approaches to such Argentine passion as football and tango. Current paradigms of womanhood, manhood and variations of love in men 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 la monstruosidad en Latinoamérica**

In *Abnormal*: Lectures at the College of 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 other marginal figures such as criminals, fallen women, rebels, freaks and the strange and unclassifiable. Texts will include works by Sarmiento, Borges and Bloy 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 Aaá, 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 444) Ficciones urbanas: las ciudades latinoamericanas**

Ariel Schettini

Taking Buenos Aires as a model, this course offers students an opportunity to construct an identity for themselves. They will study certain urban types - the banditos, tangueros, knife-fighters, immigrants, professionals and militants that arose in response to cultural adjustments. Finally, the course reflects on the urban experience of modernity in other Latin American cities which, like Buenos Aires, sometimes think of themselves as lying on the periphery of global culture and needing to construct an identity for themselves.

**(PEAL 454) Sociedades latinoamericanas: los movimientos sociales**

Alicia Martínez

Taking as a starting point the ideas of Zygmunt Bauman, Gilles Lipovetsky, Eric Hobsbawm, Alain Touraine, 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 “ Cochambamba 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 455) Sistemas políticos: los populismos en Latinoamérica**

Néstor Legnani

After the breakdown of the so-called ‘colonial pact’, new political elites imposed variations of the available organizational model on their societies. This republican, representative and often federal model had emerged from the American War of Independence and the French Revolution. However, the contradiction between an archaic social and cultural structure and a modernizing political project was to produce political tensions in Latin America. Ona result of all this was the emergence of a vague and indeterminate political movement known as populism in the twentieth century. This course reflects on the populist phenomenon in Argentina, Brazil and Mexico as a “popular national policy” with elements common to all of Latin America.
The Argentine and Latin American Studies Program (PEAL) offers introductory upper division courses on art, cultural studies, economics, ethics, history, literature, political theory, gender studies and sociology, all of which focus specifically on Argentina and Latin America. Foreign students have to take a minimum of four courses and a maximum of five.

Courses meet twice per week for 90 minutes each class and take a total of 60 hours to complete, with the exception of tango dance that meets once a week for 90 minutes and take a total of 30 hours to complete. Course syllabi is available online at [http://www.ub.edu.ar/studies](http://www.ub.edu.ar/studies).

(PEAL 260) Tango Danza
José Palafox
Students taking this course will learn the basics of tango, social dancing as well as the history of the genre, the roles, figures (e.g. ocho, sentada, media luna, martir, molinete, sandito) and the roles of the lead and follower. The dancing classes will be complemented with theory classes presenting the historical and social contexts in which tango developed. Students are also introduced to tangos as concert music. They will also listen to a selection of composers such as Francisco Canaro, Aníbal Troilo, Osvaldo Pugliese and Astor Piazzolla. Students will analyze lyrics and become familiar with their cultural importance.

(PEAL 261) Cine latinoamericano
Cecilia Palmeiro and Verónica Muñoz
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, fiction, non-fiction literature, 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.

(PEAL 302) Arte argentino contemporáneo
Rosario Betti y Jorge Bozzano
This course offers an overview of the main artistic movements of the 19th century, this course goes on to consider the socio-cultural changes occurring roughly between 1900 and 1945. These were manifested both in art and in the visual. Art Nouveau, Regionalism, Modernismo, Art Deco, and trainism. The euphoria and rebellion of the 1960s found their modes of expression in Pop Art and abstractism, the New Figuration Movement, Participatory Art, Brutalism, Formalism, the International Style and Casalnuovo. The return to democracy in Argentina in 1983 coincided with the advent of Postmodernism, Ecological Art, Postfiguration, Digital Art, Naive Art, Regionalism and Technological Determinism.

(PEAL 312) Historia latinoamericana siglo XX
Hugo Pompezo
This course offers 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. getulio Vargas in Brazil, Jacobo Arbenz 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 the role of social movements and reading skills in Spanish as they achieve a certain degree of development of contemporary Latin American culture.

