

Descripcion E Historia De Paraguay

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Descripción e historia de Paraguay

Bartolomé Mitre y el historiador chileno Diego Barros Arana intercambiaron apasionadas cartas acerca de Descripción e historia de Paraguay de Félix de Azara y de su posible publicación. A este efecto Bartolomé Mitre escribió: «...considerado como geógrafo, naturalista, etnólogo e historiador del Río de la Plata: es el Alejandro de Humboldt moderno de esta parte de América, que solo, sin estímulos, en medio de los desiertos, sin conocer más ciencias que las matemáticas y guiado por su genio observador, creó un sistema nuevo de clasificación zoológica, midió y describió gráficamente su territorio, estudió sus razas indígenas, revelando, por decirlo así, un mundo desconocido y siendo el precursor de los que después han continuado su tarea» Descripción e historia de Paraguay analiza además las obras de viajeros anteriores y los pone en su contexto, entre otros son citados aquí: Domingo Martínez de Irala, Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca, Ulrich Schmidel y Francisco López de Gómara. Félix de Azara (1746-1821) fue un gran naturalista y geógrafo español que llevó a cabo importantes estudios sobre geografía e historia natural. Pasó cerca de veinte años en América meridional, concretamente en el área del Plata y Paraguay, describiendo con especial interés aspectos geográficos, fauna y costumbres de sus habitantes. Por iniciativa de su sobrino Agustín, se publicaron en 1847 la obra de Azara y un volumen con memorias e informes de carácter principalmente geográfico. Posteriormente se han editado otros textos inéditos suyos, en especial en la República Argentina y en Uruguay.

Descripcion e historia del Paraguay y del Rio de la Plata

Reimpresión del original, primera publicación en 1847.

Descripcion e historia del Paraguay y del Rio de la Plata

Félix de Azara, 18 de mayo de 1742 (Barbuñales, Huesca)-1821. (España.) Fue militar, ingeniero, explorador, cartógrafo, antropólogo y naturalista. Estudió en la Universidad de Huesca y en la Academia militar de Barcelona donde se graduó en 1764. Sirvió en el regimiento de infantería de Galicia y obtuvo el grado de lugarteniente en 1775. Siendo herido en la guerra de Argel, sobrevivió de milagro. Asimismo rechazó en 1815 la Orden de Isabel la Católica en protesta por los ideales absolutistas imperantes

en España. Mediante el tratado de San Ildefonso (1777), España y Portugal fijaron los límites de sus dominios en América del Sur y Azara fue elegido como uno de los cartógrafos encargados de delimitar con precisión las fronteras. Marchó a Sudamérica en 1781 para una misión de algunos meses y vivió allí veinte años. Al principio se estableció en Asunción, Paraguay, para realizar los preparativos necesarios y esperar al comisario portugués. Sin embargo, pronto se interesó por la fauna local y comenzó a estudiarla acumulando el extenso archivo que más tarde conformó los cimientos de su obra científica. Cabe añadir, además, que colaboró con José Artigas en el establecimiento de pueblos en las fronteras entre la Banda Oriental (actual Uruguay) y el Imperio del Brasil. Azara murió en España en octubre de 1821, víctima de una pulmonía; fue también conocida su amistad con Goya, quien pintó un retrato suyo.

Descripción é historia del Paraguay y del Río de la Plata

Excerpt from Descripción é Historia del Paraguay y del Río de la Plata, Vol. 1: Obra Póstuma Cobollero y los órdenes de la Católica, y de San Genaro. Al... de Biblioteca Nacional etc. Etc. Título de varias obras literarias, de la biografía. De dicho autor con que concluye obituario de la ilustre. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.

Descripción é historia del Paraguay y del Río de la Plata

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Descripción e historia del Paraguay y del Río de la Plata

Edición, introducción y notas de Andrés Galera Gómez. Edición, introducción y notas de Andrés Galera Gómez.

