

Short answer. 5 points each.

Why is the Enrique de la Peña diary of the Texas campaign controversial?

The Enrique de la Peña diary of the Texas campaign is controversial because it destroyed the myth of the "brave Americans" fighting "Mexican tyranny". It showed the true situation at the Alamo including Davy Crockett's brave surrender as well as the valiance of the Mexicans who fought with the Americans.

Describe the five main points of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo that ended the Mexican War.

The first point was that the border between the US and Mexico would be the Rio Grande River. Secondly, the US took on all American claims against Mexico. Thirdly, Mexicans living in the US-annexed territory became American citizens. Fourth, the US recognized Mexican land grants, and lastly it paved the way for the Gadsden Purchase which allowed for the purchase of NM & AZ.

Describe the religious beliefs of the Nicaraguan president and his wife and their relations with the Catholic Church.

Ortega and his wife have quasi-Catholic beliefs and have managed recently to reconcile with the Catholic Church through apologies (ie- the bishop framed by the Sandinistas) and other diplomacy.

The president and his wife are only quasi-Catholic because they still hold onto some Sandinista ideologies and his wife is particularly influenced by mysticism.

Multiple choice. 5 points.

1). Abraham Lincoln opposed the Mexican War because he believed that:

- A. The South would secede from the Union.
- B. The fight started in Mexican territory, not in Texas.
- C. The new territory would bring in additional slave states.
- D. The Mexican peasants would be enslaved.
- E. The U.S. would get involved in a two-front war.

2). As a result of the Treaty of Velasco:

- A. The Mexican War ended in California.
- B. Santa Anna agreed never to attack Texas again.
- C. The U.S. received the Gadsden Purchase.
- D. Mexicans in the southwest became U.S. citizens.
- E. Texas became part of Coahuila.

3). The Niños Héroes (Boy Heroes) fought gallantly at the battle of:

- A. Alamo
- B. Buena Vista
- C. Chapultepec Castle
- D. Cerro Gordo
- E. Veracruz

4). The country left land-locked after the War of the Pacific was:

- A. Panama
- B. Bolivia
- C. Chile
- D. Peru
- E. Paraguay

5). The Watermelon War of 1856 occurred in:

- A. Panama
- B. Bolivia
- C. Chile
- D. Peru
- E. Paraguay

Essay question. 30 points.

The director and deputy director of Human Rights Watch were recently expelled from Venezuela. Their organization subsequently published a report critical of the government of President Hugo Chavez. Describe the social, political, and economic discrimination denounced in the report.

The Human Rights Watch denounces Hugo Chavez for several human rights violations including the censorship of opposition media, the takeover of the judiciary system, and the failure to abide by his own constitution and allow elections. He is also accused of misappropriating resources.

Chavez initially allowed opposition media contrary to his predecessor; however, Chavez has over time diminished many opposition outlets and those that survive are censored and quieted by the more numerous pro-Chavez outlets. He has also blacklisted many opposition media personalities making it dangerous to maintain the stations/papers/etc.

When Chavez took power, he helped create a constitution which supported the judiciary system and allowed for elections in 2010. Since that time, he has replaced many justices and even threatened to completely flood the high courts with supporters in order to pass his constitutional amendment allowing him to be president indefinitely.

Chavez is also accused of misappropriating resources through cronyism and the withholding of financial resources in the government rather than dispersing them to the people. Tied to this is his refusal of foreign intervention, aid, and advocacy groups which he sees as a threat to his power.

Essay question. 30 points.

Bolivia recently expelled the U.S. Ambassador. Describe the social, political, and economic turmoil occurring in Bolivia and how it affects its relations with the U.S., Venezuela, and Brazil.

The current crisis in Bolivia is similar ~~to~~ to the one faced in Venezuela in that it involves cronyism, misappropriating of resources, and presidential paranoia.

President Morales expelled the US Ambassador because he felt the US was behind recent opposition violence in the eastern part of Bolivia as well as a supposed assassination plot against his life. The true cause of violence in eastern Bolivia is due to Morales' favoritism of his native Andean people (since he is one of them) and his attempts to divert resources from the economically developed east into the Andean mountains. The primary resources in question are fossil fuels and most violence has surrounded pipelines in eastern Bolivia which in turn travel through Brazil.

President Chavez of Venezuela has voiced his support of Morales and vowed that if Morales is overthrown, he will invade Bolivia. This creates a tense diplomatic situation in which Chavez could potentially control two countries and threaten Brazil. The US has responded by expelling the Bolivian ambassador, and Venezuela has duly responded by expelling its US ambassador and recalling their ambassador to the US. The United States government has also added Bolivia to its narcotics →

list, but has failed to complete the threat because
President Bush is continuing to issue Bolivia aid.

Essay question, 30 points

Bolivia recently expelled the U.S. Ambassador. Describe the social, political, and economic
factors that led to this action and how it affects the relations with the U.S., Venezuela and Brazil.

The current crisis in Bolivia is similar to
the one faced in Venezuela in that it involves
corruption, misappropriation of resources, and political
paralysis.

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because he felt the US was behind recent opposition
violence in the eastern part of Bolivia as well as a
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by expelling the US ambassador and recalling
their ambassador to the US. The United States
government has also advised Bolivia to its minister

