Democratic Latin America 2nd edition Arceneaux Test Bank

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14. In recent years, Latin American countries have marked greater gains in political rights than in civil liberties.
Answer: True
Page Reference: 24
Skill Level: understanding

15. Military repression during civil war in Guatemala disproportionately affected the indigenous population.
Answer: True
Page Reference: 27
Skill Level: understanding

1.3 ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. How do institutions capture cultural values and provide a lens on the history of a country? What are the consequences of this for institutional engineering?
Page Reference: 3–5, 10–12
Skill Level: application

2. Identify the difference between rational choice institutionalism and historical institutionalism. Which do you find most persuasive?
Page Reference: 10–12
Skill Level: evaluation

3. Discuss the relationship between political rights and civil liberties, and how their relationship contributes to the process of democratization.
Page Reference: 20–24
Skill Level: analysis

4. Identify the stages of democratization. How is it helpful to envision democratization as a process that works its way through stages?
Page Reference: 17–20
Skill Level: evaluation

5. How does an institutional approach illuminate the difficulties of democratization in Guatemala?
Page Reference: 25–31
Skill Level: evaluation

CHAPTER 2

2.1 MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. The state is defined as:
   A. the institutional arrangements of a country that define how politics is organized
   B. a large group of people who are bound by a common culture
   C. a political unit that monopolizes the legitimate use of force over a relatively stationary territory and people
   D. a group of people that holds ultimate authority to act on behalf of the state

Answer: C
Page Reference: 38
Skill Level: understanding

2. Government is defined as:
   A. the institutional arrangements of a country that define how politics is organized
   B. a large group of people who are bound by a common culture
   C. a political unit that monopolizes the legitimate use of force over a relatively stationary territory and people
   D. a group of people that holds ultimate authority to act on behalf of the state

Answer: D
Page Reference: 39
Skill Level: understanding

3. Regime is defined as:
   A. the institutional arrangements of a country that define how politics is organized
   B. a large group of people who are bound by a common culture
   C. a political unit that monopolizes the legitimate use of force over a relatively stationary territory and people
   D. a group of people that holds ultimate authority to act on behalf of the state

Answer: A
Page Reference: 39
Skill Level: understanding

4. Nation is defined as:
   A. the institutional arrangements of a country that define how politics is organized
   B. a large group of people who are bound by a common culture
   C. a political unit that monopolizes the legitimate use of force over a relatively stationary territory and people
   D. a group of people that holds ultimate authority to act on behalf of the state

Answer: B
Page Reference: 38
Skill Level: understanding

5. A state is primarily defined by what measure?
   A. freedom
   B. culture
   C. order
   D. competition

Answer: C
Page Reference: 38–39
Skill Level: understanding

6. Which region of Latin America proved most suitable for large civilizations?
   A. the tropical lowlands
   B. the coastal regions
   C. the Caribbean Islands
   D. the highlands

Answer: D
Page Reference: 42
Skill Level: application

7. Which empire was located along the Andes Mountain range?
   A. the Olmecs
   B. the Incas
   C. the Mayans
   D. the Chavin

Answer: B
Page Reference: 43
Skill Level: understanding

8. Which region was most populated at the time of conquest?
   A. North America
   B. Mexico
   C. Central America
   D. Lowland South America

Answer: B
Page Reference: 43
Skill Level: understanding

9. The Spanish first arrived and settled in which contemporary country?
   A. Costa Rica
   B. Dominican Republic
   C. Mexico
   D. Venezuela

Answer: B
Page Reference: 47
Skill Level: understanding

10. Today, most Latin Americans identify with which ethnic grouping?
   A. mulattos
   B. mestizos
   C. indigenous
   D. peninsulares

Answer: B

Page Reference: 46
Skill Level: application

11. In contemporary Latin America, which country has the largest indigenous population?
    A. Argentina
    B. Brazil
    C. Bolivia
    D. Chile
Answer: C
Page Reference: 46
Skill Level: application

12. Which two countries stood at the center of Spain's colonial empire in Latin America?
    A. Brazil and Chile
    B. Mexico and Peru
    C. Mexico and Argentina
    D. Peru and Argentina
Answer: B
Page Reference: 44
Skill Level: understanding

13. Mercantilism had the most devastating effect on which economic sector?
    A. the agricultural sector
    B. the services sector
    C. the raw materials sector
    D. the manufacturing sector
Answer: D
Page Reference: 58
Skill Level: analysis

14. Which of the following accurately describes the Bourbon Reforms?
    A. The reforms advantaged the criollos.
    B. The reforms centralized authority.
    C. The reforms granted the Church greater authority over economic matters.
    D. The reforms created a boom in manufacturing.
Answer: B
Page Reference: 60
Skill Level: analysis

15. Which independence hero(es) led the fight from Argentina, through Chile, and into Peru?
    A. José de San Martin
    B. Francisco de Miranda
    C. Miguel Hidalgo and José María Morelos

D. Simón Bolívar
Answer: A
Page Reference: 64
Skill Level: understanding

16. Which independence hero(es) showed the strongest support for indigenous rights?
A. José de San Martin
B. Francisco de Miranda
C. Miguel Hidalgo and José María Morelos
D. Simón Bolívar
Answer: C
Page Reference: 63
Skill Level: understanding

