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La batalla de boyaca resumen corto

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Explore our latest gallery of Editors’ Picks.Browse Editors' FavoritesExperience AI-Powered Creativity Video: Latin American Revolutions: Crash Course World History #31 The Boyaca's battleIt was an armed confrontation that occurred on August 7, 1819, during the Colombian war of independence. The contenders were, on the one hand, the royalist army of the colonial government and, on the other, the independence troops commanded by Simón Bolívar and Francisco de Paula Santander.This battle was the successful culmination of the New Granada Liberation Campaign, which had been promoted by Simón Bolívar. Its purpose had already been expressed in the Congress of Angostura, when the Liberator formulated the creation of the Republic of Colombia independent of Spanish rule.After 77 days of campaigning, the troops of the two enemies met near the Boyacá bridge. The forces were very balanced in numbers, but General Francisco de Paula Santander devised a strategy that allowed the patriots to take an advantage that was maintained for the remainder of the battle.The final triumph was for Bolívar's troops, which was a decisive blow for the war. From that moment, the independentists continued their advance until they managed to enter Santafé de Bogotá on August 10, 1819. CausesThe Battle of Boyacá was one of the most important events in the campaign designed by Simón Bolívar in search of his final objective: the liberation of New Granada and its conversion into an independent republic.In this way, the primary cause of this warlike confrontation was the attempt to create a new country that would include, in addition to the aforementioned New Granada, the territories of the Captaincy General of Venezuela and the Royal Court of Quito, all in Spanish hands. .After 77 days of campaigning, the liberating army and the royalist clashed in the Boyacá field. Bolívar, after the postponement of the war in Venezuela due to the arrival of the rainy season, set course for the plains of Casanare. There, he added his troops to the divisions commanded by Santander to invade the old province of Tunja. Congress of AngosturaSimón Bolívar presented his final objective at the Angostura Congress. There, he formulated the creation of the Republic of Colombia, which would later be called Gran Colombia.To achieve this, Bolívar considered it necessary to defeat the Spanish in all Latin American countries. For him, that was the only way to nullify their influence and not to try to reconquer the territories. In this way, Bolívar himself led an army to travel the continent, gathering forces to defeat the royalists.Somewhat later, on May 23, 1819, Simón Bolívar explained, in the Aldea de Setenta, his plan for the New Granada Liberation Campaign before an audience made up of the Chiefs of the Liberation Army.The Spanish thought that the patriot invasion was going to begin in the Tenza Valley, but Bolívar preferred to meet with the troops of Santander and undertake the conquest of the Province of Tunja. Spanish resistanceOnce the Spanish learned of Bolívar's plan, they began to prepare to try to stop him. His first step was to gather a powerful army in Bogotá in order to defend the Viceroyalty.The movement devised by the Spanish was to send the troops commanded by José María Barreiro to the capital. There, he had to place himself under the orders of the Viceroy and form a single army that was capable of defeating the independentistas.However, the chiefs of the patriot army received news of the Spanish tactic. To neutralize it, they set out to intercept the royalists before they reached the capital.The place calculated to intercept the royalists was a point near the Teatinos river, also called Boyacá. There, in a nearby esplanade, it was where both armies met and fought the battle. Main charactersAlthough other names stood out in the battle, the historiography has focused on the three main protagonists. On the one hand, Simón Bolívar and Francisco de Paula Santander, who led the patriotic armies. On the other, Brigadier José María Barreiro, in command of the royalist troops. Simon BolivarSimón Bolívar was born on July 24, 1783, in Caracas. His family belonged to the Caracas aristocracy, so the boy received a very remarkable education. To complete his training, in 1799 he moved to Spain. As early as 1805, on the Monte Sacro, the young Bolívar expressed his desire to fight for the freedom of his country.Upon returning to Venezuela, Bolívar committed himself to the fight for the independence of New Granada. His project, however, went further, and began to speak of the creation of the Republic of Gran Colombia.In 1823, Bolívar marched to Peru to organize the United Liberation Army. At the head of these troops, he defeated the Spanish in Junín and Ayacucho (1824). For the next two years, the hero of independence remained in Lima, where he founded the Federation of