Descripción é historia del Paraguay y del Río de la Plata, 2

En este segundo volumen, Azara continúa su relato de la historia y descripción geográfica del Río de la Plata y Paraguay. Describe a fondo las características naturales de la región y su gente, así como los conflictos bélicos que ocurrieron en el periodo de la colonización española. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the "public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

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Descripción e historia del Paraguay y del Río de la Plata

This ethnographic study is a revisionist view of the most significant and widely known mission system in Latin America—that of the Jesuit missions to the Guaraní Indians, who inhabited the border regions of Paraguay, Argentina, and Brazil. It traces in detail the process of Indian adaptation to Spanish colonialism from the sixteenth through the early nineteenth centuries. The book demonstrates conclusively that the Guaraní were as instrumental in determining their destinies as were the Catholic Church and Spanish bureaucrats. They were neither passive victims of Spanish colonialism nor innocent “children” of the jungle, but important actors who shaped fundamentally the history of the Río de la Plata region. The Guaraní responded to European contact according to the dynamics of their own culture, their individual interests and experiences, and the changing political, economic, and social realities of the late Bourbon period.

Descripcion e historia de Paraguay / Description and History of Paraguay

The essays and original visualizations collected in *Natural Things in Early Modern Worlds* explore the relationships among natural things - ranging from pollen in a gust of wind to a carnivorous pitcher plant to a shell-like skinned armadillo - and the humans enthralled with them. Episodes from 1500 to the early 1900s reveal connected histories across early modern worlds as natural things traveled across the Indian Ocean, the Ottoman Empire, Pacific islands, Southeast Asia, the Spanish Empire, and Western Europe. In distant worlds that were constantly changing with expanding networks of trade, colonial aspirations, and the rise of empiricism, natural things obtained new meanings and became alienated from their origins. Tracing the processes of their displacement, each chapter starts with a piece of original artwork that relies on digital collage to pull image sources out of place and to represent meanings that natural things lost and remade. Accessible and elegant, *Natural Things* is the first study of its kind to combine original visualizations with the history of science. Museum-goers, scholars, scientists, and students will find new histories of nature and collecting within. Its playful visuality will capture the imagination of non-academic and academic readers alike while reminding us of the alienating capacity of the modern life sciences.

Descripcion é Historia del Paraguay y del Rio de la Plata, Vol. 1

Paraguay had the oldest one-party regime on earth. Under the 60-year dictatorship of General Alfredo Stroessner's Colorado party, wealth and power became concentrated in the hands of a small few; until elections in 2008 broke the party's hold on the country and promised a newer, more egalitarian future, particularly for the country's indigenous people. In *The Priest of Paraguay* Hugh O'Shaughnessy tells the story of how Fernando Lugo, a bishop from a deprived diocese, swept to victory and what this means for his country, Latin America and the wider world. He traces Lugo's life alongside the turbulent history of Paraguay - from his early years in a family which fell victim to Stroessner to his release by the Vatican in order to follow a political calling to the outcry following revelations of illegitimate children. The book also examines what may lie in store for the newest addition to Latin America's 'pink tide' of socialist and social democratic countries. This is history of a fascinating but largely unknown country by one of the most respected commentators on Latin America.

Descripcion E Historia del Paraguay y del Rio de La Plata

This book discusses the historical and musical development of the diatonic harp in Paraguay, an analysis of the musical contributions by harp composers and performers, a survey of the various traditional genres associated with the instrument, and a discussion of the popular and academic settings where the instrument has been cultivated.

Descripción general del Paraguay

Early Modern Conceptions of Property draws together distinguished academics from a variety of disciplines, including law, economics, politics, art history, social history and literature, in order to consider fundamental issues of property in the early modern period. Presenting diverse original historical and literary case studies in a sophisticated theoretical framework, it offers a challenge to conventional interpretations.

Descripción É Historia Del Paraguay Y Del Río De La Plata, Volume 2...

Spanish missions in the New World usually pacified sedentary peoples accustomed to the agricultural mode of mission life, prompting many scholars to generalize about mission history. James Saeger now reconsiders the effectiveness of the missions by examining how Guaycuruan peoples of South America's Gran Chaco adapted to them during the eighteenth century. Because the Guaycuruans were hunter-gatherers less suited to an agricultural lifestyle, their attitudes and behaviors can provide new insight about the impact of missions on native peoples. Responding to recent syntheses of the mission system, Saeger proposes that missions in the Gran Chaco did not fit the usual pattern. Through research in colonial documents, he reveals the Guaycuruan perspective on the missions, thereby presenting an alternative view of Guaycuruan history and the development of the mission system. He investigates Guaycuruan social, economic, political, and religious life before the missions and analyzes subsequent changes; he then traces Guaycuruan history into the modern era and offers an assessment of what Catholic missions meant to these peoples. Saeger's research into Spanish documents is unique for its elicitation of the Indian point of view. He not only reconstructs Guaycuruan life independent of Spanish contact but also shows how these Indians negotiated the conditions under which they would adapt to the mission way of life, thereby retaining much of their independence. By showing that the Guaycuruans were not as restricted in missions as has been assumed, Saeger demonstrates that there is a distinct difference between the establishment of missions and conquest. The Chaco Mission Frontier helps redefine mission studies by correcting overgeneralization about their role in Latin America.

