

## Globalization, Neoliberalism, and Resistance in Latin America



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## Globalization:

- The global interaction between the people, governments, companies, and nations.
- There are economic, cultural, political, environmental, and technological aspects of this interaction.

## Neoliberalism:

- A political ideology and an economic doctrine.
- Emphasis on:
  - free trade
  - deregulation
  - privatization
  - relaxing of labor and environmental laws
  - export-led development
  - foreign investment

## 20th century Mexico

- Porfiriato - dictatorship of Porfirio Díaz, 1884-1911
- Mexican Revolution, 1910-1917
- Emiliano Zapata and Article 27
- Lázaro Cárdenas, president from 1934-1940



## North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

- Lead up to NAFTA's implementation in Mexico begins with President Salinas de Gortari in 1988
- Reform of Article 27, use of Zapata's image to legitimize



## Effects of NAFTA on Mexico

- Free Trade, impacts on Mexican farmers who have to compete with heavily subsidized US agricultural products entering Mexico
- Maquiladoras
- Immigration



## Resistance to NAFTA: Zapatistas

- Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional (EZLN)
- Chiapas
- Subcomandante Marcos
- Rebellion coincides with implementation of NAFTA (January 1, 1994) - lasts for 12 days
- First Declaration from the Lacandon Jungle:  
"We are the product of 500 years of struggle..." [textbook p. 935]



## World Bank/IMF



- Make loans to developing countries to reduce poverty, stabilize economies, promote growth, pay off debt
- Structural Adjustment Programs (SAPs)



## Ecuador and World Bank

- Oil "boom" 1972-3
- Economic and political crisis
- World Bank loans
- Structural Adjustment
- Mining



Junín, Ecuador

## near Junín, Ecuador, Dec. 10, 2005

- around 300 people gather to burn a building owned by Ascendant Copper Corporation,



## A local community voicing its opinion

