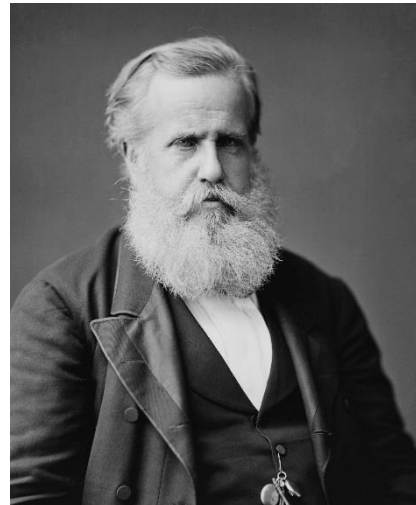
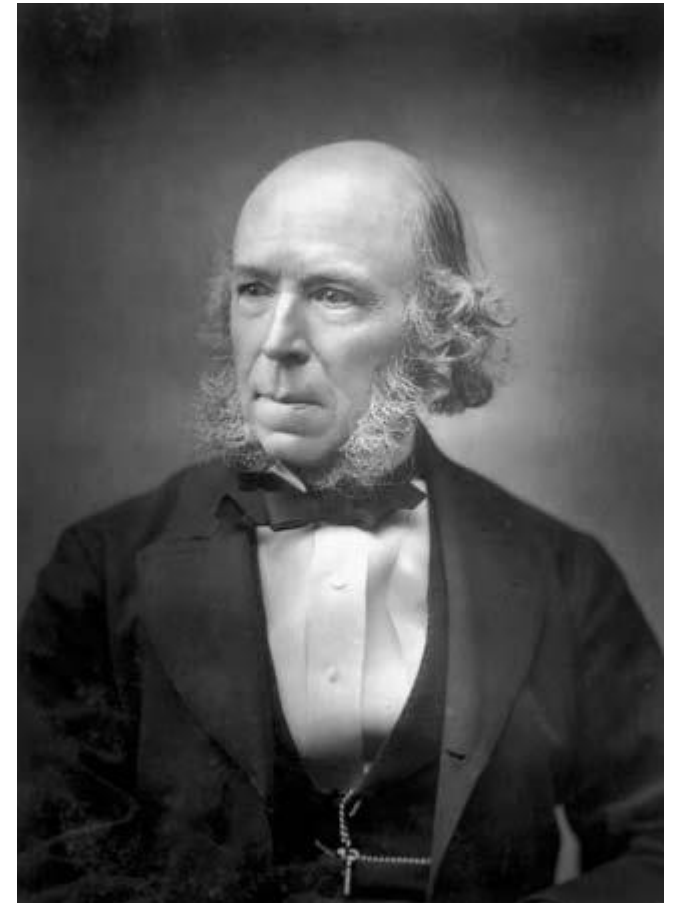


THE EROSION OF POLITICAL LIBERALISM



POLITICAL STABILITY

- Increasing exports = increasing stability
- Mid-to-late 19th century = Liberalism was dominant
 - Positivism (Auguste Comte, 1789-1857)
 - Social Darwinism (Herbert Spencer, 1820-1903)
- Growing middle class



THE MODERNIZING MILITARY

- Professionalization through consultation
 - Problems?
 - Sense of separateness
 - Frustration with civilians
- Military service = social mobility
- Reforms:
 - Academies
 - Merit-based promotion
 - Technology
- Military became increasingly powerful throughout the 19th century



“The army is the nation. It is the external armor that guarantees the cohesive operation of its parts and preserves it from shock and falls.”



