



ODUMUNC 2018 Issue Brief



Tyranny or Victory! Simón Bolívar's South American Revolt

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Old Dominion University Model United Nations Society



El Libertador en traje de campaña, by Arturo Michelena 1985, Galería de Arte Nacional

FORWARD

¡Bienvenidos delegados! Welcome to the Tyranny or Victory! Simón Bolívar's South American Revolt crisis committee! In order to allow delegates to familiarize themselves with the rules and procedures

of the committee, as well as research, all intricacies involved in the committee will be discussed in this outline. The following sections of this issue brief will contain a topical overview of the relevant history of Gran Colombia, Simón Bolívar, and Spanish-American colonial relations, as well as an explanation of the characters that delegates will be playing. This guide is not meant to provide a complete understanding of the history leading up to the committee, rather to provide a platform that will be supplemented by personal research. While there are a number of available online sources the Crisis Director has provided the information for a group of helpful books to use at the delegate's discretion.

The legacy of Simón Bolívar, the George Washington of South America, is anything but historical. His life stands at the center of contemporary South America.¹ Any doubt about his relevance was eliminated on 16 July 2010 when Venezuelan President Hugo Chávez presided at the exhumation of Bolívar's remains.² Pieces of the skeleton were

¹ Gerhard Straussmann Masur, 'Simón Bolívar: Venezuelan soldier and statesman', *Encyclopædia Britannica*, n.d., <https://www.britannica.com/biography/Simon-Bolivar>; and Christopher Minster, 'Biography of Simon Bolivar: Liberator of South America', *ThoughtCo.*, 8 September 2017, <https://www.thoughtco.com/biography-of-simon-bolivar-2136407>

² Thor Halvorssen, 'Behind exhumation of Simon Bolivar is Hugo Chavez's warped



Tyranny or Victory!

Simón Bolívar's South American Revolt



removed for testing. The rest was put in a new coffin bearing the seal of the Chávez government. Chávez was claiming Bolívar's legacy as his own, establishing his government as Bolívar's, using the past to strengthen his current authority. Chávez asked Christ to repeat his Lazarus miracle and raise the dead once more.



Monument to Simón Bolívar, Washington, DC, dedicated 1959.

By presidential decree, every television station in Venezuela showed images of Bolívar in historic paintings, then images of the skeleton, and then images of Chávez, with the national anthem blaring. The message of this macabre parody was unmistakable: Chávez is not a follower of Bolívar, he is Bolívar, reincarnated. The implications for his domestic critics were unmistakable; to criticize Chávez was attack soul of South

obsession', *Washington Post*, 25 July 2010, <http://www.washingtonpost.com/wpdyn/content/article/2010/07/23/AR2010072302420.html>

American independence. The word of the North American novelist William Faulkner, 'The past is never dead. It's not even past.'³

RULES AND PROCEDURES

Some delegates may have participated in crisis committees before, and the rules for this committee will remain largely the same as a typical crisis. The ODUMUNC rules and procedures can be found in the ODU Model UN delegate guide, [Winning UN Simulations](#). Minor changes will streamline the body's procedures, particularly use of the *two-pad system*. This will be a new way we will be using to communicate with crisis where each delegate will receive two legal pads that will be labeled with their character and committee. Instead of sending individual notes, the delegate will write their crisis notes on the legal pad and send the entire pad to crisis when note collection occurs. This will allow both the delegate and crisis to better keep track of dealings and arcs. It is suggested that the delegate only allow for one pad to be out of the room at a time so that they have material to write directives and notes to other delegates.

The character list section will contain a short biopic of all fifteen members of the committee that will reveal their main personality traits, political affiliation, title within the Colombian government, and other small variables added to ensure no two characters are too similar. Real-life major accomplishments, career history, and any other interesting facts of life of the

³ William Faulkner, *Requiem for a Nun*, 1950.



