

CLASS 8

TOPIC: The Marcist revolution.	DATE: Week 8
SUBTOPICS: The Marcist revolution: expression of new social actors The abolition of slavery The crisis of 1859	
OBJECTIVE: Identify the historical development of Ecuador from its aboriginal roots to know the conflicts that they went through.	

1.- Look at the pictures.



2-Answer some questions

What is going on in the pictures?

Who are they?

3.- Read the information in the paragraph and complete the statements.

What is the Marcist revolution?

On March 6th, 1845, a new page was written in the history of Ecuador, with the Marcista Revolution, also called Nationalist.

What is the reading about? CHOOSE THE CORRECT ANSWER.

Marcista Revolution

Ambato Independence

Christmas

This was characterized by the reaction that the Guayaquil people had against the abuses and abuses of the then president of Ecuador, Gral. Juan José Flores, who through the "Carta de la esclavitud" of 1843 governed the country with almost dictatorial powers and with the possibility of remaining in power indefinitely, because his objective was to continue in power.

In addition, he created two new taxes:

- About businesses, professions and urban property, and,
- Three pesos for each white-mestizo man.

This last tax was similar to the one already paid by the indigenous people (3.5 pesos). This caused great indignation and protest from the white-mestizos, who forced Flores to withdraw this tax.

Click on the reasons for Marcista Revolution

- There were abuses of the then president of Ecuador, Gral. Juan José Flores
- "Carta de la esclavitud" of 1843 governed the country with almost dictatorial powers.
- Creation of new schools for Mestizos and Salves.
- The possibility of remaining in power indefinitely, because his objective was to continue in power.
- New taxes

What is the Slavery letter?

It was drawn up by the National Convention of 1843 in the city of Quito, under the second government of General Juan José Flores. It succeeded the Constitution of 1835, drawn up by order of Vicente Rocafuerte, and lasted two years, until the Marcist Revolution. It was known as "The Slavery Letter" because this constitution tried to keep President Flores in power.

Some of the main resolutions highlighted:

- The president will last eight years with the possibility of re-election.
- Restriction of freedom of the press and imposition of penalties for sellers of newspapers printed abroad.

Complete the idea.

1843	government	Quito	Marcist Revolution	"The Slavery Letter"
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It was drawn up by the National Convention of _____ in the city of _____, under the second _____ of General Juan José Flores. It succeeded the Constitution of 1835, drawn up by order of Vicente Rocafuerte, and lasted two years, until the _____. It was known as _____ because this constitution tried to keep President Flores in power.

On March 6, 1845, the Marcista Revolution broke out in Guayaquil, a fundamental event in our history, which not only marked the breaking point of the Florian tyranny, but also the beginning of a political and social transformation of the greatest significance. His first objective, fully achieved, was the nationalization of public life, until then dominated by the presence of General Juan José Flores, a military man of Venezuelan origin.

It received the name of marcista, for having taken place in the month of March.

José Joaquín Olmedo, Vicente Ramón Roca and Diego Noboa: three Guayaquileños representing the old departments of Quito, Guayaquil and Cuenca, respectively, led the Marcist Revolution that began on March 6, 1845 and concluded with the surrender of

Flores, after which a triumvirate formed by themselves was formed destined to reorganize the Republic, which lasted until the drafting of the IV Constitution and the election of Roca as constitutional president.

3.-Reorder the ideas and complete the time-line with the information.

Marcista Revolution lasted until the drafting of the IV Constitution and the election of Roca as constitutional president.

Marcista Revolution concluded with the surrender of Flores

On March 6, 1845, the Marcista Revolution broke out in Guayaquil

José Joaquín Olmedo, Vicente Ramón Roca and Diego Noboa: three Guayaquileños