Descripción histórica de la antigua provincia del Paraguay

Una detallada exploración de la historia de la provincia del Paraguay, abarcando temas que van desde la geografía hasta la antropología, pasando por la política y la religión. Los editores han reunido una impresionante cantidad de fuentes y han realizado una investigación minuciosa, lo que resulta en una obra esencial para comprender la historia de Sudamérica. This work has been selected by scholars as being culturally important, and is part of the knowledge base of civilization as we know it. This work is in the "public domain in the United States of America, and possibly other nations. Within the United States, you may freely copy and distribute this work, as no entity (individual or corporate) has a copyright on the body of the work. Scholars believe, and we concur, that this work is important enough to be preserved, reproduced, and made generally available to the public. We appreciate your support of the preservation process, and thank you for being an important part of keeping this knowledge alive and relevant.

Descripcion É Historia Del Paraguay Y Del Rio De La Plata: Obra Póstuma De Con Félix De Azara ...

The volume contributes to disrupt the old grand narrative of cultural contact and colonialism in Spanish and Portuguese America in a wide and complete sense. This edited volume aims at exploring contact archaeology in the modern era. Archaeology has been exploring the interaction of peoples and cultures from early times, but only in the last few decades have cultural contact and material world been recognized as crucial elements to understanding colonialism and the emergence of modernity. Modern colonialism studies pose questions in need of broader answers. This volume explores these answers in Spanish and Portuguese America, comprising present-day Latin America and formerly Spanish territories now part of the United States. The volume addresses studies of the particular features of Spanish-Portuguese colonialism, as well as the specificities of Iberian colonization, including hybridism, religious novelties, medieval and modern social features, all mixed in a variety of ways unique and so different from other areas, particularly the Anglo-Saxon colonial thrust. Cultural contact studies offer a particularly in-depth picture of the uniqueness of Latin America in terms of its cultural mixture. This volume particularly highlights local histories, revealing novelty, diversity, and creativity in the conformation of the new colonial realities, as well as presenting Latin America as a multicultural arena, with astonishing heterogeneity in thoughts, experiences, practices, and, material worlds.

Descripcion é historia del Paraguay y del Rio de la Plata

Originally published as: The revolt of the Comuneros, 1721-1735. Cambridge, Mass.: Schenkman Pub. Co., 1976.

Descripcion é historia del Paraguay y del Rio de la Plata, obra póstuma. La publica A. de Azara, bajo la direccion de B. S. Castellanos de Losada, etc. (Biografía del Señor Don F. de Azara.).

In *Where Cultures Meet*, editors Weber and Rausch have collected twenty essays that explore how the frontier experience has helped create Latin American national identities and institutions. Using 'frontier' to mean more than 'border,' Weber and Rausch regard frontiers as the geographic zones of interaction between distinct cultures. Each essay in the volume illuminates the reciprocal influences of the 'pioneer' culture and the 'frontier' culture, as they contend with each other and their physical environment. The transformative power of frontiers gives them special interest for historians and anthropologists. Delving into the frontier experience below the Rio Grande, *Where Cultures Meet* is an important collection for anyone seeking to understand fully Latin American history and culture.

Paraguay: Investigaciones de historia social y política.

Offers a linguistic window into contemporary hunter-gatherer societies, looking at how they survive and interface with agricultural and industrial societies.