Tyranny or Victory! **Simón Bolívar's South American Revolt**



characters will be responsibility of the individual to research. This will also provide an excellent opportunity to mold each character into unique styles (a larger knowledge base and creativity can help more than any other preparation!). The Old Dominion University Model UN Staff had to get creative with this character list, as not that many founders of the Colombian government were alive during the committee's time period. Some of the characters and titles may have been altered to fit into the committee, though there is no need to worry as their real-life counterparts do have connections to Bolívar and Gran

Colombia. Every one of the fifteen available characters is a real person, however replacement characters will not be. For instance, if a character is removed through the committee due to exile for their actions the delegate will receive a new name and personality but retain the same powers so that no additional research will be necessary. If there is any need for help understanding how a character fits into their role, feel free to contact the Crisis Director through email. That does not give free reign to ask for advice or coaching, only clarification.

Background



Gran Colombia, with the 12 departments created in 1824 and territories disputed with neighboring countries.

FOUNDING OF GRAN COLOMBIA: REVOLUTIONS ABOUND

The history of Spanish America in the early 19th century is, in a word, hectic.⁴ This committee will be taking place in March 1829, and the previous two decades had seen a series of revolutions

⁴ John Lynch, 'Simon Bolivar and the Spanish Revolution', *History Today*, Volume 33 Issue 7 (July 1983), <http://www.historytoday.com/john-lynch/simon-bolivar-and-spanish-revolutions>

across northern South America. The catalyst that caused any conflict in the first place was Napoleon's invasion of Spain in 1808 and the subsequent captivity of Ferdinand VII. Napoleon's lack of interest in the New World caused a power vacuum that unsettled the citizens of the Spanish territory New Granada. This unstable situation allowed for independence movements to garner traction, particularly in Venezuela. Spanish officials were removed from office in most of the New Granada territory in 1810, though some regions



Tyranny or Victory! Simón Bolívar's South American Revolt



had no interest in independence. Initial uprisings for independence began on July 20, 1810 with the ousting of these colonial offices, though the newly created governments of Spanish America did not officially declare independence from Ferdinand VII until 1811. This was the dawn of the Republic of Venezuela, and a rise in the stature of a certain young colonel. While the political history of Venezuela as an independent nation is interesting, it is not wholly needed to understand the context associated with the committee and will not be discussed at length in this brief. If there is one important takeaway from this period (from 1811 to 1819) it is that Simón Bolívar proved himself as a successful military strategist and political leader.

Elsewhere in New Granada during the same period as Venezuelan independence there formed many regional powers despite the resurgence of Spanish colonial forces. These nascent governments had a series of conflicts (some sources call them civil wars, though the unity of these groups is debatable so the “civil” aspect is dubious) over the nature of political affiliation.

The series of conflicts weakened New Granada to the extent that the reorganized Spanish Kingdom could recapture its old colonies by 1816. A group of revolutionary forces escaped capture to the flatlands near Casanare within New Granada. Those forces, led by Francisco de Paula Santander, would eventually join with the forces of Simón Bolívar in Venezuela. The combined revolutionary armies led a series of campaigns against the Spanish forces culminating in Bolívar's resounding victory at the Battle of Boyacá on August 7, 1819. This victory allowed for the

armies to rest in security for a time, during which Santander and Bolívar began planning for their dream: a unified and free South America under one Latin-American government. In 1821, Bolívar marched his men back to Venezuela for the Battle of Carabobo that removed the Spanish forces who attempted to recapture Venezuela in their commander's absence. After this battle, New Granada and Venezuela were joined in confederation under the plans made earlier in 1819. These plans also culminated in the Congress and Constitution of Cúcuta, which founded the Republic of Colombia. The name Colombia was especially important, as the leaders of the revolution considered establishing a new identity for the liberated peoples of South America to be paramount. Colombia served as a unifying name native to the people of the region and as a callback to Christopher Columbus in the sense that after “discovering” the new continent it was briefly referred to as ‘Colombia’ before Amerigo Vespucci coined the name ‘America.’

