Curriculum for an Undergraduate “Gateway Course” in Latin American Studies

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Introduction

The following model course is designed as an entry point or “gateway course” for undergraduates interested in pursuing the political, social, cultural and historical dimensions of Latin America. Although much of this course was designed by a committee of scholars representing several disciplines and academic research interests, inevitably it is a highly selective endeavor in terms of organizing questions, thematic modules and suggested readings.

Under the assumption that most undergraduate students do not possess the requisite reading skills in foreign languages, this model syllabus does not include sources in Spanish and Portuguese—although certain key works in translation are cited. A list of general source materials on Latin America is appended to the syllabus.

The syllabus is organized as a set of thematic modules over a standard 14 week undergraduate course. The syllabus and the accompanying annotated bibliography are not intended as comprehensive source documents on Latin America or Latin American Studies. Rather they seek to present one processual and relational approach to the study of the region consonant with the “process geographies” model being developed by the University of Chicago’s Regional Worlds Project.

Week 1: What is/was Latin America?

The end of the Cold War brought about deep cuts in funding for “area studies” along with a sharply and far from settled debate on the analytical validity of partitioning the world into “regional cultural areas” and “civilizations” in a global age. In a number of ways, Latin America is arguably the most coherent of these once conventionally understood cultural regions. First, it shares three hundred years of Iberian colonialism. Second, linguistically it is extraordinarily homogenous with Spanish and Portuguese serving as the principal languages. Third, the area was and still is predominantly Roman Catholic. Since Independence, the region has been under many of the same British and later United States economic, political, and cultural influences and pressures. But “Latin America” is more than a term imposed from without, as we shall see throughout this survey.

Relevant Issues, Questions and Subthemes

• Genealogy of a concept: “civilizations” and “cultural regions”
• Models and metaphors: how useful is the concept of Latin America?
• Geographically, what do we understand as “Latin America”?
• Can one speak of “Latin American culture”? If so, what are its core features?

Core Readings


The most widely read survey of Latin America, translated into more than 12 languages and over seventy editions. The English translation by Cedric Belfrage is now celebrating its twenty-fifth anniversary with a new edition. It is at once an angry, passionate journey across the landscape and also a poetic and deeply hopeful work by a noted Uruguayan journalist, essayist and speaker.

One of the most influential and original thinkers in Latin America tackles complex issues such as the question of the “Indian,” land, mass education, regionalism and centralism as well as national literature.


One of the truly “classic” texts of twentieth-century Latin America. Paz provocatively raises a host of central issues, themes and questions in a powerfully evocative and lyrical manner: Mexican national culture, modernization, social psychology, mythstories, *mestizaje*, violence and revolution, the gendering of power and Mexico’s uneasy incorporation into the “West” and its struggles with modernity.


A leading historian surveys the major debates, themes, and problematics of social history before 1900 with the challenge of a more connected history in mind. Topics include dependency perspectives and connections between the state and society. An excellent self-reflective introduction.

**Supplementary Readings**


Incisive critique of Eurocentric diffusionist arguments about “development,” “civilizations” and “tradition.”


Interesting essay by two noted historians on how ironically “world history” has become much more difficult an enterprise in an ever smaller, more global world.


A renowned Mexican novelist presents a lavishly illustrated multicultural account of the interactive and relational hybridity of the Hispanic people and “soul.”


Chicano performance artist and recipient of the MacArthur Foundation “genius” award, Gomez-Peña is always guilty of trespassing facile cultural, political and social frontiers.


The single most influential Latin American survey of the region in English translation 24 years after its initial appearance. A masterful, complex, and nuanced survey ranging from 1750 to the 1980s.

A well-known political scientist argues that in the post-Cold War era, global conflict will manifest itself primarily as a clash of cultures.


Landmark study of more than one hundred years of hemispheric relations through political cartoons collected from leading United States dailies. However, the work is flawed by lack of self-reflectivity and the failure to explore US sectionalism more seriously (e.g., most of the cartoons are taken from the Northwest and Midwest and not from the “Jim Crow” South).


Utilizing a Marxist literary analysis, Martin seeks unity rather than dispersal in Latin America culture, stressing continuities over time and major conjunctures, highlighting major texts and the uneasy relation with dominant European cultural forms and practices.


Famous essay on the theme of how the Americas were an invention and/or projection of European visions, rather than a “discovery.”


Classic statement by a noted figure in the literary world on the historical construction of a region of the world as the “Other.” Although the work deals with the greater “Orient,” the implications are wide-ranging and highly suggestive for other areas, such as Latin America.


