masculinity have been formed is explored through antipathological approaches to such Argentine passions as football and tango. Current paradigms of womanhood, manhood and variations of love in man and women are questioned through an interesting selection of films, comic strips and journalistic texts, as well as through short stories and novels by Latin American writers.

(PEAL 442) Narrativas de lo monstruo en Latinoamérica

In Abnormal: Lectures at the Collège de France (1974-1975), Michel Foucault traces a "genealogy of the abnormal" based on the relationship between knowledge, power and society and social mechanisms of identification, distance, inclusion and exclusion. On this course we will explore one of the most common figures of abnormality, the human monster, together with violence, a violence shaped by both social and natural laws. This course takes students on a journey through the different representations in Latin American literary and film narrative of the human monster, and the relationship between knowledge, power and society and social mechanisms of identification, distance, inclusion and exclusion.

(PEAL 454) Movimientos sociales

The Spanish and Portuguese lower division courses offered by PEAL are intended to promote practical language skills in the foreign language. Eleven courses are offered: ten in Spanish and one in Portuguese. Portuguese is offered at beginner level only. Beginner levels meet three times a week for 90 minutes each class and take a total of 90 hours to complete. Oral and written production courses meet once a week for a total of 30 hours. The other courses meet twice per week for 90 minutes each class and take a total of 60 hours to complete. All students must take a written placement test on arrival. A minimum of ten students is required for each course. Course syllabi is available online at http://www.ub.edu.ar/studies-abroad/studies-abroad.php.

(SPAN 120) Españo Básico

The course introduces students systematically to the grammatical and lexical features of the language in its social context.

(PORT 120) Portugués Básico

The course introduces students systematically to the grammatical and lexical features of the language in its social context.

(SPAN 150/155) Español Intermedio A y B

Intended for students with a basic mastery of Spanish grammar, these two intermediate levels help learners acquire a broad communicative command of the language across an increasingly rich and diverse range of contexts.

(SPAN 220/225) Español Avanzado A y B

These two courses strengthen overall language skills and encourage reflection on language so that students become not only more fluent but also more accurate in the production of different text types.

(SPAN 166/226) Producción Oral Intermedia y Avanzada

The aim of these courses is to improve oral expression and fluency in communication among intermediate and advanced students. These courses encourage spontaneous use of the language. Students learn to develop and support their ideas in individual presentations or group discussions on assigned topics, expand their vocabulary and improve their pronunciation.

(PEAL 490) Asesoramiento de tesinas

This course is designed for students wishing to conduct research at undergraduate level. Each student has an opportunity to work closely with one of our faculty tutors on a specific topic in Latin American studies of interest to the student. Tutorials are one-on-one and consist of eight meetings lasting 50 minutes each. They are intended to help students refine their ideas about their chosen topic. It is assumed that this research is part of a bigger project that the student will eventually submit to the home university. Therefore, the tutor will not be responsible for the final outcome of the research. To get started you have to find a tutor, submit a research proposal and get it approved. Your proposal should include the purpose of your research, a rough plan, and a list of preliminary readings. A letter from your home tutor outlining your needs is required.

*Additional tuition fee applies.

For further information please contact:

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Course Catalogue 2016
Taught in Spanish
Academic Director: Claudia Soria (Ph.D)

(PPEAR 260) Tango Danza
Students taking this course will learn the basics of tango: specific steps, turns and figures (e.g. ocho, sentada, media luna, molinete, sandwich), and the roles of the lead and follower. The dancing classes will be complemented with theory classes presenting the historical and cultural contexts in which tango developed. Students are also introduced to tango as concert music. They will listen to a selection of composers such as Francisco Canaro, Ambal Troilo, Osvaldo Pugliese and Astor Piazzolla. Students will analyse lyrics and become familiar with their tango slang. By the end of the course, the student will be able to improvise and think in choreographic terms.

(PPEAR 262) Estudios culturales latinoamericanos
This course examines aspects of Argentine and Latin American culture with an emphasis on popular culture both written and visual. Taking its primary material from literature, newspapers, murals and paintings, photographs, feature and documentary films, the course considers the notion of culture within a broad perspective, including the distinction between "high" and "low" culture. Students will improve their speaking and writing, as well as their listening and reading abilities in Spanish as they achieve a deeper understanding of contemporary Latin American culture.

