

# Argentina's Shifting Cultural Landscape: Indigenous Rights, Environmentalism

Argentina Politics · Practice Test · 12 Questions

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**1. Under President Javier Milei's administration, what significant policy changes have impacted Argentina's cultural institutions, leading to protests from the cultural sector?**

- A) Elimination of the Ministry of Culture and freezing of cultural budgets.
- B) Increased funding for national film and music institutes.
- C) Decentralization of cultural funding to provincial governments.
- D) Introduction of new grants for independent artists.

**2. What has been a primary focus of advocacy for Indigenous rights movements in Argentina, particularly concerning land and resource exploitation?**

- A) Demands for increased assimilation into national culture.
- B) Protection of land rights and rights to consultation for resource extraction projects.
- C) Relocation to urban centers for better economic opportunities.
- D) Emphasis on traditional hunting and gathering practices over land ownership.

**3. Argentina's environmental movements have increasingly focused on 'extractivism.' What does this term primarily refer to in the Argentine context?**

- A) Sustainable development practices and renewable energy adoption.
- B) Intensive extraction and export of natural resources, often with social and environmental consequences.
- C) Conservation efforts focused on urban green spaces.
- D) Government-led reforestation programs.

**4. How has President Javier Milei's government approached the issue of media freedom and public broadcasting in Argentina?**

- A) Increased funding for public media and journalistic independence.
- B) Pledging to privatize or close weak public media and eliminate government advertising.
- C) Establishing new regulations to ensure media impartiality.
- D) Promoting a significant expansion of state-owned media outlets.

**5. The 'Piquetero' movement in Argentina, which emerged prominently around 2001, primarily represented the demands of which segment of the population?**

- A) University students demanding free education.
- B) Unemployed workers and those dissatisfied with economic policies.
- C) Environmental activists protesting against fracking.
- D) Indigenous communities seeking land rights.

**6. What significant legal change concerning gender identity was enacted in Argentina, positioning it as a global leader in LGBTQI+ rights?**

- A) A law allowing for civil unions for same-sex couples.
- B) A law legalizing abortion up to the 14th week of pregnancy.
- C) A gender-identity law allowing individuals to legally change their gender.
- D) A law prohibiting discrimination based on sexual orientation.

**7. What has been a key development regarding the circulation of cultural goods in Argentina under a recent decree (Decree 1037/2024)?**

- A) Stricter regulations on the export of all forms of artwork.
- B) Elimination of export licenses for works by artists deceased over 50 years ago and simplification of tax procedures.
- C) A ban on the import of handmade cultural items.
- D) Increased taxes on all international art transactions.

**8. The historical construction of Argentina as a 'white nation' has presented challenges for the recognition and implementation of Indigenous rights. What constitutional reform in 1994 was a significant milestone in addressing this?**

- A) It abolished all existing Indigenous territories.
- B) It formally incorporated the recognition of Indigenous rights as a parliamentary prerogative.
- C) It mandated the assimilation of Indigenous peoples into urban centers.
- D) It prioritized European cultural influences over Indigenous heritage.

**9. In recent years, environmental activism in Argentina has gained momentum, particularly concerning large-scale resource extraction projects. Which of the following is a major focus of this activism?**

- A) Promoting increased fossil fuel exploration.
- B) Opposing fracking operations in regions like Vaca Muerta.
- C) Encouraging deforestation for agricultural expansion.
- D) Reducing regulations on mining activities.

**10. President Milei's administration has enacted significant public spending cuts. How have these cuts particularly affected national universities?**

- A) A significant increase in university budgets to promote research.
- B) A reduction in the 2024 budget for national universities by approximately 30%, leading to protests.
- C) The closure of all public universities due to lack of funding.
- D) A shift of all university funding to private institutions.

**11. The 'Ni Una Menos' movement in Argentina is a prominent social movement primarily advocating for:**

- A) Economic reforms and job creation.
- B) Indigenous land rights and cultural preservation.
- C) Against gender-based violence and for women's rights.
- D) Environmental protection and climate action.

**12. How has President Milei's rhetoric and government actions impacted Argentina's standing in the World Press Freedom Index?**

- A) Argentina has improved its ranking due to increased government transparency.
- B) Argentina dropped 26 places in the 2024 World Press Freedom Index to 66th place, with the president frequently criticizing journalists.
- C) The country's ranking has remained unchanged despite government policies.
- D) Argentina is now considered a world leader in press freedom.