The Caudillo of the Andes

Born in La Paz in 1792, Andrés de Santa Cruz lived through the turbulent times that led to independence across Latin America. He fought to shape the newly established republics, and between 1836 and 1839 he created the Peru-Bolivia Confederation. The epitome of an Andean caudillo, with armed forces at the center of his ideas of governance, he was a state builder whose ambition ensured a strong and well-administered country. But the ultimate failure of the Confederation had far-reaching consequences that still have an impact today. The story of his life introduces students to broader questions of nationality and identity during this turbulent transition from Spanish colonial rule to the founding of Peru and Bolivia.

Natalia Sobrevilla Perea is Lecturer in Hispanic Studies at the University of Kent. She has published widely on the political, social, and intellectual history of Peru and the Andes and is currently leading a project to digitize nineteenth-century newspapers in regional archives in Peru, funded by the British Library. Dr. Sobrevilla Perea was previously a predoctoral Fellow and then lecturer at Yale University.
New Approaches to the Americas

Edited by Stuart Schwartz, Yale University

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Timeline for Santa Cruz

1717 Creation of the Viceroyalty of New Granada
1729 Viceroyalty of New Granada suspended for financial difficulties
1739 Viceroyalty of New Granada is reinstated
1767 Expulsion of the Jesuits
1776 Creation of the Viceroyalty of Río de la Plata
1780 Túpac Amaru rebellion
1781 January – death of Tomas Katari
March – First siege of La Paz
April – Death of Túpac Amaru
October – Second siege of La Paz
1783 Defeat of Túpac Katari
1786 Joseph de Santa Cruz is sent to Caupolicán
1788 3 May – creation of the Audiencia of Cuzco
27 August – Agustín Gamarra is born in Cuzco
1792 5 December – Andrés de Santa Cruz is born in La Paz
1801 Intendant of Potosí proposes that Cuzco should become the capital of a viceroyalty
1804 Napoleon is crowned emperor in Paris
1805 Rebellion in Cuzco
1806 25 June – first British invasion of Buenos Aires
1807 5 June – second British invasion of Buenos Aires
1808 Napoleon takes over the Spanish Peninsula
1809 25 May – junta set up in Chuquisaca
16 July – junta set up in La Paz
10 August – junta set up in Quito
1810 9 April – junta set up in Caracas
25 May – junta set up in Buenos Aires
TIMELINE FOR SANTA CRUZ

20 July – junta set up in Santa Fe de Bogotá
18 September – junta set up in Santiago de Chile

1 January 20
1811 20 June – battle of Guaqui
1812 19 March – Cádiz constitution enacted
1813 20 February – capitulation of Salta
1 October – battle of Vilcapuquio
14 November – battle of Ayohuma

1814 2 August – revolution erupts in Cuzco
September – barracks in La Paz set alight; Santa Cruz’s father dies

1815 March – Ramirez takes Cuzco from rebels
29 November – battle of Viluma

1816 9 July – independence of United Provinces of the River Plate in Congress of Tucumán
12 February – battle of Chacabuco
April – Santa Cruz is captured and taken as prisoner to Buenos Aires

1818 5 April – battle of Maipú, independence of Chile
1819 January – blockade of Peruvian coast
7 August – battle of Boyacá independence of Colombia

1820 January – Santa Cruz arrives in Lima
10 March – Trienio Liberal begins in Spain with return of Cádiz Constitution
4 September – Cádiz Constitution is reinstated in Peru
8 September – San Martín disembarks in Peru
November – Tarma and Jauja declare for independence
6 December – Battle of Cerro de Pasco – Arenales wins; Santa Cruz changes sides
20 December – independence of Trujillo and northern Peru

1821 29 January – mutiny in Aznapuquio – Pezuela is deposed, La Serna made viceroy
24 June 1821 – battle of Carabobo, independence of Venezuela
28 July – declaration of independence in Peru
September – José La Mar relinquishes Real Felipe in Callao

1822 April – battle of Mамакона
24 May – battle of Pichincha – Santa Cruz excels in the battlefield
26 July – interview in Guayaquil between San Martín and Bolívar
22 September – first Peruvian Congress is sworn in

