

\*

( )\*\*



.

20

가

가

가

가

가

가

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19

20

\* 2002 (KRF-2002-072-BM2085).  
\*\* Jong-Taick Joo(Soonchunhyang University, jtjooamor@hanmail.net), "Social Changes and the Development of Protestantism in Mexico".

6

가 .

20

가 .

80

가 .

가 .

가 .

가 .

가 .

가 .

가 .

가 .

(Peterson, 1966; , 2000 ).

가 .

가 .

가 .

가 가 .

가

1.

(1)

1821

19

가

18

(Lynch, 1986:562).

(Porfirio Díaz)

가

1917

가

1926-1929

(Cristero)

(PRI: Partido Revolucionario Institu-

cional)

가

가 . 가  
가 .

(PAN: Partido de Acción Nacional)

가 1940

가 1992 9

(Carlos Salinas)

가 가

가 ,

가

가

가

(2)

가

(1810-1824)

(Escobar, 1994:31).

가

19

가

(Burdick,

1993:3).

1824

가

1859

가

(Benito Juárez)

(Bowen, 1996:25).

가

1871

가

1872

가

1873

1874

가

1882

85

1910

300

가

1895

41,502

5

1900

51,795

1911

;

(1857),

(1861),

(1862),

(1871),

(1872),

(1872),

(1873),

(1879),

(1893),

(1893).

가

1910

68,839

1,500

0.5%

가

가

가

가

. 1911 6 (Madero)가

가 가

. 1921 (Obregon) 100

1920 가

. 1930

19 3

1935 159

25

가

1940

(Bonner, 1999:19). 1930

(Wycliff Bible Translators) of Linguistics) Cardenas)가

가

(Summer Institute (Lazaro

(Moises Saenz)

(Cameron Townsend)

1935

(Instituto Nacional Indigenista)

가

(evangélico)

‘

가  
(protestante)

. 1930

가

(Collier, 1994:56).

1950

1960

. 1960

240

. 1970

가 가

가

가가

(Bowen, 1996:170).

가

1940

1970

3

1960

가

가

1960

가

가

1944  
가  
1950  
가  
가 . 1970

2.

(1)  
1970 가 ,  
가  
가 . 1990  
가  
가 가  
1992 7 ‘ ,  
가 ,  
가 가  
가 , 2001 2002  
2000 10 14 7,572 가  
가 15,000  
3  
. 2002 3 31



가

가

가

. 1998 11

가

가 2001 8

가

. 1994 33,930  
2001 6 1 2002 5 15

가

5,796

. 1992

1992

가 90,879 가 2001 7 31 80,846

14

가		10,033				
			가가	2001	6	1
5	31	726	가			2002

(2)

1990

1992

(Salinas de Gortari)

가

가

가

가

가

(Bowen, 1996:215).

1990

1998 7

가

1999 1 22

26

(Ernesto

Zedillo)

가

2000

가

(Vicente Fox)

가

(PRI) . 2000 가

가  
가  
가 (Bowen, 1996:212)