(PEAL 321) Literatura latinoamericana
Lara Mirkin
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 Huidobro 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. The course also covers original Latin American genres, such as testimonial narrative. The course examines literary approaches to complete the 19th, social and historical problems: conquest, nation building and national identity formation; acculturation, national and cosmopolitanism; or populism and authoritarianism.

(PEAL 322) Literatura argentina Artísticos y etiquetados
Alicia Martínez
This course examines Argentine literature starting with its role in the construction of the national identity in the 19th century. The first half of the 19th century and the June 1810 revolution, the cultural and technological exchanges in the second half of the 19th century and the first decades of the 20th century. Students are expected to be familiar with the names of important writers of the period.

(PEAL 330) Estudios culturales argentinos
Luis Amaya
This course outlines the emergence of Argentina as a distinctive social, economic and political entity. It also introduces the country’s regional cultures with their individual identities of Hispanic and indigenous roots, showing that Argentina is much more than Buenos Aires. The mate tradition, the micro and the gauchito are discussed in detail together with traditional folk music and dancing. Then there is the impact of immigration on national identity, which was enriching the arts, literature, music and dance. Yet another focus of the course is on urban identity, including a case study of Buenos Aires finally, the course deals with tango as a symbol of passion in the River Plate region.

(PEAL 345) Argentina, sociedad abierta
Alicia Martínez
This course examines 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 intellectual, political and cultural development. The course is organized around the following topics: Contradictions (Marxismo Líquido and Republicanismo (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 use (e.g. Che Guevara, Haya de la Torre) development and dependency theories (Raul Prados), Fernando Cardoso and Enzo Faletto, Latin American indigenous thinking (Lourdes Atienza and Ernesto Laclau), liberation theology (Galván and late twentieth-century neo-liberal thinking (de Soto)).

(PEAL 369) Historia económica en Latinoamérica
Marta Caruso
This course examines the major economies of the Northern and Southern Conos of Latin America (Venezuela, Brazil, Chile and Argentina) and the economic structures of Latin America - its rural (1870-1930) economy and the external and internal conditions leading to a period of relative stability (1960-1970) 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 1980s. 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 the workplace, changes occurring roughly between 1900 and 1945. These were manifested both in art and in the visual. Art Nouveau, Regionalism, Modernismo, Art Deco, and trainism. The euphoria and rebellion of the 1960s found their modes of expression in Pop Art and abstractism, the New Figuration Movement, Participatory Art, Brutalism, Formalism, the International Style and Casalnuovo. The return to democracy in Argentina in 1983 coincided with the advent of Postmodernism, Ecological Art, Postfiguration, Digital Art, Naive Art, Regionalism and Technological Determinism.

(PEAL 372) Política Económica Argentina
Gabriel Domínguez y Vence
This course looks at two hundred years of Argentine economic policy within an international economic landscape after the crisis of 2001-2002. It discusses the internal and external determinants of economies of less developed countries in general and Latin American countries in particular within the “intra-capitalist” framework of the global economy. We study the general principles applicable to economies of less developed and economic integration in Latin America. MERCOSUR, AC-4, G-3, NAFTA, and future FTAA agreements are described in relation to other international factors such as the EU, NAFTA, and Asia-Pacific. The program promotes discussion of economic development in Argentina. Students are taught transfer of technology, economy and the environment. The course concludes with a survey of the economy of the current economic context of economic globalization.

(PEAL 420) Estudios de género en Latinoamérica
Inés Ramírez
For historical, political and cultural reasons Gender Studies in Argentina began with controversies over sexual and genital ambiguities. Drawing on psychoanalysis and interdisciplinary studies, as well as gender studies, this seminar explains the conceptual differences between the terms “gender” and “sex” identities. The myths and customs of pre-Columbian cultures are introduced through ethnographic accounts and films of archaeological discoveries. The course examines the influence of immigration on national identity, which was enriching the arts, literature, music and dance. Yet another focus of the course is on urban identity, including a case study of Buenos Aires. Finally, the course deals with tango as a symbol of passion in the River Plate region.