17. Early economic activity in Brazil centered on which product?
A. bananas
B. gold and silver
C. sugar
D. cocoa
Answer: C
Page Reference: 49
Skill Level: understanding

18. Individuals holding which colonial position developed the most rebellious relationship with the Spanish crown?
A. oidores
B. viceroys
C. intendants
D. corregidores
Answer: D
Page Reference: analysis
Skill Level: 60

19. Many of the early colonial institutions created by the Spanish crown were designed to:
A. ensure the enslavement of the indigenous
B. block the rise of a new nobility in the Americas
C. replicate the feudal relations seen in Europe
D. promote industrialization
Answer: B
Page Reference: 51
Skill Level: application

20. According to the theory of mercantilism, economic growth occurs through:
A. the accumulation of wealth by the state
B. trade among nations

C. private investment
D. large private holdings in agriculture and mining

Answer: A
Page Reference: 52
Skill Level: application

21. The Spanish crown placed a priority on what value as it designed institutions?
A. economic efficiency
B. domination
C. preventing the rise of a rival
D. local control

Answer: C
Page Reference: 51
Skill Level: understanding

22. On a day-to-day basis, power in the colonies largely rested in the hands of the:
A. audiencia
B. corregidor
C. viceroy
D. encomendero

Answer: B
Page Reference: 56
Skill Level: analysis

23. Which group played the most pivotal role in the move toward independence?
A. peninsulares
B. mestizos
C. indigenous
D. criollos

Answer: D
Page Reference: 61–62
Skill Level: understanding

24. What event in European history most significantly affected the path to independence in Latin America?
A. the French Revolution
B. the Reformation
C. the signing of the Treaty of Westphalia
D. the unification of Germany

Answer: A
Page Reference: 62
Skill Level: analysis

25. Which of the following was similar in both the political development of the United States and political development in Latin America?

A. cultural values
B. the size of indigenous settlements
C. the repression of ethnic minorities
D. the dispersion of economic power

Answer: C
Page Reference: 65–71
Skill Level: analysis

2.2 TRUE- FALSE

1. Nations can create states, but states cannot create nations.
Answer: False
Page Reference: 38–39
Skill Level: application

2. Democracy is a characteristic of the state.
Answer: False
Page Reference: 38–39
Skill Level: understanding

3. An institutional approach to politics focuses on the regime level.
Answer: True
Page Reference: 39
Skill Level: application

4. Much of the Americas was pristine land, untouched by humans, before the Spanish Conquest.
Answer: False
Page Reference: 43
Skill Level: understanding

5. The Portuguese crown had a much closer and agreeable relationship with its colonial subjects than the Spanish crown had with its colonial subjects.
Answer: True
Page Reference: 49–50
Skill Level: understanding

6. The Spanish crown closely supervised the creation and development of haciendas.
Answer: False
Page Reference: 54
Skill Level: understanding

7. The Bourbon reforms favored the peninsulares in colonial Latin America.
Answer: True
Page Reference: 60

Skill Level: application

8. During the colonial period, the religious orders maintained a cooperative relationship with the monarchy.
Answer: False
Page Reference: 56–57
Skill Level: understanding

9. The patronato real gave the Spanish monarchy control over Church activities in the colonies.
Answer: True
Page Reference: 57
Skill Level: understanding

10. By the time of independence in Spanish America, most colonial subjects saw more in common with the military than with the government.
Answer: True
Page Reference: 60–61
Skill Level: application

11. The Tupac Amaru II rebellion inspired criollos to embrace independence.
Answer: False
Page Reference: 61
Skill Level: application

12. Spanish conquistadores did not settle in North America because they failed to explore the region.
Answer: False
Page Reference: 65
Skill Level: understanding

13. Rebellious colonists in Latin America succeeded in their bid for independence only after they unified under liberal ideals.
Answer: False
Page Reference: 64–65
Skill Level: application

14. The liberal ideas of the French Revolution unified the independence leaders of Latin America.
Answer: False
Page Reference: 64–65
Skill Level: application

15. The cabildo in colonial Latin America provided practice for national assemblies after independence.
Answer: False

Page Reference: 68–69
Skill Level: application

2.3 DISCUSSION QUESTIONS

1. Discuss the impact of geography on human settlements and political development in Latin America.
Page Reference: 40–44
Skill Level: application

2. Describe the relationship between Spain and the Catholic Church in colonial Latin America. How did it affect colonization?
Page Reference: 50–51, 56–57
Skill Level: analysis

3. Describe how the role of armed forces grew under colonialism and influenced its development.
Page Reference: 50–51, 60–62, 65–67
Skill Level: analysis

4. How and why did the Spanish compromise economic efficiency during the colonial period?
Page Reference: 50–56, 58–61
Skill Level: analysis

5. Explain how the political authority of the Spanish crown diminished over time.
Page Reference: 50–65
Skill Level: evaluation

CHAPTER 3

3.1 MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. Caudillo can be translated as:
   A. military leader
   B. political boss
   C. slave
   D. priest

Answer: A
Page Reference: 78
Skill Level: understanding

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