

# Simón Bolívar, José de San Martín, and Bernardo O'Higgins

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-Group 6

# Símon Bolívar

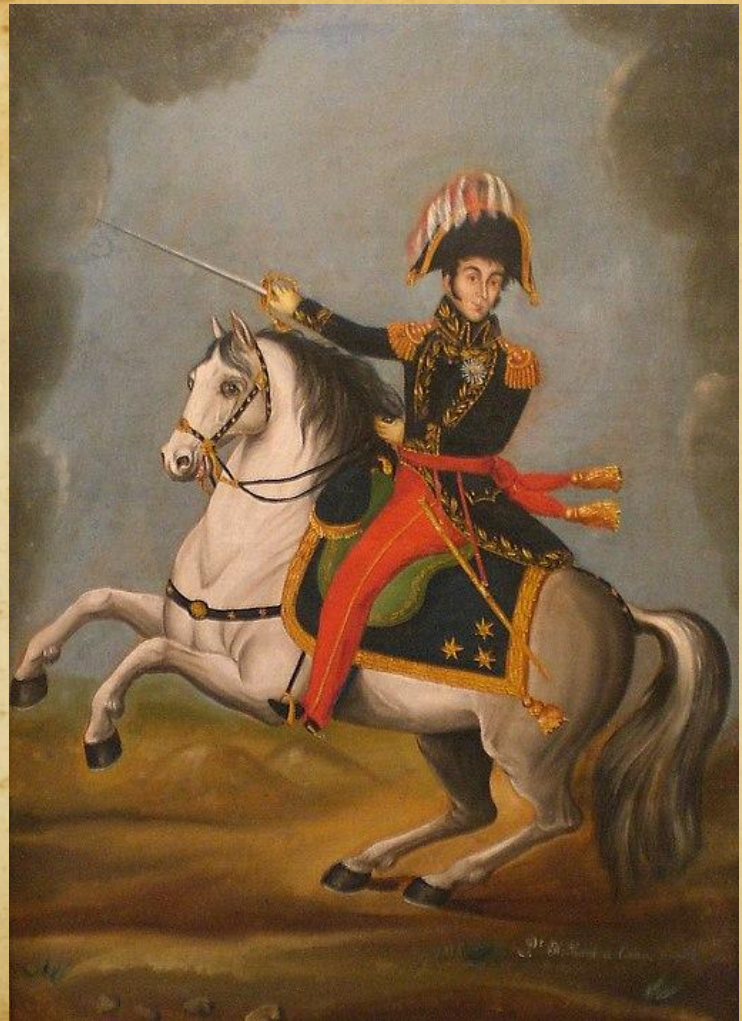
- Orphaned at an early life
- Educated by private tutors
- Was sent to study abroad at a young age
- Bolívar began his campaign for independence in 1808 during/after the Peninsula War



- Later motivated him to overthrow the reigning Spanish in colonial South America
- Bolívar ruled over a vast territory from the Argentine's border to the Caribbean Sea.
- Forced into exile in Jamaica



Towards the end of his life, Bolívar despaired of the situation in his native region, with the famous quote "all who served the revolution have plowed the sea"



# José Francisco de San Martín

- San martin was the son of Juan de San Martín, a spanish officer.
- Martin was born in February 25, 1778. And died in August 17, 1850.
- In 1786 he was sent to spain for a formal education in military education



# Time in the military

- During his time serving for spanish army he fought in the battle of Balién (1808) and in Albuera (1811)
- During his time in Albuera he was discriminated against because he had been born in america.
- He could not advance any further in the spanish army so he moved to Cadiz and was introduced to men advocating independence.
- He resigned in 1811 and moved back to argentina after spending 25 years in Europe

## After his resignation

- He was given commission and then created the cavalry corps for the Argentine army.
- This army is called the Mounted Grenadiers and they first took action in 1813, and fought Spanish forces in San Lorenzo.
- During this time he was given command of the northern army.
- After he gained command he decided that they would directly attack Chile and march with his army to reach the other side of the continent.
- During this march the army led by Bernardo O'Higgins joined forces and took over Chile in 1817 and in 1818 he won the battle of Maipú completing the liberation of Chile

# Bernardo O'Higgins



- Irish-born Chilean general
- 1778 - 1842
- Illegitimate son of Ambrose O'Higgins and Isabel Riquelmes
- Educated in Perú, Spain, and England
- Returned to Chile after his father's death in 1801 as a local politician and farmer

# Bernardo O'Higgins

- Sided with those advocating for full independence in the debate over the future of Spain following the Napoleonic wars
- Commissioned Colonel Juan MacKenna to train him, and later created two cavalry groups out of farmhands.



# Bernardo O'Higgins

- Following his army's defeat in 1814, O'Higgins made plans with San Martín to face the royalists again
- In 1817, San Martín's army took Santiago and defeated the royalists
- O'Higgins was made Supreme Director of Chile after San Martín declined the job, and O'Higgins was placed in charge of designing a new modern state
- In 1823, O'Higgins resigned and left Chile for Peru

# Comparison

People	Bernardo O'Higgins	José Francisco de San Martín	Símon Bolívar
Who they fought for	Fought to liberate Chile	Fought to liberate Chile	Fought to liberate New Granada, Venezuela, Quito, Peru
Education	Studied for a secondary education and further education	Studied in a formal education and studied military education	Studied by private tutors in ideas of enlightenment

## Fun Facts:

- O'Higgins died in 1814 in Lima, but he wasn't buried until 1866 in Chile
- Bolívar fought 472 battles of which 79 were important ones, and during his campaigns rode on horseback 123,000 kilometers, which is 10 times more than Hannibal, three times more than Napoleon, and twice as much as Alexander the Great