Arguably the most popular Latin American Studies textbook in the United States, *Modern Latin America* adopts a “modified” dependency theory approach to the region since 1880. It is strong on political coverage, offering a useful framework for comparison and useful periodization. Noticeably absent are chapters on Colombia or Venezuela.


Exceptional general survey with an unusual amount of space devoted to literary and cultural forms.


A seminal article on Latin America that divides the peasantry into two types: “traditional” closed corporate communities, mostly in the highlands, and “open” communities, mostly in the lowlands, linked to global markets.


A classic introduction to Mesoamerica.


An interesting retrospective of the author’s original argument thirty years later.

Very popular survey of the region by two well-respected anthropologists. “Our work is a quiet celebration of the re-entry of the masses into Latin American history” is how the two authors describe their “Brechtian” book.


Wide-ranging and often times exceptional ten-part television series, narrated by the late actor Raul Julia and produced by WGBH Boston.
1. The Garden of Forking Paths: Dilemmas of National Development
2. Capital Sins: Authoritarianism and Democratization
3. Continent on the Move: Migration and Urbanization
4. Mirrors of the Heart: Race and Identity
5. In Women’s Hands: The Changing Roles of Women
6. Miracles are not Enough: Continuity and Change in Religion
7. Builders of Images: Latin American Cultural Identity
8. Get up, Stand up: Problems of Sovereignty
9. Fire in the Mind: Revolutions and Revolutionaries
10. The Latin American and Caribbean Presence in the US

Week 2: What is/was globalization?

Relevant Issues, Questions and Subthemes

- Globalization past and present: How new is “globalization?”
- What is “capitalism” and when did it emerge?
- From “organized” to “disorganized” capitalism (waves of capitalist expansion)
- Is “globalization” simply synonymous with “capitalism?”
- What is “territorialization?”

Core Readings


A stimulating exploration of the cultural hybridity that characterizes Latin America. García Canclini examines the region’s ironic relation to past and present while proposing a method of constructing an autonomous culture that can survive the global “market” in which it is increasingly enmeshed as well as avoiding becoming a static “museum piece.”


Highly readable excursus across the contemporary economic landscape by a noted MIT professor. Topics such as “globalization,” “productivity and competitiveness,” “supply side economics,” and “strategic trade” as well as their interface with communication media and political sloganeering are demystified and made comprehensible.


An historian takes Wallerstein to task for failing to provide an adequate explanation for the labor regimes of Latin America associated with its two main exports to the mainland: silver and sugar. Stern calls for a revitalized version of the “articulation of the modes of production.” See also the exchange between Wallerstein and Stern that follows: 873-85.

As one of the most influential and widely-read authors in the social sciences, Wallerstein has sought to rethink the history of capitalism since the mid-1450s in the light of his suggestive world-system analysis. This essay offers a succinct overview of his project and mode of analysis.


A landmark work demonstrating that for the past five hundred years various parts of the globe, even presumptively “remote” areas, have been linked together through a political economy of world historical forces—especially after the expansion of European interests in the 1400s. It offers an excellent overview of these forces in Latin America.

Supplementary Readings


All published by Vintage Books (NY). A master historian sweeps across the “long nineteenth” and “short twentieth” centuries with keen insight and a clarity of vision and writing unsurpassed. Excellent as background material.


Influential study by a noted Marxist scholar emphasizing “long-waves” of capitalist expansion and retraction. Some of the individual chapters are quite self-contained and can be readily used in a reader.


Outstanding example of the “California School” of external economics, it provides a rich combination of theoretical and empirical evidence for how regions sustain their economic viability in the era of multinational corporations.

Week 3: Pre-European and Early Colonial Peoples and Institutions

Relevant Issues, Questions and Subthemes

- Pre-European cultural and natural worlds
- Indigenous political and economic institutions
- Early colonial period “hybridities”
- Encomiendas, haciendas and Indian peasant economies

Core Readings


Landmark book seeking to demonstrate the continuities as well as rupture engendered by the Spanish arrival on such questions as land tenure, religion, population, social and political organization and numerous other central topics.

An impressive study, utilizing class analysis to cover four hundred years of a once vitally central region of the Inca Empire.


An excellent complement to the work of Gibson. Lockhart, a noted historian and linguist presents a sophisticated overview of Nahua society, including social structure (e.g., moiety organization, hierarchy) and linguistic and cognitive shifts.


