



INTRODUCTION

This, the second edition of the *Encyclopedia of Latin American History and Culture*, is a monumental work and represents the best of scholarship on Latin America. Based on the landmark first edition published in 1996, the second edition incorporates new material in substantial ways. It includes 568 new entries, expanding the total number of articles to 5824. One hundred and fifty-five articles have been replaced and 403 were substantially revised. More than 4,000 bibliographies were updated and 537 entries were partially revised and had bibliographic updates. Of the 3322 biographies, 366 are new and the rest have been revised, replaced, or updated. Debuting in this edition are eight new “Mega Essays,” authored by renowned specialists and treating such important themes as “Democracy,” “Economic Development,” “Hispanics in the United States,” and “Race and Ethnicity” in articles of up to 10,000 words.

This edition has been careful to include Spanish and Portuguese-language sources as much as possible, since the vast bulk of knowledge about the region is produced by Latin Americans themselves. It also includes many more Latin American authors—about a quarter of the total new contributors—many of whom initially wrote their entries in their respective languages.

Other new features are an extensive chronology that is useful in placing events, processes, and people into their appropriate temporal contexts; a thematic outline of subjects with a separate table of biographical subjects by profession; maps for all Latin American countries; a new and revitalized selection of photos and illustrations; and six full-color photo essays presented as an insert in each volume.

The Encyclopedia has retained the best characteristics of the first edition, written under the editorship of Barbara Tenenbaum and her team of editors and contributors. They deserve credit for conceiving this massive work and bringing it to fruition more than ten years ago. It immediately became the standard of reference for the field and marked a turning point for Latin American scholarship in terms of encyclopedic scope and level of detail. For this reason, we have remained inclusive of all periods, going from prehistoric times to the present. Cultural issues continue to occupy an important place. Biographies of important personages remain the single largest category (with more than 3300 entries). The

Portuguese empire and Brazil are treated equally and the non-Spanish-speaking Caribbean countries are also included.

This edition strives to set a new, even higher, standard. Extensive updating was necessary because the fields of Latin American history and culture have changed considerably. Initially, plans were made to produce a supplement. However, it quickly became clear that too much needed to be updated and instead a new edition was planned. Latin America as a subject of study has exploded since the last edition of the Encyclopedia. New research areas have opened up and we understand old and new processes much better. A partial list of these new areas includes the following: New finds have revolutionized the field of Latin American archaeology, especially for the Andes and the Amazon. Atlantic history has enriched our analysis of colonial economic and cultural processes. The new institutional economic history has been instrumental in understanding economic development in Latin America. The field of nineteenth-century political history has been revitalized by focusing on the construction of the nation-states and the role of subalterns in this process. The postmodern twist to culture and identity has stimulated much debate. The study of gender has broadened our understanding of women and the relationship between the sexes. The recognition that indigenous peoples have played an active role in recent Latin American history has led to research on ethnic movements and a reconsideration of their roles farther into the past. These are among the many new topics that have led to a greater comprehension of the region.

Also, Latin America has changed considerably since the mid-1990s. Electoral democracy has been more firmly established in the hemisphere. Mexico is no longer a one-party state. Leftist leaders have taken power through elections in Brazil, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, and Nicaragua. Some leaders, such as Hugo Chávez of Venezuela, have tried to make common cause against the United States. Latin American literature, music, and cinema have become mainstream and are known throughout the world. In many countries, indigenous movements have emerged and have had a significant impact on local and national levels. Economic growth has returned to the region, though economic disparities between the rich and the poor, with few exceptions, remain as stark as before. Trade zones have increased in importance, including NAFTA, Mercosur, and ALBA. Emigration from Latin America has accelerated. Although the United States remains the largest recipient country, the European Union and Canada have also absorbed large number of Latin Americans. Be that as it may, in the United States “Hispanics” have become the largest minority, overtaking African Americans. Entries to reflect these facts have been incorporated into this edition.

Encyclopedias are meant to pull together a body of knowledge that will stand the test of time and can serve as references for many years to come. Nevertheless, encyclopedias also reflect current events and, certainly, current perspectives on history and the present. This encyclopedia is no different. In this case, however, the editors have consciously addressed the tension between current interpretations and historical “facts.” This has led to the inclusion of “Mega Essays.” They are lengthy essays that summarize the state of knowledge in particular fields and contextualize the entries contained in the Encyclopedia. They include highly respected scholars such as John Coatsworth and José Moya. The authors also provide their own interpretation of their field and so these treatises are also original contributions to the scholarly literature, though written for a broad audience. These entries are (in

no particular order): “Race and Ethnicity,” “Migration and Migrations,” “Democracy,” “Hispanics in the United States,” “Economic Development,” “Hemispheric Affairs,” “Nationhood and the Imagination,” and “Globalization.” Written by foremost experts in their respective fields, they create a narrative, pulling together the disparate articles into coherent sets of knowledge. They are intended for the reader who wants to get a good overview of larger issues. These essays are an important supplement to the joys of leafing through a work such as this and picking out interesting entries to read.

