

Quiz 7

- a. Where was the “second act” of trade liberalization played out? What countries did it include (Look at a map)? How did Reaganomics include these countries in foreign affairs? What was their relationship? (2 pts)

The “second act” of trade liberalization played out during the Reagan presidency and during this time Ronald Reagan was the 40th president of the United States. Ronald eventually expanded the free market to a larger diverse market such as European, Asian countries, and later Mexico and other nations in different parts of the world (Rosen, 2002, P.129, Par. 1). The trade liberation later expanded to Mexico, Central America, and the Caribbean. These places were significant for the United States because that’s where they were exporting and importing products. Regarding the apparel industry, the evolving U.S. textile and apparel factories eventually forced the Reagan administration into a new offshore alternative in Latin America around the 1980s. The Reagan administration helped countries to develop by networking with each other like trading with each other to produce mass produce (Rosen, 2002, p. 130, Par. 2,3). This was mainly how Reagan included these countries in foreign affairs.

- b. What was occurring in Central America? How could history be repeating itself? How do you think the U.S. would respond to the crisis in Central America? (2pts)

Central America at the time was facing economic and military change, Reagan’s policy in Central America, inside and outside of the U.S. . There was a fear of another Vietnam in the U.S that the current escalation of involvement, inevitably leads to American troops being engaged in

the fighting of the region. Reagan was criticized from also other countries because he treated central America as a cold war issue (a threat to international communism). Reagan was accused of ignoring Latin American efforts to promote a negotiated settlement which led to a lack of concerns of human rights. I believe the U.S would respond by helping political and economic interests in Latin America at the time.

C. Please research and bring to class two examples of military, political, or economic affairs that occurred in the Caribbean or Central America between 1953 and 1985. Make sure your examples are from credible sources. Why did I ask you to research events in this region? How does it pertain to the chapter entitled, “The Reagan Revolution”?

Community vs. Insularity is a political event that occurred in the Caribbean it involved Ultimately, political life and political systems in the Caribbean had to be understood in terms of individual countries and territories. The second example is Paul Sutton which the Caribbean is a region of immense political diversity. In its comparatively small area there exist established liberal democracies, overseas territories variously associated with the United States and European countries, “fragile” liberal democracies emerging from a recent authoritarian past, a “failed” state in Haiti, and one of the world’s last remaining communist states in Cuba. ( *2000 National Council for the Social Studies*).

Researching this event was important because it discussed the U.S challenge, US diplomats, and Caribbean political leaders that President Reagan was involved with. The economic development program - the Caribbean Basin Initiative, (CBI ) has had some initial impact in creating new jobs and new exports from the region (Southerland, 1984). The economic and financial problems of the Caribbean were staggering. They include heavy foreign debts, limited economic growth, exports insufficient to pay for imports, and high levels of inflation and unemployment.

d. Define CBI? What was their economic status? What was the purpose of developing programs

that would support new business opportunities in the Caribbean? (2pts)

CBI stands for Caribbean Basin Initiative and their final official name was the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act. It launched in 1983 through the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act (CBERA) and expanded in 2000 by the U.S.-Caribbean Basin Trade Partnership Act (CBTPA). This act was a new trade investment program that helped give political and economic aid (Rosen, 2002, p. 129, par). The purpose of the programs was to ensure an effective Caribbean SBDC network that would provide micro, small and medium enterprises with high-value assistance that will enable them to grow sales, improve competitiveness, create sustainable jobs, and long-term economic impact.