(PPEAR 264) Cine latinoamericano
This course focuses on aspects of history and culture as presented in recent Argentine and Latin American cinema. Through a close study of three films as well as related texts (interviews, reviews, essays, testimonial interviews, newspapers, comics), the course explores the aesthetic approaches used to reflect on society and social problems. Assignments help students to develop reading and writing skills in Spanish while class discussions help students to sharpen their oral skills.

(PPEAR 302) Arte argentino contemporáneo
After a brief overview of the main artistic movements of the 19th century, this course focuses on to consider the social-cultural changes occurring roughly between 1900 and 1945. These were manifested both in art - the Painters of the People, the Paris Argentinos, Cubism, Surrealism, Concrete Art - and in architecture: Art Deco, Regionalism, Rationalism, Art Deco, Rationalism and Modernism. The upheaval and rebellion of the 1960s finds its forms of expression in Pop Art and abstraction, the New Figuration Movement and the Occupancy movement. In addition, Formalism, the International Style and Casablanquismo. The return to democracy in Argentina in 1983 coincides with the advent of Postmodernism, Ecological Art, Postfiguration, Digital Art, Naïve Art, Regionalism and Technological Determinism.

(PPEAR 312) Historia latinoamericana siglo XX
This course gives a brief overview of Latin American history since independence. It describes how Spain's colonies became nation states and how these new republics gradually consolidated their political, social and economic systems. It outlines the ideas and careers of their founding fathers, as well as the major political figures of the twentieth century. In particular, it compares the socio-political developments of the 1940s and 1950s (e.g. under Getulio Vargas in Brazil, Jacobo Árbenz in Guatemala and Juan D. Perón in Argentina). It also examines the causes and consequences of the many military coups in the region, together with the eventual return to democracy. Finally, the program analyzes political changes in Latin America since the end of the Cold War and the region's current situation in the 21st century.

(PPEAR 321) Literatura latinoamericana
This course explores Latin American literature from pre-Columbian times to the present. The prescribed texts include letters, poems, short stories, critical articles and novels by acclaimed authors such as Rubén Darío, Juan Rulfo, Gabriel García Márquez, Mario Vargas Llosa, Pablo Neruda, Elena Poniatowska, César Hudsonó and Roberto Bolaños. Many of them belonged to the Latin American Boom of the 1960s and 1970s, when the Latin American novel became known throughout the world. But the course also considers original Latin American genres, such as testimonial narrative, the essay, literary responses to complex cultural, social and historical problems: conquest, nation building and national identity formation; acculturation, avant-gardism, nationalism and cosmopolitanism; and populism and authoritarianism.

(PPEAR 322) Literatura argentina
This course examines Argentine literature starting with its role in the construction of national identity in the 19th century. Esteban Echeverría’s short story “The Slaughterhouse”, written in 1839 but not published until 1871, illustrates the conflict between gauchos, Indians and government. However, it is José Hernández’s Martin Fierro (1872), an epic poem depicting the plight of the all-but-vanished gaucho minority, which is to become problematic when appropriated by the literary establishment. The course also looks at the literary avant-garde of the twenties (Ólivero Grínó, Alfonsina Storni, Jorge Luis Borges, Roberto Arlt) and its relationship with the city of Buenos Aires, as well as literary testimonies of the 1976-1983 military dictatorship in Argentina and discusses the place of literature in the national memory.

(PPEAR 345) Argentina, sociedades abiertas
This course examines key moments of transformation in Argentine society starting with Argentina’s “Golden Age”. When an agricultural export-led economy made it one of the richest countries in the world. Modern Argentina emerged in the years before the First World War through farming, technological innovation, foreign capital and massive European immigration. At that time, immigration transformed Buenos Aires into a city of contrasts. However, the main focus of the course is on modern Argentina and the political, urban and cultural transformations outside of Peronism. The course also explores resistance to repression under a series of military governments, the emergence of urban guerrillas and the breakdown of law and order leading to the military dictatorship of 1976-1983. Lastly, it examines new forms of social participation in the 21st Century: the recuperated factories and cooperatives as well as the government's current stance on these topics.