the Andes. This was to unite Greater Colombia, Peru and Bolivia.When he returned to Bogotá, Bolívar encountered a strong nationalist movement in Caracas and Quito contrary to his project to create a single country. For that reason, he resigned from power in 1830, retiring to Santa Marta. In that same town, he died on December 17, 1830. Francisco de Paula SantanderFrancisco de Paula Santander came to the world in Cúcuta, on April 2, 1792. When he finished his law studies, in 1810, the War of Independence broke out and he decided to join the independence ranks.In 1813 he began to fight alongside Simón Boliva, playing a fundamental role in the decisive battle of Boyacá in 1819.Two years later, Santander was appointed vice president of Gran Colombia. When Bolívar, who was the president, went to Peru to fight for his independence, he had to take office. During that period, Santander promulgated the Constitution of Cúcuta, dedicating the next five years to organizing the new state.Due to various circumstances, Santander fell out with Bolívar in 1826. This led to his being accused of the attack that tried to end the life of the Liberator in 1828. He was sentenced to death, but his sentence was commuted and he went into exile in Europe.In 1832 Santander was elected president of Colombia, for which he abandoned his exile. His mandate lasted until 1837, after which he held a Senator seat.Francisco de Paula Santander died on May 6, 1840, the victim of a strange disease. Jose Maria BarreiroJosé María Barreiro was born in the Spanish town of Cádiz, on August 20, 1793. Before arriving in America, he took part in the war against the Napoleonic invasion in 1808, being taken prisoner. He was not released until two years later.In 1815 he participated in Pablo Morillo's expedition. This was aimed at pacifying Venezuela and New Granada. Barreiro received the command of a militia division, which he had to train himself.The Spanish military man faced Bolívar's troops at the Boyacá Bridge on August 7, 1819. The defeat of the royalists opened the way to the independence of New Granada.Barreiro was captured by the independentistas that same day and on October 11 he was shot in Bogotá. Development of the battleAbout a month before the confrontation in Boyacá, Spaniards and patriots fought in the battle of Pantano de Vargas. The result was a resounding victory for the rebels, which served to reinforce their morale with a view to achieving independence.The royalists, under the command of Barreiro, continued on their way to Bogotá. Its purpose was to meet there with the Viceroy's troops and reinforce the defenses of the capital.However, Bolívar's men had news of the realistic intention. For that reason, the Liberator ordered to go to the Boyacá Bridge to intercept Barreiro's troops before they reached Bogotá. ContendersUpon reaching the Boyacá bridge, the liberating army numbered 2,850 soldiers. At the head of the troops was Simón Bolívar, seconded by General Francisco de Paula Santander and by General José Antonio Anzoátegui.The composition of these troops was truly varied, although with little military training beyond the experience gained after many days of combat. Venezuelans, New Granada, and some foreigners lived in its bosom. Many were Creoles, although the mestizos, zambos mulattos, blacks and indigenous people also stood out for their number.On the royalist side, the army consisted of 2,670 men, 2,300 of them belonging to the infantry corps, 350 to the cavalry and 20 to the artillery.In principle, their training was much better than that of their rivals, since they had knowledge in weapons and military tactics. In command was Colonel José María Barreiro, along with also Colonel Sebastián Díaz. First attackThe patriot army was the first to take the initiative. Thus, through a surprising maneuver attributed to Santander, he attacked with the vanguard, forcing the royalists to retreat towards the Boyacá bridge and stand on the opposite bank of the river.At that moment the rest of Barreiro's division appeared, attacking the enemy rear commanded by Anzoátegui. This phase of the battle lasted almost an hour, ending with an important advantage for the patriots, since the royalists were divided in two, without the possibility of communicating with each other.The confrontation was divided into two different fronts: the first, the one waged by the vanguards around the bridge, and the second, on the nearby plain.The bewilderment of the royalist troops was taken advantage of by Santander to launch two of its battalions on the Boyacá bridge. The vanguard of the Liberation Army was thus able to pass to the right bank of the river, taking the bridge under their control. Barreiro defenseDespite everything, Barreiro tried to defend his positions as much as possible. To do this, he tried to reorganize his infantry at another height, but the independentistas reacted very quickly and blocked his way.With his rear guard surrounded on all sides, the royalist army chief had no choice but