

LET'S TALK ABOUT DEMOCRACY IN



WHAT HAPPENED



- In 1830, Ecuador got free from the Spanish people and became a Republic.
- Creoles were now in control of the political and economic power of the government in Ecuador.
- Spanish People mistreated, discriminated and subjugated creoles, thus, when they came to power, they reproduced what they learnt.
- Creoles were landowners that subjugated artisans, mestizos, indigenous people and black people.

1830 CONSTITUTION

This constitution offered the right of citizenship to the elite, which were creoles. Nevertheless, it denied these rights for the rest of the population: mestizos, montubios, indigenous people and afro-descendants.

REQUIREMENTS TO BE A CITIZEN ACCORDING TO THE 1830 CONSTITUTION

GENDER

You needed to be male and creole.

EDUCATION

You had to know how to read and write

FAMILY

A citizen needed to be married and to have children.

RELIGION

You needed to have roman Catholicism as your religion.

MONEY

You needed to have a state property of at least 300 pesos. What's more, you had to exercise a profession and be involved in a useful industry. Some examples of useful professions were: militaries, teachers, etc.

CRISIS

Some creoles were just small landowners, so they started growing coffee and cocoa in the Coast to start gaining more money. This social class was known as the Commercial Bourgeoisie.

Later, with the Liberal Revolution of 1895, a new model of State was established.

- **Modern:** It became different than it was before.
- **Democratic:** People could elect their representatives.
- **Secular:** The State wasn't connected to religion anymore.

CIVIL REGISTRATION



Because the Church was separated from the State, a new state authority was created: the Civil Registry. This one recognized the rights of citizenship. For the first time, the members of the excluded majorities (women, cholos, montubios, Afro - ecuadorians and indigenous people) could vote, get divorced, get educated, were able to work in the private and public sector and were recognized as citizens.



TOCQUEVILLE: Talked about the principles of democracy, which were equality and freedom.

NORBERTO BOBBIO: Said that dialogue is the way to have a peaceful resolution. Moreover, he said that tolerance is the basic norm to accept differences.

JÜRGEN HABERMAS: Talked about a deliberative democracy, which rescues citizen's rights: deliberation, participation and political communication,

