

DOWNLOAD PDF CONTESTED FRONTIERS AND THE AMAZON/ANDES DIVIDE

Chapter 1 : Borders, Crossings, and Frontiers: from Early America to the Present

six Contested Frontiers and the Amazon/Andes Divide A curious paradox marks Inca and Spanish relations with the tropical lowlands. The Spaniardsâ€”unlike the rulers of Tawantinsuyu, for whom.

It is about 3, mi 5, km wide at its widest point, and is divided into 10 countries. The continent can be divided into three main regions with distinct environmental and geological qualities: The Eastern highlands can be divided into three main sections, the Guiana Highlands, the Brazilian Highlands, and the Patagonian Highlands. Their highest peak, Roraima, reaches a height of 9, ft 2, m. This is a moist region with many waterfalls; it is in this range, in Venezuela, that the highest waterfall in the world, Angel Falls , is found. Angel Falls plummets freely for 2, ft m. The Brazilian Highlands make up more than one half of the area of Brazil, and range in altitude between 1, and 5, ft â€” m. The highest mountain range of this region is called Serra da Mantiqueira, and its highest peak, Pico da Bandeira, is 9, ft 2, m above sea level. The Patagonian Highlands are in the south, in Argentina. The highest peak reaches an altitude of 9, ft 2, m , and is called Sierra de Cordoba. The great mountain range of South America is the Andes Mountains, which extends more than 5, mi 8, km all the way down the western coast of the continent. The highest peak of the Andes, called Mount Aconcagua, is on the western side of central Argentina, and is 22, ft 6, m high. Some of them are continental plates, which are at a greater altitude than the other type of plate, the oceanic plates. All of these plates are in motion relative to each other, and the places where they border each other are regions of instability where various geological structures are formed, and where earthquakes and volcanic activity is frequent. The western coast of South America is a subduction zone , which means that the oceanic plate, called the Nazca plate, is being forced beneath the adjacent continental plate. The complexity of plate tectonics in this region sparks interest for geologists. The geological instability of the region makes earthquakes common all along the western region of the continent, particularly along the southern half of Peru. The Andes are dotted with volcanoes; some of the highest peaks in the mountain range are volcanic in origin, many of which rise above 20, ft 6, m. There are three major areas in which volcanoes are concentrated. This is the largest concentration of volcanoes in the world, and the highest volcanoes in the world are found here. The volcanic activity, however, is low and it is generally geysers that erupt here. The third region of volcanic concentration is also the most active. The climate in the Andes varies greatly, depending on both altitude and latitude, from hot regions, to Alpine meadow regions, to the glaciers of the South. This is much higher than at the equator, where the snowline descends to 15, ft 4, m. This vagary is attributed to the extremely dry climate of the lower latitude. In the far south of the continent, in the region known as Tierra del Fuego , the snowline reaches as low as 2, ft m above sea level. The Andes are a rich source of mineral deposits, particularly copper, silver, and gold. In Venezuela, they are mined for copper, lead, petroleum , phosphates, and salt; diamonds are found along the Rio Caroni. Columbia has the richest deposits of coal , and is the largest producer of gold and platinum in South America. Columbia is also wealthy in emeralds, containing the largest deposits in the world with the exception of Russia. In Chile, the Andes are mined largely for their great copper stores in addition to lead, zinc, and silver. Bolivia has enormous tin mines. The Andes are also a source of tungsten, antimony, nickel, chromium, cobalt, and sulfur. The Amazon basin is the largest river basin found in the world, covering an area of about 2. The second largest river basin, which is the basin of the River Zaire in the African Congo, is less than half as large. The greatest flow occurs in July, and the least is in November. While there are many rivers flowing through the basin, the most important and well known of these is the Amazon. The width of the Amazon ranges from about 1 mi 1. The Amazon basin was once an enormous bay, before the Andes were pushed up along the coasts. As the mountain range grew, they held back the ocean and eventually the bay became an inland sea. This sea was finally filled by the erosion of the higher land surrounding it, and finally a huge plain, crisscrossed by countless waterways, was created. Most of this region is still at sea level, and is covered by lush jungle and extensive wetlands. This jungle region contains the largest extant rain forest in the

