

REVIEW FOR MIDTERM EXAM

The exam will include both objective (matching, T/F, fill-in) and subjective (definition and short essay) questions. Readings covered: Wauchope & Augelli - Ch. 1, 2, 12; Foster - Ch 1-11; Batalla -- Ch. 1-9.

OUTLINE REVIEW OF CONCEPTS

- I. Geography - major geographical features and their influence - mountainous characteristics, lowland/highland distinction and significance; types of climate (fria, templada, caliente); effects of such factors on distribution of the population and types of societies (level of societal complexity) present – highlands, dense population, stratified states vs. coastal lowlands & desert steppes (frontiers, sparse population)

- II. History of Mexico
 - A. Pre-Columbian Period - Know major periods and key characteristics of each
 1. Formative - Preclassic (Olmec, La Venta)
 2. Classic/Theocratic - Teotihuacan and significance; Monte Alban - Oaxaca; Peten Maya - Palenque, Tikal (Guatemala); Tajin, Gulf Coast. Be able to discuss reasons cited for collapse
 3. Post-Classic/Militaristic - Tula, central highlands ("pioneer" Toltec); Chichen Itza - Yucatan ("epigonal" Toltec); Mixtec at Mitla, Oaxaca; Tzintzuntzan, western highlands (Michoacan) - Tarascans (Purepecha); Tenochtitlan - Aztec/Colhua Mexica (last 100 yrs before conquest - city state in basin around Mexico City today)

 - B. Conquest and Colonial Periods - Know major socio-economic, religious and political characteristics of the colonial period (1520-1810)
 1. Major goals & motives of crown, church & colonists (subjects, souls, serfs/labor) - emphasis on control of Indian pop. (need for labor, tribute) and implications - *encomienda*, *repartimiento*; focus on a planned economy w/ control by Spain; key role of missions in extending conquest
 2. Development of hacienda/latifundia system (debt peonage of indians & mestizos - Foster: p.89-92), role of towns (civil govt./trade centers, absentee landlords), concept of the corporate community (republica de indios), development of a multiple society w/ plural cultures (dual division - town/rural); dominant characteristics of society - pigmentocracy (peninsulares; criollos; castas = mestizos, mulattos, zamboes) w/ control by penin./criollos - gremios, obrajés;
 3. Revival of Spanish empire in 18th cen. under French Bourbons, economic expansion, industrialization, reforms for colonies - regain state control over trade, expulsion of Jesuits (Black Robes) Feb., 1767; influence of French Revolution (1789), American revolution, rise of Napoleon Bonaparte, emergence of conservative vs liberal factions

 - C. The Independence Period (1810-1910) and Emergence of Modern Mexico
 1. Major characteristics of Independence Period (beginning with Hidalgo 9/13/1810 - revolt against oppressive conditions, for reform & indian rights) and consequences for today. Age of Caudillos (50 govts.50 yrs): Iturbide, Santa Ana (1821 -1855);

Benito Juarez (liberals - La Reforma - war '58-'60; foreign intervention, Maximilian - '63-'67; '67-72, Lerdo & Reform laws '75); economic upheaval, emphasis on regionalism/localism, "patria chica". Porfirio Diaz regime: constitutional dictatorship for 30+ years, 1876-1910 - greater economic stability w/ significant increase in U.S. & foreign investment - mining, oil, industry, rails, land; "pan o palo", - significant negative effect on peasants - 9-10 million landless, 834 hacendados (Foster pp. 154-55)

2. Note 5 major factors affecting character of Mexico in 20th cen. - Mexican Revolution, population explosion, proximity to U.S (pocha culture), impact of oil dependency and tourism, & role of central govt./PRI/oligarchy.
 3. Mexican Revolution - military period 1910-20; role of Madero, P. Villa, E. Zapata ('Land & Liberty', Plan of Ayala), V.Carranza - Constitution of 1917 - Article 27 (Foster p. 171-2), Obregon 1920-'24 (enforced Constitution); Calles (*Jefe Maximo*)--health, educ. etc., Cristero rebellion, PNR; Cardenas '34-'40, peasant (CNC) & labor unions, land reform -breakup of haciendas
 4. Note major changes 1940-2000 - problems of population growth & poverty; features of population of Mexico; migration & urbanization (largest cities - Mesa Central, more recently US/Mexican border); concentration of power by PRI oligarchy & consequences (la mordida), focus on industrialization—modernization in terms of *Mexico imaginario*, oil dependency and tourism, impact of bracero program, *maquiladoras* on border, NAFTA. Also note effect of I.N.I & work of Gamio, failure to address real problems in rural areas. Changes after 1958—result of Tlatelolco massacre under Diaz Ordaz, fiscal problems, factionalism in PRI, factors leading up to changes in '90's – significance of Salinas de Gortari presidency, corruption etc. that set the stage for Fox's (PAN) election in 2000.
 5. Note significant responses summarized by Batalla throughout history up to present time illustrating forms of resistance by people of *Mexico profundo* to dominant attempts to exclude/re-define them. Processes of cultural persistence: resistance to outside forces (preserving own cultural spaces, *los costumbres*, rejecting outside innovation), appropriation (religious syncretism - *cargas*) & innovation (social org.—*compadrazgo*) (cf. Batalla, pp. 129-149) against ongoing stigmatization (as *los indios*), racism and de-Indianization.
- III. Cultural Areas of Mexico (characteristics of each component area - be able to locate major Indian groups on a map)
- A. Major features of the Indian Mestizo South – most important of 2 cultural divisions, 3/4ths+ of population. N. border, dividing line between Mesa Central & Mesa del Norte (San Luis Potosi & Zacatecas), S. border, Honduras & El Salvador. Includes:
 - (1) the Core area - East & mid portion Mesa Central, industrial, transportation, agric. hub of country, mestizo, bulk of pop., metropolitan area Mexico City – 20 mill+, Groups: Otomi, Mazahua, Totonac, Huastec, Tarascans (Purepecha, Michoacan); Nahuatl groups.
 - (2) the West – west part heartlands -Mesa Central & Pacific – lack strong Ind. presence, colonial history—haciendas, ranching, Bajio; Jalisco, Guadalajara, parts of Colima, Nayarit, Aguascaliente, Zacatecas, Guanajuato, 2nd to core in econ.& cult. signif.;
 - (3) Gulf Coast – Vera Cruz &

