Genocide And Millennialism In Upper Peru: The Great Rebellion Of 1780-1782

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The Great Rebellion of 1780-1782 in Peru and Upper Peru (now Bolivia) was one of the most important of colonial rebellions. It shook the high Andes and sent shockwaves throughout Spanish America. The victims of genocide usually lack the organization and weaponry to battle their oppressors. During the 1780-1782 Great Rebellion in Peru and Upper Peru (now Bolivia), the constellation of factors that led to the rebellion included an upsurge in the agricultural economy, the high cost of living, increasing taxation, and the treatment of the indigenous population by their rulers. This rebellion by Túpac Amaru II, a mestizo leader, was one of the rare cases when the victims of genocide and millennialism had the opportunity to defeat the oppressors. The Great Rebellion of 1780-1782 was characterized by decentralized leadership, with Túpac Amaru II emerging as the early leader of the rebellion. The rebellion was captured and defeated, but its legacy continued in the form of resistance and adaptation. The rebellion was one of the rare cases when the victims of genocide and millennialism had the opportunity to defeat the oppressors. The rebellion was characterized by decentralized leadership, with Túpac Amaru II emerging as the early leader of the rebellion. The rebellion was captured and defeated, but its legacy continued in the form of resistance and adaptation.
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