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Latin American Culture II

Date

Women in Revolutionary Movements in Latin America

The nature of culture and its value guidelines largely depend on those social circles that have real power in a particular state. In addition, modern globalization processes reinforce the trend of leveling national cultures, forming a single world culture. The negative consequences of this process are the rejection of traditions and local characteristics, the adoption of a “predetermined” development path, which in turn does not leave the possibility of its free choice. As a rule, in parallel with the official culture, which occupies a dominant position due to the availability of administrative resources for its popularization, subcultures arise that cultivate their worldview and sociocultural practice. Women in Latin America faced numbers of difficulties in the form of gender stereotypes, social responsibilities and inequality. Women of Latin America brought changes by raising their voice for equality and revolutionary movements.

Abortion, equal marriage, women were killed and gender construction in Latin America talks about gender issues and sexual ethics earnestly than for many years. When the continental feminist movement emphasizes human rights, its value conservative counterpart will appeal to God's word. The first part of the essay deals with the strong feminist movement in Latin America, where social media campaigns are being built across borders. The second part of the series analyzes the counterpart of the feminist movement, a value-conservative popular movement that has recently strengthened on the continent and is basing its activities on the traditions of the Catholic Church.

The key to the culture of Mexican and Colombian partisans is the desire to make progressive advances in gender equality, Indian rights and protecting local and regional cultures from degradation. The rebels believe that the common enemy is the values ​​of the capitalist world and their pernicious influence on national culture. Therefore, the meaning of the real revolution, according to the Farkists, is not only to take political power, but also to create a new culture, the appearance of which is hindered by the capitalist system . Despite the sociocultural processes in the world, such as the change in the position of women in society, whose space was previously limited mainly by the production and home spheres, the intensification of feminist movements, the gender problem remains urgent in Latin America, especially in rural areas where survivals of the patriarchal society are strong with his cult of men. Widespread is the so-called. machismo, the dominance of men and the reduction of the responsibilities of women to housekeeping and raising children that are not recognized as socially significant. In an article Byam, Melanie discusses the issues faced by Latin American females.

Many Latin American countries have progressive constitutions, but the doctrine of power sharing does not work well. Laws are not always enforced, and failure to comply is punished by a corrupt judiciary. Conservative politicians know how to take advantage of institutional weaknesses. Even if the Liberal Government's public health contraception consultancy project continues on paper, in practice it could end if the next Conservative government freezes the budget. ( Jaquette344).

On the other hand, the confusion or disorientation that this reality causes in some sectors of the (party-linked, intellectual or social) left in Latin America meets the disintegration of the old paradigms regarding capitalism, social revolutions, socialism, subjects, politics ... What now becomes clear is that these concepts got stuck in the twentieth century because they were developed out of a modern age whose historical time has expired. Binary thinking, the linear, simple, and one-sided view of social processes, has led to a mechanisms and determinism of thought that refused (which it still does to some extent) to see, acknowledge, and grasp the complexity of the world; this means, the simultaneous and interrelated juxtaposition of different dimensions, which determine the social happenings in each moment, according to the respective state of the factors (realities, processes, subjects) of the intertwined dimensions.

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