(PPEAR 346) Pensamiento político latinoamericano
This course explores the different traditions of political thought in Latin America from the 19th century to the present day. It considers the foundational influence of European thought in Latin America in terms of inspiration, assimilation and re-creation. The course is organized around the following topics: Contractualism (María Monroy) and Republicanism (Simón Bolívar), the task of nation building (Domingo F. Sarmiento, Juan Bautista Alberdi and José Martí); the parallel with the United States (José Martí); the development of Latin American socialism and its link with the problem of indigenous land (José Carlos Mariátegui and Victor Haya de la Torre); development and dependency theories (Raul Prebisch, Fernando Cardoso and Enzo Faletti). Latin American populist thinking (Jesús Arturo and Ernesto Laclau), liberation theology (Sultén) and late 20th-century neo-liberal thinking (de Soto).

(PPEAR 390) Historia económica en Latinoamérica
The course examines the economic histories of the Northern and Southern Cones of Latin America (Venezuela, Brazil, Chile and Argentina) and the economic structures of Latin America -its rural (1870-1930) and industrial (1929-1950) economy and the external and internal conditions leading to a period of relative stability (1950-1970) and mounting foreign debt. It highlights the role of the International Monetary Fund's austerity plans in the 1980s and the social crises that followed. It also looks at the rise of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) and the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR) in the 1990s. The 21st century under the leadership of Brazil, offers new horizons in which Latin America looks to consolidate a united bloc. It has already strengthened the democracies and economies of the region with the creation of UNASUR. The role of the IMF; the reduction of foreign debt, the redistribution of wealth, employee participation in profits and media relations with the government are just some of the debates that we will be exploring.

(PPEAR 392) Política Económica Argentina
This course looks at two hundred years of national politics and the role of Latin American and other parts of the world. The economic and political context of different presidents are discussed, together with implicit or explicit economic diagnoses, actions and results. The course concludes with an analysis of national and international scenarios and analyzes the new political and economic landscape after the crises of 2001-2002 and the governments of Presidents Nestor and Cristina Kirchner.

(PPEAR 400) Latinoamérica y la economía global
This course provides an overview of international economic relations with an emphasis on Argentina and Latin America. It discusses the internal and external determinants of economies of less developed countries in general and Latin American countries in particular within the “intrastatal” framework of the global economy. We study the general principles applicable to economic and social development and economic integration in Latin America, MERCOSUR, AIC, G-3, NAFTA, and future FTAA agreements are described in relation to other important global institutions such as the EU, NAFTA, and Asia-Pacífic. The program promotes discussion of gender and human resource training, transfer of technological and economic experience. The course concludes with a survey of Latin America the twenty-first century in the context of global economic globalization.

(PPEAR 420) Estudios de género en Latinoamérica
For historical, political and cultural reasons Gender Studies in Argentina began with controversies over sexual and gender ambiguities. Drawing on psychoanalysis and interdisciplinary research as well as gender studies, this seminar explains the conceptual difference between gender and sexual identities. The myths and customs of pre-Columbian cultures are introduced through ethnographic documents, anthropological accounts and films of archaeological discoveries. The process by which modern ideas and myths of
(PEAL 260) Tango Danza
Students taking this course will learn the basics of tango, specific steps, turns, and figures (e.g. ocho, sentada, media luna, molinete, sandwich), and the roles of the lead and follower. The dancing classes will be complemented with theory classes presenting the historical and cultural context in which tango developed. Students are also introduced to tango as concert music. They will listen to a selection of composers such as Francisco Canaro, Amália Trillo, Osvaldo Pugliese and Astor Piazzolla. Students will analyze lyrical and become familiar with their tango slang. By the end of the course, the student will be able to improvise and think in choral terms.

(PEAL 262) Estudios culturales latinoamericanos
This course examines aspects of Argentine and Latin American culture with an emphasis on popular culture both written and visual. Taking its primary material from literature, newspapers, murals and photography, feature and documentary films, the course considers the notion of culture within a broad perspective, including the distinction between “High” and “Low” culture. Students will improve their speaking and writing, as well as their listening and reading skills in Spanish as they achieve a deeper understanding of contemporary Latin American culture.

