

FOURTH HOMEWORK ASSIGNMENT: *Military Coups and Cuba*

Due electronically by 12:00, Class #17.

- 1) What is "import-substituting industrialization", and why did it become standard Latin American policy in the several decades after 1930? What is "populism", and why was it a political ideology adopted by military governments in the same period?

- 2) Che Guevara's *Reminiscences* recount the struggles of a small band of armed insurgents in the hilly internal regions of Cuba. What, if anything, distinguishes Guevara, Fidel Castro, and the other leaders of the movement from the long line of caudillos (men like Bolívar and Rosas in the nineteenth century, or Victoriano Huerta in Mexico and Juan Perón in Argentina in the twentieth century) we have studied in this class? What, if anything, separates their actions from the fictionalized deeds of Demetrio Macías and his followers in *The Underdogs*?

- 3) What is "Castroism", according to T. Draper? Is it the same as communism? How might Draper's own biases (United States journalist writing in the early 1960s) impact his assessment of Castro's movement?