A penetrating analysis of indigenous Andean society in the late pre-Hispanic and early Colonial periods. Particularly strong analysis of indigenous social and political institutions and their transformations under European hegemony.

**Supplementary Readings**


Invaluable first-hand account of the splendor of pre-Columbian Tenochtitlán, with its great population, commerce, architecture and activity.


Marvelously detailed materialist study that applies “central place” theory to the ancient city of Tenochtitlán. Hassig’s arguments about the “human geography” of the greater valley extend far beyond the sixteenth century.

**Week 4: Demographic Collapse, Hybridity and Slavery**

**Relevant Issues, Questions and Subthemes**

- Estimates of pre-contact population levels
- Explain the changes in the natural landscape as a result of the introduction of European techniques of farming, crops, seed, animals and tastes
- The “Great Dying” and its implications for colonial surplus extraction, landholdings and native rule
- Account for the transition from “white” to “black” slavery
- What is hybridity? “Purity of blood?”

**Core Readings**


A succinct and powerful account of the ferocity and extent of the pandemics that affected Amerindian populations. Crosby shows that Old World diseases were among the most devastating weapons in the conqueror’s arsenal in the struggle for “temperate climes.”


A Pulitzer Prize winning intellectual historian describes how the institution of slavery shifted in the “West” from a “progressive institution” to a “progressive emancipation.” Davis links “emancipation” to the Age of Revolutions.

One of the leading historians of our times looks comparatively at slave revolts and structural conditions that facilitated and/or retarded them. Short, succinct and enlightening.


A powerful, disturbing account of the pre-Columbian peoples and their horrific, violent (and continuing) persecution and decimation by European settlers. It is also a searing exploration of the racist “heritage” of the Americas that still makes such distinctions as that between “worthy” and “unworthy” victims.

**Supplementary Readings**


An interesting attempt to explore the complex and subtle processes of identity formation and nation-state building.


A one-time advisor to the Sandinista government looks critically at the re-ethnicization of the Miskitu Indians in Nicaragua.

**Week 5: Migrations and the Black Atlantic**

**Relevant Issues, Questions and Subthemes**

- What is the “plantation complex?”
- Connecting race and gender
- What are the connections between capital and labor flows?
- Waves of immigration in the Americas
- Proto-industry, industry and its demographic/geographic implications
- What is meant by “double consciousness?”

**Core Readings**


A noted historian charts the history of the “plantation complex,” primarily centered in the greater Caribbean, controlled by European states with coerced African labor with markets largely in Europe and North America. The global connections increased as it became intertwined with the British Empire in India.


Organized around the twin concepts of “double consciousness” and “Black Atlantic,” Gilroy explores the (re)creation of identity, unity and diversity, and major conjunctures.

Landmark study of the manifold contradictions connecting the collapse of chattel slavery and the rise of free labor, the ensuing legal restrictions and entrapment under new terms, individual and national freedom, as well as those within liberalism.


Pioneering essay exploring the comparative treatment of slaves in Brazil and the United States and highlighting the allegedly “milder” and more integrationist histories of the Luso-Brazilians.

**Supplementary Readings**


This slim book can be viewed as a useful complement to the work of Brinley Thomas. In it, Sassen argues that newer migration patterns, such as those from Korea, Mexico, Colombia and others are once again tied to loan and investment cycles.


Interesting study that links both migration flows from Europe to the United States and within Europe to investment cycles. An efficient and fully functioning immigrant labor market has been in existence since the early part of the nineteenth-century. The findings have great implications for later histories of immigrants.

Film: *The Harder They Come* (1973).

A searing look at the processes of rapid urbanization, the creation of an underclass, honor, violence, religion, drugs and music in Kingston, Jamaica in the late 1960s. From this potent combination emerged the powerful, defiant and hopeful sounds of reggae music and musicians such as Bob Marley, Peter Tosh and Jimmy Cliff. Cliff stars as Ivan, a recently arrived proto-peasant turned urban outlaw in the face of structural violence.

**Week 6: Territoriality, Land, and Production: Past and Present**

**Relevant Issues, Questions and Subthemes**

- What is a “tributary mode of production?”
- The infrastructure of capitalism: law, rules and institutions
- What is the historical role of land in Latin American peasant societies?
- The waning importance of agrarian reform
- The land question in contemporary Latin America

**Core Readings**


Penetrating account of the historical, social and cultural roots of the ongoing Zapatista rebellion in Chiapas.

Critical synthesis of the literature on what Karl Kautsky called the “agrarian question”—a broad topic that includes enclosures, semi-proletarianization, family farming and peasant self-exploitation.