(PEAL 264) Cine latinoamericano
This course focuses on aspects of history and culture as presented in recent Argentine and Latin American cinema. Through a close study of the films themselves as well as related texts (interviews, reviews, essays, testimonials, filmographies, comics), the course explores the aesthetic approaches used to reflect on society and social problems. Assignments help students to develop reading and writing skills in Spanish while class discussions help students to sharpen their oral skills.

(PEAL 302) Arte argentino contemporáneo
After a brief overview of the main artistic movements of the 19th century, this course focuses on to consider the socio-cultural changes occurring roughly between 1900 and 1945. These were manifested both in art - the Painters of the People, the Paris Group, Cubism, Surrealism, Concrete Art - and in architecture: Art Deco, Rationalism, Formalism, the International Style and Casasblancoism. The return to democracy in Argentina in 1983 coincides with the advent of Postmodernism, Ecological Art, Postfiguration, Digital Art, Naive Art, Regionalism and Technological Determinism.

(PEAL 312) Historia latinoamericana siglo XX
This course gives a brief overview of Latin American history since independence. It describes how Spain’s colonies became nation states and how these new republics gradually consolidated their political, social and economic systems. It outlines the ideas and careers of their founding fathers, as well as the major political figures of the twentieth century. In particular, it compares the socio-political developments of the 1940s and 1950s (e.g. under Getulio Vargas in Brazil, Jacobo Árbenz in Guatemala and Juan D. Perón in Argentina). It also examines the causes and consequences of the many military coups in the region, together with the eventual return to democracy. Finally, the program analyzes political changes in Latin America since the end of the Cold War and the region’s current situation in the 21st century.

(PEAL 321) Literatura latinoamericana
This course explores Latin American literature from pre-Columbian times to the present. The prescribed texts include letters, poems, short stories, critical articles and novels by acclaimed authors such as Rubén Darío, Juan Rulfo, Gabriel García Márquez, Mario Vargas Llosa, Pablo Neruda, Elena Poniatowska, César Hudsonó and Roberto Bohoto. Many of them belonged to the Latin American Boom of the 1960s and 1970s, when the Latin American novel became known throughout the world. But the course also considers original Latin American genres, such as testimonial narrative, and examines literary responses to complex cultural, social and historical problems: conquest, nation building and national identity formation, acculturation, avant-gardism, nationalism and cosmopolitanism; and populism or authoritarianism.

(PEAL 322) Literatura argentina
This course examines Argentine literature starting with its role in the construction of national identity in the 19th century. Esteban Echeverría’s short story “The Slaughterhouse”, written in 1839 but not published until 1871, illustrates the conflict between gauchos, Indians and government. However, it is José Hernández’s Martín Fierro (1872), an epic poem depicting the plight of the all-but-vanished gaucho minority, which is to become problematic when appropriated by the literary establishment. The course also looks at the literary avant-garde of the twenties (Oliverón Grinod, Alfonsina Storni, Jorge Luis Borges, Roberto Arlt) and its relationship with the city of Buenos Aires, as well as literary testimonies of the 1976-1983 military dictatorship in Argentina and discusses the place of literature in the national memory.

(PEAL 345) Argentina, sociedad abierta
This course examines key moments of transformation in Argentine society starting with Argentina’s “Golden Age”. When an agricultural export-led economy made it one of the richest countries in the world; Modern Argentina emerged in the years before the First World War through farming, technological innovation, foreign capital and massive European immigration. At the same time, immigration transformed Buenos Aires into a city of contrasts. However, the main focus of the course is on modern Argentina and the political, urban and cultural transformations that became part of Peronism. The course also explores resistance to repression under a series of military governments, the emergence of urban guerrillas and the breakdown of law and order leading to the military dictatorship of 1976-1983. Lastly, it examines new forms of social participation in the 21st Century: the recuperated factories and cooperatives and unemployed workers.

