



"El voto nacional ahogado constantemente por las bayonetas"? El Congreso Extraordinario y el proceso revolucionario boliviano de 1847 [

2024

text (article)

Analítica

Objective/Context: This article studies the political responsibility of the Extraordinary Congress of 1847 in the development of the Bolivian Revolution of that year. It was summoned by the government of José de Ballivián (1841-1847) to authorize him to wage a possible war with Peru, in which the notion of national independence was associated with that of mercantile liberty and which sought to resolve a long-standing tariff dispute that could have implications for territorial expansion. Since this gathering took place in the context of the loss of political and social capital of the Executive, it is hypothesized that the effort of the Presidency to pacify Bolivia internally through an international war, posed in terms of patriotic unity, made it possible for the Congress to act as the promoter of the Revolution and to empower itself as the governing body. The revolutionary legitimizing argument was built on the basis, on the one hand, of the discussions among the representatives on the distribution of the powers of the State with the Executive; on the other hand, of the fear of the population that the armed solution would expose Bolivians to commercial, territorial and freedom losses and, even, to the deprivation of independence. Originality: This study presents a new perspective on the political leadership exercised by the Congress, first, by contradicting the cliché on the governmental omniscience of the Executive and, second, by showing the leading role of the representatives in the promotion of political and constitutional use of arms, as opposed to the cliché of a public life defined by military caudillos or by caudillista militarism. Methodology: Through a theoretical interweaving of neo-constitutionalism and legal sociology, together with a method of conceptual history, the article identifies the actors and parties of the Revolution, their motivations and reciprocal relations, their action protocol, and their initiatives aimed at both pacifying and promoting

Objective/Context: This article studies the political responsibility of the Extraordinary Congress of 1847 in the development of the Bolivian Revolution of that year. It was summoned by the government of José de Ballivián (1841-1847) to authorize him to wage a possible war with Peru, in which the notion of national independence was associated with that of mercantile liberty and which sought to resolve a long-standing tariff dispute that could have implications for territorial expansion. Since this gathering took place in the context of the loss of political and social capital of the Executive, it is hypothesized that the effort of the Presidency to pacify Bolivia internally through an international war, posed in terms of patriotic unity, made it possible for the Congress to act as the promoter of the Revolution and to empower itself as the governing body. The revolutionary

legitimizing argument was built on the basis, on the one hand, of the discussions among the representatives on the distribution of the powers of the State with the Executive; on the other hand, of the fear of the population that the armed solution would expose Bolivians to commercial, territorial and freedom losses and, even, to the deprivation of independence. Originality: This study presents a new perspective on the political leadership exercised by the Congress, first, by contradicting the cliché on the governmental omniscience of the Executive and, second, by showing the leading role of the representatives in the promotion of political and constitutional use of arms, as opposed to the cliché of a public life defined by military caudillos or by caudillista militarism. Methodology: Through a theoretical interweaving of neo-constitutionalism and legal sociology, together with a method of conceptual history, the article identifies the actors and parties of the Revolution, their motivations and reciprocal relations, their action protocol, and their initiatives aimed at both pacifying and promoting

Objective/Context: This article studies the political responsibility of the Extraordinary Congress of 1847 in the development of the Bolivian Revolution of that year. It was summoned by the government of José de Ballivián (1841-1847) to authorize him to wage a possible war with Peru, in which the notion of national independence was associated with that of mercantile liberty and which sought to resolve a long-standing tariff dispute that could have implications for territorial expansion. Since this gathering took place in the context of the loss of political and social capital of the Executive, it is hypothesized that the effort of the Presidency to pacify Bolivia internally through an international war, posed in terms of patriotic unity, made it possible for the Congress to act as the promoter of the Revolution and to empower itself as the governing body. The revolutionary legitimizing argument was built on the basis, on the one hand, of the discussions among the representatives on the distribution of the powers of the State with the Executive; on the other hand, of the fear of the population that the armed solution would expose Bolivians to commercial, territorial and freedom losses and, even, to the deprivation of independence. Originality: This study presents a new perspective on the political leadership exercised by the Congress, first, by contradicting the cliché on the governmental omniscience of the Executive and, second, by showing the leading role of the representatives in the promotion of political and constitutional use of arms, as opposed to the cliché of a public life defined by military caudillos or by caudillista militarism. Methodology: Through a theoretical interweaving of neo-constitutionalism and legal sociology, together with a method of conceptual history, the article identifies the actors and parties of the Revolution, their motivations and reciprocal relations, their action protocol, and their initiatives aimed at both pacifying and promoting

<https://rebiunoda.pro.baratznet.cloud:38443/OpacDiscovery/public/catalog/detail/b2FpOmNlbGVicmF0aW9uOmVzLmJhemF0ei5yZW4vMzYxNTAyNDA>

Título: "El voto nacional ahogado constantemente por las bayonetas"? El Congreso Extraordinario y el proceso revolucionario boliviano de 1847 [electronic resource].]

Editorial: 2024

Tipo Audiovisual: ciudadanía armada gobierno boliviano José de Ballivián poder legislativo revolución siglo XIX
armed citizenship Bolivian government José de Ballivián legislative power revolution 19th century cidadania
armada governo boliviano José de Ballivián poder legislativo revolução século 19

Documento fuente: Historia crítica, ISSN 1900-6152, N°. 91, 2024 (Ejemplar dedicado a: Tema abierto), pags. 57-80

Nota general: application/pdf

Restricciones de acceso: Open access content. Open access content star

Condiciones de uso y reproducción: LICENCIA DE USO: Los documentos a texto completo incluidos en Dialnet son de acceso libre y propiedad de sus autores y/o editores. Por tanto, cualquier acto de reproducción, distribución, comunicación pública y/o transformación total o parcial requiere el consentimiento expreso y escrito de aquéllos. Cualquier enlace al texto completo de estos documentos deberá hacerse a través de la URL oficial de éstos en Dialnet. Más información: <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/info/derechosOAI> | INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS STATEMENT: Full text documents hosted by Dialnet are protected by copyright and/or related rights. This digital object is accessible without charge, but its use is subject to the licensing conditions set by its authors or editors. Unless expressly stated otherwise in the licensing conditions, you are free to linking, browsing, printing and

making a copy for your own personal purposes. All other acts of reproduction and communication to the public are subject to the licensing conditions expressed by editors and authors and require consent from them. Any link to this document should be made using its official URL in Dialnet. More info: <https://dialnet.unirioja.es/info/derechosOAI>

Lengua: Spanish

Enlace a fuente de información: Historia crítica, ISSN 1900-6152, N°. 91, 2024 (Ejemplar dedicado a: Tema abierto), pags. 57-80

Baratz Innovación Documental

- Gran Vía, 59 28013 Madrid
- (+34) 91 456 03 60
- informa@baratz.es