to surrender. His vanguard troops did the same, so the battle was over. Santander was recognized for his performance, receiving the nickname Hero de Boyacá. End of battleThe battle ended at 4 in the afternoon, after almost six hours of fighting. According to historians, royalist casualties reached 100 deaths, registering about 150 wounded. Among the patriots, the consequences were less: only 13 killed and 53 wounded. ConsequencesBarreiro was taken prisoner the same day as the battle by a young soldier, about 12 years old, named Pedro Pascasio Martínez. The royalist soldier, along with 37 other officers captured during the battle, were executed on October 11 by order of Francisco de Paula Santander.The news of the victory of Bolívar's Army reached Bogotá on August 9. The viceroy, Juan de Sámano, upon learning of what happened, decided to flee the capital and move to Cartagena de Indias. There, his authority was not recognized.Without any support and without hope of redirecting the situation, Sámano embarked on his way to Jamaica, appearing after Panama. Decisive blowAccording to all historians, the Battle of Boyacá marked the definitive turning point in the struggle for the independence of northern South America. Behind her, the rebels defeated the royalists with some ease in Carabobo (Venezuela), Pichincha (Ecuador) and Junín Ayacucho (Peru).The Spanish managed to become strong in some provinces of the Viceroyalty. Among them, Santa Marta and Pasto stood out, places where they managed to stay for several years.The capital of the Viceroyalty was occupied by the independentistas, opening the way for the union of New Granada and Venezuela, called the Republic of Colombia. Later, these countries were joined by Ecuador and Panama, forming Greater Colombia. This allowed Bolívar's unified dream to be fulfilled for a time. Leadership consolidationAnother consequence of the Battle of Boyacá was the strengthening of leadership among the patriotic ranks, something that would have great repercussion in subsequent years.Thus, the figure of Simón Bolívar was reinforced as the leader of independence and Santander took on an importance that would allow him to be, first, vice president and, later, president of the new independent nation. Apart from them, other names who would participate in the organization of the new State also stood out.Apart from the above, the battle also led to the appearance of a feeling of unity among a large part of the population, based on nationalism and the ideal of independence. ReferencesThis is Colombia. The Battle of Boyacá, definitive feat of the independence of Colombia. Obtained from colombia.coColombia Learns. The battle of boyaca. Obtained from colombiaaprende.edu.coEcuRed. Boyaca's battle. Obtained from ecured.cuThe Editors of Encyclopaedia Britannica. Battle of Boyacá. Retrieved from britannica.comMinster, Christopher. Simon Bolivar and the Battle of Boyaca. Retrieved from thoughtco.comEncyclopedia of Latin American History and Culture. Boyacá, Battle Of. Retrieved from encyclopedia.comFritz, Matt. Across the Andes - The Battle of Boyaca (1819) Fast and Easy Rules for Students. Retrieved from juniorgeneral.org The battle took place 150 km from Bogotá in the Andes Mountains. On August 7, 1819 after the victory in previous battle, Bolívar's army headed towards Bogotá, that at that time was lightly defended. Subsequently, combined Republican army of Colombians, Venezuelans and the British legion defeated the Royal army of Spain. The Battle of Boyacá and defeat of Royal forces were significant events in the history of Colombia. Royal forces were weakened not only in Colombia, but in whole Latin America. Gradually Spain lost control over the American provinces, that led to creation of Gran Colombia. Battle of Boyacá Day was proclaimed a national holiday to honor the events and those men, who fought for independence of the nation. Traditionally on Battle of Boyacá Day, a new president of Colombia assumes office after the national elections, that are held every four years. Celebration of Battle of Boyacá Day in Bogotá starts on August 6. This day celebrates foundation of the city in 1583.Page 2 Public Holidays → Colombia Battle of Boyacá Day is annually observed in Colombia on August 7. This public holiday marks the day, when Colombia (then New Granada) gained definitive independence from Spain. Public Holidays → Anguilla Anguilla, as well as other Caribbean countries, boasts its unique holidays, that cannot be found anywhere else. For instance, the islanders celebrate August Thursday, that falls on Thursday after the first Monday in August. This national holiday is a part of the annual Carnival. Public Holidays → Ivory Coast Independence Day is the national holiday of Ivory Coast. It is celebrated on August 7, commemorating the day in 1960 when the country declared its independence from France. International Observances World PVNH Disorder Awareness Day, also known as World PVNH Day, is observed annually on August 7. It was created