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world. Despite the profusion of life that abounds here, the soil is not very rich; the fertile regions are those which receive a fresh layer of river silt when the Amazon floods, which occurs almost every year. Colombia borders Venezuela, Brazil, Ecuador, and Peru, and encompasses an area of , sq mi 1., sq km. It is found where Panama of Central America meets the South American continent, and its location gives it the interesting feature of having coastal regions bordering on both the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. It is a country of diverse environments, including coastal, mountain, jungle, and island regions, but in general can be considered to consist of two major areas based on altitude: The Andes in Colombia can be divided into three distinct ranges, which run approximately from north to south in parallel ridges. The Cordillera Occidental, or westernmost range, attains a maximum altitude of about 10, ft 3, m. The Cordillera Oriental, which is the eastern range, is much higher, and many of its peaks are covered with snow all year round. Its highest peak is about 18, ft 5, m high, and it has many waterfalls, such as the Rio Bogota, which falls ft m. It contains many active volcanoes as well as the highest peak in Colombia, Pico Cristobal Colon, which is 19, ft 5, m high. It is part of the Orinoco and Amazon basins, and thus is well watered and fertile. Part of this region is covered with rich equatorial rain forest. The northern lowlands of the coastal region also contain several rivers, and the main river of Colombia, the Magdalena, begins there. Venezuela covers an area of , sq mi , sq km. It is the most northern country of South America, and can be divided up into four major regions. It is here that the famous Angel Falls, the highest waterfall in the world, is found. The Northern Highlands, which are a part of the Andes Mountains, contain the highest peak in Venezuelaâ€”Pico Bolivar, which reaches a height of 16, ft 5, m. This range borders on much of the coastal region of Venezuela, and despite its proximity to both the Caribbean and the equator, it has many peaks that are snow-covered year-round. The Maracaibo basin, one-third of which is covered by Lake Maracaibo, is found in the northwest. It is connected to the Caribbean Sea, and although it contains fresh water at one end of the lake, as it nears the ocean it becomes more saline. Not surprisingly, most of the basin consists of wetlands. The Llanos de Orinoco, which borders on Colombia in the southwestern part of Venezuela, is watered by the Orinoco River and its tributaries. The Orinoco has a yearly discharge almost twice as large as that of the Mississippi, and from June to October, during the rainy season, many parts of the Llanos are inaccessible due to flooding. Ecuador received its name from the fact that it straddles the equator. Its area is , sq mi , sq km, making it the smallest of the Andean countries. Its eastern and western lowlands regions are divided by the Andes Mountains, which run through the center of the country. The western lowlands on the coast contain a tropical rain forest in the north, but become extremely dry in the south. The eastern lowlands are part of the Amazon basin, and are largely covered by tropical rainforest. The rivers Putumayo, Napo, and Pastaza flow through this area. Ecuador also claims the famous Galapagos Islands, which lie about mi 1, km off the coast. These 12 islands are all volcanic in origin, and several of the volcanoes are still active. The islands are the home of many species unique to the world, including perhaps the most well-known of their numbers, the Galapagos tortoise. Peru covers an area of , sq. Like Ecuador, it is split by the Andes Mountains into two distinct sections. The eastern coastal region is mostly covered with mountains, and in many places, the ocean borders on steep cliffs. In the northern part, however, there is a relatively flat region that is suitable for agriculture. In the east, the lowlands are mostly covered by the thick tropical rain forest of the Amazon basin. The southern part of the Andes in Peru contain many volcanoes, some of which are still active, and Lake Titicaca, which is shared by Bolivia. Lake Titicaca is remarkable for, among the large lakes with no ocean outlet, Titicaca is the highest in the world. It is mi km at its largest length and 69 mi km at its largest breadth, which is not quite half as large as Lake Ontario; but it lies at an altitude of 12, ft 3, m above sea level. Bolivia has an area of , sq mi 1., sq km, and is the only landlocked country in South America besides Paraguay. The western part of the country, which borders on Ecuador and Chile, is covered by the Andes Mountains, and like most of this part of the Andes, it contains many active volcanoes. In the southern part of the range, the land becomes more arid, and in many places salt marshes are found. Among these is Lake Poopo, which lies 12, ft 3, m above sea level. This saline lake is only 10 ft 3 m deep. In the northern part of the range, the land becomes more habitable, and it is here that Lake

