PART I. Respond to the following question:

1) How would you compare the meaning, chronology and effects of liberalism – as state policy and political organizing principle/ideology – in Latin America between the 1820s and 1929? Discuss at least three national cases. What has changed in interpretations of Latin American liberalism since the 1960s?

PART II. Respond to two of the following questions:

1) How does the Mexican Revolution and, the regime that emerged from it, reflect broader trends and tensions in Latin American history? Discuss in connection to at least two other countries.

2) Compare the history and historiography of labor in Brazil, Chile, and one other country in Latin America. As you respond, place the core texts from your Brazil list (Rogers, Weinstein, and Wolfe) in conversation with those Hutchinson, Klubock, and Tinsman (2002) for Chile. You may draw on other works about Brazil and Chile, and should line up both countries with one other national example.

3) Writing at the turn of the twenty-first century, one historian commented on the dramatic increase of scholarship about gender in Latin America the last thirty years and suggested that that increase made the field difficult to survey. “[I] will leave to a future historian,” the scholar wrote, “the task of evaluating whether gender analysis has moved ‘from the margins to center’ in the ways historians have integrated it, or at least mentioned it, in studies that do not specifically focus on gender or women.” In your view, is gender now at the “center?”

4) Compare and contrast the developments – political, social, economic, ideological and cultural – that lead to the abolition of slavery in Cuba (and, if you wish, other territories in the Caribbean) and Brazil, and the early post-emancipation condition of people of African descent in those regions, from about 1850 to 1940. What was similar, what was different in these processes? What accounts for these differences? Be sure to cite key studies on these processes for Cuba and Brazil.