to raise awareness of periventricular nodular heterotopia, a brain malformation that typically causes seizures. Professional Days → Australia Aged Care Employee Day in Australia is observed on August 7. It is the holiday of all aged care professionals who work in nursing homes and other residential aged care institutions, as well as provide in-home aged care services. Anniversaries and Memorial Days Although many people associate the word “Assyrian” with an ancient empire in Mesopotamia, Assyrians are not an extinct people. The present-day Assyrians inhabit parts of Iraq, Turkey, Iran and Syria, and also have a large diaspora across the world. Throughout the XX century they have been victims of massacres and genocide. To commemorate their fallen brothers and sisters, Assyrians observe Martyrs Day on August 7. Anniversaries and Memorial Days → USA National Purple Heart Day, also known as Purple Heart Day, Purple Heart Appreciation Day and Purple Heart Recognition Day, is observed in the United States every year. It is dedicated to a U.S. military decoration awarded to those who were wounded or killed while serving. Unofficial Holidays August 7 is National Raspberries N' Cream Day in the United States. This food holiday is devoted to the delightful combination of ripe, juicy, tender raspberries and heavy, delicious cream. Unofficial Holidays → USA National IPA Day, also known as National India Pale Ale Day or simply India Pale Ale Day, is observed annually on the first Thursday in August. It was created to celebrate one of the most popular styles of craft beer. Unofficial Holidays → USA If you’re a mythology fan, don’t miss your chance to celebrate National Sea Serpent Day on August 7. It commemorates a famous sea serpent sighting by the crew of HMS Daedalus that occurred in August 1868. Other Observances → USA National Lighthouse Day is celebrated annually on August 7. It was created by the United States Congress in 1989 to commemorate the 200th anniversary of an act that provided for the establishment and maintenance of lighthouses, beacons, buoys and public piers. Edmonton Folk Music Festival in Edmonton, Canada Melbourne International Film Festival in Melbourne, Australia Edinburgh Art Festival in Edinburgh, United Kingdom Fairport’s Cropredy Convention in Cropredy, United Kingdom Official Star Trek Convention in Las Vegas, USA Sziget Festival in Budapest, Hungary Wikimania in Nairobi, Kenya Lakefest in Eastnor, United Kingdom Locarno Film Festival in Locarno, Switzerland Montelago Celtic Festival in Serravalle di Chienti, Italy Sendai Tanabata Festival in Sendai, Japan Great British Beer Festival in Birmingham, United Kingdom Medieval Week on Gotland in Visby, Sweden Folklorama in Winnipeg, Canada National Eisteddfod of Wales in Wrexham, United Kingdom ← More Festivals 2023 Died: William Friedkin, American film, television and opera director, producer, and screenwriter who was closely identified with the "New Hollywood" movement of the 1970s. 2005 Died: Peter Jennings, Canadian-American journalist and author, the sole anchor of ABC's World News Tonight from 1983 until his death. 1998 The United States embassies in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania and Nairobi, Kenya were bombed. Approximately 212 people were killed. 1987 Died: Camille Chamoun, Lebanese politician, President of Lebanon from 1952 to 1958. He is regarded as one of the main Christian leaders during most of the Lebanese Civil War. 1975 Born: Charlize Theron, South African and American actress and producer. Her notable film credits include The Devil's Advocate,Monster, Mad Max: Fury Road, Atomic Blonde, Tully, and more. 1974 Philippe Petit performed a high wire act between the twin towers of the World Trade Center. The wire was stretched at a height of 1,368 ft (417 m). 1966 Born: Jimmy Wales, American businessman, best known as one of the co-founders of Wikipedia. 1962 Born: Bruno Pelletier, Canadian singer and actor, best known for his roles in the stage musicals Starmania, Notre-Dame de Paris, and Dracula - Entre l'amour et la mort. 1960 Born: David Duchovny, American actor, writer, producer and musician. He is best known for his roles as FBI agent Fox Mulder on the television series The X-Files and writer Hank Moody on the television series Californication. 1959 American satellite Explorer 6 launched from the Atlantic Missile Range in Cape Canaveral, Florida. A week later, Explorer 6 took the first photos of Earth from a satellite. 1947 Thor Heyerdahl's balsa wood raft, the Kon-Tiki, smashed into the reef at Raroia in the Tuamotu Islands. The journey lasted 101 days, covering 4,300 mi across the Pacific Ocean. 1944 Born: Jack Glover, American actor, known for a range of villainous roles in films and television, including Daniel Clamp in Gremlins 2: The New Batch and Lionel Luthor in Smallville. 1942 The Battle of Guadalcanal began. It was the first major offensive by the Allied forces against the Empire of Japan. 