

(PEAL 373) Social Economy

Professor Griselda Lassaga

Environmentally, 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 important. Notions of sustainable development and fair trade are forcing companies to radically rethink 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 (PFA).

(PEAL 400) Latin America in the Global Economy

Professor José Gustavo Roger

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 "intra-capitalist" framework of the global economy. We study the general principles applicable to economic and social development and economic integration in Latin America. MERCOSUR, AC-4, 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 discussion of education for development, human resources training, transfer of technology, economy and the environment. The course concludes with a survey of Latin America the twenty-first century in the current international context of economic globalization.

(PEAL 420) Gender Studies

Professor Inés Ramírez

For historical, political and cultural reasons Gender Studies in Argentina began with controversies over sexual ambiguities and problems of genital ambiguity. Drawing on psychoanalysis and interdisciplinary studies as well as gender studies, this seminar explains the conceptual differences between sex, gender and sexual identities. Students are encouraged to explore old and new ways of addressing gender issues. 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 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 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. (PAF)

(PEAL 444) Urban Cartographies: The Representation of Latin American Cities (Special Topic)

Professor Ariel Schettini

Taking Buenos Aires as a model, this course deals with representations of Latin American cities from the nineteenth 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 The Great Village (La gran aldea, 1884) by Lucio V. López to The Woman who murdered Princess Diana (La asesina de Lady Di, 2005) by Alejandro Lopez, Buenos Aires has been an object of desire and rejection. Literature, poetry, film, music, photography and painting have all helped to shape, explain, mystify, condense, deny or encourage the city's identity. We will study certain urban types - the dandies, 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 on the edge of the world.

(PEAL 455) Political Systems: Populism in Latin America (Special Topic)

Professors Néstor Legnani and Hugo Pomposo

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. One result of all this was the emergence of a vague and indeterminate political movement known as populism in the twentieth century. This course redefines the populist phenomenon in Argentina, Brazil and Mexico as a "popular national policy" with elements common to all of Latin America

Spanish and Portuguese Language Area

Coordinator: Professor María Eugenia Destefanis

The Spanish and Portuguese courses offered on PEAL are intended to promote practical language skills in the foreign language. Nine courses are offered: eight 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. 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 seven students is required for each course.

(SPAN 120)

Beginner Spanish

Professor Mercedes Sanrame

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

(PORT 120)

Beginner Portuguese

Professor Fabia Ribeiro

The course introduces students systematically to the grammatical and lexical features of the language in its social context (forthcoming 2011).

(SPAN 150/ 155)

Intermediate Spanish A and B

Professors María Eugenia Etcheverry, Yael Berman, Yael Lichtmann and Carolina Camozzi
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)

Advanced Spanish A and B

Professors María Eugenia Destefanis, Carolina Camozzi, María 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)

Intermediate and Advanced Oral Production

Professors María Eugenia Destefanis, Carolina Camozzi, María Eugenia Etcheverry, Mercedes Sanrame, Yael Berman and Yael Lichtmann

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 (forthcoming 2011).

(SPAN 300) Spanish Writing Workshop

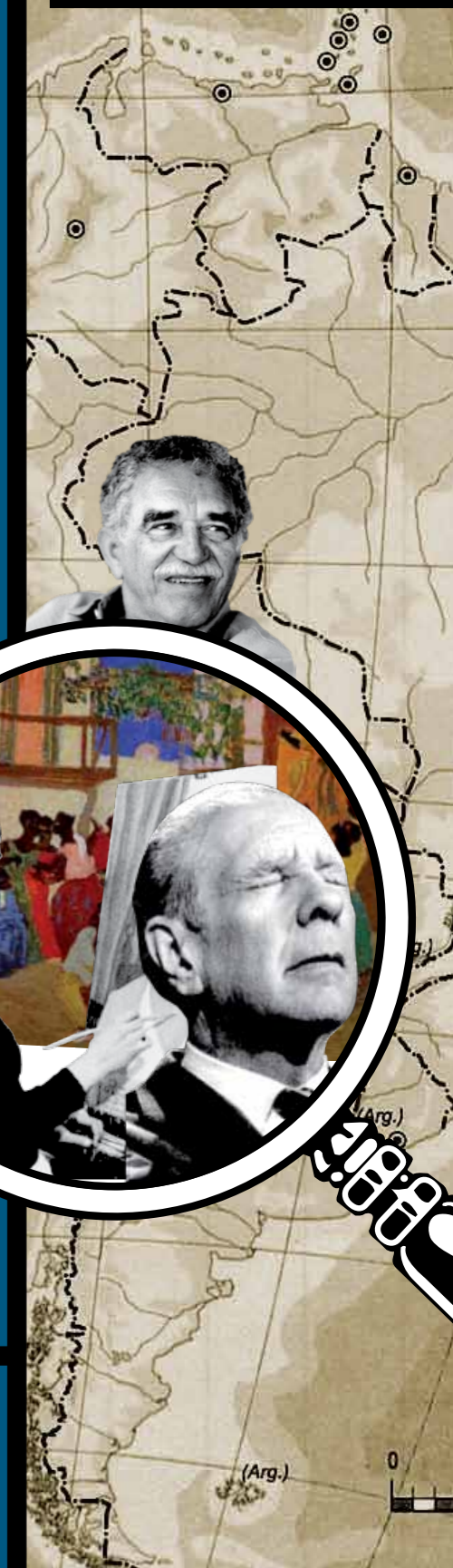
Professor Mariel Soriente

The course helps international students develop different prose styles so that they can successfully complete academic papers and other assignments.

