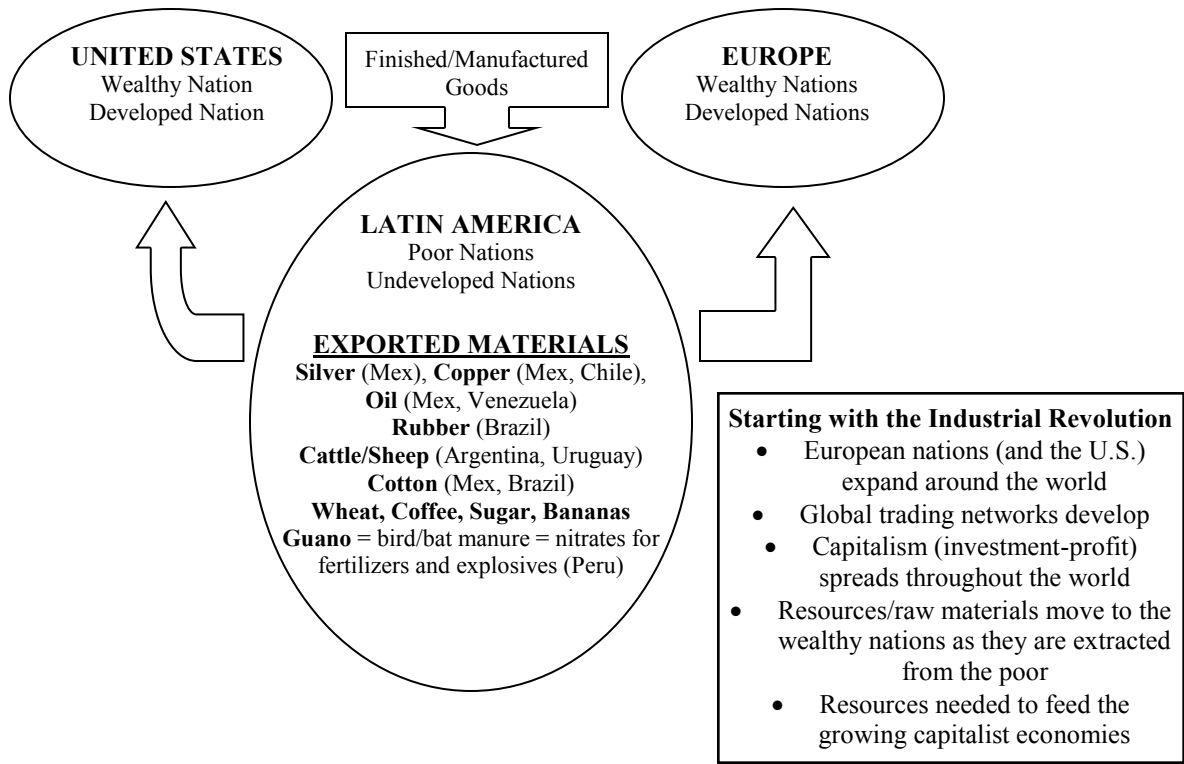


## NEOCOLONIALISM IN LATIN AMERICA 19TH CENTURY



### NEOCOLONIALISM

⇒ A term that is used to describe the relationship that exists between former colonial powers and their former colonies after independence. This may also describe the relationship between newly independent nations and any other more powerful wealthy nation.

#### **ECONOMIC IMPERIALISM = Control is maintained economically**

- ⇒ Private foreign business interests exploit, or continue to exploit, the resources of the former colony
- ⇒ Control may involve political or military interference or intervention as deemed necessary in order to protect business and economic interests

### EFFECTS

- ♦ **Exports** centered on **agriculture** and **mining**
- ♦ Increases in **demand for labor** = large scale **foreign immigration** and renewed use of “**indentured servitude**”
  - Southern Europeans —————> Argentina, Chile, Brazil
  - Asia (China, Japan) —————> Peru, Cuba, Mexico
- ♦ Development of **railroads** and some other infrastructure like ports—main purpose is to **serve the interests of neocolonial power** and transport materials—not meant to integrate the country
  - ♦ **Profits** go to **foreign investors** and **local elites**
- ♦ Little or **no development of local industry**—can’t compete with **cheap foreign products**
  - ♦ **Low wages** and **low standard of living**