1941 Died: Rabindranath Tagore, Indian poet, writer, playwright, composer, philosopher, social reformer, and painter of the Bengal Renaissance. He was the first non-European to win the Nobel Prize in Literature. 1933 Died: Elinor Ostrom, American economist and academic. Her greatest lifetime achievement was the Nobel Memorial Prize in Economic Sciences for the analysis of economic governance, especially the commons. 1933 The Iraqi government ordered a slaughter of over 3,000 Assyrians. The slaughter took place in 63 villages in the Dohuk and Mosul districts in Iraq. 1912 Died: François-Alphonse Forel, Swiss physician and scientist who pioneered the study of lakes, and is thus considered the founder, and the Father of limnology. 1909 Alice Huyler Ramsey and her three friends became the first women to complete a transcontinental car trip. Their trip started in New York and finished in Florida. 1904 Born: Ralph Bunche, American political scientist, academic, and diplomat, Nobel Peace Prize laureate for his mediation in Israel in the late 1940s. 1877 Born: Ulrich Salchow, Swedish figure skater, a 10-time World figure skating champion. One of the six figure skating jumps was named in his honor since Salchow was the first to land it. 1876 Born: Mata Hari, Dutch dancer, who was convicted of being a spy. She was executed by a firing squad in France under charges of espionage for Germany during WWI. 1864 Died: Li Xiucheng, Chinese general, known as the Loyal King. He led the Taiping Rebellion forces to several victories and is considered to be the most important military leaders of his time. 1860 Born: Alan Leo, English astrologer and author, widely considered the father of modern astrology. His works stimulated a revival of astrology in Europe after its decline in the 17th century. 1858 The first game of Australian football was played between Melbourne Grammar and Scotch College. 1855 Died: Mariano Arista, Mexican general and politician, the 19th President of Mexico. He served in office from January 15, 1851 until being deposed and exiled on January 6, 1853. 1848 Died: Jöns Jacob Berzelius, Swedish chemist, considered to be one of the fathers of modern chemistry. He is also known for the discovery and isolation of new elements, cerium and thorium. 1834 Died: Joseph Marie Jacquard, French weaver and inventor, an important figure in the development of the earliest programmable loom (now known as the Jacquard loom). 1782 George Washington, then-delegate to the First Continental Congress from Virginia, ordered the creation of the Badge of Military Merit to honor soldiers wounded in battle. The Badge was later renamed to a more poetic Purple Heart. 1714 The Battle of Gangut was fought between the Swedish Army and Imperial Russian Navy during the Great Northern War. This was the first important victory of the Russian fleet. 1635 Died: Friedrich Spee, German Jesuit priest, professor, and poet, most well known as a forceful opponent of witch trials. 1616 Died: Vincenzo Scamozzi, Italian architect and a writer on architecture, active mainly in Vicenza and Republic of Venice. He completed the construction of the Teatro Olimpico. 1571 Born: Thomas Lupo, English viol player and composer, one of the principal developers of the repertory for viol consort. Batalla de Boyacá Independencia de ColombiaParte de Campaña Libertadora de la Nueva Granada Batalla de Boyacá. Óleo de Martín Tovar y Tovar, París, 1880.Fecha 7 de agosto de 1819 (hace 205 años)Lugar Alrededores del puente sobre el río Teatinos, Tunja y Ventaquemada, Boyacá, ColombiaCoordenadas 5°27′00″N 73°25′45″O / 5.45, -73.4292Resultado Decisiva victoria independentistaConsecuencias Independencia de las Provincias Unidas de la Nueva Granada del Imperio español. Caída definitiva del Virreinato de Nueva Granada. Ocupación de Santa Fe y de gran parte del Virreinato de Nueva Granada. Creación de la Orden de Boyacá.Beligerantes Provincias Unidas de la Nueva Granada Tercera República de Venezuela Imperio español Virreinato de Nueva Granada Comandantes Simón Bolívar Francisco de Paula Santander Pedro Fortoul José Antonio Anzoátegui Juan Nepomuceno Moreno José María Barreiro Francisco Jiménez Sebastián Díaz Isidro Barrada Valdés Fuerzas en combate Ejército Libertador de la Nueva Granada y VenezuelaEstimación antigua:2000 tropas[1]Estimación moderna:2850[2] -2900[3] tropas(2200 infantes y 600 jinetes)[4] III Division del Ejército RealistaEstimación antigua:2900 tropas[1]Estimación moderna:2670[2][3]-3500[5] tropas(1800 infantes y 400 jinetes)[4] Bajas 13 muertos y 53 heridos[6] 100 muertos, 150 heridos y 1600 prisioneros.