After the founding of Colombia, the revolution did not end. Bolívar marched his men South, campaigning to remove Spanish influence from the borders of his new country. He and his armies entered Quito in 1822 after their victory at the Battle of Pichincha and claimed the territory for Gran Colombia. A month after the liberation of Quito, Bolívar invited the Argentine revolutionary general José de San Martín to partake in the Guayaquil Conference. San Martín, who had recently liberated part of Peru from the Spanish, relinquished his title as “Protector of Peru” to Bolívar, who then took up the task of liberating the rest of Peru. The Peruvian Congress



Tyranny or Victory! Simón Bolívar's South American Revolt



legitimized this transfer of power in 1824 by granting Bolívar the title of powers of Dictator, thereafter he reorganized the country's management in both the political and militaristic spheres.

Along with Antonio José de Sucre, the army marched against the remaining Spanish forces in Peru. August of 1824 saw the decisive Battle of Junín where the strongest forces of Spain's expeditionary forces were defeated, with the remnants of the colonial powers ousted at the Battle of Ayacucho in December that same year. This act liberated both Lower and Upper Peru and Bolívar would stay in this new country for another two years. Peru was kept as a separate country from Gran Colombia, and was later separated between the Lower and Upper countries. Lower Peru remained simply as Peru, while in August of 1825 Upper Peru held a Congress to secede as an independent nation. On August 6, the Congress decided to rename the country in honor of their liberator: Bolivia. Naturally, he also served as its first President until the end of the year. Bolívar returned to the first federation he founded in 1827 to return to his position as President.

Upon his arrival in Bogotá, Bolívar discovered that unrest had reared in the capital during his absence. Santander ruled in his stead, but without full executive authority he failed at quashing the movements of rival politicians. Without anything happening in plain sight, there were many Colombian statesmen who opposed the conservative government that Bolívar envisioned. While in Bolivia, Bolívar drafted a constitution for the government which he wanted to now implement in Gran Colombia. The major changes would be

the extension of a presidential term to be for life, with the ability to choose a successor rather than an election, and the introduction of a tricameral legislature. This new Congress would include three houses: the Chamber of Tribunes, the Senate, and the Censors. The Chamber would be in charge of warfare, foreign relations, and the budget, and the position would be popularly elected. The Senate would be hereditary, neutral in nature, and would oversee the judiciary, enact laws, and appoint regional-level government officials. The Censors would be selected by the Senate and would serve as a check to the other two houses and other branches of government, acting as prosecution against corrupt officials and holding the power of impeachment.

Politicians are generally in fear of changes to their own abilities, and this new system was not widely supported. It was seen as too conservative and created an overpowered executive, which Bolívar admittedly desired. In order to attempt a shift to this new system, the Conference of Ocaña occurred one year ago, April 1828. After being unable to convince his compatriots of his vision, many supporting statesmen walked out on Bolívar and the conference.

This act plunged the country into disarray, and in fear of the potential instability Bolívar declared himself President-Liberator (otherwise known as Dictator) to hold the country together until a consensus could be reached on a new constitution. In the time since the failure at Ocaña there have been uprisings that were quickly quelled, and in order to maintain a sense of comradery the insurgent leaders were pardoned. Some of these pardoned



Tyranny or Victory!

Simón Bolívar's South American Revolt



persons even returned to positions of power within the government. There was an attempt on the life of the President-Liberator in September 1828, however it failed and only made the man more cautious as a result. Due to the ascension to dictator-like status, a rift formed between Bolívar and other revolutionary allies. Santander, the longtime compatriot of Bolívar, formed a bloc against his head of state in favor of a more federalist approach to governance. Bolívar claimed this President-Liberator measure would only exist until a definitive consensus, which is why he has called for the deliberation of this committee today in March 1829.