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Titicaca, which is shared with Peru, is found. The eastern lowlands of Bolivia are divided into two distinct regions. In the north, the fertile Llanos de Mamore is well watered and is thickly covered with vegetation. The southeastern section, called the Gran Chaco, is a semiarid savanna region. Chile is the longest, narrowest country in the world; although it is 2,963 km long, it is only about 177 km wide at its greatest width. It encompasses an area of 756,614 sq mi, 196,398 sq km. The Andes divides into two branches along the eastern and western edges of the country. The eastern branch contains the highest of the Andean peaks, Aconcagua, which is 22,831 ft, 6,960 m, and the highest point on the continent. The Andes in Chile has the greatest concentration of volcanoes on the continent, containing over 2,000 active and dormant volcanoes, and the area is plagued by earthquakes. In the western coastal region of north and central Chile, the land meets the ocean in a long line of cliffs which reach about 8,200 m in altitude. The southern section of this coastal mountain range moves offshore, forming a group of about 3,000 islands extending in a line all the way to Cape Horn, which is the southernmost point on the continent. The coast in this area is quite remarkable in appearance, having numerous fjords.

Chapter 2 : Custom Ecuador Andes & Amazon | International Expeditions

Contested territory mapping Peru in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries / Bibliographic Details; Contested frontiers and the Amazon/Andes divide ;.

Global Studies in Culture and Power, 9: Analysis of five short texts on the Amazon region, written in colonial and postcolonial Peru by a diversity of social actors, reveals a pervasive rhetoric of alterity whose content varies according to the particular objectives the authors had in mind. In all cases, however, the aim is the same, namely the imposition of boundaries of differentiation as justification for state integration, expressed in the commodification and symbolic consumption of the Amazonian Other. In this view, locality is a central property of social life, a sine qua non of neighborhoods or situated communities. The reproduction of such communities requires both the localization of times and spaces as well as the production of local subjects with the knowledge to reproduce them. This is achieved through a variety of social and cultural practices, including ceremonial naming of places, imbuing the landscape with historical meaning, regionalizing domestic and public spaces, and ritualizing seasonal changes. Founding a new settlement requires the prior marking-out and appropriation of a given space. Santos-Granero Structures of feeling are strengthened by contrast with other similar communities. Above all, they are reinforced through an opposition to what is perceived to be, and constructed as, a non-social space, namely the forest, the desert, the cold mountain regions, or any other environment thought of as the realm of other, different beings. Rituals of place making, including the essentializing of ecological markers, are meant to delimit the contours of what is considered to be a safe space for living, producing, and reproducing, as opposed to the dangers inherent in neighboring, non-socialized settings. At least in its early phases, this process involves the occupation and appropriation of what is perceived as wilderness. In other words, it entails colonization and, with it, a certain amount of violence, even if only symbolic. However, as Gupta and Ferguson This is especially true in contexts of centralized state social formations. State formations face similar challenges to those of small-scale societies in generating a sense of situated community and local subjects. At this broader and more complex level, however, the production of locality is not based in the contrast with spaces that need to be socialized, but rather in opposition to territories that must be nationalized or imperialized. Without dismissing the importance of ecological differences, I suggest that the ideological boundaries between the Andes and Amazonia originated in pre-Columbian times with the emergence and expansion of the first centralized Andean sociopolitical formations. Although these ideological boundaries did not preclude the existence of numerous forms of exchange between highland and lowland societies Renard-Casevitz ; , Renard-Casevitz et al. The negative aspects of these ambivalent perceptions deepened in post-Columbian times with the breaking of the exchange networks that connected the Andean and Amazon regions in pre-Columbian times, and the subsequent expansion of European and Criollo colonial and postcolonial states Santos-Granero Rather than examining the embodied practices that have shaped this border, I concentrate on the ideological and discursive means through which the Spanish Crown and, later on, the Peruvian state and its opponents have endeavored to peripheralize the Amazon in order to incorporate it in contexts of unequal power relations. However, to avoid an essentialized, homogeneous, and monolithic vision of the state cf. I do so with the understanding that states are always constituted as non-systematic ensembles of institutions, ideologies, practices, and power relations; they cannot be understood without considering other, nonstate agents that uphold or contest state strategies, policies, and actions. An analysis of the discourses produced by these different agents reveals a multiplicity of spatial metaphors, fantastic geographies, and imagined sociologies relating to the Amazon and its inhabitants. This rhetoric of alterity is conveyed through a diversity of tropes revolving around major themes, such as sex, physical appearance, psychology, sociology, religion, economy, ecology, language, and history. The common denominator of these discourses, I argue, is the erection of boundaries of differentiation as a justification for undertaking actions of integration and consumption, or both, of the Other.