[6] Barreiro y los 37 oficiales españoles prisioneros fueron ejecutados. Mapa 1 Lugar de ubicación de la batalla de Boyacá en el centro del actual departamento de Boyacá en Colombia. Mapa 2 Lugar de ubicación de la batalla de Boyacá en el centro-este de la Nueva Granada. [editar datos en Wikidata] La batalla de Boyacá, también conocida como la batalla del Puente de Boyacá, fue la confrontación más importante de la guerra de independencia de Colombia que garantizó el éxito de la Campaña Libertadora de Nueva Granada. Este acontecimiento tuvo lugar el día 7 de agosto de 1819 en el cruce del río Teatinos, en inmediaciones de Tunja. La batalla finaliza con la rendición en masa de la división realista, y fue la culminación de 78 días de campaña iniciada desde Venezuela por Simón Bolívar para independizar la Nueva Granada. El ejército libertador sorprendió estratégicamente a las fuerzas realistas apareciendo en la Provincia de Tunja por el Páramo de Pisba, pero llegó debilitado por la dura travesía. Los españoles decidieron atacarlo antes de que se fortaleciera con el apoyo que estaba recibiendo de los boyacenses y santandereanos; por lo cual la mitad aproximadamente de las fuerzas españolas en Bogotá marcharon a enfrentarlos teniendo como resultado la Batalla del Pantano de Vargas. La toma de Tunja por el ejército libertador, tras un movimiento de tropas que engañó a su enemigo español a la vez que aprovechaba la salida del destacamento realista al mando del gobernador trashumante de esa ciudad, Juan de Loño, para reunirse con el comandante de la Tercera División del Ejército Expedicionario de Costa Firme, José María Barreiro, significó que el ejército realista veía cortadas sus comunicaciones entre sus posiciones en Boyacá y la Capital del Virreinato, Bogotá; además del refuerzo que recibirían los patriotas con esa conquista en pertrechos, munición, milicias y moral. Así pues, el derrotado pero aun considerable ejército español decidió volver a la capital para reunirse con las fuerzas que allí permanecían. Para los libertadores era esencial evitarlo, por lo cual Bolívar envió espías que le informaron que los españoles se dirigían a Bogotá por la ruta de Samacá y decidió emboscarlos en el puente sobre el río Teatinos. Al mismo tiempo, las milicias de Coromoro combatían bravamente a los españoles en la región del Socorro, haciendo un sacrificio determinante para la independencia puesto que, aunque allí fueron derrotados, distrajeron importantes fuerzas españolas que hubieran podido cambiar el curso de otras batallas. Orden de batalla Ejército Libertador de la Nueva Granada Tercera División del Ejército Expedicionario de Costa Firme (España) Comandante en Jefe Capitán General Simón Bolívar Jefe del Estado Mayor General de Brigada Carlos Soublette Unidades y Comandantes[7] División de Vanguardia, 1000 soldados; General de Brigada Francisco de Paula Santander, Jefe de Estado Mayor: Coronel Pedro Fortoul Batallón "Cazadores", 350 soldados; Teniente Coronel Joaquín París Batallón "Primero de Línea", 550 soldados; Teniente Coronel Antonio Obando Escuadrón "Guías de Apure", 100 caballos; Capitán Antonio María Durán. División de Retaguardia, 1.050 soldados; General de Brigada José Antonio Anzoátegui, Jefe de Estado Mayor: Teniente Coronel José María Córdova Batallón "Rifles", 250 soldados; Teniente Coronel Arthur Sandes Batallón "Barcelona", 250 soldados; Coronel Ambrosio Plaza Batallón "Bravos de Páez", 250 soldados; Coronel Cruz Carrillo "Legión Británica", 100 soldados; Sargento Mayor John Mackintosh Escuadrón "Guías de Mujica", 100 caballos; Coronel Hermenegildo Mujica Escuadrón "Primero de Lanceros de Llano Arriba", 100 caballos; Coronel Juan José Rondón Reserva, 800 soldados; General Simón Bolívar Milicias del Socorro, 300 milicianos; Sargento Mayor Félix Soler Milicias de Tunja, 300 milicianos; Teniente Coronel José Gabriel Álvarez de Lugo Escuadrón "Dragones de Mellao", 100 caballos; Teniente Coronel Julián Mellao Escuadrón "Segundo de Lanceros de Llano Arriba", 100 caballos; Coronel Leonardo Infante Regimientos Realistas Comandante en Jefe Brigadier José María Barreiro Jefe del Estado Mayor Teniente Coronel Sebastián Díaz Unidades y Comandantes [7] Vanguardia Realista Batallón "Cazadores de los Cuerpos", 488 soldados; Teniente Coronel Francisco Jiménez Compañía del Batallón "Tambo", 118 soldados Primera Columna Batallón "Primero del Rey", 550 soldados; Teniente Coronel Nicolás López Segunda Columna Batallón "Segundo de Numancia", 600 soldados; Teniente Coronel Juan Tolrá Caballería y Artillería Regimiento "Dragones de Granada", 350 caballos; Teniente Coronel Víctor Sierra Compañía "Flanqueadores de Dragones"; Capitán Juan José Ovalle Compañía "Granaderos del Rey"; Teniente Coronel Esteban Díaz Cuerpo de Artillería (20 soldados, 2 obuses y un cañón); teniente José Coletes. Reserva Batallón "Tercero de Numancia", 550 soldados; teniente coronel Juan Loño Francisco de Paula Santander. Óleo sobre tela de Martín Tovar y Tovar Pintura de la Batalla de Boyacá hecho por J. W. Cañarete, Museo Nacional de Colombia. Batalla de Boyacá por José María Espinosa. El sábado 7 de agosto en la mañana, el ejército realista desde Motavita inició su desplazamiento hacia Santa fe. Su objetivo era llegar a la capital para unir sus fuerzas con las del virrey Sámano y organizar un frente militar contra Bolívar y el ejército independentista. Escogieron la vía por el puente de Boyacá en el Camino Real, con dirección