(PEAL 346) Pensamiento político latinoamericano
This course explores the different traditions of political thought in Latin America from the 19th century to the present day. It considers the foundational influence of European thought in Latin America in terms of inspiration, assimilation and re-creation. The course is organized around the following topics: Contractualism (Marcelo Monroy) and Republicanism (Simón Bolívar), the task of nation building (Domingo F. Sarmiento, Juan Bautista Alberdi and José Martí), the parallel with the United States (José Martí), the development of Latin American socialism and its link with the problem of indigenous land (José Carlos Mariategui and Víctor Haya de la Torre) development and dependency theories (Raúl Prebisch, Fernando Cardoso and Enzo Faletti), Latin American popular thinking (Lautaro Arturo and Ernesto Laclau), Liberation theology (Sólima) and late-twentieth century neo-liberal thinking (de Soto).

(PEAL 395) Historia económica en Latinoamérica
This course examines the socio-economic eras of the Northern and Southern Cones of Latin America (Venezuela, Brazil, Chile and Argentina) and economic structures of Latin America -its rural (1870-1930) and industrial (1929-1950) economy and the external and internal conditions leading to a period of relative stability (1950-1970) and mounting foreign debt. It highlights the role of the International Monetary Fund’s austerity plans in the 1980s and the social crises that followed. It also looks at the rise of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) and the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR) in the 1990s. The 21st century under the leadership of Brazil, offers new horizons in which Latin America looks to consolidate a unified bloc. It has already strengthened the democracies and economies of the region with the creation of UNASUR. The role of the IMF, the redistribution of foreign debt, the redistribution of wealth, employee participation in profits and media relations with the government are just some of the debates that we will be exploring.

(PEAL 372) Política Económica Argentina
This course looks at two hundred years of Argentina. It looks at the economic and social crises that followed. It also looks at the role of the International Monetary Fund’s austerity plans in the 1980s and the social crises that followed. It also looks at the rise of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) and the Common Market of the South (MERCOSUR) in the 1990s. The 21st century under the leadership of Brazil, offers new horizons in which Latin America looks to consolidate a unified bloc. It has already strengthened the democracies and economies of the region with the creation of UNASUR. The role of the IMF, the redistribution of foreign debt, the redistribution of wealth, employee participation in profits and media relations with the government are just some of the debates that we will be exploring.
Fall July 25–November 3, 2016

PEAL is held twice a year:

http://www.ub.edu.ar/studies-

once a week for 90 minutes and

exception of tango dance that meets

Courses meet twice per week for 90

literature, political theory, gender

courses in which tango developed.

Students are also introduced to tango

concert music. They will listen to a

of tango, specific steps, turns, and

numbers (e.g. ocho, sentada, media

and the roles of the lead and follower.

the dancing classes will be complemented with theory

classes presenting the historical

students, in which tango developed.

PEAL (260) Tango Danza

Students taking this course will learn the

steps, tango, Salsa, Rumba, Merengue,

Salsa, Kizomba, Concrete Art - and in

architecture; Art Movements, Symbolism,

Art Deco, Rationalism and Minimalism.

The euphoria and rebellion of the 1960s

for their mode of expression in Pop

Art and abstraction, the New Figuration

Movement, and the Op Art and Pop

Movement, the International Style

Casablanquismo. The return to democracy

in Argentina in 1983 coincides with the

advent of Postmodernism, Ecological

Art, Postfiguration, Digital Art, Naive

Art, Regionalism and Technological

Determinism.

(PEAL 312) Historia latinoamericana siglo XX

This course gives a brief overview of Latin American history since independence. It describes how Spain’s colonies became nation states and how these new republics gradually consolidated their political, social and economic systems. It outlines the ideas and careers of their founding fathers, as well as the major political figures of the twentieth century. In particular, it compares the socio-political developments of the 1940s and 1950s (e.g. under Getulio Vargas in Brazil, Jacobo Árbenz in Guatemala and Juan D. Perón in Argentina). It also examines the causes and consequences of the many military coups in the region, together with the eventual return to democracy. Finally, the program analyzes political changes in Latin America since the end of the Cold War and the region’s current situation in the 21st century.