Programa de estudios argentinos y latinoamericanos

Semester Courses for International Students

Taught in Spanish
Courses transferable
to U.S. and European
Credit System (ECTS)



PEAL

UNIVERSIDAD DE
Belgrano
BUENOS AIRES - ARGENTINA

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

UNIVERSIDAD DE
Belgrano
BUENOS AIRES - ARGENTINA

Programa de estudios argentinos y latinoamericanos: Taught in Spanish

Academic Director: Professor Dr. Claudia Soria

PEAL SPANISH

The Argentine and Latin American Studies Program (PEAL) offers introductory courses in art, cultural studies, economics, ethics, history, literature, political theory 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 class and take a total of 60 hours to complete. On request, we can create customized summer programs from our own course catalogue or from syllabi provided by your home university.

(PEAL 262) Latin American Cultural Studies

Professors Lara Mirkin and Melania Stucchi

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 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 skills in Spanish as they achieve a deeper understanding of contemporary Latin American culture.

(PEAL 264) Latin American Cinema

Professor Melania Stucchi

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, 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) Contemporary Argentine Art

Professors Jorge Bozzano and Rosario Betti

After a brief 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 - the Painters of the People, the Paris Group, Cubism, Surrealism, Concrete Art - and in architecture: Art Nouveau, Neocolonialism, Art Deco, Rationalism and Monumentalism. The euphoria and rebellion of the 1960s found their modes of expression in Pop Art and abstraction, the New Figuration Movement, Participatory Art, Brutalism, 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, Naive Art, Regionalism and Technological Determinism. Classes will/can be supplemented with visits to the many museums and urban spaces that Buenos Aires has to offer.

(PEAL 312) Twentieth Century Latin American History

Professor Hugo Pomposo

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 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 political changes in Latin America since the end

of the Cold War and the region's current situation in the 21st century.

(PEAL 321) Latin American Literature

Professors Lara Mirkin and Liria Evangelista

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 Ruben Darío, Juan Rufo, 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. But the course also considers original Latin American genres, such as testimonial narrative. The course examines literary responses to complex cultural, social and historical problems: conquest, nation building and national identity formation; acculturation, avant-gardism, nationalism and cosmopolitanism; or populism and authoritarianism.

(PEAL 322) Argentine Literature

Professor Lara Mirkin

The 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 (Oliverio Girondo, 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. Finally, we consider some new literary phenomena: blogs, virtual publications, and the problem of copyright in the digital age.

(PEAL 330) Argentine Cultural Studies

Professor Luis Amaya

This course outlines the emergence of Argentina as a distinctive social, economic and political way of being. It also introduces the country's regional cultures with their individual blends of Hispanic and indigenous native elements, showing that Argentina is much more than Buenos Aires. The mate tradition and the emblematic figure of 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 to 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 331) Tango: The Expression of Buenos Aires

Professor José Paillacoy

This course provides a theoretical and practical introduction to tango. The theory classes present the historical and social contexts in which tango developed: its origins as a low life dance in Buenos Aires in the late 19th century; its growing respectability in the 1920s with Gardel, who popularized the dance abroad on film; and the Golden Age of tango from about 1935 to 1952, coinciding with that of radio and cinema, after which tango splits into various into movements and its popularity declines. Students are also introduced to Astor Piazzolla and the tango as concert music. Finally, the course examines Argentine tango-rock fusion and the new international tango boom coinciding with democracy and globalization. In the practical classes, which also count towards their final grade, students learn to dance tango.

(PEAL 345) Argentina: An Open Society

Professor Alicia Martínez

This course examines key moments of transformation in Argentine society. The story begins 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 (from abroad and from the countryside) 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 arising out 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) Latin American Political Thought

Professor Edgardo García

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 land (José Carlos Mariátegui and Victor Haya de la Torre) development and dependency theories (Raul Prebisch, Fernando Cardoso and Enzo Faletto), Latin American populist thinking (Jauretche Arturo and Ernesto Laclau), liberation theology (Gutiérrez) and late twentieth-century neo-liberal thinking (de Soto).

(PEAL 350) Ethics

Professor Emilce Cuda Dunbar

This course presents some of the most important ideas in the history of Western ethics with the aim of developing a critical approach to the human condition based on notions of universal equality and political freedom. To this end,

different hermeneutic approaches are used to analyze and interpret the ethical content of the different texts selected within the historical and cultural contexts in which they were originally created and received.

(PEAL 370) Argentine Economic History

Professor Marta Caruso

The course provides an overview of Argentine economic history from the so-called Generation of '80 (the governing elite from 1880 to 1916) to the current day. The story begins with the 19th century agricultural export economy, the national banks, an unconvertible currency and the various adjustments to this model over time until the impact of two World Wars leads to a process of import substitution. The global crisis of 1930 and its economic and financial consequences are examined, as well as Peron's first and second presidencies (1946-55) and the role of the state in Peron's economic development model. The role of international lending organizations in the 1960s and 1970s is discussed together with the economic policies of the military government between 1976 and 1983, and the *Austral*, *Primavera* and Convertibility plans implemented after the country's return to democracy. The course concludes with an analysis of the current economic situation and projections for the twenty-first century.

(PEAL 372) Argentine Economic Policy

Professor Gabriel Domínguez y Vence

This course looks at two hundred years of Argentine economic policy within an international context. Different periods are distinguished and short-term variables 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 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 crisis of 2001-2002 and the governments of Presidents Néstor and Cristina Kirchner.