

CU-NYU Consortium Courses SPRING 2021

These are the approved courses by the Institute of Latin American Studies for CU graduate students to cross-register in Spring 2021. These courses must be registered via a form on the first day of the class. Please see your instructor and follow the instruction of the registration form.

All NYU courses are 4 points, unless otherwise stated.

1) LATC-GA 11 - Elementary Quechua II

Instructor: Odi Gonzalez

Date/time: Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, 11:00am – 12:15pm

Location: Blended (Online & In-person)

Quechua is the most important and most widely distributed indigenous language in South America, with about 10 million speakers living from the high mountains to the tropical lowlands in Colombia (where the language is called Ingano), Ecuador (where it is called kichwa or runa shimi, "human speech"), Peru, Bolivia, and Argentina (where it is usually spelled Quechua and called, by its speakers, runa simi). Studying Quechua opens a window onto alternative ways of thinking about social worlds, about space and time, family, and humans' relationship with the natural world. Quechua is recommended for students anticipating travel to the Andean region, those interested in language and linguistics, and those interested in indigenous literatures and cultures. Students who satisfactorily complete introductory Quechua will be well-prepared for intensive summer study at one of many summer study abroad programs in Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia that will put them in closer contact with the indigenous world.

2) LATC-GA 1045: Human Rights in Latin America

Instructor: Peter Lucas

Date/Time: Thursday, 6:00PM - 9:00PM

Location: Blended (Online & In-Person)

In this graduate seminar, students will examine human rights case studies in Latin America, popular resistance and social movements in Latin America, the role of media and representation in reporting and promoting human rights, and educational initiatives for human rights. We will especially study the many choices society has after collective violence. Latin America remains a fascinating region to study human rights as the last two decades have stood out as a period of reckoning and bearing witness of past atrocities. In the wake of serious violence human rights violations of the past but also to build a culture of human rights and peace in the future., countries continue to struggle with issues of justice, reconciliation, truth, remembering, and healing. Over the years there have been many different responses to collective violence in Latin America and these strategies continue to evolve and change. This course will study the range of these responses not only to reconcile

3) LATC-GA 1017 - Government & Politics of Latin America

Instructor: Patricio Navia

Date/Time: Tuesday, 5:00pm-7:00pm

Location: Blended (Online & In-Person)

As a social science, political science differs from other disciplines in that its basic object of study is the State and the way individuals and groups of individuals relate, interact and respond to the State. Political parties, institutions and collective behavior of individuals are central components in the field. Thus, political science will often focus more on political parties, the military, government bureaucracies and revolutionary forces than on labor unions, peasants or disposed groups. In short, political science tends to show a bias towards elite studies. Perhaps as a signal that traditionally disposed groups are acquiring greater political power, non-elite studies have grown and enriched the field in recent years. Yet, the primary research focus continues to be the State and how different groups influence (or seek to influence) the State.

4) LATC-GA 2304 – Feminist & Indigenous Pedagogies

Instructor: Pamela Calla

Date/Time: Thursday, 2:00pm -4:30pm

Location: Online

Students will be given the opportunity to compare and contrast Freire's notion of dialogical education with intercultural and multilingual notions in relation to the construction of democracy and equality. This will provide a basis from which to unravel how state officialization of Intercultural/Multicultural and Bilingual/Multilingual Education involved its depoliticization through the fading of its historical critical potential. In this light, we will examine how proponents of such officialization chose to ignore critical pedagogy, critical race theory and most of all the contributions and critiques made by feminists and critical gender theorists of education. The seminar will thus end with the exploration of such feminist critiques and those of indigenous women and men interested in "troubling" the educational arena and taking the legacies and trajectories of Freirean approaches to education and of Intercultural/Multicultural and Bilingual/Multicultural Education proposals a step further.

5) LATC-GA 1014 – Bordering the Americas

Instructor: Daniel Mendiola

Date/Time: Monday, 2:00pm – 4:30pm

Location: Blended (Online & In-Person)

The purpose of this course is to examine the creation and proliferation of national bordering regimes throughout the Americas, evaluating how the meanings of borders have changed over time, as well as how bordering practices have impacted people in different places and times. The first section of the course examines the meanings of borders,

addressing the questions: what did borders mean for early nations? And why has constraining migration come to be one of the most salient meanings of borders? The rest of the course will then consider the impact of bordering regimes, asking: what bordering practices have nations used to constrain migration? And how has this affected people? The course will consider examples of border policies and human migrations in countries throughout the Americas including North America, Central America, South America, and the Caribbean.

6) LATC-GA 1020 – Violent Energies: Extractivism and Women’s Struggle in the Americas

Instructor: Ana Alvarez

Date/Time: 10:00am – 12:30pm

Location: Online

Even though ‘extractive’ forms of production are increasingly central to economy and politics across the Americas, their impact on gender relations and on women in particular is often neglected in discussions on community and environmental rights. Extractivism includes not only the mining of fossil, mineral and pharmacological resources (oil, gas, carbon, metals, bio-prospecting) but also the agro-industrial production of crops and meat and the harvesting of ‘renewables’ as in large-scale hydro-electric projects (‘mega-dams’). Many of these activities are concentrated in indigenous lands, which are ‘resource-rich’ thanks to their great ‘biodiversity’, endangering the survival of individuals and communities through the contaminations of soils and rivers but also the larger socio-ecological impact including expropriation of communal lands, the disappearance of animals of prey, etc. Women bear an especially large burden of extractivist expansion into indigenous and mestizx peasant communities, including not just regular abuse and assassinations of female community activists but also enforced prostitution of women and girls in the boomtown regions of advancing oil, mining, and damming frontiers. State-driven extractive projects have reinforced patriarchal structures within local societies, either by re-empowering men as spokespersons and household chiefs thanks to income drawn from industry-related work or by driving male family members away to seek income in urban centers while women stay behind to care for children and elders in increasingly difficult circumstances of access to food, water and other basic necessities. In the course, we will study some of the ways in which extractivism impacts on the lives of women across the Americas, as well as some forms of community-based resistance that have emerged against these, frequently organized by women and emphasizing the link between economic, political and gendered forms of oppression (Mujeres Creando, or the Sumak Kawsay (‘good life’) movement in Bolivia and Ecuador, Oceti Sakowin resistance against the Standing Rock pipeline, etc.).