Hence, the title of this article: When I started writing this article I knew two of the five documents I analyze: I chose to include them, first, because in the mid-seventeenth century missionaries and military adventurers were the main agents through which the Spanish Crown endeavored to subjugate the still unconquered regions of its American possessions, and, second, because these documents were among the first to be produced in this early stage of occupation of the Amazon portion of the Viceroyalty of Peru. The other three documents I found during my research. Given that Peru renewed its efforts to settle its Amazonian territories in the second half of the nineteenth century, I decided that it was important to include a document by a state functionary or politician of the time. I found the text I analyze here as an appendix in the first book by him that I revised Capelo [1]. To have a broader range of documents, so as to be able to test the persistence of the above-mentioned tropes, I decided to include a text by social actors who contested the established state while at the same time advocating alternative political visions. Given that the Shining Path has been the most influential revolutionary movement in twentieth-century Peru, I made a search of their documents on the Internet. Finally, I thought it would be interesting to analyze a text by someone neither linked nor opposed to the state. Because of the great increase of new forms of tourism in Peru during the past decade, I decided to search the Net for tourist agencies. I am sure, however, that had I selected documents by other non-Amazonian state agents and social actors, I would have found similar discourses and tropes. Moreover, similar processes of peripheralization, othering, and consumption of the Other should also be expected to be at work in other contexts of states expanding into territories not under their control. The Franciscans had managed to subject the native peoples living in the Upper Huallaga and Upper Ucayali rivers and were extending their activities into the Selva Central. In contrast with the Jesuits, the Franciscans, who belonged to a mendicant order, could not own properties or engage in commercial enterprises. Thus, they were almost totally dependent on the Crown for the financing of their evangelical operations. In exchange, they were expected to support the interests of the Crown and keep the King constantly informed about their progress. The document I analyze here was written in It is a four-page report written by Father Francisco de Andrade [2]: Being a report by an interested party, this is not an impartial document. To achieve this, he sets out, first, to press the point that many benefits could be gained from incorporating the Amazon into the viceroyalty and second, to make it clear that only the Franciscans are capable of achieving this. Father Andrade presents a view of the Amazon that, although personal, is also the collective product of his fellow missionaries, who considered themselves to be crusaders for the spread of the faith in a land inhabited by infidels. He begins his report by making reference to an ecological imagery that, as we shall see, has occupied, under different guises, a central position in various Andean-centric views of the Amazon. Further to the east, the Ucayali River flows along a broad alluvial plain, with fertile lands and abundant game and fish, but the heat is so unbearable that the Spanish soldiers who accompany the missionaries constantly desert them Andrade [2]: This image reflects some factual ecological differences, in this case exacerbated by the fact that Father Andrade, as did his Franciscan brothers, came from temperate climates. We shall see, however, that the multiple, and often contradictory, ways in which ecological tropes are used to establish differences between the Amazon and the Andes suggest that these images owe less to actual ecological differences than to the demands of realpolitik. Facticity, or adherence to facts, has F. Santos-Granero little to do in this highly political text. What Father Andrade wants to underscore by depicting the Amazonian environment as harsh are the sacrifices that he and his fellow missionaries have undergone on behalf of the imperial project of the Spanish Crown, a project that, at the time, was intimately linked to the universalizing evangelical objectives of the Catholic Church. To further press this point, and simultaneously discredit the military, he asserts that whereas Spanish soldiers desert to escape from the unbearable conditions of the Amazon, Franciscan missionaries persevere in their religious endeavors Andrade [2]: To reinforce his argument about the inhospitable conditions existing in the Amazon lowlands, Father Andrade switches to historical referents. In asserting this, Andrade implies that the Franciscans have ventured where not even the powerful Inka did, that is, beyond the boundaries of civilization into the realm of barbarity. Those who display the most head trophies in their houses become war leaders and