1823 January – first campaign of intermedios disembarks in Moquegua
26 February – mutiny at Balconcillo Santa Cruz leads group that calls for the fall of the triumvirate and presidency of José de la Riva Agüero
March – second campaign of intermedios sails south
April – end of Trienio liberal in Spain
June – royalists retake Lima for a month
July – Riva Agüero establishes government in Trujillo with some representatives
25 August – battle of Zepita, triumph for Santa Cruz
October – Santa Cruz is forced to abandon Upper Peru
12 November – Peruvian Constitution is enacted
25 November – Riva Agüero is captured and sent into exile
December – Bolívar arrives in Peru
1824 24 February – mutiny at Real Felipe; the fort returns to royalist hands
March – Pedro Antonio de Olañeta declares loyalty to the king, not the constitution
April – Bolívar organizes his troops in the northern Andes
6 August – battle of Junín
9 December – battle of Ayacucho
1825 February – Sucre crosses the Desaguadero and arrives in La Paz
6 August – assembly declares independence of Upper Provinces
25 October – Bolívar arrives back in Peru
December – tribute is abolished
1826 23 January – capitulation at Real Felipe in Callao
February – Bolívar returns to Lima; discussions over possible federation
July – Santa Cruz arrives in Lima and takes over government in the name of Bolívar
October – negotiations on possible federation with Bolivia
9 December – lifelong constitution is enacted in Lima
1827 31 January – mutiny in army barracks calling for return of 1823 Charter
April – José La Mar is elected president
1828 Santa Cruz sent on official mission to Buenos Aires
April – Santa Cruz arrives in Santiago; uprising in Bolivia where Sucre is shot
August – Santa Cruz is elected to the presidency of Bolivia
December – Santa Cruz accepts presidency of Bolivia
1829 April – Santa Cruz is confirmed as president by electoral colleges
June – Gamarra strikes against La Mar in northern Peru, La Fuente in Lima
August – alleged plot by Santa Cruz in southern Peru
1830 17 December – death of Bolívar in Santa Marta, Colombia
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1831</td>
<td>New constitution is enacted and new tax codes introduced; France recognizes independence of Bolivia</td>
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<tr>
<td>1833</td>
<td>National Convention elected in Peru to review constitution</td>
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<tr>
<td>1834</td>
<td>January – Luis José de Orbegoso is elected in Peru to replace Gamarra</td>
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<td>24 April – embrace of Maquinguayo</td>
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<td>May – Gamarra and Santa Cruz meet in Cochabamba</td>
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<td>June – peace is restored in Peru</td>
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<td>November – Orbegoso leaves Lima for Arequipa</td>
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<td>1835</td>
<td>23 February – Felipe Santiago Salaverry takes power in Lima</td>
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<td>April – Cuzco and Puno declare independence from Peru</td>
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<td>June – Peace in Peru, cooperation agreement signed between Santa Cruz and Orbegoso</td>
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<td>July – Santa Cruz is reelected president of Bolivia</td>
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<td>13 August – battle of Yanacocha, Santa Cruz defeats Gamarra</td>
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<td>September – Santa Cruz enters Cuzco to great acclaim</td>
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<td>December – Lima proclaims its adhesion to Orbegoso and Santa Cruz</td>
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<td>1836</td>
<td>7 February – battle of Socabaya; Salaverry is defeated by Santa Cruz</td>
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<td>19 February – Salaverry is shot by firing squad</td>
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<td>17 March – Congress of Sicuani – Southern Peru is created</td>
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<td>10 April – Santa Cruz made Supreme Protector by Congress of Sicuani</td>
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<td>28 July – Congress is set up in Huaura</td>
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<td>11 August – Congress of Huaura accepts Southern Peru and the Confederation</td>
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<td>15 August – Santa Cruz enters Lima to great acclaim</td>
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<td>October – Confederation created by decree</td>
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<td>November – Congress of Tapacari meets and accepts Confederation</td>
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<td>1837</td>
<td>1 May – Pact of Tacna between the three states</td>
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<td>6 June – Portales is killed in an army uprising</td>
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<td>June – treaty signed between Confederation and Great Britain</td>
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<td>August – war between the Peru-Bolivia Confederation and the Argentine Confederation</td>
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<td>September – Blanco Ecalada sails from Valparaiso</td>
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<td>17 November – Treaty of Paucarpata is signed</td>
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<td>1838</td>
<td>Gamarra arrives in Chile</td>
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<td>May – Bolivian Congress meets in Cochabamba</td>
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<td>21 August – battle of Guia</td>
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TIMELINE FOR SANTA CRUZ

1839  30 January – Battle of Yungay
1840  Santa Cruz is exiled in Quito with all his family
1841  February – Santa Cruz is proclaimed president in La Paz
      July – Gamarra given powers by Congress to invade Bolivia
      27 September – Ballivián declared president of Bolivia
      18 November – Battle of Ingavi; Gamarra is killed
1842  Anarchy in Peru
1843  October – Santa Cruz is captured off the coast of Peru trying to
      return to Bolivia
1845  Santa Cruz is sent from his prison in Chillán, Chile, to exile in
      France
1848  Ballivián is ousted from power by Manuel Isidoro Belzú
      Santa Cruz is appointed Minister to the courts of France, Great
      Britain, and the Vatican
1851  Santa Cruz signs concordat with the Vatican
1855  Santa Cruz returns to America, settles briefly in Salta, and runs for
      presidency of Bolivia
1865  25 September – Santa Cruz dies in France
1965  Santa Cruz’s body is returned to La Paz
Acknowledgments

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