Specific Causes
Political Causes

- Early struggles to obtain legitimacy
  - Rule by San Martin
  - Competition for power; Caudillos compete for power, as well as deeply stratified political parties
- Corruption in government
  - Embezzlement and deception for personal gain of government officials common
- Martin pushed to secure Argentina’s independence by liberating Peru
  - Not only did he aim to secure Argentine independence, but also to take over control of Peru’s silver from the Spanish
- Loss of power of Spain in Europe
  - Creoles stayed loyal to the Spanish Crown because of their privileges
- Argentina’s liberation movement
  - Juntas were formed as a result of the loss of authority of the Spanish government
- Peru was the stronghold of the Spanish government
- Internal power struggles
  - Joaquín de la Plazuela vs. Jose de la Serna
Political Causes (continued)

- Tupac Amaru revolts
  - Were seen as a demonstration that the indigenous population could not easily be mobilized without threatening the Creoles
- Creoles were conservative and benefitted from the viceroyalty
- Independence was not a popular indigenous and nationalist movement
- The independence of Colombia and Venezuela kickstarted the liberation of Peru and threatened Spanish control
- San Martin
  - The idea of liberating Peru by way of Chile
  - Jose Bernardo de Tagle y Portocarrero of Trujillo
Economic Causes

- Access to easy wealth ended in political instability
- Economic crises
  - By the late 1700s, Peru was in need of economic reforms
- Effects of the exploitation of the indigenous population
  - The rebellion of Juan Santos Atahualpa in 1742
  - The rebellion of Tupac Amaru II in 1780
    - After his death, the native population continued to rebel until 1783, disrupting the economy
- Switch from encomienda system to repartimiento system
  - Pedro de la Gasca
  - Goal was to reduce the abuse of native workers who were allocated by a government official
  - No change, created slave like conditions
  - Slaves fled to haciendas
Nature and Impact of Bourbon Reforms

Nature:

Attempted to modernize Mexico, raise the price of taxes, and gain a more direct control of the military.

Impact:
Additional Causes

- Creoles take power
  - Minorities groups are left uneducated and neglected, enabling power in the Creoles
- Abuses of human rights by government
  - The Spanish treated and paid Peruvians poorly
  - European colonial rule was looked down upon by most Latin americans
- Geographical location
  - Limited effective communication
- French and American Revolutions
  - Ideas of liberty and equality
MAJOR LEADERS
Túpac Amaru II

- The Inca and Peruvian nobleman José Gabriel Túpac Amaru (1742-1781) was the leader of the largest Native American revolt in the Americas.
- Rebellion of Túpac Amaru II
  - The Túpac Amaru rebellion was an Inca Revival movement that sought to improve the rights of indigenous Peruvian that suffered under Spanish Bourbon reforms
  - Although this rebellion was successful, it was the first large-scale rebellion in the Spanish colonies and it inspired the revolt of many Natives and mestizos
José de San Martín (1778-1850)

Political Contribution
- Appointed Protector Of Peru on August 3rd, 1821.
  - All types of servitude (mita and yanaconazgo) imposed on the natives were abolished and natives received citizenship
  - Abolished the Inquisition and corporal punishment and enacted freedom of speech
- After his meeting with Simon Bolivar (Guayaquil conference), which took place on July 26, 1822, Martin resigned as protector of Peru and lived in exile in Brussels, Paris.

Intellectual Contribution
- The National Library of Peru was founded in 1821, after José de San Martín donated his collections of books. The establishment of the library in Peru became the most efficient means of spreading intellectual values.

Military Contribution:
- Soon after liberating Chile, Martin could now finally set his sight on Peru. At the time, Peru had armed forces nearly 4 times stronger than the army he had. Martin assembled a fleet for two years under the command of Lord Cochrane, and in 1820 him and his army were transported toward Peru, conveyed by British warships. Considering the fact that Lima was the center of the Spanish power, Martin came up with the brilliant idea of crossing the mountain range to Chile and to attack the city of Lima by sea.
Guayaquil conference

- The Guayaquil conference was a private meeting between Simón Bolívar and José de San Martín. Late in 1821, San Martin wrote to Bolivar urging him to join forces in order for the war of independence to succeed. Bolivar agreed and the two met at Guayaquil, Ecuador, but they failed to come to an agreement. Bolívar refused to share leadership with Martín and disagreed on the best type of government to be instituted in South America.
Simón Bolívar

Intellectual Contributions
● Tutor Simon Rodriguez exposed him to the writers of the Enlightenment, such as, Voltaire and Rousseau.
● Carta de Jamaica (Letters from Jamaica), Cartagena Manifesto, and the Address to the Congress of Angostura

Military Contributions
● Liberated six Central and South American countries
  ○ Bolivia, Panama, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Venezuela
● Used speed and the element of surprise when battling against the Spanish army
● Viewed as the second Washington of the New World
● Civil War
Political Contributions

● Former president of Gran Colombia (1819-1830)
● After the battle of Ayacucho was won, Peru was left for Bolivar to dictate. (1823-1826)
● In 1825, the Congress of Upper Peru named The Republic of Bolivia after him.
● On November 26, 1826 he composed the Bolivian Constitution, which was extremely autocratic and utopian (document only lasted 2 years).
● Created Treaties (1820)
● Attempted to create a League of Hispanic States (1826)
Antonio José de Sucre

