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Nota di contenuto	CONTENTS; SERIES EDITORS' GENERAL INTRODUCTION; CHRONOLOGY OF SIMON BOLIVAR; AN OVERVIEW OF THE BOLIVARIAN SOURCES; TRANSLATOR'S NOTE; INTRODUCTION; I: THE MAJOR POLITICAL STATEMENTS; The Cartagena Manifesto: Memorial Addressed to the Citizens of New Granada by a Citizen from Caracas (15 December 1812); The Jamaica Letter: Response from a South American to a Gentleman from This Island (6 September 1815); The Angostura Address (15 February 1819); The Bolivian Constitution (1826); Message to the Convention of Ocana (29 February 1828); A Glance at Spanish America (1829) Address to the ""Congreso Admirable"": Message to the Constituent Congress of the Republic of Colombia (20 January 1830)II: LESSER BOLIVARIAN TEXTS; 1. Political and Military; 2. International Affairs; 3. Social and Economic Affairs; 4. Education and Culture; NOTES; SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY
Sommario/riassunto	General Simon Bolivar (1783-1830), called El Liberator, and sometimes the ""George Washington"" of Latin America, was the leading hero of the Latin American independence movement. His victories over Spain won

independence for Bolivia, Panama, Columbia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela. Bolivar became Columbia's first president in 1819. In 1822, he became dictator of Peru. Upper Peru became a separate state, which was named Bolivia in Bolivar's honor, in 1825. The constitution, which he drew up for Bolivia, is one of his most important political pronouncements. Today he is remembered throughout Sou
