Globalization and Change

• Potential for change may sound greater than the reality of change.
• Actual change, how much has effects in changing the socio-economic structure?
• Forces for change from the bottom up?
• Tourism and authenticity
  – For development?
  – For heritage identity and status quo?
• Appropriation of indigenous heritage for nationalism

Globalization in South America

• Change from rural to urban
• Def.: “process fueled by and resulting cross-border flows of goods, services, money, people, information and culture… (Sanabria, p. 282).”
• Capital, labor and material resources
• Asymmetric – unequal power relationships
• Neoliberalism – a model based on the assumption that an unregulated market is a far better regulator of economic, and social and cultural life than the state.
  – “Chicago Boys” – Chile
  – Leads to broader applications in SA, not always successfully
• Transnational Production and Labor

Ethnic Diversity in South America
Native Americans

- 15M - 30 Million people at the time of Conquest
- Indígenas. Highland Survivors and descendants of the Incas and conquered peoples of the Incas
  - Inca and Regional leaders (curakas)
  - Common level indigenous people
- Quechua (Peru, Ecuador, Bolivia, Chile, Argentina) (Quichua in Ecuador)
  - [Approx. 17M today]

Native Americans

- Aymara (formerly the Qolla) in Bolivia
- (Note: Aymará is the name of the language)
- Otavalos (Ecuador)
- Mapuche (Chile)
- Lowland peoples of the Amazonian region in Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and Paraguay (10-15 Million at time of Conquest, now less than 1 Million, perhaps less than 500,000)

Native American Language Families of South America

- Quechua (28 languages and 8-10 million speakers)
- Aymara (2 million speakers)
- Chibchan (N. Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador)
- Cariban (Caribbean Coast)
- Gê (E. Brazil)
- Auracanian (Chile-Argentina)
- Arawakan (E Peru, Amazon basin, Venezuela)
- Tupi (SE and Brazil)
- Guaraní (Paraguay and Bolivia and S. Brazil)

EUROPEAN SOUTH AMERICANS

- Blancos. Místis, Viracochas. Direct descendants of Spaniards, Portuguese, Dutch and French
  - Peninsulares
  - Criollos
  - Urbanites
- Other Europeans since the 1850 - 1940
  - Italians, 4.2 million
  - Spanish, 3 million
  - Portugal, 1.2 million
  - Germany, 300,000
  - France, 300,000
  - Russia, 300,000
OTHER IMMIGRANTS

• Africans (to be discussed later)
• Asians
  – Chinese
  – From the beginning
  – Guano, railroads
  – Japanese (Brazil, Peru, Bolivia)
• Jews
  – Diaspora from Spain
  – Fascism and anti-semitism
• Arabs,
  – Spain was controlled by the “Moors” for 7 hundred years 711-1492
  – Later during the Ottoman Empire, Turcos emigrated

Slavery and Labor

• Labor was essential for colonial economy
  – Plantations, e.g., sugar
  – Mines, e.g., silver, gold, copper, mercury
  – Insufficient amount in the New World
  – Rapid depopulation, esp. outside the Andean region

Slave trade

• Africa
• Asia
  – India
  – China
  – Japan

African slavery

• From 1492-1800, approx. 9-10M slaves brought to Americas
  – Pre1600 – 275,000 slaves
  – 1600-1700 – 1,703,000
  – 1700-1810 – 6,200,000
  – 1811-1870 – 2,000,000
Slaves Imported by Nation
• Brazil = 37% of all slaves (4,200,000)
• England = 30% (3,000,000)
• France = 15% (1,700,000)
• Spanish America = 15% (1,700,000)
• Holland = 5% (500,000)
• USA = 5% (500,000)

USA
• By 1825
  – Held 35% of all slave in the Americas
  – Brazil = 31%
  – West Indies = 17%

Ethnicity and Class
• Other ethnic groupings during the colonial period and later
  – Peninsular
    • Viracochas/Mistis
  – Creole
    • Independence rebels
  – Mestizo (Spanish America)
  – Cabobo (Portuguese America)
  – Mulatto
  – Zambo (mixed African and indigenous)
  – Cimarróns (Maroon)
    • Quimbros (Palmares)
  – Moço

