



**"A quien perturbe el orden público le caerá el rigor de las penas, hasta la de muerte".**

## **Aproximaciones al tratamiento de la pena capital en el Río de la Plata en la década de 1820. [**

2012

text (article)

Analítica

At the end of 1823, the governor Bernabé Araoz, exiled in the city of Salta, was sentenced to death by the House of Representatives of San Miguel de Tucumán. The presbyter José Manuel Moure, then president of the House of Representatives asked a commission of ecclesiastics integrated by Diego León Villafañe (Jesuit), Pedro Miguel Aráoz and José Agustín Molina to express their opinions about death penalty. The clergy, a central player within the colonial social context, suffered a change in its role when a new kind of relationship between the Church and the new emerging powers started to be outlined in the Revolution period. As a result, the new governments began to appropriate the specific spaces of the clergy such as the pulpit, and at the same time, the latter took part of the political public spaces. From governor Araoz's particular case, this article deals with the death penalty debate in secular and ecclesiastical spheres in order to show some features of the political and the religious relationship after the Revolution period. As a consequence, it will take into account the theoretical and juridical tools the commission of ecclesiastics used to support the application of capital punishment.

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