Political Contribution

- Became the first constitutionally elected leader of Bolivia
  - Set up a Bolivian government under a constitution composed by Bolivar
- Before he had the chance to govern Bolivia, he reigned in 1828

Military Contribution

- Known as the Liberator of Ecuador and Peru
- Served as Simon Bolivar’s chief lieutenant
- Sucre won the Battle of Ayacucho in Peru on December 9 and this victory secured the independence of Peru

Intellectual Contribution

- Although known for winning many battles against the Spanish, Sucre was primarily an advocate for Independence from the Spanish and made a few intellectual contributions
Major Events and Battles
Timeline

1781

1810
1815

1820

1821
1821
1821
1824
1826
May 18, 1781: Tupac Amaru II was drawn and quartered in Cuzco

May 25, 1810: Viceroy José Fernando de Abascal y Sousa sent troops to Córdoba, Potosí, La Paz and Charcas and reincorporated them into the Viceroyalty of Peru.

October 15, 1815: Joaquín de la Pezuela named viceroy of Peru, replacing José Fernando de Abascal by royal order.

September 20, 1820: José de San Martín leads an Argentine army at Paracas.

January 29, 1821: Joaquín de la Pezuela was deposed, leading to the proclamation of José de la Serna as viceroy.

July 6, 1821: Capital moved to Cusco (by José de la Serna)

July 28, 1821: San Martín declares independence in Peru after the Peruvian War of Independence.

December 9, 1824: After the Battle of Ayacucho the Spanish army was defeated marking the end of the Spanish reign in Peru.

January 22, 1826: Siege of Callao results in the last of the Spanish soldiers surrendering.
Attitude of the United States
- United States took a deep interest in Latin American Independence movements because it was a repetition of breaking away from European rule

- Although the U.S. was deeply interested in Latin America, they did not recognize Peru’s independence until May 2, 1826, two years after they gained independence from Spanish rule
Monroe Doctrine

Nature: A declaration implemented by President James Monroe in December 1823, that states the United States would not condone a European country colonizing an independent state in Latin or North America, and it would be considered a hostile act. Although the Monroe Doctrine was composed during a specific timely problem, its nature was to ensure that they would undergo consequences that are long-lasting.

Reason: The British foreign office had reached out to the United States and asked what they intended to do in order to block any American overtures by Spain and France. The United States had taken the precaution of establishing the Monroe Doctrine because it was believed that the French would assist the Spanish in regaining their colonies.
Impact of Independence
Political

- End of the Spanish rule did not solve all of Peru’s problems
- Chronic political instability
  - 24 regimes changes (1821-1845)
  - 12 different presidents (1826-1845)
- Constitution was rewritten a total of 6 times
Economic

- Silver mining decreased leaving the country in economic decline
- Economic recovery was further enhanced in the 1840s as southern Peru began to export large quantities of wool, nitrates, and, increasingly, guano
- Economy recovered during the 1840’s
- Peru’s Guano age boosted the economy (1845-1870)

Social Groups

- Independence did not alter the inequality occurring within the caste system of Latin America, but in fact independence mainly transferred its power from the Peninsulares to the elite creoles class (who aimed to enhance their socioeconomic status).
Impact of Independence pt. 2

- Gained complete independence from Spanish America
- The new nations write Constitutions for their free nations
  - Freedom of Press
    - Perú, El protector de la libertad del Perú. Desde que se inventó el arte libertador de la imprenta (Lima: s.n, 1821).
  - Disintegration of Slavery
    - Perú, El a lo ofrecido á los esclavos en la proclama que les dirigi a principios del presente mes (Lima: s.n, 1821).
    - Perú, El Protector del Perú. Uno de los deberes del gobierno es promover la libertad (Lima: s.n, 1822).
  - Reinforcing troops
    - Peru, La suprema junta gubernativa del Perú ha acordado y decreta. (Lima: s.n, 1822).
- Concluded the Spanish American Wars
- Political and governmental instability
- Civil conflicts regarding new government
- Political turmoil
  - Led to make it unable Democratic Republican
• After Peru was secured, a completely independent administration was established
  ○ Bolivia was established from this territory
• Andres de Santa Cruz was elected as the first president of the new state
  ○ social and economic advancements
• Santa Cruz got involved in internal Peruvian political problems and succeeded in unifying Peru and Bolivia into a confederation
  ○ Peru-Bolivian Confederation
• During the early part of the 20th century, tin replaced silver as the country’s most important source of wealth
• Santa Cruz created a relatively stable economic, social, and political order in Bolivia
  ○ In an attempt to overcome Bolivia’s isolation, Santa Cruz opened the port of Cobijoan the Pacific coast
  ○ Decreased the value of silver currency
  ○ He was more dictator oriented and did not leave room for opposition to come out
Foreign Diplomacy