(PEAL 373) Economía social en Latinoamérica
Greisla Lessing
Economía social en Latinoamérica is a new, technologically, economically and culturally, we live in an interconnected world where traditional approaches to business no longer work. Environmental problems and social issues are becoming increasingly complex. The aim of development and fair trade are forcing companies to radically transform their business strategies. New structures and beliefs and a redistribution of existing resources are required to build sustainable businesses. Here, the work of C.K. Prahalad and Stuart Hart has been groundbreaking: added values, such as transparency and mutual agreements, are just part of a new vision of business.
The Argentine and Latin American Studies Program (PEAL) offers introductory upper division courses in art, cultural studies, economics, ethics, history, literature, political theory, gender studies and sociology, all of which focus specifically on Argentina and Latin America. Full-time students have to take a minimum of four courses and a maximum of five.

Courses meet twice per week for 90 minutes each and take a total of 60 hours to complete, with the exception of tango dance that meets once a week for 90 minutes and takes a total of 30 hours to complete. Course syllabi is available online at http://www.ub.edu.ar/studies. Academic Director: Claudia Soria

(PEAL 260) Tango Danza
José Palacios
Students taking this course will learn the basic steps of tango, specifically the figures (e.g. ocho, sentada, media luna, milonga, saltando, sandeando). By the end of the class, the student will be able to improvise and think in choreographic terms.

(PEAL 262) Estudios culturales latinoamericanos
Lara Mirkin y Verónica Muñoz
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, mural paintings and political posters, this course will analyze the social and political developments of the 1960s and 1970s. The political turmoil of the 1960s and 1970s, the development of Latin American evangelicalism and its link with the problem of indigenous land. (Oliverio Girondo, Aída de la Torre) development and dependency theories (Reinhard Proctor, Fernando Cardoso and Andre Gunder Frank), showing that Argentina is much more than Buenos Aires. The mate tradition and when and where the gauchito is discussed in detail together with traditional folk music and dancing. Then there is the impact of immigration on national identity, which was also enrich the arts, literature, music and dance. Yet another focus of the course is on urban identity, including a case study of Buenos Aires. Finally we discuss the role played by tango as a symbol of passion in the River Plate region.

(PEAL 321) Literatura latinoamericana
Cecilia Palmeiro y Verónica Muñoz
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, scholarly articles, literature, newspapers, comics), the course explores the aesthetic approaches used to reflect on society and its 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 contemporáneo
Rosario Betti y Jorge Bozano
The course concentrates on the main artistic movements of the 19th century. This course goes on to consider the socio-cultural changes occurring roughly between 1890 and 1940. These are the period from the early 19th century to the early 20th century. The class is structured around the work of a number of artists, focusing on the period from 1890 to 1940. The course will also consider the role of the artist in society, the role of the artist in the political and social struggles of the time.

(PEAL 322) Literatura argentina
Ana Castellanos
The course examines Argentine literature starting with its role in the construction of national identity in the 19th century, when the advent of Postmodernism, Ecological Art, Postfiguración, Digital Art, Naïve Art, Regionalism and Technological Determinism were important. It examines the works of Mauro Gómez, Luis Alberto de Arístegui, Norberto Barreiro, among others.

(PEAL 303) Estudios culturales latinoamericanos
Luis Amaya
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, scholarly articles, literature, newspapers, comics), the course explores the aesthetic approaches used to reflect on society and its problems. Assignments help students to develop reading and writing skills in Spanish while class discussions help students to sharpen their oral skills.

(PEAL 304) Argentina, sociedad abierta
Alicia Martínez
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 between the World War I and World War II. The course will cover technological innovation, foreign capital and massive European immigration. At the same time, immigration transformed Buenos Aires into a city of contrasts. Argentine intellectuals and socialists shaped the course of the country’s development and economic integration in Latin America. The course will also examine the role of immigration on national identity, which was enriched by the arts, literature, music and dance. Yet another focus of the course is on urban identity, including a case study of Buenos Aires. Finally we discuss the role played by tango as a symbol of passion in the River Plate region.