FOUNDING OF GRAN COLOMBIA: GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE



The government of Colombia was officially formed in 1821 after the ratification of the Constitution of Cúcuta, and immediately following its ratification President Bolívar returned to the battlefield. His focuses were set on the liberation first of Quito, and later set on Bolivia and Peru. By the end of 1824 the wars of independence were over and Bolívar returned to govern. In 1826 he

and Santander were re-elected to their posts as President and Vice President respectively. The country would be divided into Departments (pictured) to ease the burden of governing on each level of bureaucracy. Each department leader, called Governors in this committee, held direct executive power while the President was absent from the country. Until the end of the Peru-Colombia War, President Bolívar was often absent from the country.

This system operated much like the relationship between the state and federal levels of government in the United States, though it was closer to the Articles of Confederation more than the Constitutional system. During this time of the President's absence, Francisco de Paula Santander ascended from his Vice Presidential position to temporarily fill in as acting-President. The Constitution of Cúcuta was officially ratified in 1821, creating the aforementioned executive system and a bicameral legislature, again much in the like of the United States. This new federation between Venezuela, New Granada, and Quito became known to historians as Gran Colombia.

FOUNDING OF GRAN COLOMBIA: THE COMMITTEE

It is early March, 1829 in the Colombian capital of Bogotá. President-Liberator Simón Bolívar has called together members of his cabinet, as well as regional authorities and dignified notaries to a congress. After seizing full authoritarian power following the failure of the Congress of Ocaña, Bolívar wants to return federal power to the government but is demanding the creation of a new constitution. The people gathered at the table come from



Tyranny or Victory!

Simón Bolívar's South American Revolt



different nationalities and political affiliations, but the collective represent what is the foundation of the Latin American identity. Their hands will shape the future of the region for better or worse.

The Bolivian bloc is heavily in favor of creating a new, strong central government with a particularly strong executive branch as they see the American federal system as unsustainable in South America. The Federalist bloc wants to implement a more evenly spread government, granting more power to the regional governments and allowing for a more direct involvement in the democratic process with a weaker central branch. It is the duty of the committee to deliberate and decide what form of government will take root in Gran Colombia, as well as maintain stability after the new government's implementation. Will the dream of a free Latin America come to realization or will it crumble into chaos?

Character List

1 VICE PRESIDENT OF GRAN COLOMBIA, FRANCISCO JOSÉ DE PAULA SANTANDER Y OMAÑA



Bolívar and Francisco de Paula Santander during the Congress of Cúcuta, October 1821

Francisco de Paula Santander is an accomplished general and politician, having spent most of his life at the side of the Great Liberator Simón Bolívar.⁵ Though it is unconfirmed, it is suspected that Santander had a hand in the failed assassination attempt for Simón Bolívar in late 1828. Known to be a very charismatic and even humorous man, Santander found it relatively easy to find followers for his Federalist bloc and is widely admired by those followers. As the leader of the Federalist bloc,

⁵ 'Francisco de Paula Santander', https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Francisco_de_Paula_Santander; 'Francisco de Paula Santander', *New World Encyclopedia*, 2017, http://www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Francisco_de_Paula_Santander



Tyranny or Victory! Simón Bolívar's South American Revolt



Santander is a champion of an American-style spread of government with three equally powerful branches and has influence over the men that his supporters control. Due to his involvement in the revolution, there are a great many regiments more loyal to him than Bolívar.

2 SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, DOMINGO DE CAYCEDO Y SANZ DE SANTAMARÍA



Domingo de Caycedo y Sanz de Santamaría

Domingo Caycedo (or Caicedo) was a friend of Vicente Bolívar before meeting his more famous brother.⁶ A former law student who also served in the Spanish Royal Military before becoming a revolutionary, Caycedo is a particularly calculated man if not a bit impersonal. His ability to dissect situations and arrive to the best possible outcome is what made Simón Bolívar decide to put him in charge of all of his country's

infrastructure. Caycedo is not good at dealing with people, however, finding himself in many awkward conversations through a lack of interpersonal skills. He loves his current position as it allows him to deal with finite concepts like controlling roads and developments, rather than dealing with the infinite possibilities of human interaction. Through their similar political ideals, Caycedo and Bolívar have become close friends and allies, with Caycedo favoring the Bolivian Constitution to a Federalist one.

