, and Meredith D. Dodge (eds.), [Readings in Latin American History](#), Vol. 2 (Durham: Duke University Press, 1985):
- (i) [Alfred Stepan, "Political Leadership and Regime Breakdown: Brazil,"](#) pp. 125-152;
 - (ii) [Michael Dodson, "Liberation Theology and Christian Radicalism in Contemporary Latin America,"](#) pp. 195-214;
 - (iii) [David McCreery, "Debt Servitude in Rural Guatemala, 1876-1936,"](#) pp. 238-257;
 - (iv) [Arnold J. Bauer, "Rural Workers in Spanish America: Problems of Peonage and Oppression,"](#) pp. 258-283

- (v) [Thomas E. Skidmore, "Toward a Comparative Analysis of Race Relations since Abolition in Brazil and the United States,"](#) pp. 328-350;
- (vi) [James H. Street, "Overcoming Technological Dependence in Latin America,"](#) pp. 418-435.

5. [Journal of Latin American Studies, Vol. 24 \(1992\):](#)

- (i) [Luigi Manzetti, "The Evolution of Agricultural Interest Groups in Argentina,"](#) pp. 585-616;
- (ii) [Mario De Franco and Ricardo Godoy, "The Economic Consequences of Cocaine Production in Bolivia: Historical, Local, and Macroeconomic Perspectives,"](#) pp. 375-406;
- (iii) [Andrew Zimbalist, "Teetering on the Brink: Cuba's Current Economic and Political Crisis,"](#) pp. 407-418;
- (iv) [Marcelo Cavarozzi, "Beyond Transitions to Democracy in Latin America,"](#) pp. 665-684.

6. [Journal of Latin American Studies, Vol. 24, Quincentenary Supplement, 1992:](#)

- (i) Roberto Cortes Conde, "Export-Led Growth in Latin America: 1870-1930," pp. 163-179;
- (ii) Rosemary Thorp, "A Reappraisal of the Origins of Import-Substituting Industrialisation, 1930-1950," pp. 181-195;
- (iii) Eliana Cardoso and Albert Fishlow, "Latin American Economic Development, 1950-1980," pp. 197-218;
- (iv) John Lynch, "The Institutional Framework of Colonial Spanish America," pp. 69-81;
- (v) Steve J. Stern, "Paradigms of Conquest: History, Historiography, and Politics," pp. 1-34;
- (vi) Alan Knight, "The Peculiarities of Mexican History: Mexico Compared to Latin America, 1821-1992," pp. 99-144;
- (vii) Florence E. Mallon, "Indian Communities, Political Cultures, and the State in Latin America, 1780-1990," pp. 35-53;

- (viii) Carlos Sempat Assadourian, "The Colonial Economy: The Transfer of the European System of Production to New Spain and Peru," pp. 55-68;
- (ix) Frank Safford, "The Problem of Political Order in Early Republican Spanish America," pp. 83-97;
- (x) Jose Murilo De Carvalho, "Brazil, 1870-1914: The Force of Tradition," pp. 145-162;
- (xi) Tulio Halperin Donghi, "Backward Looks and Forward Glimpses from a Quincentennial Vantage Point," pp. 219-234.

7. [The American Historical Review, Vol. 93, no. 4 \(1988\):](#)

- (i) Steve J. Stern, "Feudalism, Capitalism, and the World-System in the Perspective of Latin America and the Caribbean," pp. 829-872;
- (ii) Immanuel Wallerstein, "Comments on Stern's Critical Tests," pp. 873-885;
- (iii) Steve J. Stern, "Reply: 'Ever More Solitary'," pp. 886-897;
- (iv) Richard L. Garner, "Long-Term Silver Mining Trends in Spanish America: A Comparative Analysis of Peru and Mexico," pp. 898-935.

8. **OTHER JOURNAL ARTICLES :**

- (i) [Francis J. Brooks, "Revising the Conquest of Mexico: Smallpox, Sources, and Populations," Journal of Interdisciplinary History, Vol. 24, no. 1 \(Summer, 1993\), pp. 1-29.](#)
- (ii) [Jeremy Adelman, "State and Labour in Argentina: The Portworkers of Buenos Aires, 1910-21," Journal of Latin American Studies, vol. 25, 1993, pp. 73-102.](#)
- (iii) [John H. Welch, "The New Face of Latin America: Financial Flows, Markets and Institutions in the 1990's," Journal of Latin American Studies , vol. 25, 1993, pp. 1-24.](#)
- (iv) [Ian Roxborough, "Unity and Diversity in Latin American History," Journal of Latin American Studies , vol. 16, Part 1 \(May, 1984\), pp. 1-26.](#)

- (v) [F. Parkinson, "Latin America, Her Newly Industrialising Countries and the New International Economic Order," *Journal of Latin American Studies*, vol. 16, Part 1 \(May, 1984\), pp. 127-141.](#)