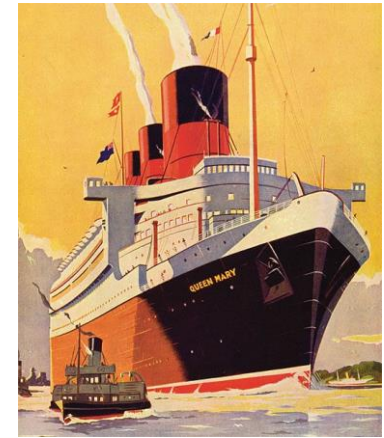


Liberal Capitalism and the Export Economy

Export Boom

- By late 19th century, some stability
- Two major infrastructure improvements:
 - Railroad
 - Steamships
- Keep in mind . . .
 - Most nation-states focused on one or two goods
 - Booms were unsustainable
 - Who benefitted?
 - No direct connection b/t export booms & broader economy



Export Boom

- After 1850, massive pop. growth in Northern hemisphere
- Technological advances created new markets
- More ‘developed’ nations provided capital, technology, expertise . . .
 - . . . Less ‘developed’ nations provided labor & resources
 - Lots of foreign investment in Latin America
- Infrastructure + peace + demand + foreign investment = export booms
- Effects: \$\$\$\$\$\$



Problems with Exports

- Wealth inequality
- Export-driven growth is unpredictable
- Most LA nation-states relied on one or two goods
 - Too reliant on one line of consumer demand
- Did exports help or hurt the economy?
- Exports did not necessarily = modernization
- Booms bust
 - Decline of demand or production
 - Increased competition

Railroads

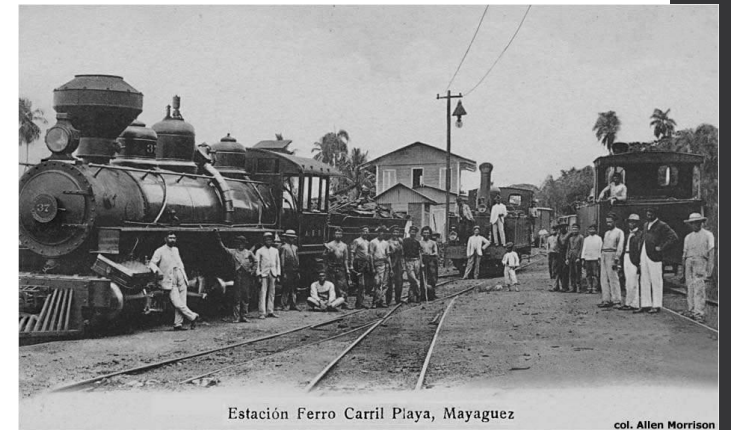
- Infrastructural backbone of export economies

Railroads

	1880	1900	1920
Argentina	1600 mi	10,400 mi	21,200 mi
Brazil	2100 mi	9500 mi	17,700 mi
Chile	700 mi	8300 mi	13,000 mi
Peru	1100 mi	2700 mi	5100 mi
Latin America	7200 mi	34,500 mi	62,900 mi

Railroads

- Infrastructural backbone of export economies
- Benefits:
 - Cheap transportation costs
 - Agricultural/industrial development further from coasts
 - More gov't control over rural areas
 - Genuinely “national” markets/economies
- Resistance!
 - Disrupted traditional life
 - Raised the value of the land
 - Left large groups of indigenous farmers landless



Population Increases

- 1800-1850 = stagnant growth
- After 1850:
 - More peace/stability
 - Improved diets
 - Improved medical care
 - Steady immigration

Changes in Class Dynamics

- During colonialism, few non-whites in the middle class
 - By 19th century, a much more diverse middle class
- Middle class jobs?
- Growing literacy rates
- Increasing power of feminism
 - Demands for political equality, economic opportunity, changes to traditional gender roles

Anger in the Countryside!

- Life in rural communities is still very hard
 - Example = Mexico
 - Example = Argentina
- Modernization of employer-employee relationship



Mass Migrations

- Latin American leaders wanted European immigrants
 - Capital, technology, culture accompanied them
- 1860-1920 = 45,000,000 immigrants
 - Most moving to . . .

Mass Migrations

Country	# of Immigrants (1820-1932)
Argentina	6,501,000
Brazil	4,361,000
Cuba	1,394,000
Uruguay	713,000
Mexico	270,000
Chile	90,000
Venezuela	70,000
Peru	30,000
Paraguay	21,000

Mass Migrations

- Latin American leaders wanted European immigrants
 - Capital, technology, culture accompanied them
- 1860-1920 = 45,000,000 immigrants
 - Most moving to . . .
 - Most moving from: Spain and Italy
 - But also: Chinese, Indonesian immigrants
- Pop. of Latin America is becoming *even more* diverse . . .