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Borrowing from the old adage, we might say that to the victor belongs the history. One of the privileges gained in colonizing the New World was the power to tell the definitive stories of the struggle. The heroic texts depicting the discovery of territories, early encounters with indigenous peoples, and the ultimate subjection of land and cultures to European nation-states all but erase the vanquished. In *Forgotten Conquests*, Gustavo Verdesio argues that these master narratives represent only one of many possible histories and suggests a way of reading them in order to discover the colonial subjects who did not produce documents. Verdesio reads the key texts relating to the struggles for possession of River Plate's northern shore -- present-day Uruguay. He probes them for traces of conflicts in meaning and the agency of Amerindians, gauchos, Africans, and women -- the subjected peoples that the texts try to silence. The narrators, speaking for their culture, assume the role of knowing subject, repressing all other voices, epistemologies, and acts of resistance. Verdesio's tasks are to listen for those that the Europeans represented as an unintelligible Other, to draw them into the foreground, and to decolonize their histories. By unpacking these texts, Verdesio shows that from the European point of view, the colonial encounter draws the New World into historical time and ushers in a new concept of knowledge. For the first time, the historian's role is to discover, to interpret eyewitness testimonies and first-hand experience, to write 'a new history of admirable things.' Even in this reconstruction of historical truth, Old World ideology drives the narratives, whose chief purpose is to justify conquest. *Forgotten Conquests* lays bare the discursive strategies that generated the founding texts of Latin American history and engulfed its subjected peoples in silence for 500 years.

The Guaraní under Spanish Rule in the Río de la Plata

Although as much romanticized as the American cowboy, the Argentine gaucho lived a persecuted, marginal existence, beleaguered by mandatory passports, vagrancy laws, and forced military service. The story of this nineteenth-century migratory ranch hand is told in vivid detail by Richard W. Slatta, a professor of history at North Carolina State University at Raleigh and the author of *Cowboys of the Americas* (1990).

Desripción e historia del Paraguay y del Río de la Plata, 1

Two centuries after Cortés and Pizarro seized the Aztec and Inca empires, Spain's conquest of America remained unfinished. Indians retained control over most of the lands in Spain's American empire. Mounted on horseback, savvy about European ways, and often possessing firearms, independent Indians continued to find new ways to resist subjugation by Spanish soldiers and conversion by Spanish missionaries. In this panoramic study, David J. Weber explains how late eighteenth-century Spanish administrators tried to fashion a more enlightened policy toward the people they called *bárbaros*, or "savages." Even Spain's most powerful monarchs failed, however, to enforce a consistent, well-reasoned policy toward Indians. At one extreme, powerful independent Indians forced Spaniards to seek peace, acknowledge autonomous tribal governments, and recognize the existence of tribal lands, fulfilling the Crown's oft-stated wish to use "gentle" means in dealing with Indians. At the other extreme the Crown abandoned its principles, authorizing bloody wars on Indians when Spanish officers believed they could defeat them. Power, says Weber, more than the power of ideas, determined how Spaniards treated "savages" in the Age of Enlightenment.

Natural Things in Early Modern Worlds

This book examines the efforts of Spaniards and Portuguese to attract Native peoples and other settlers to the villages, missions, and fortifications they installed in a disputed area between present-day Brazil, Bolivia, and Paraguay. The first part examines how autonomous Native peoples and those who lived in the Jesuit missions responded to the Indigenous policies the Iberian crowns initiated following the 1768 expulsion of the Society of Jesus. The second part examines military recruitment and supply circuits, showing how the political centers' strategy of transferring part of the costs and delegating responsibilities to local sectors shaped interactions between officers, soldiers, Natives, and other inhabitants. Moving beyond national approaches, the book shows how both Iberian empires influenced each other and the lives of the diverse peoples who inhabited the border regions.

The Priest of Paraguay

The current image of the Spanish conquest of America and of the conquistadores who carried it out is one of destruction and oppression. One conquistador does not fit that image, however. A life-changing adventure led Cabeza de Vaca to seek a different kind of conquest, one that would be just and humane, true to Spanish religion and law, but one that safeguarded liberty and justice for the Indians of the New World. His use of the skills learned from his experiences with the Indians of North America did not always help him in understanding and managing the Indians of South America, and too many of the Spanish settlers in the Rio de la Plata Province found that his policies threatened their own interests and relations with the Indians. Eventually many of those Spaniards joined a conspiracy that removed him from power and returned him to Spain in chains. That Cabeza de Vaca was overthrown is not surprising. His ideas and policies opposed the self-interest of most of the first Spaniards who had come to America. What is amazing is that he was able to inspire and hold support among many others in America, who remained loyal to him during his time in prison and after his return to Spain.

Historia del Gaucho

Historiografia Paraguaya