This edition also is different because it incorporates even more cultural content than in the pathbreaking first one. There are nearly 600 photographs, tables, charts, maps, and other images, including six full-color photo essays on the regions and cultures and arts of Latin America. A great number of the new biographies are on authors, musicians, and cultural figures. Given the increasing worldwide importance of Latin American culture, this is very appropriate.

On a personal note, Jay Kinsbruner should have written this Introduction. Jay was the Editor in Chief of the Encyclopedia from 2006 onward. Unfortunately, he was diagnosed with cancer. Jay continued to work on the Encyclopedia despite his illness and forged ahead between his medical treatment and increasing weakness. He passed away on October 6, 2007. I began working on the Encyclopedia in September 2007 when Jay felt too ill to continue to work on the Encyclopedia. My hope was that my job would be temporary and that Jay would take over at the end and see his work in published form. It was not to be.

Although I was only involved during the last months of this project and only because of tragic circumstances, it was a pleasure to work with so many colleagues and with the staff at Cengage. My thanks to Barbara Tenenbaum, who encouraged me to take on the project and gave me great advice, as did Georgette Magassy Dorn. In particular, I want to thank the Associate Editors, who worked very hard to write scopes for articles, add to the original list of entries, find authors to write them, and check the accuracy of the entries. They include (in alphabetical order) Patrick Barr-Melej, Matthew Childs, Jorge Chinaea, Catherine Conaghan, Barbara Driscoll de Alvarado, Romana Falcón, Andrew J. Kirkendall, Mary Roldán, and Thomas Ward. In addition, Andrew J. Kirkendall and Thomas Ward supervised graduate students who helped with updating bibliographies. I also want to thank especially my graduate students at the Georgetown Center for Latin American Studies, who came through in heroic fashion at the end to put to bed most of the last updates and articles. Byron Crites, Meredith Glueck, and Sean Goforth merit special mention as “clean-up hitters” who at the very end went far beyond the call of duty to get the last articles written and produced fine work. Others who have worked on the Encyclopedia in different capacities include Anthony Maingot, Marco Pamplona, Ed Shaw, and Hilda Sábado.

The staff at Cengage was crucial to this endeavor. John Fitzpatrick invited me to join this project and Scot Peacock, the Project Editor, was a maestro in moving things along and making sure that all entries were finished in time. Many thanks to Jennifer Wisinski, the Art Editor, who oversaw the selection of hundreds of images and graphics, including the full-color inserts.

The copyediting staff, which consisted of Anne Davidson, Jessica Hornik Evans, John Krol, Michael Levine, Mary Russell, Linda Sanders, and Drew Silver, turned entries around in record time with great efficiency and amazing accuracy.

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Comms Multilingual did an excellent job in translating Spanish and Portuguese entries into English.

But most of all, this work is a monument to Jay Kinsbruner, who I'm sure would be proud of this important intellectual undertaking that he so ably led almost to the end.

ERICK D. LANGER
SENIOR EDITOR



USING THE ENCYCLOPEDIA

This Encyclopedia contains more than 5800 separate articles. Most topics appear in English alphabetical order, according to the letter-by-letter system. Certain subjects are clustered together in composite entries, which may comprise several regions, periods, or genres. For example, the “Slavery” and “Mining” entries contain separate articles for Brazil and Spanish America. “Art” embraces separately signed essays on pre-Columbian, colonial, nineteenth-century, and modern art, as well as folk art.

National topics are frequently clustered by country, under one or more of the following subheadings:

- Constitutions
- Organizations
- Political Parties (including former revolutionary movements that have entered the political system)
- Revolutionary Movements
- Wars and Revolutions

Note that an event with a distinctive name will be found under that term, whereas a generic name will appear under the appropriate country. Thus, the Chibata Revolt appears under *C* and the Pastry War under *P*, but the Revolution of 1964 appears under “Brazil, Revolutions.”

Measurements appear in the English system according to United States usage. Following are approximate metric equivalents for the most common units:

- 1 foot = 30 centimeters
- 1 mile = 1.6 kilometers
- 1 acre = 0.4 hectares
- 1 square mile = 2.6 square kilometers
- 1 pound = 0.45 kilograms
- 1 gallon = 3.8 liters

Topic entries (numbering more than 2500) are classified by general theme in an appendix located in volume 6. Also included in volume 6 is a separate listing of

biographical entries (numbering more than 3,300), classified according to sex and general field(s) of activity.

Cross references, which appear as “See also” references at the end of each essay, call attention to articles of relevance. For full cross-referencing consult the index in volume 6.