are eagerly sought after by other men as husbands for their daughters Andrade []: Indians go about naked; their only clothing consists of tattoos and paintings with which they cover their bodies, and the strings of human teeth they wear as necklaces Andrade []: They are not idolaters, but neither do they believe in a higher divinity. Although they acknowledge the existence of the devil, they seek to befriend him through sorcerers and diviners to avoid being harmed by him Andrade []: Many of the features he mentions are meant to contrast with perceptions of what were the main cultural and sociological traits of Andean indigenous peoples. Andrade paid little attention to the fact that upland and lowland peoples were engaged in dynamic networks of trade and exchange, both prior to and after the Spanish conquest, and shared many cultural practices. Father Andrade adds force to his arguments by referring to the large number of Indians that the Franciscans had subjugated and baptized. In , he says, the missionaries baptized around 10,000 people in the Province of Payanzos. However, as a result of recurrent epidemics, 16 years later this population decreased to 1,000, Andrade []: What is even more puzzling, he goes on to say, is that in this same period no baby reached adulthood. Most died before they were one year old, and the few that survived lived, at most, until they were three years old. And he seems to be genuinely concerned with the fate of the Indians. However, in the Franciscan political economy of conversion what counted was not the number of Indians subjugated, but the number of Indians saved through baptism from an afterlife of damnation and hell. However, just in case the authorities were not convinced by his arguments of evangelical success, Andrade makes use of economic arguments, which Spanish authorities were sure to understand. In brief, Father Andrade portrays the Amazon and its peoples as being inhospitable, unconquerable, wild, and intractable. At the same time, however, he insists that there is much to be gained from facing up to these difficulties in order to subject the region to the Spanish Crown: And the only ones that could achieve this were the Franciscans. In , at almost the same time that the Franciscans were expanding from Huanuco to the Selva Central, Captain Pedro Bohorquez wrote a petition requesting permission from the Viceroy of Peru to make an expedition into this latter area. Petitions to royal authorities were highly formalized documents in which the petitioner presented him or herself under the best possible light, and tried to persuade authorities that granting what was requested was in their best interest. Bohorquez explains that he has entered twice into the region: Instead, he entrusted the spiritual conquest of the region to the Franciscan order. The Franciscans, he claims, entered the region several times, but without success, for the Indians they encountered asserted that they would only pay obedience to Captain Bohorquez. Through his petition, Bohorquez aimed at persuading the authorities, first that he had better chances than the Franciscans in conquering the Selva Central; and, second, that this conquest would demand little investment from the Crown while yielding incalculable riches for the King. To achieve his first goal, he sets out to discredit the Franciscans and position himself as the only one with the capacity and charisma to subjugate the Amazon Indians. To achieve his second goal, he asserts that he will assume all the costs of the expedition in exchange for future privileges from the Crown assuming he succeeds in his enterprise Memorial []: In the process, he offers an image of the Amazon that differs profoundly from that of the Franciscans, while at the same time resonating with a few common themes and tropes. Captain Bohorquez begins his description by referring to the natural surroundings. The image he conveys is not that of an inhospitable environment, like the one provided by Father Andrade, but, rather, that of a welcoming land filled with abundance, fertility, and diversity. In so doing, he followed indigenous myths that evoked an earthly paradise, myths that, by then, were widely known among the Spaniards and had given rise to the belief in El Dorado. He begins by referring to the mineral kingdom, stressing the abundance of gold and silver, pearls, and precious stones. Next, he refers to the animal kingdom, itemizing, firstly, the large number of birds, then the terrestrial animals, and, finally, the fish and shellfish. Rivers are so large, Bohorquez says, that they are navigable by the largest Spanish ships. Their banks are covered with very large trees that could furnish enough timber for the construction of all kinds of buildings and vessels. Absent from his description are the heat and the insects, the wild animals and the impenetrable jungle, elements prominently displayed in Franciscan depictions of the Amazon. Having illustrated profusely the natural riches of the lowlands, Bohorquez undertakes the description of its

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inhabitants by means of a schematic psychosociological discourse. He claims that the land is densely populated. Along riverbanks and lakes are found large settlements, measuring two-leagues in length and four or five blocks in width Memorial []: They are good-looking, strong, and muscular. They adorn themselves with a variety of gold jewelry, and on their arms and shields they display golden figures of animals and birds inlaid with precious stones and a profusion of feathers. He also reports the existence of powerful lords who rule over four and even five large provinces and have numerous vassals. To put extra icing on the cake, Bohorquez asserts that these, and other powerful lords, recognize a single sovereign, who lives further inland. The author does not elaborate on the identity of this sovereign.