(PEAL 321) Literatura latinoamericana

This course explores Latin American literature from pre-Columbian times to the present. The prescribed texts include letters, poems, short stories, critical articles and novels by acclaimed authors such as Rubén Darío, Juan Rulfo, Gabriela García Márquez, Mario Vargas Llosa, Pablo Neruda, Elena Poniatowska, César Aira, José Donoso, Mario Benedetti, Esteban Echeverría’s short story “The Slaughterhouse”, written in 1839 but not published until 1871, illustrates the conflict between gauchos, Indians and the government. However, it is José Hernández’s Martín Fierro (1872), an epic poem depicting the plight of the all-but-vanished gaucho minority, which is to become problematic when appropriated by the literary establishment. The course also looks at the literary avant-garde of the twenties (Olorzino Grondona, Affonsina Storni, Jorge Luis Borges, Roberto Arlt) and its relationship with the city of Buenos Aires, as well as literary testimonies of the 1976-1983 military dictatorship in Argentina and discusses the place of literature in the national memory.

(PEAL 345) Argentina, sociedad abierta

This course examines key moments of transformation in Argentine society starting with Argentina’s “Golden Age”. When an agricultural-export-based economy made it one of the richest countries in the world. Modern Argentina emerged in the years before the First World War through farming, technological innovation, foreign capital and massive European immigration. At the same time, immigration transformed Buenos Aires into a city of contrasts. However, the main focus of the course is on modern Argentina and the political, urban and cultural transformations achieved outside of Peronism. The course also explores resistance to repression under a series of military governments, the emergence of urban guerrillas and a breakdown of law and order leading to the military dictatorship of 1976-1983. Lastly, it examines new forms of social participation in the 21st Century: the recuperated factories and cooperatives and unemployed workers.

(PEAL 346) Pensamiento político latinoamericano

This course explores the different traditions of political thought in Latin America from the 19th century to the present day. It considers the foundational influence of European thought in Latin America in terms of inspiration, assimilation and re-creation. The course is organized around the following topics: Contractualism (Mariano Moreno) and Republicanism (Simón Bolívar), the task of nation building (Domingo F. Sarmiento, Juan Bautista Alberdi and José Martí), the parallel with the United States (José Martí), the development of Latin American socialism and its link with the problem of indigenous lands (José Carlos Mariategui and Víctor Haya de la Torre) development and dependency theories (Raúl Prebisch, Fernando Cardoso and Enzo Faletti), Latin American populist thinking (Laurencio Arturo and Emesto Lázaro), Iberation theology (Sistémika) and late twentieth-century neo-liberal thinking (de Soto).

(PEAL 369) Historia económica en Latinoamérica

This course examines the major economies of the Northern and Southern Cones of Latin America (Venezuela, Brazil, Chile and Argentina) and economic structures of Latin America -its rural (1870-1930) and industrial (1929-1960) economy and the external and internal conditions leading to a period of relative stability (1965-1970) and mounting foreign debt. It highlights the role of the International Monetary Fund’s austerity plans in the 1980s and the social crises that followed. It also looks at the rise of the Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) and the Commonwealth of the South (MERCOSUR) in the 1990s. The 21st century under the leadership of Brazil, offers new horizons in which Latin America looks to consolidate a united bloc. It has already strengthened the democracies and economies of the region with the creation of UNASUR. The role of the IMF; the reduction of foreign debt, the redistribution of wealth, employee participation in profits and media relations with the governments are just some of the debates that we will be exploring.

(PEAL 372) Política Económica Argentina

This course looks at two hundred years of organizational history of economic thought in an international context. Different periods are distinguished and short-term variables are identified as compared to those from Latin America and other parts of the world. The economics of labor, gender and different presidencies are discussed, together with implicit or explicit economic diagnoses, actions and results. The course concludes with an analysis of national and international scenarios and analyzes the new political and economic landscape after the crises of 2001-2002 and the governments of Presidents Néstor and Cristina Kirchner.

(PEAL 400) Latinoamérica y la economía global

This course provides an overview of international economic relations with an emphasis on Argentina and Latin America. It discusses the internal and external determinants of economies of less developed countries in general and Latin American countries in particular within the “intrastatist” framework of the global economy. We study the general principles applicable to economic and social development and economic integration in Latin America. MERCOSUR, ACU, G-3, NAFTA, and future FTAA agreements are described in relation to other important global institutions such as the EU, NAFTA, and Asia-Pacific. The program promotes discussions on human resource training, transfer of technical and economic knowledge. The course concludes with a survey of Latin America the twenty-first century in the current international context of economic globalization.

