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# The Liberation of South America

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# Introduction:

The Liberation of Spanish South America could only be achieved thanks to the help of Simon Bolivar, Jose Francisco de San Martin and Bernardo O'Higgins. They led a military campaign during the Napoleonic era that caused the Spanish to lose control of South America.



# Important People:

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Name:	Simón Bolívar	José Francisco de San Martín y Matorras	Bernardo O’Higgins
Date of Birth:	July 4th, 1783	February 25, 1778	August 20th, 1778
Place Birth:	Venezuela	Argentina	Chile
Family Background:	Wealthy Creole	Spanish officer	Wealthy Creoles Irish dad
Military leadership:	Leader of commissioned units	Leader of army of the andes	General
Political Leadership:	Delegate	Declined leadership of Chile	Director of Chile
Key Battles:	Liberation of Perú, Battle of Boyaca	Battle of Chacabuco	Battle of Chacabuco
Achievements:	Liberated New Granada	Fought for Spanish American independence	Became leader of Chile
Education:	Studied in Europe	Elementary	Studied in England
Death:	December 17th, 1830	1850	October 24th, 1842



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# Simón Bolívar:

- Had the political goal of establishing a unified sovereign South America.
- He was the liberator of northern South America (Ecuador, Colombia, Venezuela). His political actions were inspired by the enlightenment and the successful constitutional democracy implemented in the North America.
- He idealized political rule should be wielded by the non-white majority, but frustrated with the race and class systems, and a fear of tyrannical rule, he established “able despotism” (which is a system ruled by a dictator who puts the needs of the people first).
- After his successful mobilization of Venezuela, and once they opted for self-governance, he left the country to gain support from England. Upon his return he found Venezuela in the midst of a civil war (royalists vs patriots).
- He was then exiled to Jamaica after fighting in the civil war. In Jamaica he continued to write for support from the British.
- President Pétion from Haiti offered assistance, Bolívar then continued to fight in modern-day Colombia. He had more battles against royalists in Venezuela with commissioned soldiers under his command.
- The cavalry battle of Junín was his final battle in 1823.
- He then later renounced his presidency and soon after died in 1830.





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## José de San Martín:



- He was born in Argentina to a Spanish officer
  - Sent to Spain in 1786 for his education and military training
  - He served in the Spanish army (Murcia, The French invasion, Bailén)
  - For most of his life he experienced discrimination based off of being born in America, even though he had spent most of his life in Spain
  - In 1811 he resigned from the Spanish army to return to Argentina
  - He then took part in the Argentinian army and was given command of the northern army
  - He was offered leadership in Chile but continued the battle for independence
  - Was called the “protector of Lima”
  - He secretly retired as “protector”
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# Bernardo O'Higgins:

- Illegitimate son of Ambrose O'Higgins and Isabel Riquelmes
- Studies in Perú, Spain and England
- Met Francisco Miranda when he studied in England
- Return to Chile when his father died
- Was a farmer and politician
- Sided for independence during the Napoleonic wars
- Was taught military tactics by Colonel Juan Mackenna
- Lost to Royalists in 1814. Retreated to Argentina.
- With the help of San Martin and his army the royalists were defeated.
- Was made Supreme Director of Chile
- Resigned in 1823 and moved to Peru
- Died in Lima due to poor health in 1842
- Was buried in Santiago, Chile in 1866



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# Thanks For Listening