(PEAL 345) Argentine, sociedad abierta
Gabriel Domínguez y Vence
This course looks at two hundred years of Argentine political economy within an international context. Different periods are distinguished and short case studies are identified and compared with those from Latin America and other parts of the world. The economic plans applied under different presidents are discussed, together with their impact on social policies. The course concludes with an analysis of national and international scenarios and analyzes the new political and economic landscape after the crisis of 2001-2002. The topics include: the New Greater Middle Class, the role of the political elites and implications for social policies. New stars and leaders of existing resources are required to build sustainable businesses. Here, the work of C.K. Prahalad and Stuart Hart has been ground-breaking; added values, such as transparency and mutual agreements, are just part of a new vision of business.

(PEAL 369) Historia económica en Latinoamérica
Marta Caruso
This course explores Latin America’s economic and political development and trade are forcing companies to radically change their business strategies. New structures and beliefs and a redistribution of existing resources are required to build sustainable businesses. Here, the work of C.K. Prahalad and Stuart Hart has been ground-breaking; added values, such as transparency and mutual agreements, are just part of a new vision of business.

(PEAL 373) Economía social en Latinoamérica
Griselda Lassaga
Economics of sustainability, economically and culturally, we live in an interconnected world where traditional approaches to business no longer work. Environmental problems and social issues are becoming increasingly important. The economic plans applied under different presidents are discussed, together with their impact on social policies. The course concludes with an analysis of national and international scenarios and analyzes the new political and economic landscape after the crisis of 2001-2002. The topics include: the New Greater Middle Class, the role of the political elites and implications for social policies. New stars and leaders of existing resources are required to build sustainable businesses. Here, the work of C.K. Prahalad and Stuart Hart has been ground-breaking; added values, such as transparency and mutual agreements, are just part of a new vision of business.

(PEAL 400) Latinoamérica y la economía global
José Gustavo Roger
This course provides an overview of the region’s economic development and its link with the problem of indigenous land. (Oliverio Girondo, Aída de la Torre) development and dependency theories (Reinhard Proctor, Fernando Cardoso and Andre Gunder Frank), showing that Argentina is much more than Buenos Aires. The mate tradition and when and where the gauchito is discussed in detail together with traditional folk music and dancing. Then there is the impact of immigration on national identity, which was also enrich the arts, literature, music and dance. Yet another focus of the course is on urban identity, including a case study of Buenos Aires. Finally we discuss the role played by tango as a symbol of passion in the River Plate region.

(PEAL 411) Literatura latinoamericana siglo XX
Hugo Pompoo
This course offers 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 foundations of Latin American thought in Latin America in terms of independence and the 19th century. The course is organized around the following topics: Contradiction (Marxist theories) 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 thought and its link with the problem of indigenous land. (Oliverio Girondo, Aída de la Torre) development and dependency theories (Reinhard Proctor, Fernando Cardoso and Andre Gunder Frank), showing that Argentina is much more than Buenos Aires. The mate tradition and when and where the gauchito is discussed in detail together with traditional folk music and dancing. Then there is the impact of immigration on national identity, which was also enrich the arts, literature, music and dance. Yet another focus of the course is on urban identity, including a case study of Buenos Aires. Finally we discuss the role played by tango as a symbol of passion in the River Plate region.

(PEAL 372) Política Económica Argentina
Gabriel Domínguez y Vence
This course looks at two hundred years of Argentine political economy within an international context. Different periods are distinguished and short case studies are identified and compared with those from Latin America and other parts of the world. The economic plans applied under different presidents are discussed, together with their impact on social policies. The course concludes with an analysis of national and international scenarios and analyzes the new political and economic landscape after the crisis of 2001-2002. The topics include: the New Greater Middle Class, the role of the political elites and implications for social policies. New stars and leaders of existing resources are required to build sustainable businesses. Here, the work of C.K. Prahalad and Stuart Hart has been ground-breaking; added values, such as transparency and mutual agreements, are just part of a new vision of business.