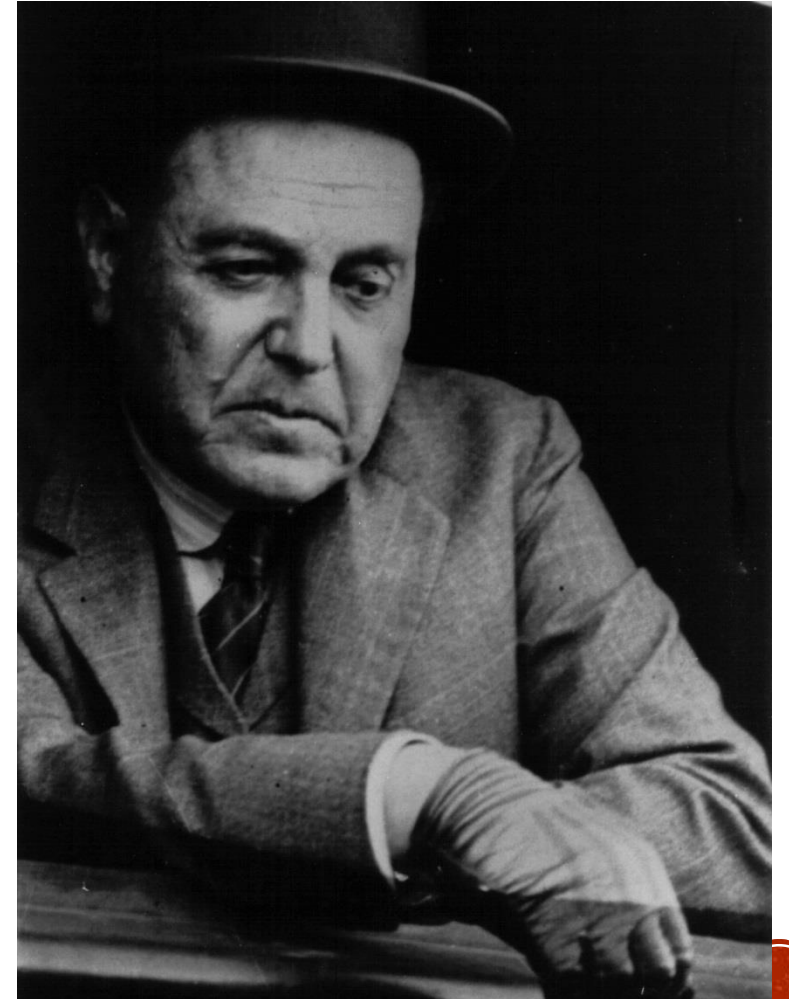
ECONOMIC COLLAPSE IN ARGENTINA

- The problem of relying on exports . . .
 - From “boom” to “bust”
- 1890 = failure to pay Baring Brothers
 - Foreign investment plummeted
- General Julio de Roca (1843-1914)
 - 1880-1886 = President of Argentina
 - 1892-1898 = ruled through puppets
 - 1898 = Argentine economy has recovered
 - 1898-1904 = President of Argentina, again



ECONOMIC COLLAPSE IN ARGENTINA

- Resistance to de Roca:
 - Radical Party
 - Socialists and anarchists
- 1912 = universal suffrage for men
 - 1916 = Hipólito Yrigoyen elected President (Radical Party)
 - “father of the poor”
- 1919 = general strike
 - Repressed by the military



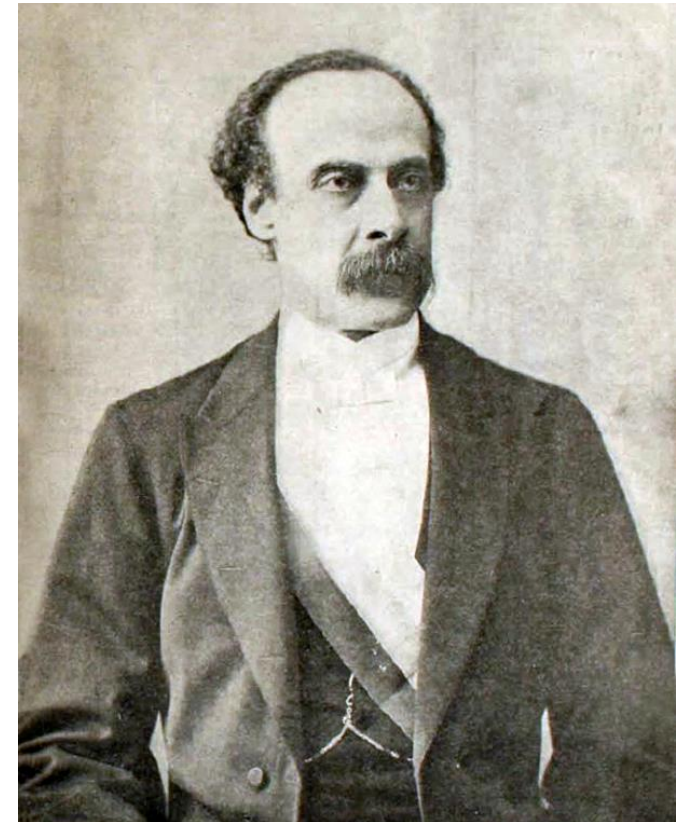
BRAZIL'S FIRST REPUBLIC (1889-1930)

- 13 May 1888 = slavery abolished with the “Golden Act”
- 15 November 1889 = Pedro II, overthrown by military
 - Old/sick, no male heir, consolidation of political opponents, reforms that threatened conservatives
- Deodoro da Fonseca (1827-1892) = military leader & new ‘president’ (1889-1891)
 - Shift from military leaders to wealthy landowners



DEMOCRACY IN CHILE

- 1886 = José Manuel Balmaceda (1840-1891) elected President
 - Emphasized public works programs
 - 1890 = Congress refuses to work with the President
 - Launches 8-month civil war
- 1891 = separatists defeat Balmaceda
 - Balmaceda commits suicide
- 1890 = economic crisis
 - Increase in unionization
 - 1907 & 1919 = more economic slumps
- 1920 = election of Arturo Alessandri (1868-1950)
 - 1924 = military coup ousts him



PERU'S OLIGARCHY

- 1890s-1910 = “Aristocratic Republic”
 - Controlled by wealthy landowners
- Peru's economy had been troubled since the War of the Pacific (1879-1883)





PERU'S OLIGARCHY



- 1890s-1910 = “Aristocratic Republic”
 - Controlled by wealthy landowners
- Peru’s economy had been troubled since the War of the Pacific (1879-1883)
 - 1890 crisis didn’t help . . .
- 1885-1895 = President Andrés Avelino Cáceres (1836-1923)
- 1895-1899 = President Nicolás de Piérola (1839-1913)
 - Diversified export economy
- 1919-1930 = President Augusto B. Leguía (1863-1932)



DICTATORSHIP IN MEXICO

- 1876-1911 = ruled by Porfirio Díaz
 - Helped to overthrow Juárez's successor, Sebastian Lerdo de Tejada (1823-1889)
 - Relied on a coalition of landowners, military, bureaucrats
 - Use of "Rurales"
- Under Díaz, unprecedented economic expansion
- Crises of 1907
 - Economic decline
 - Díaz couldn't pay clients
 - Upper class started losing faith
 - Lower classes were pissed (no local elections, no jobs)
 - No clear successor to Díaz