Chapter 3 : Southeast Inka Frontiers (ebook) by Sonia Alconini |

Peru's relaciones geográficas --The mobile landscapes of Huarochirí--Negotiating Amazonia: the accounts of Juan Recio de León --Contested frontiers and the Amazon/Andes divide --Conclusion: mapping Peru in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

Fly independently to Quito and spend tonight at Hotel Patio Andaluz. Drive through the colorful Zuleta region, stopping first at Calderon where ornamental figurines are made from baked bread. Pass rose plantations en route to the famed Otavalo artisan market. Stop in the town of Peguche for a weaving demonstration and hike a trail to the Cascada de Peguche waterfall, where locals engage in traditional purification baths. Call on an Andean musical instrument workshop before checking into Hacienda Cusin, home for two nights. B,L,D Day 3 Otavalo: Cotacachi-Cayapas Ecological Reserve Spend our morning in the lively community to Cotacachi before an afternoon at Cuicocha Lake, inside the volcanic crater of Mount Cotacachi. As we hike and enjoy a scenic boat ride, watch for fox, llama, Andean duck and perhaps even Andean condor. This evening, enjoy a nocturnal jungle walk, giving us our first chance to experience the sounds and sights of the Amazon by night. Sparkling fireflies and phosphorescent eyes will undoubtedly astonish you in this magical birthplace of life. Led by your guide, searching for nocturnal animals can be an unforgettable experience. During daily lectures, learn about this delicate environment and even try your hand at making local handicrafts. The only way to actually visit this flooded ecosystem is by canoe, a ride that will reveal the beauty of a lush jungle world. Boating excursions also allow for personal exploration of the Ecuadorian Amazonia, home to the legendary pink river dolphin, black caiman and anaconda. We may also find river turtles and common squirrel monkey, as well as the primitive hoatzin. This bird is known locally as "the stinky turkey. Venture into Limoncocha Biological Reserve, a fascinating protected area where more than bird species and several monkey species have been recorded. Nighttime excursions will give us an opportunity to spot black caiman. Call on a small community perched on the banks of the Napo River, interacting with welcoming families and learning about the education system in these remote villages. Drive to Rumiloma, and enjoy the Hacienda and grounds. Situated on acres of primary and secondary Andean forest, the Hacienda Rumiloma borders a national park. Golden, with red-tile roofs, the main building houses an outstanding restaurant, pub and special events room, with walls of windows facing the valley below. This hacienda has been in the Oswaldo family for generations. Throughout the years, they have replanted native trees. The owners and staff work closely with the community in many ways. They employ local people as service staff, soap makers and craftsmen. Dance troops, football clubs and community food halls are a few activities they sponsor. This forest has provided water for Quito since pre-Columbian times, and today, it remains an important source of water to northern Quito and the town of Nono. Here, we choose from different length hikes in which we will ascertain the importance of this ecosystem, marvel at the countless hummingbirds, and appreciate views of the Pichincha Volcano. Head back to the hacienda for lunch, and in the afternoon, we will have time to relax and enjoy nature and the surroundings of Rumiloma, or perhaps enjoy one of the options at their private spa. Return to Quito and spend tonight at Hotel Patio Andaluz.

Chapter 4 : Southeast Inka Frontiers - Download Free EBooks

*He has coauthored and co-edited several books, including *Contested Frontiers in Amazonia and Frontier Expansion in Amazonia*. Roberto Porro is an agronomist trained at the University of Sao Paulo, Brazil, and a Ph.D. candidate in the Department of Anthropology at the University of Florida.*