(PEAL 420) Estudios de género en Latinoamérica
Inés Ramírez
For historical, political and cultural reasons Gender Studies in Argentina began with controversies over sexual and genital ambiguities. Drawing on psychoanalysis and interdisciplinary studies as well as gender studies, this seminar explores the conceptual developments of gender, femininity, masculinity and sexual identities. The myths and customs of pre-Columbian cultures are introduced through ethnographic and archaeological accounts and films of archaeological discoveries. The process by which modern ideas and myths of masculinity have been formed is explored through anthropological
The Argentine and Latin American Studies Program (PEAL) offers introductory upper division and graduate classes, art, cultural studies, economics, ethics, history, literature, political theory, gender studies and sociology, all of which focus specifically on Argentina and Latin America. For this reason, the students have to take a minimum of four courses and a maximum of five. Courses meet twice per week for 90 minutes each class and take a total of 60 hours to complete, with the exception of dance classes that meet once a week for 90 minutes and take a total of 30 hours to complete. Course syllabi is available online at http://www.edb.edu.pe/8 diagnoses on PEAL. On request, we can create customized summer programs from our own course catalogue or from syllabi provided by your home university. A minimum of ten students is required for each course.

(PEAL 260) Tango Danza
José Palafox
Students taking this course will learn the basics of tango, spécifically the Milonga, the figures (e.g. ocho, sentada, media luna, milonga, sonata, sandalita). By the end of the class, the student will be able to improvise and think in choreographic terms.

(PEAL 262) Estudios culturales latinoamericanos
Lara Mirkin and Verónica Muñoz
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, mural paintings and performances in the 1970s and 1980s, the course considers the notion of popular culture as a broad category, including the distinction between “high” and “low” culture. Students will improve their speaking and writing skills, while working on various reading materials and reading texts in Spanish as they achieve a better understanding of contemporary Latin American culture.

(PEAL 264) Cine latinoamericano
Cecilia Palmeiro and Verónica Muñoz
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, critics, biographies, literature, newspapers, comics), the course explores the aesthetic approaches used to reflect on society and political problems. Assignments help students to develop reading and writing skills in Spanish while discussion helps students to sharpen their oral skills.

(PEAL 302) Arte contemporáneo
Rosario Betti and Jorge Bozzano
This course overviews the main artistic movements of the 19th century, this course goes on to consider the socio-cultural changes occurring roughly between 1945 and 1960. These were manifested both in art, art, culture, and society, and in the role of the artist and the role of the artist in society. The syllabus and rebellion of the 1960s and the trends of expression in Pop Art and abstraction, the New Figuration Movement, Participatory Art, Bratualism, Formalism, the International Style and Casasaludismo. 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
Hugo Pomposo
This course is 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. Getúlio 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 course analyzes social and cultural transfers and the role of cultural identity in Latin America since the end of the Cold War and the region’s current situation in the 21st century.

(PEAL 321) Literatura latinoamericana
Lara Mirkin
This course explores Latin American literature from pre-Columbian times to the present. The prescripted texts include letters, poems, short stories, critical articles and novels by acclaimed authors such as Rubén Darío, Gabriel García Márquez, Mario Vargas Llosa, Pablo Neruda, Elena Poniatowska, César Chávez and Roberto Bolaño. Many of them belong to the Latin American Boom of the 1960s and 1970s, when the Latin American novel became known throughout the world. The course also considers original Latin American genres, such as testimonial narrative. The course examines literary responses to complete the 19th, social and historical problems: conquest, nation building and national identity formation; cultural, economic and national cosmopolitanism; and populism and authoritarianism.

(PEAL 322) Literatura argentina a principios del siglo XX
Antonio Chabella
The course examines Argentine literature starting with its role in the construction of the nation identity in the 19th century. The First World War, the advent of Postmodernism, Ecological Art, Postfiguration, Digital Art, Naive Art, Regionalism and Technological Determinism.

(PEAL 330) Estudios culturales argentinos
Luis Amary
This course focuses on Argentine culture as a distinctive social, economic and political system of its own. It also considers the country’s regional cultures with their individual identities of Hispanic and indigenous national roots, showing that Argentina is much more than Buenos Aires. The mate tradition in the rural areas and the gaucho are discussed in detail together with traditional folk music and dancing. Then there is the impact of immigration on national identity, which was also enriching the arts, literature, music and dance. Yet another focus of the course is on urban identity, including a case study of Buenos Aires. Finally we discuss the role played by tango as a symbol of passion in the River Plate region.