2 1979 , 1990 , 1993 , 1999 , 2002 5  
1990

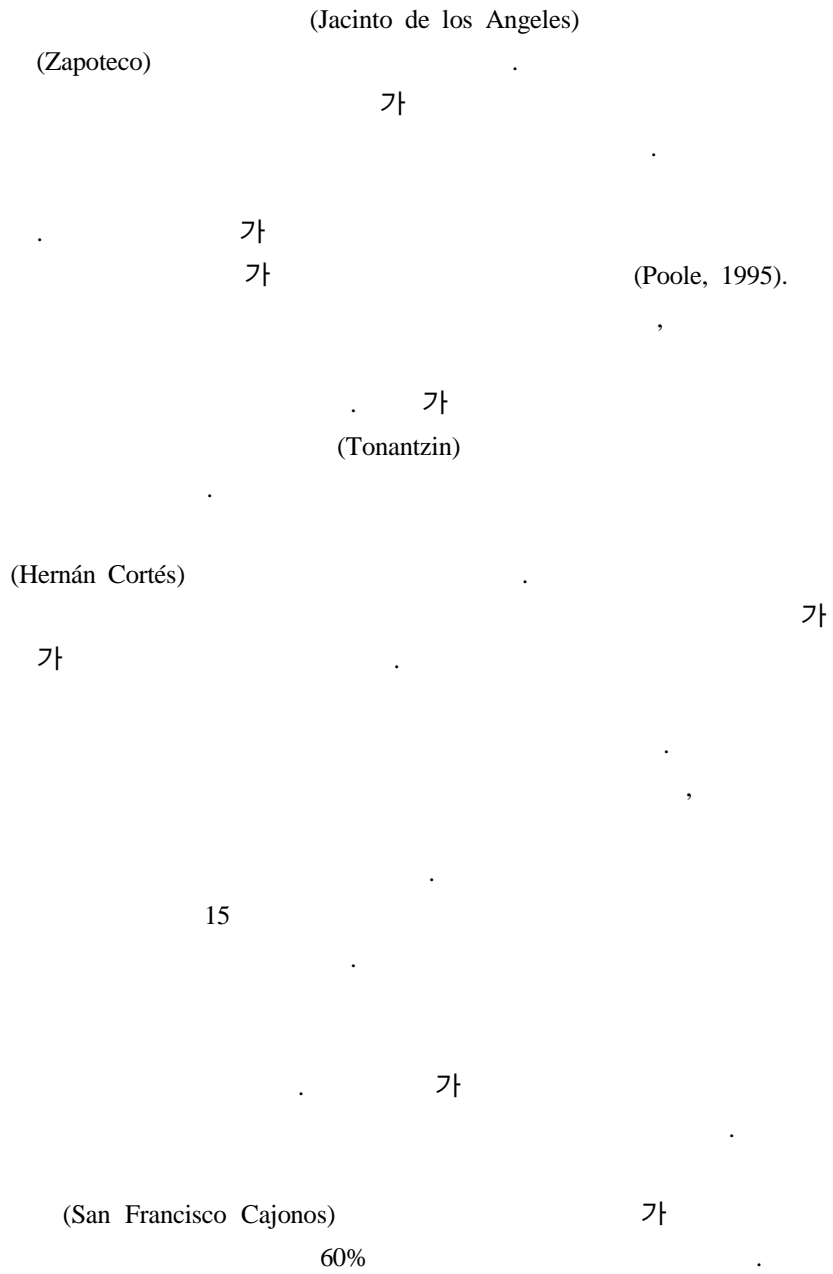
2000 가

2002 7 (Juan Diego)

. 1531 12 12 (Gualalupe)

1990 4 가 ,  
가

가 1,000 가 1700  
(Juan Bautista)



(Chichimeca)

3.

(1)

가

(Dow, 2001a:12; Westmeier, 1999: 24-27).

가

가

가

가

. 가

가

(Kirk, 1995:246).

가

가

(Löwy, 1996:116).

가

가

,

가

(Bowen, 1996:138).

1980

1990

가 .

가  
(Aguilar 1993:123-125; Gooren, 2001). (Sonora)  
가  
(O'Connor, 2001),

가 .

가 가

가 .

(Garrard-Burnett, 1993:207).

가  
가 .

(2)

가

가

가

가

(Bastian, 1996).

가

(Stoll, 1990:113).

가

(Q'eqchi')

(Adams, 2001:210).

가

가

(Garma Navarro, 1987).

(cargo)

(mayordomía)

1998).

( , , , , )

가

가

(Clarke, 2000:204).

가

(Dow, 2001b:76)

가

(machismo)

가

가

(Collier, 1994:59; Rostas, 1999).

가

(Sault, 2001:139),

가

가

가

가

가

가

(Bonner, 1999:46-47).

가



가  
(Cook, 1994:xi; 2001:158).

가 . 가

가  
(Coleman et al, 1993:119).

가 .

가

가

(Dow, 2001a:11).

가 .

(Kirk, 1995:246).

