

Make a timeline about liberal governments.

Alfaro came to the country and in a quick military campaign defeated the conservatives and began his government.

First as supreme chief and then as President of the Republic.

In 1905, Plaza left power to Lizardo García, manager of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank, a great man of the Buenos Aires bourgeoisie, close to the conservatism.

Quickly, the government was losing the social bases that supported it. Many Alfaristas went to the opposition.

In 1911, he imposed Emilio Estrada as his successor. When he tried to force him to resign from the Presidency, before assuming it, he failed.



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Eloy Alfaro
Otero, Luis Romo



1st

2nd

3rd

4th

5th



Alfaro imposed the presidential succession of Leonidas Plaza (1901-1905). During the Plaza government, the more radical laws, such as civil marriage laws, divorce, and cults, which aroused strong reaction of the Catholic Church. He advanced the construction of the railway.



In his second term (1906-1911), Alfaro attempted a political program that included the definitive institutionalization of the secular state, the completion of the railroad, and the implementation of measures designed to protect and develop national industry.