Colonial status of mixed races
• Not trusted by either Peninsulares, Criollos or the indigenous people
  – E.g., Felipe Guaman Poma de Ayala (Nueva Corónica y Buen Gobierno written between 1584-1614 one of the chronicles)
• Mestizos were more (than indigenous):
  – Educated
  – Used in clerical positions
• Prone to leading rebellions
  – E.g., Tupac Amaru II led a rebellion in Cuzco in the 18th century
Racial passing

• Race category is more flexible in Latin America
• What is it in the US?
  – Hypo-descent (anyone known to have a Black ancestor is Black)
  – Contrasts with Brazil which has a class-based connection to racial categorization
  – From US view, what racial category best fits President Obama?
• Hegemonic discourse control in L.A.
  – He who controls the discussion on race, controls the status and the power associated with status
  – “Limpieza de sangre”

Race in Brazil

• Fewer Europeans in the Americas resulted in more interracial relationships & offspring
  – Staying from home sometimes tolerated discreetly
• Brazil has one of the most unequally stratified societies in Latin America, yet race plays a more modest role
• Whiter is better, especially in Brazil, but no rigid, genetic control
  – Children from the same parents can sometimes be thrust into different racial categories (terms)
  – Marvin Harris—research showed that from a sample of 100, shown a photo of 3 full sisters, 94% assigned each sister to a different racial category
  – A given Brazilian might be called by as many as 13 racial terms by other members of his community
  – “Money whitens”

Mestizaje and Nation Building

• Race/castes morph slowly into concepts of ethnicity
• Urbanization facilitated “passing” from “Indio” to “Mestizo”, but also reflected a movement from traditional community-based culture to a class-based society, or perhaps a return to a class-based society from the Inca period
• Ethnicity in the modern era forms the basis for solidifying a nation-state made up of mestizos
  – Suggests a common origin
  – Mestizos become the center of a new, “pureza”
• But what about “Indios”/Native Americans?
• In local communities “gente decente” are characterized by Language, Customs & dress

“Modernization” in Andean S. A.

• Strategy to bring masses into international capitalist, class-based system
• Emphasis on mestizaje
• Does it leave the First Peoples out of the picture?
• The Conquest destroyed parts (but not all) of the pre-Pizarro cultures, how should mestizos and Quechua/Aymara/etc. -speaking peoples re-deploy their cultural heritage?
Gender Constructions and Constraints

- Pre-Columbian society may have been:
  - Sexually fluid
  - Not clearly bi-polar
  - Parallelism and complementarity
    - Panaqa
    - Bi-lineal Inheritance
  - Gender hierarchy strong, however
- See New York Times article

European models bring change

- Bi-polarity becomes the norm
- Gender constructions emphasize clear separation of male and female spheres of activities/roles
- Superiority and strength becomes the ideal for males
- Inferiority and weakness for females

Post-conquest constructions

- Males dominate the external sphere
  - Property laws
  - Guardians of women
- Females control the home
  - Legal minors, wards of the husband
  - Children belong with the father
- The home is the central focus of the family and could be seen as a moated castle
  - Houses typically face inward, internal gardens
  - Children's eccentricities and transgressions outside the home are tolerated by family members, but not so tolerant of those outside the family
  - Compadrazgo sanctions (positively) close ties with non-kin

Gender Constructions

Marianismo and Machismo

- Marianismo – constellation of cultural ideals embodied in the mother
  - Long-suffering, self-sacrificing
  - Care-giver and nurturer of children
  - Deserving of protection (chaperones)
  - Passive and submissive to men
  - Women rule the home and men rule the external world
Machismo

- Identified with men
- Manly man: virile, heterosexual with a “natural” and uncontrollable sexual drive
- Fearless
- Willing and able to safeguard the well-being and honor of his family
- Exercises unquestioned authority over it

Consequences of machismo

- Domestic abuse
- Inability of women to find support from abuse
- Differential access to resources, e.g., jobs, support, income, opportunity, independence, power