a la capital del virreinato. Advertido de este movimiento, Bolívar ordenó la marcha de su ejército, también hacia el puente de Boyacá, dispuesto a tomarlo para impedir a Barreiro su desplazamiento hacia la capital neogranadina. Las dos fuerzas se encontraron en el campo de Boyacá. El ejército independentista estaba conformado por 2.850 combatientes al mando del general Simón Bolívar. La vanguardia granadina estaba comandada por el general de brigada Francisco de Paula Santander y la retaguardia, por el general de brigada José Antonio Anzoátegui. El general Carlos Soublette era el jefe del estado mayor. Las tropas patriotas estaban compuestas en su mayoría por neogranadinos y los venezolanos. Sus integrantes eran criollos, mestizos, mulatos, zambos, negros e indígenas, generalmente personas pobres, escasas de alimentos y mal vestidos, considerados por las autoridades realista como insurgentes. El ejército tuvo mucho apoyo popular de los granadinos, y en especial de los campesinos de Tunja. Por su parte, el ejército realista estaba conformado íntegramente por tropas nativas americanas, unos 2.670 soldados, de los cuales 2300 eran de infantería, 350 de caballería y 20 de artillería. Este pertenecía a la tercera división del Ejército Expedicionario creado en Nueva Granada. Su comandante era el brigadier José María Barreiro; el jefe del estado mayor, el coronel Sebastián Díaz, y la vanguardia estaba al mando del coronel Francisco Jiménez. Desde el alto de San Lázaro en Tunja, Bolívar y el estado mayor observaron los movimientos del ejército realista. A las 10 de la mañana ordenaron impedir el paso por el puente de Boyacá, en el cual confluyen los dos caminos: el de Samacá, utilizado por los realistas desde Motavita y el Camino Real, utilizado por los independentistas. A las 2 de la tarde la descubierta del ejército patriota, encomendada al capitán Andrés Ibarra con sus jinetes, descendió del boquerón de El Tobal y llegó hasta la Casa de Teja y sus alrededores, donde se enfrentó a la vanguardia realista que estaba en pleno almuerzo. El general Francisco de Paula Santander inició con la vanguardia el combate, y puso en retroceso a la vanguardia realista hasta el puente de Boyacá, donde estaba fuerte en la orilla opuesta del río Teatinos. En ese momento llegó al campo de Boyacá el grueso de la división de Barreiro por el camino de Samacá y se enfrentó a la retaguardia de Bolívar comandada por el general José Antonio Anzoátegui. En esos momentos llegó a la Casa de Teja Bolívar, quien se ubicó en una colina equidistante entre el puente y la casa. Así dice el coronel Antonio Obando en sus Apuntamientos para la historia: "El general Bolívar con nuestra retaguardia siguió el movimiento de Barreiro y se formó un frente al lado opuesto del río". A las 3 de la tarde la acción militar era intensa en dos combates simultáneos: las dos vanguardias en los alrededores del puente y el grueso de los ejércitos en la planicie hacia el camino de Samacá. Las fuerzas patriotas tenían unidad y facilidad en las comunicaciones; en cambio, las realistas estaban incomunicadas y separadas por el Teatinos y la vanguardia rebelde. Por su parte, el coronel Juan José Rondón con sus lanceros de Llano Arriba recibió la orden de atacar por el centro al ejército realista. Mapa del campo de batalla.Puente de Boyacá. Monumento y puente construido en el lugar de la batalla, reemplazando al puente original.Simultáneamente, Santander ordenó a los guías de Casanare, guiados por José María Ruiz, pasar al riachuelo Teatinos para volver por la espalda a la vanguardia realista. Los patriotas treparon por los escarpados lugares llenos de matorrales y se presentaron de improviso para envolver por la espalda a la vanguardia realista comandada por el coronel Francisco Jiménez. Dos escuadrones de realistas se enfrentaron a los llaneros, pero fueron derrotados. El general Santander aprovechó el desconcierto del enemigo para lanzar sobre el puente de Boyacá a los batallones Cazadores y Primero de Línea, comandados por los tenientes coroneles Joaquín París Ricaurte y Antonio Obando. La vanguardia patriota pasó a la orilla derecha del río Teatinos o Boyacá y se tomó el puente, el objetivo del combate. Monumento a Simón Bolívar, puente de Boyacá, Colombia.El general Barreiro se mantuvo a la defensiva. Trató de rehacer su infantería en otra altura, pero la rapidez de las tropas patriotas les cerró el paso, por lo cual la retaguardia realista, cercada por todas partes, decidió rendirse. Así mismo, se rindió la vanguardia realista ante la fuerza militar de los patriotas. Los jefes españoles y la división realista casi al completo, unos 1.600 soldados de tropa americana, fueron hechos prisioneros. La batalla terminó a las 4 de la tarde del 7 de agosto de 1819. Murieron más de 100 realistas, entre ellos el coronel Juan Tolrá y el comandante Salazar, y 150 quedaron heridos. De los patriotas murieron 13 soldados, entre ellos el capellán de la vanguardia, fray Ignacio Díaz, y 53 quedaron heridos. Con este enfrentamiento