3 SECRETARY OF STATE, JOAQUÍN MARIANO DE MOSQUERA-FIGUEROA Y ARBOLEDA-SALAZAR



Joaquín Mosquera, 1915

T the time of this simulation, Joaquín Mosquera serves as the foreign relations for the ideology of Gran Colombia and is integral in the effort toward establishing

⁶ 'Domingo Caycedo', https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Domingo_Caycedo



Tyranny or Victory! Simón Bolívar's South American Revolt



a Latino identity.⁷ This project is central to the ideals of the revolution, similarly to how the USA needed to create an identity separate from Britain. Mosquera tends to fall in line with Bolívar politically, and shares the concept that Gran Colombia requires a strong executive to function separately from Spain. Before fulfilling his current role, Mosquera was a judge who vehemently advocated for a more just justice system than what existed under colonial rule where the writ of habeas corpus and the understanding of “innocence” mattered less than the opinion of the crown. This dedication to factual judiciary process makes Mosquera a stiff but upright man, a trait which garners the respect of revolutionaries across the continent.

4 SECRETARY OF DEFENSE, RAFAEL JOSÉ URDANETA Y FARÍA

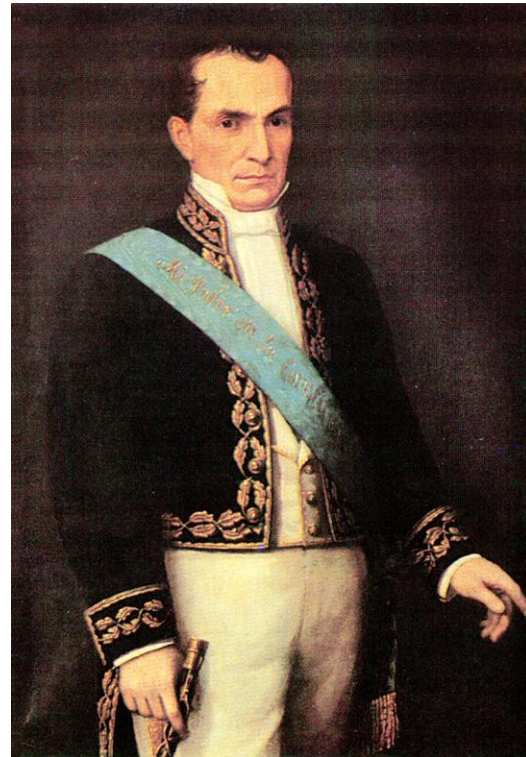
Rafael Urdaneta served under Bolívar in both the Venezuelan and Colombian Wars of Independence, quickly rising through the ranks to general.⁸ Like the vast majority of revolutionary leaders, he was educated in France and spearheaded the rebellion before his 21st birthday. Bolívar and Urdaneta, despite their own age, out-tacticked the Spanish military throughout the early 19th century in brilliant showcases of wit. Urdaneta reflects the political affiliation of his commanding officer and persists by his side with a fierce loyalty despite the failures at Ocaña. Naturally, Bolívar made his most trusted general the man responsible for organizing his nation's

⁷ 'Joaquín Mosquera',
https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joaqu%C3%ADn_Mosquera

⁸ 'Rafael José Urdaneta Farías',
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rafael_Urdaneta

military after the wars. Though Urdaneta does not directly control troops in his position, his reputation remains to inspire the Colombian military, and he decides on what actions may be taken by those in direct command of troops.

