

ANALYTIC SUMMARY

PORCILLO VALDÉS, José

VICTORIÁN DE VILLAVA, PUBLIC PROSECUTOR OF CHARCAS: *REFORM OF SPAIN AND NEW IMPERIAL MORALITY*

Stud. hist., H.^a cont., 27, 2009, pp. 27-52

Several proposals for the reform and political reorganization of the Spanish monarchy stemmed from the Hispanic Enlightenment at the end of the 18th century. The figure of Victorián de Villava, *fiscal* of Charcas between 1791 and his death in 1802, is especially relevant to study the birth of a way of thinking amongst Spanish thinkers of the Enlightenment which tried to make modernity and catholic culture compatible. Through his numerous writings, Villava promoted a new imperial ethos in which commercial colonization was established as the central aspect of colonial government, in opposition therefore to pure military conquest. His *Apuntes para una reforma de Nueva España* (1797) introduced the reform of American government into a comprehensive project with the purpose of reforming the monarchy, and in his *Discurso sobre la mita del Potosí* (1793), Villava hinted at the argument which demanded the reconsideration of the model of Hispanic civilization, and which years later would be redefined at the Cadiz Cortes to promote the abolition of the *mita*.

Keywords: Victorián de Villava, Charcas, Enlightenment, *Reforma de España*, new imperial ethos, *mita*.

SOUX, María Luisa

INSURGENCE AND ALLIANCE: STRATEGIES OF THE INDIGENOUS PARTICIPATION IN THE INDEPENDENCE PROCESS IN CHARCAS. 1809-1812

Stud. hist., H.^a cont., 27, 2009, pp. 53-73

This article analyzes the strategies of indigenous participation in the independence process through the study of the rebellion in Charcas between 1809

and 1812. The author suggests that indigenous people took political action by taking part in events planned and organized from their own perspective. These uprisings took place when there were chances of success and when the feeling of injustice became intolerable. The strategies adopted in these moments were also strictly indigenous, and were intended to maintain the balance between the State and the *ayllus*, in a way in which the access to land and resources was guaranteed. The Alto Perú conspiracy and rebellion analyzed here, and which were triggered by both the appointment of a cacique by the king and the state of revolutionary struggle that had characterized the *juntista* movements of Chuquisaca and La Paz, show the existence of an indigenous political project. In the failure of this project lies the origin of a different development of the independence process, together with the exclusion of indigenous groups in present-day Bolivia.

Keywords: Independence, Charcas, indigenous rebellion, participation strategies.

CAVIERES, Eduardo

DISPLACING THE STAGE: THE ARAUCANIANS IN THE INDEPENDENCE PROCESS OF CHILE

Stud. hist., H.^a cont., 27, 2009, pp. 75-98

This article analyses the Araucanian presence in the independence process of Chile. Between 1810 and 1818, the time in which Chile achieved its formal independence, the Mapuches were alien to the process because the war between patriot and royalist troops was fought in the centre of the country, an area bound in the north by the region of La Serena and in the south by the region of Concepción. The displacement southwards of the scene of events due to the attempts by royalist forces to recover power from there brought about the Chilean government's interest in this indigenous world on the frontier. In this new phase of the war which went on until 1828, Spanish troops established themselves in the Araucanía, encountering strong allies in the caciques of the area. The policies of the Chilean government towards the indigenous population were ambiguous, and although it tried to win friendship out of need, the natives overwhelmingly supported the royalist cause in their *war to the death*. This paper, along with exploring the reasons given by historians to explain the stance taken by the indigenous people, presents the ways in which the frontier, through an ideological model based on the confronting visions of civilization and barbarism observed in the Araucanians, was pacified after the definitive defeat of the royalist troops.

Keywords: Chile, Independence, Araucanians, patriots, royalists, frontier, *war to the death*.

CLAVERO, Bartolomé

RECONNAISSANCE MAPU-CHE OF CHILE: TREATY VERSUS CONSTITUTION, HISTORY VERSUS LAW

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The compromise acquired since 1991 by successive Chilean governments to recognise indigenous presence in the organization of the State at a constitutional level has revealed the mutual academic and legal ignorance in relation to the evidence for Mapu-Che recognition. This work revisits the historical and legal relationship between the Chilean and the Mapu State, which until the Chilean conquest of the Mapu in the 1880s was carried out through Treaties and Parliaments that implied a mutual recognition of both identities in an international sphere. Study commissions official reports and pleas for truth for a new treaty, first by the United Nations, and later by the Republic of Chile noted the evidence of the constitutional and international significance of the Treaties, but Chile has since transformed its peculiar form of constitutional recognition of the indigenous presence into a display of national unity. This cover-up stems both from the desire to maintain an exclusive Constitution, and the certainty that any other form of recognition would lead to a reconsideration of the roots of the constitutional foundations of the Republic of Chile.