(PEAL 420) Estudios de género en Latinoamérica

For historical, political and cultural reasons Gender Studies in Argentina began with controversies over sexual and genital ambiguities. Drawing on psychoanalysis and interdisciplinary approaches as well as gender studies, this seminar explains the conceptual differences between gender and sexuality. The myths and customs of pre-Columbian cultures are introduced through ethnohistorical documents, anthropological accounts and films of archaeological discoveries. The process by which modern ideas and myths of
masculinity have been formed is explored through anthropological approaches to such Argentine passions as football and tango. Current paradigms of womanhood, masculinity and varying forms of life in men and women are questioned through the interest of selecting films, comic strips and journalistic records, as well as through short stories and novels by Latin American authors.

(PEAL 442) Narrativas de lo monstruo en Latinoamérica

In Abnormal: Lectures at the College de France (1974-1978), Michel Foucault traces a “genealogy of the abnormal” based on the relationship between knowledge, power and society and social mechanisms of identification, distance, inclusion and exclusion. On this course we will explore one of the most common figures of abnormality, the human monster, together with violence, a violence shaped by both social and natural laws. This course takes students on a journey through the different representations in Latin American literary and film narrative of the human monster and other marginal figures such as criminals, fallen women, rebels, freaks and other uneasiness. Texts will include works by Sarmento, Borges and Biny Casares, Rubén Darío, Horacio Quiroga, Leopoldo Lugones, Gabriel García Márquez, Roberto Bolaño and Silvina Ocampo. There will also be movies directed by Leonardo Favio, Luis Buñuel, Tomás Gutiérrez Alea, Héctor Babenco and Arturo Ripstein showing the relationship between the monstrous “other” and social and political power as one of discipline, control and standardization.

(PEAL 454) Sociedades latinoamericanas: los movimientos sociales

Taking as a starting point the ideas of Tomás Gutiérrez Alea, Héctor Babenco and García Márquez, Roberto Bolaño and others, this course explores social power in Latin America. Lack of appropriate public policies, failure of state-owned industries, military coups, and globalization are some of the problems that Latin America has confronted in recent years. They are the backdrop against which various political and revolutionary movements have developed: peasants and urban workers’ associations, ethnic groups, youth groups, human rights associations and environmental groups. Topics include the “Landless Workers” of Brazil, the “recuperated factories” movement in Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and Venezuela, the Zapatistas in Chiapas, the “Cochabamba Water Wars” in Bolivia, human rights and indigenous rights movements in Argentina and students in Chile, currently struggling for representation. However, expressions of discontent and anger are nothing new. Latin America has a long tradition of discontent and anger are nothing new. Latin America has a long tradition of revolutionary social movements we need to look in order to understand the present.

(PEAL 490) Asesoramiento de tesisas

This course is designed for students wishing to conduct research at undergraduate level. Each student has an opportunity to work closely with one of our faculty tutors on a specific topic in Latin American studies of interest to the student. Tutorials are one-on-one and consist of six meetings lasting 50 minutes each. They are intended to help students refine their ideas about their chosen topic. It is assumed that this research is part of a bigger project that the student will eventually submit to the home university. Therefore, the tutor will not be responsible for the final outcome of the research. To get started you have to find a tutor, submit a research proposal and get it approved. Your proposal should include the purpose of your research, a rough plan, and a list of preliminary readings. A letter from your home tutor outlining your needs is required.

For further information please contact: Jelmea Alcón Tel.: (54-11) 4788-5400, ext. 2085 Fax: (54-11) 4788-5400, ext. 2128 e-mail: movilidad.internacional@ub.edu.ar

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(ESP 156/226) Producción Oral Intermedia y Avanzada

This course is designed for students in the intermediate and advanced levels. It aims to improve oral expression and fluency in communication among intermediate and advanced students. These courses encourage spontaneous and flexible communication and themselves to the use of the language. Students learn to develop and support their ideas in individual presentations or group discussions on assigned topics, expand their vocabulary and improve their pronunciation.

(ESP 227) Producción de escrita avanzada

This course helps intermediate students to write in different styles so that they can successfully complete academic papers and other assignments. This course encourages the formal use of language and vocabulary.