The more traditional definition is the line of demarcation between different nations. A second definition conceives of a frontier as contested space where European and indigenous influences pass back and forth, as through a membrane. In both cases, frontiers are often theaters of political, social, economic, and cultural clashes. In its third incarnation, the frontier takes on symbolic or mythological significance Slatta a, pp. That bit of geographical intervention produced centuries of conflict first between Spain and Portugal and later between Brazil and Argentina over who controlled the territory between them. British intervention in , which turned the Banda Oriental aka Provincia Cisplatina into Uruguay, finally resolved the issue. Conflicting land claims, often over remote and lightly populated regions, have continued into the early twenty-first century. In some cases, even clear natural features, such as rivers, have failed to prevent conflict. War erupted between Mexico and the United States in the mids because each claimed a different river, the Rio Grande and Nueces respectively, as the boundary between Texas and Mexico. During the s three boundary wars broke out: The late twentieth century featured a number of conflicts over national boundaries. Serious disputes not resulting in warfare included Argentina and Chile , Chile versus Bolivia and Peru late s ; and Colombia and Venezuela. Many factors can exacerbate frontier boundary disputes. Natural resources , such as oil, can fan frontier conflicts, such as between Ecuador and Peru. Revolutionary groups and drug traffickers have fomented shootings near the long border between Colombia and Venezuela. Cross-border migration heightened the tension between El Salvador and Honduras, and illegal immigration across the Mexican-U. Similar borrowings occurred on the llanos of Venezuela and Colombia and in southern Chile Slatta , pp. Indians likewise adopted elements of European culture. Navajos, for example, took up sheep raising. Firearms and metal knives also became important to many native groups. However, the policy of domination by colonial powers quickly turned natives from cooperation toward resistance and conflict. Competition for resources, including livestock, water, land, and salt, precipitated Indian-white conflicts. Resistance became even more formidable after native groups acquired horses that turned Indians from the pampas of Argentina to the Great Plains of the United States into highly successful hunters and cavalymen. Ignatius Molina observed of the Araucanians of the pampas: Their first care was to procure a good breed of horses" quoted in Slatta a, p. Not surprisingly, equestrian Indians resisted longer than sedentary groups, and whites in Chile, Argentina, Mexico, and the United States did not subdue them until the waning decades of the nineteenth century Slatta , pp. A second incarnation is the polar opposite of the golden frontier, the "Desert Frontier of Barbarism and Emptiness," devoid of civilization. Dangerous frontiersmen, often horsemen, inhabited these distant reaches. Alexander von Humboldt accurately described life in llaneros, the cowboys of Colombia and Venezuela. Their food is meat dried in the air and a little salted; and of this even their horses sometimes eat" quoted in Slatta a, p. Sarmiento provided one well-known paradigm of frontiersmen with his portraits of gauchos in his book *Civilization and Barbarism*. He described the pampas frontier in unflattering terms: Gallegos has his protagonist describe the frontier: Illimitable deserted prairiesâ€”deep, silent, solitary streams! Yet a third symbolic incarnation posits the "Frontier as the Future. In the early twenty-first century, gold miners, or garimpeiros, in the Amazon, most working illegally, have created a new gold rush. In similar fashion, Venezuela pins its hopes on the remote inland Orinoco River basin. In each case, the frontier is visualized as the key to future national greatness Slatta a, p. Frontiers, real and imagined, have played a huge role in Latin American history, culture, and mythology. Given its allure and malleability, as metaphor, myth, historical category, place, and process, the frontier shows little real signs of passing. *Historia rural del Uruguay moderno*, 7 vols. Ediciones de la Banda Orienta, â€” Boundary Disputes in Latin America. United States

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Institute of Peace, Translated by Robert Malloy. Universidad de Chile, University of Arizona Press, The Frontier in Latin American History. University of New Mexico Press, Horace Mann, Cowboys of the Americas. New Haven, CT: Comparing Cowboys and Frontiers: New Perspectives on the History of the Americas. University of Oklahoma Press, a. The Spanish Frontier in North America. Yale University Press, Frontiers in Latin American History. Slatta Pick a style below, and copy the text for your bibliography. Retrieved November 09, from Encyclopedia. Then, copy and paste the text into your bibliography or works cited list. Because each style has its own formatting nuances that evolve over time and not all information is available for every reference entry or article, Encyclopedia.

Chapter 5 : Table of Contents: Contested territory

Her unprecedented study shows how the Inka empire exercised control over vast expanses of land and peoples in a territory located hundreds of miles away from the capital city of Cusco, and how people on the frontier navigated the cultural and environmental divide that separated the Andes and the Amazon.

Chapter 6 : New Frontiers in Latin American Borderlands by Leslie Cecil

Frontiers in Latin America. Frontiers in Latin America can be defined in three ways. The more traditional definition is the line of demarcation between different nations. A second definition conceives of a frontier as contested space where European and indigenous influences pass back and forth, as through a membrane.

Chapter 7 : Project MUSE - Contested Territory

vast lowlands extend over most of the land east of the Andes towards Atlantic Ocean The Amazon Basin is the largest feature in S.A. lowlands.

Chapter 8 : University Press of Florida: Southeast Inka Frontiers

Journal of Social History () Over the past few years, the topic of Latin American frontier studies has again gained importance.

Chapter 9 : South America | calendrierdelascience.com

Fly to the frontier city of Coca, and board excursion boats that take us along the Napo River to the M/V Anakonda, home for four nights. This evening, enjoy a nocturnal jungle walk, giving us our first chance to experience the sounds and sights of the Amazon by night.