(PEAL 345) Argentina, sociedad abierta
Alicia Martínez
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 between the First and Second 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 redistricting of the city is on modern Argentina and the political, urban and cultural transformations arising out of Peronism. The course also explores resistance to representation 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 at the recuperated factories and cooperatives and unemployed workers.

(PEAL 346) Pensamiento político latinoamericano
Edgaro García
This course examines 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 internal and external factors. The course is organized around the following topics: Contractualism (Marxist Schools) and Republicanism (Simón Bolívar), the task of nation building (Domínguez, 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 (Machado y Haya de la Torre) development and dependency theories (Raúl Pradosb, Fernando Cardoso and James C. Scott), liberal and populist thinking (Jauretche Arturo and Ernesto Laclau), liberation theology (Gutiérrez) and late twentieth-century neoliberal thinking (de Soto).

(PEAL 359) Historia económica en Latinoamérica
Marta Caruso
This course examines the major economies of the Northern and Southern Conos 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 (1960-1970) 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 1980s. 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 IMF, the reduction of foreign debt, the redistricting of the city is on modern Argentina and the political, urban and cultural transformations arising out of Peronism. The course also explores resistance to representation 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 at the recuperated factories and cooperatives and unemployed workers.

(PEAL 370) Política Económica Argentina
Gabriel Dominguez y Vence
This course looks at two hundred years of Argentine economic policy within an international context. Different periods are distinguished and short history of the country is identified and compared with those from Latin America and other parts of the world. The economic plans applied under different presidents are discussed, together with impact or for explicit economic policies and actions and results. The course concludes with an analysis of regional and international scenarios and analyzes the new political and economic landscape after the crisis of 2001-2002. The course is concluded by addressing the President Néstor and Cristina Kirchner.

(PEAL 373) Economía social en Latinoamérica
Griselda Lassaga
Economía social, tecnologías, económicamente y culturalmente, se vive en un interconectado mundo donde las tradiciones pasadas no son tan importantes como el nuevo mundo. Los problemas ambientales y sociales, las nuevas tecnologías y las redes se deben considerar como una nueva forma de vida. Las políticas económicas, el cambio climático, el cambio de poderes y la diversidad cultural son algunos de los temas que se abordan en este curso.

(PEAL 375) Política de los Estados de género en Latinoamérica
Inés Ramirez
For historical, political and cultural reasons Gender Studies in Argentina began with controversies over sexual and gender ambiguities. Drawing on psychoanalysis and interdisciplinary studies as well as gender studies, this seminar explores the concept of gender, gender differences and gender identities. The myths and customs of pre- Colombian cultures are introduced through ethnographic documents, anthropological studies and visual and musical accounts and films of architectural discoveries.

(PEAL 402) Estudios de género en Latinoamérica
Inés Ramirez
For historical, political and cultural reasons Gender Studies in Argentina began with controversies over sexual and gender ambiguities. Drawing on psychoanalysis and interdisciplinary studies as well as gender studies, this seminar explores the concept of gender, gender differences and gender identities. The myths and customs of pre- Colombian cultures are introduced through ethnographic documents, anthropological studies and visual and musical accounts and films of architectural discoveries.
approaches to such Argentine passions as football and tango. Current paradigms of womanhood, marriage and variations of love in men 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
Líria Evangelista
In Abnormal: Lectures at the College de France (1974-1976), 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 Buci Gassman, Rubén Darío, Horacio Quiroga, Leopoldo Lugones, Gabriel García Márquez, Roberto Bolaño and Silvina Ocampo. There will also be movies directed by Leonardo Favio, Luis Biacu, Tomás Gutiérrez Aúa, 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 444) Ficciones urbanas: las ciudades latinoamericanas
Ariel Schettini
Taking Buenos Aires as a model, this course deals with representations of Latin American cities from the nineteenth century to the twentieth century. This course redefines the city’s identity. We will study certain urban elements common to all of Latin America and analyze how they have all helped to shape, explain, transform and sometimes think of themselves as lying on the periphery of global culture and needing to construct an identity for themselves.