(ESP 320) Sociolingüística

This course offers an insightful introduction to the study of the Spanish language in its social and cultural context. The course focuses on the relationship and the constant interaction between society and language, discussing both traditional and recent issues including: language variation, language and social class, language and gender, language and age, language and context, language and identity, and language and media. The course seeks to familiarize students with the wider macro-social phenomena and the micro-level analysis of both face-to-face and computer-mediated interactions, providing an opportunity for a better understanding of the interface between sociolinguistics and pragmatics.

(ESP 400) Prácticas para la Enseñanza del Español como Segunda Lengua

This 30 hour workshop is designed for future teachers of Spanish as a Second Language. Trainee teachers will discuss mandatory theoretical readings with their tutor, carry out class observations, write lesson plans and reports, and manage different learning activities during a SSL class. All this will be recorded in a final dossier. Trainees will have the opportunity to work closely with a faculty specialized in second language acquisition and teach on an immersion program. An advanced level of proficiency in Spanish is required. *Additional tuition fee applies.

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Semester Courses for International Students Taught in Spanish Courses transferable to U.S. and European Credit System (ECTS)
masculinity have been formed is explored through anthropological approaches to such Argentine passions as football and tango. Current paradigms of womanhood, manhood and variations of love in man and women are questioned through an interesting selection of films, comic strips and journalistic records, as well as through short stories and novels by Latin American writers.

(PEAL 442) Narrativas de lo monstruoso en Latinoamérica
In Abnormal: Lectures at the College de France (1974-1978), Michel Foucault traces a “genealogy of the abnormal” based on the relationship between knowledge, power and society and social mechanisms of identification, distance, inclusion and exclusion. On this course we will explore one of the most common figures of abnormality, the human monster, together with violence, a violence shaped by both social and natural laws. This course takes students on a journey through the different representations in Latin American literary and film narrative of the human monster and other marginal figures such as criminals, fallen women, rebels, freaks and the strange and unclassifiable. Texts will include works by Sarmiento, Borges and Bilo Casares, Rubén Darío, Horacio Quiroga, Leopoldo Lugones, Gabriel García Márquez, Roberto Bolívar and Silvina Ocampo. There will also be movies directed by Leonardo Favio, Luis Buñuel, Tomas Gutiérrez Alea, Héctor Babenco and Arturo Ripstein showing the relationship between the monstrous “other” and social and political power as one of discipline, control and standardisation.

(PEAL 454) Sociedades latinoamericanas: los movimientos sociales
Taking as a starting point the ideas of Boaventura de Sousa Santos, Arturo Escobar, Nancy Fraser, Charles Tilly, Sidney Tarrow, Alain Touraine, Antonio Muñoz among others, this course explores social power in Latin America. Lack of appropriate public policies, failure of state-owned industries, military coup and globalization are some of the problems that Latin America has confronted in recent years. They are the backdrop against which various political and revolutionary movements have developed: peasants’ and urban workers’ associations, ethnic groups, youth groups, human rights associations and environmental groups. Topics include the “Landless Workers” of Brazil, the “recovered factories” movement in Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay and Venezuela, the Zapatistas in Chiapas, the “Cochabamba Water Wars” in Bolivia, human rights and indigenous rights movements in Argentina and students in Chile, currently struggling for representation. However, expressions of discontent and anger are nothing new. Latin America has a long tradition of revolutionary social movements we need to look at in order to understand the present.

(PEAL 490) Asesoramiento de tesinas
This course is designed for students wishing to conduct research at undergraduate level. Each student has an opportunity to work closely with one of our faculty tutors on a specific topic in Latin American studies of interest to the student. Tutors rotate on a one-on-one and consist of six meetings lasting 50 minutes each. They are intended to help students refine their ideas about their chosen topic. It is assumed that this research is part of a bigger project that the student will eventually submit to the home university. Therefore, the tutor will not be responsible for the final outcome of the research. To get started you have to find a tutor, submit a research proposal and get it approved. Your proposal should include the purpose of your research, a rough plan, and a list of preliminary readings. A letter from your home tutor outlining your needs is required. *Additional tuition fee applies.