5 SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY, VICENTE ROCAFUERTE Y RODRÍGUEZ DE BEJARANO



Vicente Rocafuerte, an Ecuadorian national, controls the pursestrings of the nascent Colombia.⁹ Rocafuerte is a prime example of the dedication of Bolívar: despite Rocafuerte's detest for the vision of a unified Latin America he was undoubtedly the best available man to become master of coin. The value of independence is not lost on the Secretary, however he dreams of an

⁹ 'Vicente Rocafuerte',
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vicente_Rocafuerte



Tyranny or Victory! Simón Bolívar's South American Revolt



Ecuador free of any higher governance and as such has made his favor of the federalist government invariably clear. The value of money is even more clear in the head of Rocafuerte, described by his peers as...frugal, for a more appropriate term. Rumors exist that money has been embezzled out of Colombian coffers and that the military is hiding plunder of war from taxation to avoid the ever-pinching hands of Rocafuerte. Before fully committing himself to the secession of Ecuador, the Secretary of the Treasury must focus on his tasks at hand.

6 SUPREME LIEUTENANT OF THE MILITARY, JOSÉ HILARIO LÓPEZ VALDÉS



José Hilario López did not get to fight in the beginning of the Colombian Revolution as he was biding his time as a prisoner of war under the Spanish until the age of 21.¹⁰ This experience, of course, drove him to join with the revolutionary forces upon his release. Initially, López joined the forces of Simón Bolívar though ultimately he found his feet under the command of General Francisco

¹⁰ 'José Hilario López', https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jos%C3%A9_Hilario_L%C3%B3pez

de Paula Santander. López has little interest in politics, highlighted by the fact that he requested to remain in charge of standing troops rather than take a position within the cabinet of the President. His aggressive personality led him to revolt against President-Liberator Bolívar after the failure of Ocaña, though earlier this year he was pardoned and allowed to return to his post. His position at the current conference is tenuous, as many other representatives fear that he may attempt to start yet another war.

7 GOVERNOR OF NEW GRANADA, JOSÉ MARÍA RAMÓN OBANDO DEL CAMPO

José María Obando was recently pardoned by President-Liberator Bolívar after he led a revolt along with José Hilario López to overthrow the government.¹¹ He has no love for Bolívar or Santander, though he does like the idea of strengthening the regional governments that the federalist system imposes. Obando is known to have had a seriously demented childhood, berated his entire life for being a bastard. His upbringing created strong ideals of equality and a desire to attain power to spite his tormentors. He voraciously opposes dictatorship as a form of government and for his liberal governing style he is loved by the Colombian people. The people love Bolívar as well, almost in a deity-like status as the Great Liberator, but Obando is seen as a more relatable politician especially considering he is Colombian and Bolívar is Venezuelan. This fact was often used by

¹¹ 'José María Obando', https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jos%C3%A9_Mar%C3%ADa_Obando



Tyranny or Victory! Simón Bolívar's South American Revolt



Obando during the revolt to garner support from the locals.

8 GOVERNOR OF VENEZUELA, JOSÉ ANTONIO PÁEZ HERRERA



José Antonio Páez is a dangerous combination of envious and powerful. His entire career has been spent in the shadow of Simón Bolívar, having participated in both the Venezuelan and Colombian Wars of Independence.¹² After Bolívar left Gran Colombia for Peru, Páez did not follow him. Instead, Páez returned to his homeland and went about involving himself in Venezuelan politics and gained the admiration and respect of the department. Páez's time spent with Bolívar is reflected in his authoritarian approach to governing, but his envy of Bolívar's fame has led him to hate the man. Unlike his charismatic peers of the revolution, Páez is a bit petulant and only gained support through his innate ability to lead and govern.