(PEAL 454) Sociedades latinoamericanas: los movimientos sociales
Alicia Martínez
Taking as a starting point the ideas of Zygmunt Bauman, Gilles Lipovetsky, Eric Hobsbawm, Alain Touraine, among 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 “recovored 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 455) Sistemas políticos: los populismos en Latinoamérica
Néstor Legnani
After the breakdown of the so-called ‘colonial pact’, new political elites imposed various of the available organizational modal on their societies. This republican, representative and often federal model had emerged from the American War of Independence and the French Revolution. However, the contradiction between an archaic social and cultural structure and a modernizing political project was to produce political tensions in Latin America. One result of all this was the emergence of a vague and indeterminate political movement known as populism in the twentieth century. This course reiterates what we call the populist phenomenon in Argentina, Brazil and Mexico as a “popular national policy” with elements common to all of Latin America.

ESPAÑOL Y PORTUGUÉS

Language Area

Coordinator: María Eugenia Destefanis

The Spanish and Portuguese lower division courses offered by PEAL are intended to promote practical language skills in the foreign language. Ten courses are offered: nine 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 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.php?option=PEAL

(SPAN 120) Español Básico
Mercedes Sanrame
The course introduces students systematically to the grammatical and lexical features of the language in its social context.

(PORT 120) Portugués Básico
Fábia Ribeiro
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

Maria Eugenia Etcheverry, Yael Berman, Yael Lichtmann and Ursula Castro Alonso

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

Maria Eugenia Destefanis, Ursula Castro Alonso, Maria Eugenia Etcheverry, Mercedes Sanrame, Yael Berman and Yael Lichtmann

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 156/226) Producción Oral Intermedia y Avanzada

María Eugenia Destefanis and Maria Eugenia Etcheverry

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

(SPAN 200/300) Taller de escritura

María Eugenia Destefanis

The course helps international students develop different prose styles so that they can successfully complete academic papers and other assignments. The course will accommodate students at an intermediate (200) and advanced (300) level.
approaches to such Argentine passions as football and tango. Current paradigms of womanhood, manhood and variations of love in men 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
Lívia Evangelista

In ‘Abnormal! Lectures at the College 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 other marginal figures such as criminals, fallen women, rebels, freaks and the strange and unclassifiable. Texts will include works by Sarmiento, 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 standardisation.

(PEAL 444) Ficciones urbes: las ciudades latinoamericanas
Ariel Schettini

Taking Buenos Aires as a model, this course deals with representations of Latin American cities from the sixteenth century to the present day. Over the past two hundred years, Buenos Aires has behaved almost like a nation, reacting against internal and external threats (farmers, immigration, and progress) and the fantasies of would-be Europeans and Latin Americanists alike. From Las gran aldea (1884) by Lucio V. López to Di (2005) by Alejandro López, Buenos Aires is sometimes thought of as lying on the periphery of global culture and needing to construct an identity for themselves.

(PEAL 454) Sociedades latinoamericanas: los movimientos sociales
Alcira Martínez

Taking as a starting point the ideas of Zygmunt Bauman, Gilles Lipovsky, Eric Hobsbawm, Alain Touraine, among 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 “Recovered Factories” movement in Argentina, Brazil, Uruguay, and Venezuela; the Zapatistas in Chiapas, the “Cocheamba 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 in Latin America and the Los Populismos en Latinoamérica course will look at examples of modern day movements to find out in order to understand the present.

(PEAL 455) Sistemas políticos: los populismos en Latinoamérica
Néstor Legnani

After the breakdown of the so-called ‘colonial pact’, new political elites imposed variations of the available organizational modal on their societies. This republican, representative and often federal model had emerged from the American War of Independence and the French Revolution. However, the contradiction between an archaic social and cultural structure and a modernising political project was to produce political tensions in Latin America. One result of all this was the emergence of a vague and indeterminate political movement known as populism in the twentieth century. This course rethinks the populist phenomenon in Argentina, Brazil and Mexico as a “popular national policy” with elements common to all of Latin America.