LAS MONTONERAS, BASE SOCIAL, POLÍTICA Y MILITAR DE LA REVOLUCIÓN ALFARISTA



LAS MONTONERAS, SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND MILITARY BASE OF THE ALPHARIST REVOLUTION

Las montoneras, is the most important social mobilization of the nineteenth century. They arise in coastal agriculture, with the independent republic. Of a vindictive character and popular resistance against the arrogance of landowners or authorities of the new power. They are peasants, farm laborers, small owners, loose workers, those who did the clearing, and those who sowed.

During the conservative governments of García Moreno, from 1861, the montoneras acquired a political identity, of a radical militant character. With the leadership of the landowners they launched themselves into the fight against the power of the mountain landowners who, empowered by the Government, had absolute control of the State.

Eloy Alfaro progressively became the leader of radical liberalism, and therefore the leader of the montoneras, first in Manabí and later in Guayaquil, he assumed the revolutionary command of all the radicals of the Ecuadorian coast. From Esmeraldas, in 1882 he launched his first military campaign against the Veintimilla dictatorship, which was defeated.

In 1883 the revolutionary forces returned to the fight and proclaimed Alfaro, Supreme Chief of Manabí and Esmeraldas. On November 15, 1884, a new revolutionary movement broke out against the Caamano government, the Montoneras are protagonists of the "Revolution of the Chapulos", in the province of Los Ríos, in Palenque on the banks of the Chapulo estuary, on the Victoria farm, In which leaders such as Emilio Estrada, Marcos Alfaro and Gabriel Moncayo participate, they placed themselves under the orders of Nicolás Infante, who organized all the forces and resources; they initiated a series of armed actions and seized Palenque and Vinces, ignored the government of Dr. Caamaño, proclaimed the Supreme Headquarters of General Eloy Alfaro; They were ambushed and annihilated by government troops on November 29, 1894, at a bend in the Maculillo River. Nicolás Infante was shot on January 1, 1885. Alfaro came from Panama aboard the "Alajuela" and faced government ships in the famous Naval Combat of Jaramijó and was defeated. In 1887, in the Quininde river on the border between Esmeraldas and Manabí, the leader of the montonera, the Dauleño Crespín Cerezo, died in combat.

ANSWER THE NEXT QUESTION

1.- What Kind of movement was Las Montoneras?_____

2.- Where did they arise?_____

3.- Who were the integrants of The Montoneras?_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS

_____

4.- When did The Montoneras adquire a political identity?_____

5.- Who were the first leaders of The montoneras before Eloy Alfaro became the leader?

_____

6.- Where and when did Eloy Alfaro launch his first military campaign against Veintimilla's dictatorship?

_____

7.- Which cities of the coast had Eloy Alfaro as a supreme chief?

_____

8.- Which new revolutionary movement broke out on November 15, 1884?

_____

9.- Who were the leaders of this new movement?

_____

10.- Which government was this new movement against?

_____

LIVEWORKSHEETS