¹² 'José Antonio Páez', https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jos%C3%A9_Antonio_P%C3%A1ez

9 GOVERNOR OF ECUADOR, JUAN JOSÉ FLORES Y ARAMBURU



Juan José Flores on a 2014 stamp of Ecuador

Juan José Flores, though not originally from Ecuador, has adopted Quito as his home and is effectively as Ecuadorian as fellow committee member Vicente Rocafuerte.¹³ Flores has spent his life in admiration of both the military and his commanding officer Simón Bolívar. Flores is motivated by duty more so than personal glory or fame, and has made it clear that he will oppose any action that will restrict his ability to perform his duty. With the polarizing nature of this committee Flores provides an unwavering beacon of commitment to his country, his department, and his leader. Flores' love for Ecuador could cause controversy due to the fact that he is sympathetic to the cause of Rocafuerte in Ecuadorian independence, though his loyalty to Bolívar has stemmed the tide for the time being.

¹³ 'Juan José Flores y Aramburu', https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juan_Jos%C3%A9_Flores

10 PRESIDENT OF BOLIVIA, ANDRÉS DE SANTA CRUZ Y CALAHUMANA

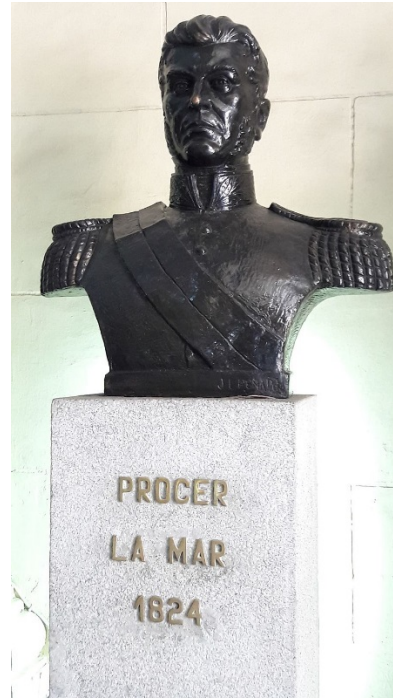


Andrés de Santa Cruz fancies himself as a great and accomplished politician, despite his less than popular stint of leadership in Peru after the departure of Bolívar.¹⁴ The two men shared a mutual respect without the close friendship that was formed within the inner circle of Bolívar's closest allies. After being removed from his post as president of Peru in favor of de la Mar, de Santa Cruz was elected to succeed Bolívar and Antonio José de Sucre as President of their namesake nation and capital. This ascendancy fueled an already present envy of the Great Liberator, though not in the same violent nature of Governor Obando. Ever since the separation of Peru and Bolivia, de Santa Cruz has been mentioning the idea of reunification to everyone who will listen, which is admittedly not a high number. He holds a personal vendetta against de la Mar and will attempt to take over what he

¹⁴ 'Andrés de Santa Cruz y Calahumana', https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andr%C3%A9s_de_Santa_Cruz

previously controlled using all connections and abilities he has.

11 PRESIDENT OF PERU, JOSÉ DE LA MAR



José de la Mar was the leader of one of the many revolts against Gran Colombia and the systems established by Simón Bolívar, specifically the Peru-Colombia War of 1828-early 1829.¹⁵ In fact, this will be the first meeting between de la Mar and the Colombian government since the ceasement of the war. He will be happy to see any resolution provided assurances that Gran Colombia will stay out of Peruvian issues and dealings. President de la Mar is taking advantage of a brief period of stability in Peru to attend this committee to help solidify the region's borders and refute any claims that Bolivia and Peru are meant to be unified, unless they are unified under his reign of

¹⁵ 'José de la Mar', https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jos%C3%A9_de_la_Mar



Tyranny or Victory! Simón Bolívar's South American Revolt



course. Known for being a secretive and shadowy figure, de la Mar rose to power under dubious circumstances yet maintains his position without deliberate domestic opposition.