Landmark Marxist study, emphasizing the articulation of three modes of production in Mexico (tributary, feudal and embryonic capitalist), their insertion into the global economy and the coming of independence.

**Supplementary Readings**


Excellent précis of the extensive literature on the large landed estate or *hacienda*.

**Week 7: Natural Resources/Biodiversity**

**Relevant Issues, Questions and Subthemes**

- Ecological and natural resource diversity in Latin America
- Latin America’s fragile lands: the dilemma of population and development
- The meaning and social importance of biodiversity
- Natural resources, renewable and unrenewable: the politics of extraction
- Property rights, biodiversity and conservation

**Core Readings**


**Supplementary Readings**


This book contains five essays which reflect on the causes of disappearance of biological diversity and the challenge of conserving it. They range in topic from explanations for the spread of monocultures to a critique of the Convention on Biological Diversity. Shiva argues that the expansion of monocultures through the spread of biotechnology and agricultural movements, such as the Green Revolution, has more to do with politics and power than with enriching and enhancing systems of biological production.

**Week 8: The State in Historical Perspective**

**Relevant Issues, Questions and Subthemes**

- How did the Americas shift from “kingdoms” to “republics?”
• Whose “nation?” Whose “state?”
• What are “nation-states?” What are “regions?”
• What are the social origins of dictatorship and democracy?

Core Readings


A sophisticated, nuanced and subtle deployment of dependency theory by two noted sociologists (one of whom is now President of Brazil). Highly recommended.


Succint and provocative coverage of Brazil, Cuba, Argentina and Mexico by noted historians.


Pioneering collection of “new economic” essays, primarily dealing with Brazil and Mexico. Polemical, and with a mission, the book should be widely read, tested and discussed.


Useful collection that gathers key statements on “modernization,” “dependency and Marxism,” “corporatism” and “bureaucratic-authoritarianism.”


Sophisticated and rigorous comparative histories of the way that nations make “race,” although not always in the ways of their own choosing.


Succinct and useful survey of the leading theories of underdevelopment.

Supplementary Readings


A landmark work that first appeared in the early 1980s, arguing that the dissemination of “print capitalism” engendered nationalism. There is a chapter dealing with American creole identity formation and the “imaginary.”


Excellent primer on the often-times arcane and mystifying world of economic development. The authors use cases from Asia, Africa and Latin America throughout in an effective combination of theory and practice.


Landmark series of essays by a noted economist and philosopher introducing concepts of “linkages,” “regions,” “social savings” and more.

Older history emphasizing the relative autonomy of the American “kingdoms” and the creole oscillation between modernity and tradition.


A highly influential volume emphasizing the decisive role played by organized labor across Europe and Latin America in pushing through democratic reforms and expansion of the welfare state.


A provocative exploration of the way that national consolidation and romantic novels go hand-in-hand in Latin America. Sommer shows how nineteenth-century patriotism and heterosexual passion historically depend on one another to engender “productive” citizens.

**Week 9: The State in Contemporary Perspective**

*Relevant Issues, Questions and Subthemes*

- Citizen and state: the changing role of the nation-state
- Challenges to the nation-state: civil society, local and global

*Core Readings*


A complex and nuanced ethnographic account of the modern petrostate of Venezuela.


Noted Peruvian policy analyst offers his own “non-communist manifesto.” Stressing that people generally are nascent capitalists, De Soto calls for governments to allow market forces to operate freely and unleash the power of small-scale entrepreneurship.


Analysis of the historical factors underlying the emergence of “global civil society.”


A Pulitzer Prize-winning journalist looks at the Mexican presidency of Carlos Salinas and its neoliberal revolution.

*Supplementary Readings*


A leading Mexican anthropologist focuses on networks that suppress class conflict and give unity and stability to society.

Impressive collection of essays that address “paucity of cross-fertilization between international relations and other disciplines concerned with issues relevant to global environmental change.” Editors invoke a dramaturgical metaphor to describe state and non-state actors involved in sociopolitical struggles that impinge on and respond to global environmental change. A veritable source-book on “new actors in environment” in the global context.

**Week 10: The Rural-Urban Axis**

**Relevant Issues, Questions and Subthemes**

- Linkages between large-scale social processes, such as capitalism and the emergence of of the modern capitalist city. What is/was the role of the city in the development of modern capitalism and how, in turn, did/does capitalism shape the development of urban systems?
- Linkages between the city as a center in the accumulation process and its internal forms. How have capitalism and urban contours shaped one another?
- Linkages between these forms and the development of class and group consciousness and/or identity. How has the urban environment shaped these forms of identity and, in turn, how have these forms of identity shaped the urban built-environment?