, 가

가 (Bowen, 1996:124)  
 40%가  
 , 21% 가 ,  
 가  
 가

가  
 (Stoll, 1990:7). 20  
 가

< 1> 1940 가  
 가 1950  
 1970 가 가 1980  
 . 2000  
 가 가

1970 1990 가 가 가  
 , , , , 5  
 가 가  
 가 , , ,  
 , , 가

가

< 1> ( : )

1895	12,700,294	12,584,955	41,502	26	2,304	62,491	9,016
1900	13,607,259	13,533,013	51,795	145	3,665	18,640	-
1910	15,160,369	15,033,176	68,839	-	13,328	25,011	20,015
1930	16,552,722	16,179,667	130,322	9,072	56,696	175,180	1,785
1940	19,653,552	18,977,585	177,954	14,167	35,758	443,671	4,417
1950	25,791,017	25,329,498	330,111	17,574	113,574		
1960	34,923,129	33,692,503	578,515	100,750	137,208	192,963	221,190
1970	48,225,238	46,380,401	876,879	49,181	150,329	768,448	
1980	66,846,833	61,916,757	2,201,609	61,790	578,138	2,088,453	86
1990	70,562,202	63,285,027	3,447,507	57,918	1,021,326	2,288,234	462,190
2000	84,794,454	74,612,373	6,160,069	45,260	261,193	2,982,929	732,630

\* 1990 2000 5  
 \* 1921 가  
 : Dirección General, 1895; 1900; 1910; 1930; 1940; 1950; 1960  
 INEGI, 1970; 1980; 1990; 2000

2000

87.99%가

11,000

14,000 (International Religious Freedom Report, U.S. Department of State, 1999; 2000; 2001; 2002). 2000

1.62%,

2.87%, 1.25%, 0.71%, 7

0.58%, ( ) 0.25%,

0.05%, 0.31% . 3.53% 가

, 0.85% . 가

7 60 -70 가

가 , 2000 488,945

, 2000 60% 가

21.9%

1992 11 2001 7

56,108

36,776 , 19,195

137

(Secretariat de Governación) (Subsecretariat

de Asuntos Religiosos: SAR)

5,953 52.58%가

47.02%

0.4%

가

가

가 (Garma, 2001:60-61). ‘

’(World Jewish Congress)

200가 , 200가 , 37,500 ,

60가 ,

300가

< 2> (%)

1960-1970	37.66	51.57	-51.19	9.56	298.24
1970-1980	33.50	151.07	25.64	284.59	171.78
1980-1990	2.21	56.59	-6.27	76.66	9.57
1990-2000	17.90	78.68	-21.86	-74.43	30.36

: Dirección General, 1960  
 INEGI, 1970; 1980; 1990; 2000

1960 가 가 가 가  
 .  
 .  
 가  
 .  
 1970 가 . 5  
 1970 96.2%, 1980  
 92.6%, 1990 89.7%, 2000 87.9%  
 .  
 1970 1.8%, 1980 3.3%, 1990 4.9%,  
 2000 7.2% 가 . 1970  
 , , ,  
 , ,  
 가가 .

&lt; 3&gt;

(2000 )

