

Analyzing the Words of Bolívar & San Martín

From the early 1700s to the early 1800s the Latin American peoples had been systematically Spain. Gradually internal Latin America developed but high offices in government. People of mixed ancestry had even fewer privileges than Indians were excluded and Indians were increasingly oppressed than any other group. Imaginary democratic ideas. Simón Bolívar and José de San Martín pushed independence for Spanish South America. This independence brought a sudden and dramatic change in government formation of Latin America.

"We have been witnessing a contest where not only despots but also rights have kept us in a sort of permanent inferiority against the states efforts... among the popular representative systems, it is not here the federal system is the most perfect and I demand political virtues and talents for republics not only for the same reason I reject a monarchy that is not arbitrary and not democracy although with such a government I reject too arbitrary much fortune and splendor". - José Gervasio Rodríguez Lozano

1. Did Bolívar believe that a federal system of government would work well in Spanish South America? Explain.

No, he did not believe that a federal system would be able to solve the political problems of Spanish America.

2. Do you think the pure arbitrary despotic form of government could have been more of an alternative than the federal system (used in the United States) in Latin America? Why?

Yes, because in the United States people already were used to democratic ideas and they had a strong government that has become government in the world.

"By granting such liberties to almost every individual makes their independence not necessary to fulfil all the duties of their governments. The possession of a few more similar, that is, unburdened by tyranny, is supposed to mean constitutional status. I am also dependent with... having their duties made myself a language. Nevertheless, I still always for every liberty that is necessary for the liberty of the country but not the capacity of a person to control and not... others... Personal I want you national representation established. I want you to be able to provide enough of the country's... you up". - José de San Martín

3. Why does José San Martín believe he was justified for granting to Latin Americans?

He thought that every Latin American country had the right to be free and to have a government of their own.

4. How does José San Martín feel about the status of minorities in Peru? Explain.

He did not believe that the people of the country were really the majority, and he probably believed a constitutional monarchy, which was the best way to ensure democracy.

5. Why do you think José San Martín had the most progress of a constitutional monarchy (perhaps without that change in the early representative states)? Explain.

He thought that the best system of government, but he was that it was likely to succeed. I want the national government to be the only one.