12 ADVISOR TO BOLÍVAR, BERNARDO O'HIGGINS

Bernardo O'Higgins was the most influential man in the independence of Chile.¹⁶ Was. Since his exile after being deposed in his home country O'Higgins has taken up residence in Lima at the invitation of Simón Bolívar. The Great Liberator saw a great deal of himself in O'Higgins and decided to bring him into the fold in an advisor role, offering suggestions of action and political ideology. A rather vocal fan of authoritarianism himself, O'Higgins claims much of the behind-the-scenes work of the Bolivian bloc. Skilled in military strategy more so than politics, O'Higgins' pride and grandeur ultimately sealed his downfall and expulsion from the country he liberated. Not one to lick his wounds, O'Higgins will be eager to assist a fellow revolutionary hero who will help him reclaim what is his.

13 ADVISOR TO BOLÍVAR, ANTONIO JOSÉ DE SUCRE Y ALCALÁ

Antonio José de Sucre served as the second president of Bolivia and is indeed the reason why one of the nation's capitals is called Sucre, the other capital being La Paz.¹⁷ Sucre is one of Bolívar's

¹⁶ 'Bernardo O'Higgins', http://www.latinamericanstudies.org/chile/o_higgins-bio.htm

¹⁷ 'Antonio José de Sucre y Alcalá', https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Antonio_Jos%C3%A9_de_Sucre

best friends and helped him immensely in the liberation and secession of Upper Peru, later Bolivia. Sucre remained in Bolivia after Bolívar returned to govern Gran Colombia and represented the Liberator in all forms of policy. When the Congress at Ocaña failed in securing a new constitution and uprisings formed across the newly liberated nations Sucre decided to resign as President of Bolivia for fear of his life. He returned to the inner circle of his best friend and serves as yet another "yes man" for Bolívar in the role of advisor. Over the course of this conference it will remain up to Sucre to remain loyal to his closest friend or adjust his views for the betterment of all the involved countries.

14 COMPATRIOT REVOLUTIONARY GENERAL, JOSÉ FRANCISCO DE SAN MARTÍN Y MATORRAS



General San Martín in Paris, 1848.

José de San Martín is the second most famous revolution-era general in South America, having liberated all of



Tyranny or Victory! Simón Bolívar's South American Revolt



Argentina along with part of Peru.¹⁸ He also was the commanding officer of Bernardo O'Higgins during the Chilean War of Independence and maintains a friendship with him. His relevance to Gran Colombia came in the Guayaquil Conference in which he relinquished the freed Peruvian territory to Bolívar along with the mission to liberate the rest of Peru from the Spanish. San Martín is probably the most apt military mind in this entire committee, having fought against Napoleon in the Peninsular War for Spain before returning to Argentina for the liberation. He was invited to the committee to provide his expertise in nation building and though Bolívar expects him to be an ally, the actual affiliations of the Argentine are unknown.

15 Envoy from the Federal Republic of Central America, Manuel José Arce y Fagoaga



Manuel José Arce, like General San Martín and Bolívar, is known as the

Liberator in his country.¹⁹ The Federal Republic of Central America is much like Gran Colombia in its unity under federation and recent independence from Spain, though it also had to liberate itself from Mexico. A stout and lawful man, Arce is not particularly keen on the intrigue he has heard so much about in South America. His invitation to the committee came as a result of the shared border between the FRCA and Gran Colombia, and his subsequent interest in the stability of the region. While he respects the work done by all members of the various revolutions on the continent, he detests the childlike squabble and revolts that have arisen in the last few years. Arce will look to lend his aid in creating both the Latin identity central to all revolutions of the past two decades and a functional government that he may feel comfortable in sharing trade and a border with.

¹⁸ 'José de San Martín',
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jos%C3%A9_de_San_Mart%C3%ADn

¹⁹ 'Manuel José de Arce y Fagoaga',
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Manuel_Jos%C3%A9_Arce



ODUMUNC 2018 Issue Brief



Tyranny or Victory! **Simón Bolívar's South American Revolt**

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