	5					
	84,794,454	87.99	7.27	0.05	0.31	3.52
Aguascalientes	821,404	95.64	2.68	0.01	0.11	0.82
Baja California	2,010,869	81.42	10.61	0.02	0.24	6.15
Baja California Sur	374,215	89.03	5.97	0.01	0.18	3.64
Campeche	606,699	71.27	17.87	0.01	0.17	9.89
Coahuila	2,018,053	86.42	8.56	0.01	0.12	3.79
Colima	457,777	93.04	4.32	-	0.11	1.77
Chiapas	3,288,963	63.82	21.88	0.01	0.04	13.07
Chihuahua	2,621,057	84.64	9.06	0.01	0.12	5.09
Distrito Federal	7,738,307	90.45	4.92	0.24	0.77	2.88
Durango	1,264,011	90.36	5.71	-	0.08	2.91
Guanajuato	4,049,950	96.41	2.02	0.01	0.14	0.68
Guerrero	2,646,132	89.19	6.41	0.03	0.41	3.07
Hidalgo	1,973,968	90.77	6.53	0.02	0.42	1.58
Jalisco	5,541,480	95.38	2.88	0.02	0.09	0.90
México	11,097,516	91.22	5.36	0.13	0.74	1.78
Michoacán	3,479,357	94.77	2.91	0.01	0.15	1.33
Morelos	1,334,892	83.62	10.42	0.13	0.52	4.30
Nayarit	815,263	91.82	4.27	0.01	0.21	2.90
Nuevo León	3,392,025	87.93	8.21	0.02	0.11	2.78
Oaxaca	3,019,103	84.84	10.07	0.04	0.21	3.98
Puebla	4,337,362	91.60	5.80	0.05	0.36	1.39
Querétaro	1,224,088	95.26	2.81	0.01	0.18	0.93
Quintana Roo	755,442	73.17	15.74	0.08	0.23	9.61
San Luis Potosí	2,010,539	91.95	5.64	-	0.16	1.53
Sinaloa	2,241,298	86.84	4.94	-	0.09	7.12
Sonora	1,956,617	87.86	6.64	-	0.09	4.35
Tabasco	1,664,366	70.45	18.61	0.01	0.08	10.03
Tamaulipas	2,427,309	82.89	11.03	0.01	0.19	4.90
Tlaxcala	846,887	93.43	4.29	0.01	0.45	0.97
Veracruz	6,118,108	82.87	10.20	0.02	0.18	5.95
Yucatán	1,472,683	84.28	11.35	0.03	0.13	3.45
Zacatecas	1,188,724	95.15	2.90	-	0.06	1.09

: INEGI, 2000

가 29.6%, 36.2%가  
가 28.7%, 가 26.8%

. 2001 12  
(Chol) 가 56.3% , (Tzeltal)  
54.7% (Tzotzil) 51.9% .  
가 .  
가 200  
가  
가  
가  
19 20 가  
가  
(colonia)  
(Ruiz, 1998:124). 1980  
가 가 (Bowen,  
1996:69). 가

< 4> (2000 )

	5					
	84,794,454	87.9	7.3	0.4	3.5	0.9
2,500	21,173,942	85.2	8.7	0.2	5.0	0.9
2,500-14,999	11,556,027	88.5	7.0	0.3	3.4	0.9
15,000-49,999	7,621,655	88.6	7.3	0.3	3.1	0.8
50,000-99,999	3,976,048	89.6	6.5	0.3	2.8	0.8
100,000	40,466,782	89.1	6.7	0.5	2.9	0.8

: INEGI, 2000

< 4> 가  
 . 5 10 , 10  
 가 가 가  
 가 가  
 가  
 , 가  
 가 .



( ) 가

1995:61-66).

(Montes García,  
(EZLN)

가

가

, 가

가

(CEDEH)

(municipio)

30

30,000

가

(CNDH: Comisión Nacional de Derechos Hu-

manos)

(San Juan Chamula)

30,000

가

가

가

15,000

(Bonner, 1999:6).

가

1930

가

(Collier, 1994:57).

가 1938

1944

가

(Tzeltal)

1970

가

10

가

가

1960

100

1

가

1973 가 2,000

(terrenos comunales)

가

가

1970

(San Cristobal de las Casas)

(Nueva Esperanza)가

1982

(Betania)가

1990

가

1,500

300

(Collier, 1994:56).

가

가

(Bonner,

1999:167).

가

가

가

,

가 가

(cargo)

(mayordomía)

가

( , 1998 ).

(cacique)

-

가

(Gros, 1999:180).

가

(San Miguel Aloapam)  
(ejido)

(Marroquín Z., 1992:22; Ramírez, 1991:91-99; 1995:238).