culminó la Campaña Libertadora de 1819, realizada en su corto período de 78 días, desde el 23 de mayo, cuando Simón Bolívar expuso el plan en la aldea de los Setenta ante los jefes del ejército patriota, siguiendo un itinerario militar desde los llanos de Casanare, la cordillera de los Andes y las tierras de la antigua providencia de Tunja, el cual culminó en el puente de Boyacá. El mismo día de la batalla un soldado adolescente llamado Pedro Pascasio Martínez, acompañado de otro soldado llamado Negro José (ver abajo), capturaron al General realista Barreiro. Barreiro y otros 37 oficiales españoles hechos prisioneros el día de la batalla, fueron ejecutados el 11 de octubre de 1819 por orden de Francisco de Paula Santander, dentro de la consigna de guerra a muerte. En Venta quemada ubicada en el camino real a Bogotá, el 8 de agosto el general Carlos Soublette expidió el Boletín N.º 4 sobre la Batalla de Boyacá. Bolívar dictó el decreto de la Orden de Boyacá para enaltecer a todos los batallones y escuadrones que participaron en la decisiva batalla. En la noche del 8 de agosto fue informado el virrey Juan de Sámano en Santa Fe de Bogotá la noticia de la derrota del ejército realista de Barreiro, por uno de los fugitivos del campo de batalla. Al amanecer del 9 de agosto Sámano abandonó la ciudad con su guardia de honor; los oidores, otros empleados públicos y muchos españoles se dieron a la fuga con precipitación; los comerciantes al huir dejaban abiertos sus almacenes. El virrey se embarcó en Honda y pudo escapar a tiempo, huyendo precipitadamente a Cartagena de Indias, donde su autoridad fue desconocida. Navegó hasta Jamaica, apareciendo luego en Panamá, sin mando administrativo ni mando directo de tropas. En esta situación dimitió, y finalmente murió en 1821. Finalmente, Bolívar llega a Santafé de Bogotá donde entró sin resistencia alguna el martes 10 de agosto de 1819 a las 5:00 p. m. Bolívar creó la Orden de Boyacá en reconocimiento a todos los combatientes que participaron en dicho acontecimiento histórico. Actualmente el Estado colombiano concede dicho reconocimiento a las personas nacionales o extranjeras que se destacan por su trabajo en bien de la patria. La Batalla de Boyacá fue un golpe decisivo para el poder español en la Nueva Granada. A pesar de que los realistas se harían fuertes en otras provincias del Virreinato como Santa Marta y Pasto, en donde resistirían varios años; la capital del Virreinato cayó en manos de los patriotas neogranadinos y con ello se abrió el camino para la unión de la Nueva Granada con Venezuela en la República de Colombia. Cuando llegó a Santafe el ejército patriota, se organizó un desfile triunfal donde se otorgó la orden de Boyacá a los vencedores, además se reaiizaron grandes festejos y la gente iba de casa en casa felicitándose y abrazándose.[8] Monumento dedicado a Pedro Pascasio Martínez y Negro José en las inmediaciones del puente de Boyacá. Cuenta la leyenda[9] que la mala suerte de Barreiro en tierras americanas quedó sellada esa misma noche de Boyacá cuando un muchacho de 11 años que se encargaba de cuidar los dos caballos de Bolívar, Pedro Pascasio Martínez, acompañado de un soldado llamado Negro José, lo hizo prisionero después de negarse a ser sobornado por las monedas de oro de Barreiro. Por el acto de atrapar al general Barreiro, Pascasio Martínez fue ascendido a sargento y se le prometieron 300 pesos los cuales nunca le dieron. Campaña Libertadora de Nueva Granada. Batalla del Pantano de Vargas Gran Colombia Batalla de Carabobo (1821) Batalla de Pichincha Batalla de Junín Batalla de Ayacucho Simón Bolívar Carlos Soublette ↑ a b Vergara y Vergara & Gaitán, 1866: 146-147. Los realistas eran 2500 infantes y 400 jinetes. ↑ a b Ocampo, 2006: 130-132 ↑ a b Semprún, 1998: 309. realista 2700 hombres en cuatro batallones de infantería y un regimiento de caballería. Insurgente 2900 hombres en seis batallones de infantería, dos de milicias, y caballería. Legión Británica 601 hombres : Resultado: victoria decisiva insurgente. Bolívar y Santander ocupan inmediatamente Santa Fe y poco después gran parte de Nueva Granada.}} ↑ a b Thibaud, 2003 ↑ Núñez, 2001: 18. En la batalla de Boyacá (1819), que representa la independencia de Colombia, Bolívar venció a un ejército de 3500 soldados. ↑ a b Tucker, 2009: 1136 ↑ a b Cardona-Angarita, Jorge Mauricio; Trujillo Hassan, Daniela; Ojeda Pérez, Robert (1 de octubre de 2020). «La organización social de los ejércitos en la batalla de Boyacá: reconstrucción georreferenciada» (impreso). Revista Científica General José María Córdova (Bogotá: ESMIC) 18 (32): 945-967. ISSN 1900-6586. Consultado el 18 de enero de 2021. ↑ El Historiado - Preguntas: El cruce de los Andes ↑ Leyendas populares colombianas, por Javier Ocampo López 1996 Efemérides - Batalla de Boyacá La Batalla de Boyacá | Rectificameesta (enlace roto disponible en Internet Archive; véase el historial, la primera versión y la última). Wikimedia Commons alberga una categoría multimedia sobre Batalla de Boyacá