Tabasco, tierra caliente, mostly mestizo, “jarochos”, coffee, sugar cane, tobacco, oil prod., few Ind. grps—Huastec, Totonac, Nahuatl, Sierra Popoluca; (4) Balsas Lowland – “jurio” (infernial region), sparse mestizo pop., ranching, irrigation projects; (5) Southern Highlands – Sierra Madre del Sur, Puebla & Guerrero, Mesa del Sur, Oaxaca – most aboriginal – 900,000+ Indian speakers, 12 major languages spoken – Zapotec, Mixtec, Mazatec, Mije, Chinantec, Nahuatl, Tlapanec, Amusgo; major location corporate communities; (6) Chiapas – mestizo s. half, Pacific coast; Meseta Central de Chiapas—Tzotzil & Tzeltal Maya, patria chicas, Guat. refugees; (7) Yucatan – large Indian pop. in Yucatan, Campeche, Quintana Roo – Yucatec Maya; S. half, Peten, N. -henequen plantations, tourism, govt. ejidos w/ rice, sugar cane & copra

- B. European Mestizo North – predominantly mestizo, 60% of land, 25% pop. –dense pop. In river oases & irrig. Zones, Mesa del Norte “despoblados”. Includes: North-Central – high desert Steppe, mining & stockraising – mechanized irrigated farming, Zacatecas, Coahilla, Chihuahua, Durango; (2) Northeast – subhumid coastal lonlands betw. Rio Panuco & Rio Grande, most progressive areas Mexico, leading industrial & agric. region; (3) Northwest – most complex region n. Mexico – sig. commercial irrig. agriculture –Mexicali, Sinaloa, winter veg. cotton, soybeans, vineyds in Sonora, leading poultry & cattle production; (4) Baja California – isolated to WWII, semi-arid, arid, production of wine, etc in NW region. Note significance of borderlands – 1/5th of industrial employment in border states, maquiladoras.

IV. Definition and Classification of Indian Populations

- A. Types of definition - biological, cultural-linguistic, socio-political; assumptions of each approach, emphasis on process (participation in national institutions); note significance of difference noted by Batalla between features of "imaginary Mexico" vs *Mexico profundo* and be able to describe key features of each; formulation of the Indian as "other" during Colonial period and its effects
- B. Differences between Mestizos and Indians. Factors/variables to consider re: definition: degree of isolation, independence, relationship to larger society (colonizer/colonized) & concept of peasants.

SAMPLE TERMS AND ESSAY

Olmec - werejaguar cult, Theocratic/Classic, Militaristic/Postclassic; Tlaloc, milpa, chinampas
 Republica de Indios, closed corporate community (note features), civil-religious hierarchy, encomienda, repartimiento; "guadalupanismo" & creole identity
 debt peonage, hacienda (& hacendado), latifundia, minifundia, gremios, obraje;
 pigmentocracy - mestizos, criollos, "castas" etc.; caudillo, patria chica, pocha culture, ejidos, Porfiriato/Pax Porfiriana, significance of Article 27, work of Cardenas, definition of indian/"indio", mestizo, difference & characteristics of "imaginary Mexico" vs *Mexico profundo*, indigenismo (Batalla p. 115-117), la mordida & political corruption of PRI
 bracero program; maquiladoras, Tlatelolco Massacre, granaderos & the guerra sucia, significance of NAFTA, “technocrats” vs. “dinosaurs” in PRI, EZLN & Zapatistas

ESSAY

1. How has geography influenced the distribution and major characteristics of Indian populations? Include in your discussion, the effects of geography on pre-Columbian populations as well as its influence on the Spanish conquest (in its effects on Indian populations).
2. Delineate the major features of the colonial period (1520-1810) in Mexico in terms of Spanish-Indian relations; i.e., the attitudes of the church, crown and colonists toward indigenous populations (highland vs lowland) and the effects of these attitudes on the cultures. Include in your discussion the development of the closed corporate community and the hacienda as well as the major effects of the distinction between colonizer and colonized noted by Batalla.
3. Delineate what you see to be the major problems (i.e., factors affecting the Mexican landscape throughout the 20th century) facing Mexico today. How have past conditions from the colonial period through the 1800's leading up to the Mexican Revolution contributed to these problems? Do you see any resolution of these problems at present and/or in the future? If so, how, what and why?