Andean Popular Participation in the Huancavelican Route for the Cause of Emancipation; Towards the Bicentenary

Pacheco Ramos, Elenith (School: Javier Heraud)

This research is about how the Andean Huancavelican popular participation was carried out socially and territorially in the struggle to consolidate the independence of Peru. The analysis of historical sources, divergent thinking, critical thinking, and the application of Bloom's taxonomy were used to perform the research. The Andean population had a decisive participation in forming civil militias to what history calls “montoneros or guerrillas”. The last campaign of independence was the battle of Ayacucho in 1824, which demanded a route of marches for the patriot militia, but with the support of the montoneros. Popular participation in the emancipatory cause was called the "montoneros", who fulfilled difficult and risky obligations; among these, to ensure the advance of the formal militia, as they marched forward, registering, recognizing, and exploring the path that the patriot militia would then follow, having as one of the routes the Huancavelican geography to later reach the city of Huamanga, Ayacucho, territory where the victory and independence of Peru was consolidated.

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