The development of Colombia's political economy — a historical analysis

Barter exchange among the various tribes

Mining:
- "Tribute" to the economenderos/
- Encomenderos controlled groups of indigenous populations in 'reducciones'

Spanish control of the Colombian coast was firmly established, and in the next few years the northern hinterland was explored.

First European contact with the indigenous tribes

Crown by the indigenous tribes in gold mostly in exchange for lessons in Spanish and Catholicism by the encomenderos

Encomienda vs Reparimiento boundaries making it difficult to determine who had to pay the tribute tax.

Encomenderos Dwindling indigenous population

Developments in the class structure

Haciendas:
- Mining dwindling, Agriculture - products were meant to be rotated and a tax system was implemented to replace the tribute system of the encomiendas.

Mines owned by an oligarchy of local merchants and the land-owning elite.

Large estates owned and managed by
- Slaves (Africans brought to the region as a result of the slave trade)
- Indigenous people
- Mestizos (Mixed indigenous and European descent)

Nueva Granada with the exception of the Antioquia area

American Revolution (1776) & French Revolution (1789) Comunero Uprising (1781)

Spanish possessions in America are allowed to send delegates, Spanish Crown is replaced by the Supreme Junta in Seville.

New laws encourage large juntas loyal to the Crown.

Napoleon invades Spain (1808) promotes productivity - Centralist vs. Federalist debate begins

Constitution of Antioquia (1812) but attempts were made to form their own juntas in America.

U.S. influence encourages secession of

Secession of Panama (1903) Republic of Colombia

- Economy dominated by agricultural exports, government subsidies
- Dominant coffee exports particularly in Antioquia

Exports begin rising autonomity of the provinces, by the 1960's 40%-60% of Colombia's exports went to the U.S.

Slavery abolished (1851) U.S. influence encourages secession of

Exports - based on idea of progress when one party hold a minority; encourages conservative peasants and encourages conservative peasants, Andrews party returns to power

Assassination of Jorge Gaitán (1948) — led by strong labor union

La Violencia occurs mostl in rural peasant areas, claims over 200,000 lives

Period marked by economic struggle in the country's first and only military dictatorship.

Gustavo Rojas Pinilla comes to power and takes over after ousting of Pinilla

Military junta takes over after ousting of Pinilla

Antioquia

Invasion to protect company interests beginning with the election of President

- Fabricato in Medellín

- Government controls education and labor rights, agrarian reform

- Grants government authority over citizenship extended to all males over 21 regardless of property ownership or literacy

- Encouragement of conservative peasants

- Conservative party returns to power

- Assassination of Jorge Gaitán (1948)

- Led by strong labor union

- La Violencia occurs mostly in rural peasant areas, claims over 200,000 lives

- National Front system gradually

- 1997-2002 multiple types of Armed Conflict

- Law 388 of 1997 2004 plan began to bring the informal economy

- New policies allow for greater building density

- Formalization of informal land tenure in informal

- Multiple types of Armed Conflict 1997-2002

- Leads to decline in cartel activity

- Kartel monopolization creates "new upper class"

- Immigrations to the United States - Medellín sees a lot of economic growth, initially without

- "In a similar vein, Medellín's wealthier inhabitants

- Immigration law 388 of 1997 Partiel Plans