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Chronology of the Tupac Amaru Rebellion

1719–1720 Pandemic sweeps the Andes.

1742 Juan Santos Atahualpa rebellion begins.

1750s Revolts begin in Huarochirí.

1754 The reparto de mercancias is legalized, increasing economic pressure on indigenous communities.

1760s–1770s A period of increasing minor, mainly localized, revolts in the indigenous communities.

1772 The alcabala (sales tax) increased from 2 percent to 4 percent.

1774 Customhouses (aduanas) are established in Cochabamba, Bolivia.

On August 2, there is a revolt against the aduana in Cochabamba. Alcabala is imposed on grain.

1776 José Antonio de Areche is named inspector (visitador general) by the Spanish Crown. Near the middle of the year, the alcabala is again increased, this time from 4 percent to 6 percent. The aduana is established at La Paz. Upper Peru becomes part of the new viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata, further disrupting trade patterns.

1777 The first revolt against the La Paz aduana is staged in late October.

1778 Joaquín Alós is named corregidor of Chayanta. Tomás Catari goes to Buenos Aires seeking justice for his people. The Crown orders corregidores to collect the 6 percent alcabala.

1779 Tomás Catari is arrested. Coca, previously exempt, becomes subject to the 6 percent alcabala.

1780 On January 1, riots take place in Arequipa over the aduana. Lampoons appear in Cuzco shortly after the Arequipa riot, warning against the aduana. In March, there is a riot attacking the La Paz aduana.
Catari rebellion begins in late August. In September, the controversial *kuraka* Florencio Lupa is beheaded.

In November, José Gabriel Tupac Amaru's rebellion erupts in Canas y Canchis (Tinta), Cuzco, with the capture and execution of *Corregidor* Arriaga.

1781 In January, Tomás Catari is killed. His brothers Nicolás and Dámaso continue the struggle until they too are killed.

Tupac Amaru, his wife, and others are executed in the main plaza of Cuzco on May 18. Diego Tupac Amaru has already assumed leadership of the rebellion.

Tupac Catari puts La Paz under siege.

November, Tupac Catari is captured and executed.

1782 Bartolina Sisa and Gregoria Apaza, the wife and sister of Tupac Catari, are executed.

1783 Diego Tupac Amaru is brutally executed, along with his mother and others.

1784 Fernando, son of the Inca, is sent into exile in Spain.
The Province of Canas y Canchis. Tupac Amaru's core towns of Pampamarca, Tungasuca, and Surimana can be seen below Tinta.