Keywords: Mapu-Che, Chile, Treaty, Constitution, Law, recognition.

ESCOBAR OHMSTEDE, Antonio and SOMOHANO, Lourdes

THE RURAL AND URBAN IN NUEVA ESPAÑA. INDIGENOUS INSURGENTS IN THE HUASTECAS AND THE CITY OF QUERÉTARO

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This article presents the way in which indigenous insurgencies in the Huastecas and in the city of Querétaro originated, developed and died out. Different types of responses from the groups affected by the insurgent war unleashed in September 1810 emerged in these dissimilar areas, interconnected however by commercial activities and personal relations. According to the authors, the reasons for taking one or other of the sides in the dispute lay in the economic activities prior to the war, as well as in the different forms of settlement in the areas under study. The varying support given by the indigenous governments to the belligerent sides was therefore gained through negotiation with native authorities, conviction, or simple coercion, and the formation of varied troops contributed to breaking the ethnical social stratification of the viceregal times. Although it is true that in the insurgencies in the Huastecas and in Querétaro we find contrasting aspects, Spanish authorities supported by the companies of Patriots loyal to the Crown prevailed because they prevented the different groups of insurgents in the rural field from coming together with those from urban extraction, and vice versa.

Keywords: New Spain, natives, insurgencies, Huastecas, Querétaro, rural, urban.

ÁLVAREZ, Izaskun

«¡IF WE OBSERVE THE CONSTITUTION WE WILL RESIST!»: YUCATEC MAYA PEOPLE IN TIMES OF INDEPENDENCE

Stud. hist., H.^a cont., 27, 2009, pp. 177-206

This article analyzes the Latin American independence period through the lens of the silenced actors —the indigenous majority group of the Yucatan peninsula. The Mayas of Yucatan lived the process of transformation from subjects to citizens by respecting the Constitution, requesting that the constitutional principles pertaining to them were applied, and taking active part in the civic formation of the new *Ayuntamientos*. This change of attitude, resulting from the legitimacy that the Spanish Parliament of Cadiz rendered to all citizens, translated into the same capacity of representation to subaltern groups and dominant sectors alike. This study will explore the extent to which the acceptance of the new constitutional order is, in fact, an act of indigenous resistance that represents one more submission strategy that will eventually lead to the 1847 Caste War.

Keywords: Mayan Indians, history of Yucatan 19th century, independence of Mexico, Courts of Cadiz, political Constitution of 1812, Caste War.

POLLACK, Aaron

THE COURTS OF CADIZ, IN TOTONICAPAN: AN UNCOMMON ALLIANCE IN AN UNCOMMON YEAR (1813)

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In the Indian town of San Miguel Totonicapán, District Capital of the *Alcaldía Mayor* of Totonicapán in the Kingdom of Guatemala, in 1813 some Indian *principales* along with the commoners of the town developed an alliance with the *Alcalde Mayor*, Narciso Mallol to collectively struggle against the Political Chief of the Kingdom, José de Bustamante, the Archbishop of Guatemala, Ramón Casaus y Torres, the Spanish and ladino elite of the neighboring city of Quetzaltenango as well as the Spanish and ladino elite, other *principales* and the *sui generis* caciques of the town. Confrontations appeared for a number of reasons, among them initiatives promoted by the Courts of Cadiz such as the elimination of rations and personal services provided to the priests and the creation of unified constitutional municipal governments, as well as insurrectional movements in other parts of the Kingdom and in New Spain; and regional conflicts shaded by the caste system and class relations then present in Los Altos.

Keywords: Guatemalan Indigenous, Guatemalan independence, Courts of Cadiz, Spanish-ladino elites.

SÁNCHEZ GÓMEZ, Julio

INVISIBLE AND FORGOTTEN: INDIANS AND BRAZILIAN INDEPENDENCE

Stud. hist., H.^a cont., 27, 2009, pp. 235-277

This article intends to study the relationship between the indigenous peoples of Brazil and the independence of the country within the broad time frame of 1821-1850. The indigenous collective is considered here both as a passive and active agent in the process: a passive element in the royal legislation —from Pombal's time and during the Court's establishment in Rio, and during the imperial period— as much as it was in the parliamentary discussions; and an active element due to its involvement in the struggles for independence.

Keywords: Brazil, indigenous people, Pombal's time, the Court in Rio, Independence, first reign, regency.

