

# JOSÉ DE SAN MARTÍN



COMPLETE THE TEXT USING THE MISSING VERBS



## EARLY LIFE AND CAREER

San Martín's father, Juan de San Martín, a Spanish professional soldier, ..... administrator of Yapeyú, formerly a Jesuit mission station in Guaraní Indian territory, on the northern frontier of Argentina. His mother, Gregoria Matorras, ..... also Spanish. The family ..... to Spain when José was six. From 1785 to 1789 he was ..... at the Seminary of Nobles in Madrid, leaving there to begin his military career as a cadet in the Murcia infantry regiment. For the next 20 years he was a loyal officer of the Spanish monarch, ..... against the Moors in Oran (1791); against the British (1798), who ..... him captive for more than a year; and against the Portuguese in the War of the Oranges(1801). He was ..... captain in 1804.

RETURNED    FIGHTING    WAS    EDUCATED    MADE    WAS    HELD  
PROMOTED    ORGANIZING    CAME    HAD    TAKING

The turning point in San Martín's career ..... in 1808, following Napoleon's occupation of Spain and the subsequent patriotic uprising against the French there. For two years he served the Sevilla (Seville) junta that was conducting the war on behalf of the imprisoned Spanish king Ferdinand VII. He was ..... to the rank of lieutenant colonel for his conduct in the Battle of Bailén (1808) and was elevated to command of the Sagunto Dragoons after the Battle of Albuera (1811). Instead of ..... up his new post, he sought permission to go to Lima, the capital of the Viceroyalty of Peru, but traveled by way of London to Buenos Aires, which ..... become the principal centre of resistance in South America to the Sevilla junta and its successor, the Cádiz-based Council of Regency. There, in the year 1812, San Martín was given the task of ..... a corps of grenadiers against the Spanish royalists centred in Peru who threatened the revolutionary government in Argentina.