POPULAR CULTURE IN THE AMERICAS.

HONDURAS

MEXICO

OMINICAN REPUBLIC

CUBA

BELIZE

NICARAGUA



DR. MELISSA MALDONADO-SALCEDO **Spring 2023**



Peninsulares People born in Spain

Creoles Latin America born Spanish with less power

Mulattos People with mixed **European and African Ancestory**

Peon **Enslaved Africans and Indian**

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO BAHAMAS UNITED STATES GRENADA HAITI GUATEMALA

"Why study p_op_{ular} culture in the Americas9





Haiti

Haiti was the first country to free itself from the colonial rule of France. People who stand up against their masters where led by Toussaint L'Overture, a former slave By 1801 Toussaint freed all the slaves and his lieutenant, Jean-Jacques Dossalines took up the fight and declared freedom and renamed itself from San Dominique to Haiti.

oussaint L'Overture



Jose de San Martin



He was born in Argentina but spent his youth in Spain. He fought against Napoleon and returned to Latin America. He became the liberator for Argentina, Chile, and Peru.

Napoleon made his brother, Joseph, King of Spain. The creoles didn't want a Frenchman as their leader so they rebelled.

Simon Bolivar



He is called 'the Liberator". He planned to unite Spanish colonies into a single country called Gran Colombia. He suffered many defeats but took chance and won the surprise attack in Bogota against the Spanish army.

Brazil

Prince John of Portuguese escaped capture from Napoleon and started running their empire from Brazil, Once they returned to Portugal, King John planned to colonize Brazil again but creoles demanded independence and in 1822 it was declared independence with Dom Pedro.



Dom Pedro

Jose Maria Morelos



A priest in the small village of Dolores who took the first step toward independence of Mexico. He was well educated and he led the peasants but were defeated in 1811.

Miguel Hidalgo

Mexico's creoles feared the loss of power in the Spanish controlled colony so they proclaimed independence in 1821.



He led the revolution after Hidalgo but was efeated in 1815 by a Creole officer, Agustin de I turbide.

Texas -- Rebels against Santa Ana's Mexican Empire. Independent Republic until 1845, when annexed by the

United States. Boundary dispute leads to U.S.-Mexican War

The Floridas

EMPIRE

0F

BRAZIL



UPPER

PERU

UNITED PROVINCES

PERU

CHILE

Boliwar -- Liberator of Venezuela, Columbia, Equador, Peru, and Bolivia 1812-1825

San Martin--Liberator of Chile and Peru, 1817-1822 Paraguay -- Declared Independence from Buenos Aires 1810-1811

Artigas--"Father of Uruguayan Independence", led fight agains Spain, but was blocked by Brazil and Buenos Aires, 1811

Buenos Aires -- Repudiated Joseph Bonaparte in 1810. Independence of the United Provinces of South America declared in 1816. Later known as Argentina.



CONSEQUENCES

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC Apr 2005

Country's rescheduling of \$1.1b

of debt was deemed a default

MEXICO

Dec 1994

Tequila Crisis: In danger of missing payments on \$30b in mostly foreign-held notes, country avoided default by tapping part of a US-led, \$50b bailout

ECUADOR Aug 1999 30 banks failed. Missed payments on about \$6.6b of debt. Over 90% bonds restructured in distressed exchange

PERU Sept 2000 Missed interest payments on

Brady bonds

by ratings cos

ARGENTINA Nov 2001 -

Missed payments on \$95b. Default triggered Argentina's deepest recession. 27 people were killed in violence after savings accounts were frozen

JAMAICA Feb 2010

Announced a local debt exchans that extended bond maturities cut rates. Another debt exchan followed three years later

BELIZE Sept 2012

Missed a \$23m interest payment on its \$547m "superbond"

ECUADOR Nov 2008

Missed interest payments on \$510m of 12% bonds due 2012. By Feb, it had stopped servicing \$2.7b of notes due 2030. Haircut for investors in 2009 debt recast

URUGUAY Apr 2003

Default in neighbouring Argentina rattled local economy. Creditors agreed to swap \$4.9b of bonds for new debt with longer maturities and the same interest rates

UN warns of Latin America "hunger pandemic"

The UN World Food Programme is warning that around 14 million people could go hungry in Latin America and the Caribbean in 2020 due to the impact of the coronavirus pandemic

Countries where UN World Food Programme (WFP) operates Rising levels of coronavirus infections Haiti: Hunger could 1,000km more than double, from 625 miles 700,000 to 1.6 million Mexico Venezuela "Dry Corridor" of One in three **Central America** people faced Potential increase in hunger in 2019 number of people with severe food insecurity from over 1.6 million to almost three million

Chile

Colombia, Ecuador and Peru: Population of Venezuelan migrants with severe food insecurity could rise from 540,000 to more than one million

Total number of people in severe food insecurity

2019 3.4m 13.7m

2020 estimate based on figures for countries where WFP operates

Sources: Associated Press, UN World Food Programme

Popular Culture Differs from Culture

- Culture refers to a particular way of life, whether of a people, period, a group, or humanity in general.
- Culture ≠ popular culture (necessarily)
- Popular culture refers to the aesthetic products created and sold by profit-seeking firms operating in the global entertainment



3 KEY TERMS of POP **CULTURE**

- FAD- is any form of behavior that develops among a large population and is collectively followed with enthusiasm for som period
- Trend- An inclination in a particular direction
- lcon- is a <u>celebrity</u>, character, or object whose exposure in <u>pop</u> <u>culture</u> constitutes a defining characteristic of a given society or
- Though the term *trend* may be used interchangeably with *fad*, a fad is generally considered a fleeting behavior whereas a trend is considered to be a behavior that evolves into a relativel permanent change.[3]

Popular culture

Raymond Williams:

"To speak of popular culture usually means to mobilize the second and third meanings of the word 'culture.' The second meaning — <u>culture as a particular way of life</u> — would allow us to speak of such practices as the seaside holiday, the celebration of Christmas, and youth subcultures. These are usually referred to as lived cultures or cultural practices.

(John Storey, "Understanding Popular Culture")

La Semanita Special Edition:

Women Take a Stand in Latin America

#UnDíaSinNosotras, A Day Without Us, cotest is set to take place March 9th in Mexico

Colombia declines to vote n abortion case, signaling the country is still not ready for progressive reproductive rights legislation

> New femicide law in Chile, Ley Gabriela, expands the legal scope of gender-based violence

In the Dominican Republic, El Salvador Haiti, Honduras and , abortion is completely prohibited

> Cuba and **Uruguay** have the region's most progressive abortion policies

Brazil: Ranks second

number of

coronavirus

infections,

behind U.S.

5.3%

Projected fall in

Latin America's GDP

in 2020 - possible

sharper drop than

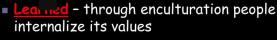
during Great

Depression

ntine President Alberto Fernández declares he will send bill to legalize abortion

Total number of femicides 2018

Culture is ...



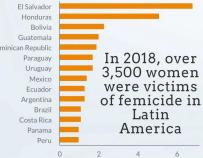
- Culture is transmitted generation to generation
- 👱 Culture is a group phenomenon
- A system of interrelated parts; we can't understand the whole by analyzing just one part
- Arbitrary Ideas are culturally defined



Popular culture expressions:

- salsa, samba
- religious rituals, magic, carnivals
- alternative theater, video and radio
- masks, pottery, weaving
- oral narratives
- 'the whole way of life'
- language, dress, political culture

from subordinate classes and ethnic groups.



Argentina 👍 Honduras 4 El Salvador Guatemala 👭 奔 = 100 femicides