**Core Readings**


Excellent reportage by a noted essayist for *The New Yorker* magazine on contemporary Latin American cities and how everyday people live through “big changes.”


Wonderfully innovative study of the ideological, political and social implications motivating the utopian design and the proposed radical break with Brazilian history in Brasília.


A well-received ethnographic account of the “hunters and gatherers of the urban jungle” of the Cerrada del Condor neighborhood in Mexico City. We see how the urban middle classes benefit most from this marginalized sector of the economic order. Survival networks are also well-explicated, such as the *tanda*, reciprocity, and *compadrazgo*, among others.

**Supplementary Readings**


Landmark work, emphasizing contigency, variability and agency among multiple social actors and an autonomous state. The central organizing principle of the study is the notion of “collective consumption” of city services and goods.


Unique study of migrant life as told by the migrants (or their familes) through *retablos* (votive paintings on a sheet of tin).

A milestone in the field of urban geography and planning, *Social Justice*, at once broadened the domain of the field, redefined the objects of study and opened up a host of new questions. Harvey effectively deployed Marx’s neglected comments on ground rent, arguing that cities are formed “through the geographic concentration of social surplus product, which the mode of economic integration must therefore be capable of producing and concentrating.”


A provocative and highly debated ethnographic study of post-dictatorship urban Brazil. As the author forcefully states, “The original, and in many respects still the central thesis of my research is love and death on the *Alto do Cruzeiro* [a hillside shantytown in the northeastern state of Pernambuco] and specifically mother love and child death. It is about culture and scarcity, both material and psychological, and their effect on moral thinking and practice, particularly on ‘maternal thinking’.”(15)

**Week 11: Decentralization, Regionalism and the Politics of Difference**

**Relevant Issues, Questions and Subthemes**

- “Nation” and “ethnicity”
- How are class and ethnicity linked?
- Modernity and the politics of identity
- The politics of decentralization

**Core Readings**


Reflects on effects that the 500-year “conversation” between Amazonian Indians and the West has had on internal dynamics of Amazonian leadership. Conjectures that contact with nation-states has shaped indigenous forms of organization and the conceptual categories by which Indians perceive themselves collectively (i.e., the notion of “tribe”). Stimulating and delightfully written essay that touches on recurrent themes in literature on internationalized Amazonian activism from an anthropological perspective.


Self-reflexive critique of the traditional anthropological study of “peasants.” Emphasizing internal and external processes of differentiation, Kearney seeks to develop ethnographic and political forms of representation that correspond to contemporary post-peasant identities.


Marvelous study of how nation-states are formed “from below,” using the case of the Chachapoyas ethnic group and their relationship to the Peruvian state.


Through a detailed ethnographic study of the Huasteca of Hidalgo in Central Mexico, Schryer sets out to answer two central questions: “what is the relationship of class to ethnicity and how do these two elements of cultural perceptions and social hierarchy reinforce or contradict each other?”
Supplementary Readings


Theoretically engaging collection on how the “particularly situated” remake the “global” in the terrain of culture.

Week 12: Commodity and Capital Flows: Past and Present

Relevant Issues, Questions and Subthemes

• Sequencing in the global economy for “staples”
• What changes did Independence produce for Latin American export economies?
• The British Century in Latin America: 1830-1930
• The American Century: 1945-1982
• Latin American debt crisis
• Narcopoltics and the Illegal Drug Trade

Core Readings


Stresses that many North-South conflicts are grounded in deep asymmetries of power and that political weaknesses and vulnerability are fundamental sources of Third World behavior. This “realist” work shows that much of the Third World supports international regimes based on authoritative, rather than market, principles and norms.


Written during the “lost decade” of the 1980s, this work seeks to place the latest debt crises in a proper historical perspective. Present events are not unprecedented, for in fact, they have been tied to “loan cycles” (which involve both a loan boom and a debt crisis) for over a century and a half.


Sweeping exploration of the way that “dietary transformations actively facilitated more fundamental changes in British society.” Great Britain was the largest empire until the mid-twentieth century and the largest per capita consumer of sugar. Organized around three guiding chapters (“Production,” “Consumption” and “Power”), Mintz charts the role of sugar in the emergence of industrial capitalism, fueling the triangular trade between the West Indies, North America, Europe and Africa as well as demonstrating how sugar shifted from a luxury item to a staple of mass consumption.