Relations with the United States

- The United States was viewed as an emergent country whose political system was characterized by the division and autonomy of the powers of the State, with an independent judiciary, which was close to the Peruvian liberal views.
- During the first half of the 19th century, the U.S. policy towards Peru was mainly driven by Consuls, Chargé d’Affaires and Naval Officers, trying to broaden the relationship and increase the commercial exchange between both countries.
- 1824, the United States named their first Consul in Lima to the recently independent Republic of Peru, William Tudor, who, until 1827, was the only representative of its interests in the United States.
- 1810, the Government of the United States had designated three resident agents for trade and navigation for Argentina, Chile and Peru. Among them, Joel Roberts was the resident agent for the Viceroyalty of Peru.
- 1817, the U.S. Government named John B. Prevost as Special Agent to Peru and Chile and Jeremy Robinson as Commercial Agent to Peru.
- 1827, James Cooley arrived in Peru, designated by the Secretary of State Henry Clay as the first Chargé d’Affaires of the United States in Peru. Peru named its first diplomatic agent in Washington, D.C., 20 years later.
- Under the leadership of James C. Pickett both Peru and the United States signed in 1851 the first Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation.

When Peru obtained its independence in 1821, it had to establish its political system and the framework of its foreign relations. The Peruvian liberal sectors saw the political system of the United States and the European democracies as important models to reflect on democracy in the new Peruvian nation.
British Involvement

- Britain wanted to see an end to Spanish colonialism but also wanted to keep Spain as an ally in Post Napoleonic Europe.
- Britain was able to use their merchants to eradicate the Spanish monarchy:
  - Arms, supplies, loans, and ships along with sailors and soldiers were sent as support.
- In 1817 recruitment service for Latin America took place in Britain:
  - Many were veterans of the Napoleonic and Colonial British wars and left their country to fight for Bolivar.
  - Formed the battalions who fought in Latin America.
  - Became a crucial part of Bolivar’s Army.
  - Bolivar credited them with the victory of the Battle of Boyacá in 1819.
Rise, Policies, and Impact of Later Caudillo Rule
Rule of the Caudillos

- Military leaders who gained power in the struggle for independence
- Simon Bolivar’s departure in 1826
- Rise of the Caudillos allowed by:
  - The absence of a tradition of self government
  - Prevalent feudal society of Creoles and indigenous people
  - Reluctance of civilians to assume political responsibility
- Political instability
  - Conservative and liberal parties rival
General Agustín Gamarra

- Mestizo soldier and politician
- Grew up in the military and battled against royal forces
- He stood second in command after Adres de Santa Cruz in the revolution
- Participated in the Battle of Ayacucho and was later named Chief of State
- He was named a mariscal after the invasion of Bolivia in 1828
- Illegally took power and ignored the liberal constitution that was adopted in 1828
- Was succeeded by General Felipe Salaverry in 1835
General Felipe Salaverry

- Peruvian soldier and politician
- Led the Peruvian Cavalry at the battles of Junin and Ayacucho, helping secure independence
- He rose to be the General Inspector of the Peruvian Army
- Salaverry defeated the rebels who revolted against President Luis Orbegoso (11th and 12th president of Peru)
- Orbegoso appointed him governor of the fortress
- Salaverry occupied the capital and proclaimed himself as the “Supreme Chief of the Republic”
Andres de Santa Cruz

- President Luis José de Orbegoso of Peru requested help to fight the rebel army of Felipe Salaverry
- Defeated Agustin Gamarra at the Battle of Yanacocha (1835) and Salavarry at the Battle of Uchumayo (1836)
- Proposed a confederation of Peru and Bolivia
- Backed by influential groups and maintained political union
- Battle of Yungay in 1839
Comparisons to the American Revolution
**Peruvian Revolution**

- Led by two main leaders
  - Simón Bolívar
    - Nicknamed, “The Liberator” and “Second Washington”
    - Liberated 6 Latin American countries (Peru was one of them)
    - Utilized speed/surprise as battle tactics
  - Dictator of Peru (1823-1826)
    - Took over after San Martín’s successful conquests
  - José de San Martín
    - Military Background
      - Lieutenant Colonel (1808-1811)
      - Commander of the Sagunto Dragoons (1811-1811)
    - More diplomatic approach to independence
    - Helped to establish Peru after their victory in the Revolutionary War

**American Revolution**

- Led by two main leaders
  - George Washington
    - Military Background
      - Commander in Chief of the Continental Army
      - Fought in the French and Indian War (1754-1763)
    - First U.S. President (1789-1797)
  - Benjamin Franklin
    - Diplomatic Mastermind
      - Brought France into the War
    - Fought the British with his intuition
    - Helped to establish the United States after their victory in the Revolutionary War
    - Constitutional Convention, Declaration of Independence, etc...
Revolutionary Politics

**Peruvian Revolution**
- Revolution ended with one final battle
  - Siege of Callao
- Declarations of Independence written before the official end of War
  - Independence proclaimed on July 28, 1821
  - War officially ended: January 22, 1826

**American Revolution**
- Revolution ended with one final battle
  - Siege of Yorktown
- Declarations of Independence written before the official end of War
  - Declaration of Independence: July 4, 1776
  - War officially ended: September 3, 1783