The History & Culture of Ecuador



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Pre-history to Colonization

- 16,000 18,000 yrs ago
 - First Native Americans arrive: Chorrera, Machalilla, Bahia, La Tolita, Tuncahuan, etc.
- 1463
 - Inca warrior Pachacuti & his son Topa Yupanqui begin conquering Ecuador
- 1531
 - Spanish conquistadors under Francisco Pizarro arrive
 - "Encomienda" labor system
- **•** 1563
 - Quito becomes the seat of a royal audiencia (administrative district) of Spain (Audience of Quito)

Struggle for Independence

- July 1808
 - Napoleon invades Spain, places brother on the Spanish throne
 - Creole resentment of peninsulares
- August 10, 1809
 - Quito's leading citizens set up a Junta & seize power
- August 1810
 - Quito governed by a Creole junta
- December 1811
 - Junta declares independence, but rebellion is crushed

Struggle for Independence

- October 1820
 - Guayaquil junta declares independence
 - Simon Bolivar Palacios (Venezuelan) & Jose de San Martin (Argentine)
- May 24, 1822
 - Victory at the Battle of Pichincha, but Quito becomes part of Colombia & Guayaquil is annexed
- May 1830
 - State of Ecuador constitution
 - General Juan Jose Flores

- 1830s-1940s
 - Rise & end of cocoa boom leads to instability
- 1948-1960s
 - Growth of banana industry leads to prosperity & peace
- 1970s
 - Discovery of oil in the Amazon
 - Industrialization, land reform
- 1981
 - Paquisha Incident, Peru/Ecuador border dispute
 - Economic crisis: inflation, mounting debt, etc.

- 1984
 - President introduces free-market economic policies, pursues close relations with US
 - Kidnapping by military
- March 1987
 - Earthquake worsens economic problems
- 1988
 - Ecuador opened to foreign trade, fight against terrorism
- 1992
 - Modernization initiatives
 - Vice president flees country on corruption charges

- 1996
 - President deposed for alleged mental incompetence
- June 5, 1998
 - New constitution drafted
- October 26, 1998
 - Peace w/ Peru
 - Dollarization lower classes lose, upper classes win
- January 21, 2000
 - Demonstrators enter National Assembly and declare a 3 person junta in charge of the country

- January 15, 2003
 - Retired Colonel Lucio Gutierrez (member of junta) becomes president
- April 2005
 - President Gutierrez is overthrown after unconstitutionally dissolving the Supreme Court (and appointing new judges)
 - Ecuadorian Armed Forces "withdraws support" & Gutierrez flees

Politics

- Presidential Representative Democratic Republic
 - Executive President Alfredo Palacio
 - 4 yr Presidential term
 - Legislative
 - 100 member Congress
 - Judicial
- Factionalism
- Weak Party discipline
- Strong indigenous population (since 1996)

Demographics

- 65% Mestizos (mixed Spanish & Amerindian)
- 25% Amerindians
- 7% Criollos (unmixed descendents of Spanish colonists)
- Afro-Ecuadorians, migrants from Peru & Colombia

Education

- Not tuition-free, but mandatory from ages 6-14
 - In rural areas, only 1/3 complete 6th grade
- Enrollment in primary schools increasing 4.4% per year (faster than population growth)
- Public universities have open admissions policy
 - Budget shortages, over population & extreme politicization has led to recent decline

Interesting Points

- January 2, 1980
 - China & Ecuador formally establish diplomatic relations
- In 100 yrs, shift from the Sierra (central highlands) to the Costa (coastal lowlands)
- There is tension & dislike b/t residents of Quito and Guayaquil
- Ecuador's official motto until 1999:
 - "El Ecuador ha side, es y sera Pais Amazonico"

Ecuador vs. United States

- Population: 13,547,510
- Age Structure:
 - 0-14 yrs: 33%
 - 15-64 yrs: 61.9%
 - 65+ yrs: 5%
- Median Age
 - Total: 23.6 yrs
 - Male: 23.1 yrs
 - Female 24 yrs
- Population Growth Rate
 - **1.5%**

- Population: 298,444,215
- Age Structure:
 - 0-14 yrs: 20.4%
 - 15-64 yrs: 67.2%
 - 65+ yrs: 12.5%
- Median Age
 - Total: 36.5 yrs
 - Male: 35.1 yrs
 - Female: 37.8 yrs
- Population Growth Rate
 - .91%

Ecuador vs. United States

- Birth Rate: 22.29/1000
- Death Rate: 4.23/1000
- NMR: -3.11/1000
- Life Expectancy: 76.42
- ◆ HIV/AIDS: 0.3%
- Religion: 95% Roman Catholic
- Literacy: 92.5%

- Birth Rate: 14.14/1000
- Death Rate: 8.26/1000
- NMR: 3.18/1000
- Life Expectancy: 77.85
- ◆ HIV/AIDS: 0.6%
- Religion: 24% Roman Catholic
- Literacy: 99%

Culture

- Family structure
 - Importance of family
 - Civil Marriage, Religious Marriage, Free Union
- Sports
 - Soccer: Ecuador reached knock-out round in Germany
 - Volleyball
 - Bull fighting
 - Fishing

Culture

Food

- Costenos: fish, beans, plantains
- Serranos: meat, rice, potatoes
- Patacones: unripe plantains fried in oil, mashed, refried
- Llapingachos: potato tortillas
- Seco de chivo: goat stew
- Beef jerky from charqui (Quechua)

Language

- Spanish
- Kichwa (Ecuadorian dialect of Quechua)