A straightforward series of essays about US drug policy.

Journalistic account, written over a decade ago, chronicling (as well as reflecting) much of the hysteria and propagandizing organized in the US war on drugs.

Supplementary Readings


Prize-winning book that deals with the initially promising Argentinian entry into the world “staples” lottery.


Important and highly critical review essay by one Marxist anthropologist of two senior Marxist scholars, with key and revealing exchanges.

Week 13: Transnational Actors/Communities

Relevant Issues, Questions and Subthemes

• In the era of “neoliberal politics,” what roles have transnational agencies and institutions such as the multilateral development banks (World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, International Monetary Fund) played in restructuring Latin American political economies?

• How have transnational and local non-governmental organizations (NGOs) assumed structural and technical niches in the fields of economic and social development previously filled by governments?

• What are the roles and efficacy of “grassroots movements” and their transnational allies?

Core Readings


Analysis of emergent social movements and “new social actors” in Latin America from cross-disciplinary perspectives.


Provocative case studies of World Bank projects and policies.


Journalist and activist Kane provides a nuanced view of the multiple local and international actors involved in an Ecuadorian indigenous community’s struggle to maintain control over its land and natural resources.


Exploration of the relationships among public, private and collective sectors in the process of rural development.

Supplementary Readings

Fascinating study based on fourteen years of ethnographic research of the strawberry industry in northern California. Processes of structural adjustment are well chronicled as are the local social and political conflicts. On-the-ground politics, in the most literal sense, is the central determining element according to Wells, not macro-structural forces.

**Week 14: Praxis, Ethics and Activism**

**Relevant Issues, Questions and Subthemes**

- What ethical problems confront scholars who become advocates and activists for specific political stances?
- How does advocacy and activism affect scholarly analysis?
- “Objectivity” and “subjectivity” in intellectual discourse

**Core Readings**


Journalist’s poignant account of the struggles of an Amazonian indigenous group in Ecuador to maintain control of their lives and identity in the face of major private and public intrusions on their land to extract oil and gas.


Analysis of the origins, strategies and impact of transnational advocacy networks, emphasizing the new roles of NGOs on the political and economic scene.


Passionate critique of World Bank policies on economic development and the environment.

**Supplementary Readings**


Theoretical exegesis of the “environment” and “development” as analytical categories linked to a radical critique of Western notions of these categories.


Historians, political scientists and sociologist attempt to make sense of the likely impacts of “globalization” upon organized labor. The essays are valuable for the content of their discussion and as a testament of American left-liberal opinion on the subject.

**Additional General Source Materials**

*American Historical Review* (book reviews and occasional essays)

*American Journal of Sociology* (book reviews and occasional essays)

*Bulletin of Latin American Studies*

The eleven volumes (appearing between 1984 and 1997), all written by leading authorities and spanning the past five hundred years, are a testament to the diligence of the single editor and the commitment of the press to the study of the region. Bibliographic essays make this collection an excellent reference guide.

Hispanic American Historical Review
Journal of Latin American Studies
Journal of Latin American Culture
Journal of Social History (book reviews and occasional essays)
Latin American Research Review
Luso-Brazilian Review
Latin American studies. Latin America is at the heart of issues of global importance. Undergraduate Research. You’re intrigued by the complexity of Latin America. You’re open-minded and are looking for a flexible degree which you can tailor according to your interests. You love to immerse yourself in your studies and you thrive off learning. You have a keen interest in travel and would benefit from spending a part of your degree studying in a Latin American country. At Essex, you will gain a rich understanding of Latin America by observing it through the lenses across humanities and social sci The Latin American and Latino/a Studies concentration is designed for students interested in the language, history, politics and culture of Latin America and of Hispanics living in the U.S. Concentration Requirements: Four subjects from the list below, including no more than two from a single discipline and no more than one focused on the Iberian Peninsula. Students must receive permission from the concentration advisor before registering for a class at another institution. A HASS Concentration may include only one subject that also counts toward the HASS Distribution Requirement. You may include more than one only if the additional subject will NOT count as a HASS Distribution subject in your degree audit. Undergraduate education is education conducted after secondary education and prior to postgraduate education. It typically includes all postsecondary programs up to the level of a bachelor's degree. For example, in the United States, an entry-level university student is known as an undergraduate, while students of higher degrees are known as graduate students. In some other educational systems, undergraduate education is postsecondary education up to the level of a master's degree; this is the case