RIBEIRO, Ana

INDIGENOUS PEOPLE (IN) (AND) THE PARAGUAYAN INDEPENDENCE

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The independence of Paraguay, which started as a revolution against the power of Buenos Aires, the capital city of the viceroyalty of la Plata, did not produce any thoughts against native exploitation, and neither did it have relevant indigenous leaders or demands, although demographically speaking the *indio-mestizo* presence was higher than in the Banda Oriental. Paraguayan revolutionaries' stance in relation to the indigenous population was conditioned in the first place by the strategic position of Jesuit Missions, and soon after by the policies applied by Dr. Gaspar de Francia, who after an early egalitarian impulse which favoured the gradual creation of a new unity, implemented integration and expulsion measures similar to those used during colonial times. The suppression in 1848 of the communal systems of the Guaraní people by Carlos Antonio López culminated a strategic integration within a «Paraguayan» identity. This decisive step in the shaping of the Paraguayan nation-state was completed by constructing Paraguay's past as a Guaraní nation, thus establishing the starting point for all future Creole accounts of the nation.

Keywords: Indigenous people, Paraguay, independence, nation, Missions, Guaraní, Dr. Gaspar de Francia, Carlos Antonio López.

CUÑO BONITO, Justo

THE CONSULATE OF COMMERCE OF CARTAGENA DE INDIAS AND ITS ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL ROLE IN THE INDEPENDENCE CONFLICT (1795-1821)

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The economic politics of the absolutist monarchy did not find good ways from which to impose a rational authority of the resources. Thus, the individual actions of the «virreyes» more reformists finished hitting against the inability to reform an economic obsolete and archaic system.

The «Real Cédula» of June 14, 1795 arranged the erection of a consulate of trade in Cartagena de Indias. The merchants natives of Cartagena, triumphant on those of Santa Fe, had from this moment a powerful political weapon to lean the economic power that of fact already they were handling. The economic structure of the monarchy would not change with the introduction of these new institutions (of medieval origin), but the politics were modified: new political recognized agents who till now had been relegated to the local governments, will show a supra-regional power to facing the civil servants of the wreath. Nevertheless, except in very isolated and theoretical cases, they will raise neither a transformation of the economic structure nor a process of dynamization of the trade and of the production and will conform, at first, to that the new institutions they use as defense of own profit and very concrete interests, which did not come any more than to the individuals ones and to those of his own socioeconomic nets. But to the time, the assumption of the political power come from the new consular institutions, prepared the strategies that might develop in a future and divided deeply the societies. In the struggle for the independence, the fight for the political institutional control, channeled the political action of the social nets and separated, forever, creoles of peninsular Spanish.

Keywords: Cartagena de Indias, Consulate of Commerce, XIX century, Independence, economic structure, political power, social networks.

SÁNCHEZ BAENA, Juan José

PUBLICATIONS IN CUBA AFTER LATIN AMERICAN INDEPENDENCES

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This article has a double objective. On the one hand, it aims to offer a vision of the consequences of the liberal Triennium, and the end of Spanish domain in continental America, on the Cuban printing culture. On the other hand, it analyses the main aspects that influenced Cuban society through the most important periodical contents. The extraordinary economic and commercial development, whose most influential agent was the economic group denominated «sacarocracia», made the printing evolution unstoppable, despite the strong control and censorship imposed by the Spanish government fearing the independence of near Republics. Some new serial publications with good content appeared, such as

Revista Bimestre Cubana, and the expansion of printing slowly began in new Cuban populations.

Keywords: Cuba, Caribbean, XIX century, newspaper, journal, publications, press, sugar, censorship, independence.

CANTALÍCIO SERPA, Élio; DE SOUZA FREDRIGO, Fabiana and FREIRE SANDES, Noé

O CRUZEIRO MAGAZINE OF 1972: CELEBRATING THE SESQUICENTENARY OF THE INDEPENDENCE AND EXALTING THE MODERN BRAZIL

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This article intends to evaluate the publication of the number 37 of the *O Cruzeiro Magazine*, dedicated to the celebration of the Independence of Brasil in its sixth centenary. Together with the analysis of the dossiers of the Magazine, its also important to explain the preparations for the event implemented by the Brazilian military government, since 1971. The particularities of the celebration and the cited number of the Magazine indicate the alliance between the military and the medias, wich wanted to display the marketing of modern Brazil. Thus, the use of exalting advertising strategies in the promotion of peculiar civil values, which had to be shared by the national community, is now consolidated.

Keywords: Imaginary, nation, propaganda, military government.