2002 5 1 20 2 . 5 6  
 (Botatulan) 6  
 가 5,000  
 가  
 2 (deacon)  
 가

1999 7 18 (Icaluntic) 97 가  
 가 , , 730,000 (  
 77,000 ) 12 3

2000 3 5 (Plan de Ayala) 70  
 가 250  
 2 4

20 가

(Roberto Albores)

2001 2 CEDEH (Justo Sierra) 150

가 7

가 (Comitán)

2001 6 2001 11 27가 가 (Las

Margaritas)

(Salazar) 2001 11

24 3

2001 9 10 (Mitzintón)

3

10 2002 3

4 30 가 3

200 가

4 3

2001 12 가

(Plan Agua Prieta) 4

4

2002 2 5

. 2 15

(Hidalgo) (Ixmiquilpan) . 2002 4  
(San Nicolas) 30 가 .  
. SAR 2001 5  
8 2001 2001  
8 22 . 8 26  
30 가 2001 11 .  
2001 12  
, , , , , , , , , , ,  
가  
SAR ,  
SAR  
2000 14 , 2001 31 , 2002 . SAR  
10  
가

가

(Friedlander, 1975:123; Cahn, 2003).

가

(Redfield, 1950:105).

가 가

1990

(Samuel Ruíz)

가 2000 4

가

가

2000 12

(Pablo Salazar)가

. 8

(Sami David)

57:43

. 46

3

가

1990

SAR

4

( , , ,

(Tojolabal))

1,000

2,500 ,

5,000

2000 11



6 ( , , , , , )

. 2001 3 5

2001 4 가

2001 7 2002 4 SAR , , 7

가 . 가 . 6

2001 11 16 , SAR, 15 가 (INI) SAR

SAR 가

가 SAR 가 2001 6 13 , ,

2001 9 8

가 가

(Arizmendi)

. 2002 1 (Tila)

가 가

2000 8 3  
(Santiago Jaltepec)

3,200

47

가

가

가

가

가

가

가

1970

가

가

(Le Bot, 199:168; Green, 1993:162).

가

(Sandstrom, 2001:278).

가

가

(revitalization)

(Parker, 1996:156).

가

‘(hermanos), ‘(cristianos), ‘(evangélicos), ‘(creyentes)

가  
가가  
가

가

가 , 21 .

가 .

21 20 가 .

가 2 43% 가 (Bowen, 1996:72). 가 가

가 (Stoll, 1990:31). 가

가 가 , 가 .

Abstract

Like many other countries in Latin America, the number of

Protestants has been steadily increasing since the late 20th century in Mexico. The growth of Protestant churches is closely related with mounting poverty and economic pressures in the society. For example, many people suffering from deteriorating economic disparity and deepening social inequality intensified by rapid socioeconomic transformations due to globalization and neoliberalism and those who are not able to adapt themselves to the changing economic situations of the mainstream society have been looking for alternative religions. Especially, Protestantism has been quite successful in taking advantage of this social trend.

Recurrent economic crises in the 1980s and 1990s had a role of accelerating poverty in the society. Particularly, marginalized people in the urban and rural societies have been hit hard by these economic changes. Obviously, many southern states such as Chiapas, Veracruz, Oaxaca, Tabasco, and Quintana Roo where poorer indigenous people and peasants can be easily found have higher rate of Protestants. The percentage of Protestants among the whole population has been rapidly rising in these regions since 1960s.

As the number of Protestants has been multiplying over the last four decades, many communities have been suffering from religious conflicts between traditional Catholics and newly-converted Protestants. Catholics who have controlled local communities since the colonial period argue that long-cherished meaningful local customs and identity are ruined by the Protestants who refuse to participate in traditional religious obligatory activities like *mayordomía* and the civil-religious hierarchy system. Therefore, Catholics tried to revoke the usufruct of the communal lands cultivated by Protestants. More often than not, Catholics suppress Protestants by beating, harassing and evicting from the community. So far, most serious violations of human rights towards Protestant happened in the community of San Juan Chamula, Chiapas.

Recently, thanks to the efforts by the state and civil and religious organizations, religious conflicts are significantly reduced.

The growth of Protestantism signifies that Mexico becomes more plural and multicultural society. Eventually, the spread of Protestantism will provide new basis to accept diverse cultures and identities from now on.

Key Words: Mexico, Protestantism, Religion, Neoliberalism, Religious Conflict /

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: 2004. 02. 13

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