



IX EDICIÓN
REVISTA DE FUNDACIÓN
DIVERSIDADES



DiversidadES



DIVERSIDADES

Vol. 5 (I) Agosto, 2026

ISSN:

2954-9167

Director General:

ROBERT OJEDA PÉREZ

Universidad de La Salle,
Colombia

robert.rojeda@gmail.com

diversidadesrevista@gmail.com

320 803 7099

Jefe

editorial:

ROBERT OJEDA PÉREZ

Asistente

editorial:

Maria Fernanda Cristancho Cucunuba

www.linkedin.com/in/macristancho2902

Editor

invitado:

British council

Diseñador:

Daniel Esteban Cucunuba Garcia

behance.net/danielcucunuba



semillero

Publicado en Bogotá, Colombia
2026

Publicación conmemorativa 200 años de relaciones
internacionales entre Colombia y Reino Unido



Comité Científico



Sebastián Alejandro González. Ph, D. Titular Professor at Doctoral Program in Studies in Development and Territory - Economics, Enterprises, and Sustainable Development Faculty - FEEDS Bogotá D.C. Metropolitan Area.

Ricardo Antonio Sánchez Cárcamo. Doctor en Ciencias Sociales. Docente de la Escuela de Negocios de la Universidad de la Salle. Investigador Grupo de Investigación y Desarrollo Social - SocialGRID. ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2258-3927>. Email: ricsanchez@unisalle.edu.co

Cristian Yepes-Lugo. Doctor en Industria y Organizaciones, Universidad Nacional de Colombia. Investigador visitante doctoral, HEC-Montréal. Magíster en Negocios y Relaciones Internacionales.

Universidad Militar Nueva Granada. Administrador Público, ESAP, director programa de Negocios y Relaciones Internacionales, Universidad de La Salle. Cryepes@lasalle.edu.co

César Niño. Profesor asociado de Relaciones Internacionales de la Universidad de La Salle (Colombia). PhD en Derecho Internacional por la Universidad Alfonso X el Sabio (España), Doctorando en Estudios de Paz y Conflictos en la Universitat Jaume I (España). Magister en Seguridad y Defensa Nacionales por la Escuela Superior de Guerra y Politólogo e Internacionalista por la Universidad Sergio Arboleda.

Carlos- Germán van der Linde. Profesor asociado de la Universidad de La Salle y doctor en literatura latinoamericana contemporánea de University of Colorado (Boulder). Es editor académico de los libros Representaciones estéticas de las violencias en Colombia. Novela y cine sobre el conflicto armado con una mirada a la violencia bipartidista (2022) y “¡ Pa’ las que sea, parce!” Límites y alcances de la sicaresca como categoría estética (2014). Cuenta con diversos artículos sobre la violencia en la literatura y el cine de Colombia y Latinoamérica, así mismo sobre la obra de García Márquez.



Dorismilda Flores Márquez. Profesora-investigadora en la Facultad de Comunicación y Mercadotecnia de la Universidad De La Salle Bajío. Licenciada en Comunicación Medios Masivos por la Universidad Autónoma de Aguascalientes, Maestra en Comunicación de la Ciencia y la Cultura por el ITESO y Doctora en Estudios Científico-Sociales, en la línea de Comunicación, Cultura y Sociedad por la misma institución. Integrante del Sistema Nacional de Investigadores de Conacyt en el nivel I.

Suelen Emilia Castiblanco Moreno. Profesora asociada de la Facultad de economía, empresa y desarrollo sostenible de la Universidad de La Salle. Doctorado en Estudios Interdisciplinarios sobre Desarrollo del Cider, Universidad de los Andes. Experta en temas asociados con género, economía del cuidado y mercados de trabajo. Ha dirigido trabajos de pregrado y maestría asociados al mismo tema y ha participado en diferentes proyectos de investigación y consultoría. Ha acompañado el proceso de diagnóstico para la implementación del sistema de cuidado municipal de la ciudad de Medellín, bajo la coordinación de la Universidad Nacional de Colombia, sede Medellín. Es investigadora asociada según clasificación del Ministerio de Ciencia y Tecnología de Colombia - Min Ciencias-. (CvLac; Google Scholar; ORCID).

Germán Ulises Bula Caraballo. Profesor investigador de la universidad Pedagógica Nacional. Doctor en Educación por la misma universidad, con maestría y pregrado en Filosofía de la Universidad Javeriana.

Gina Reyes. Doctora en Estudios Sociales de América Latina de la Universidad Nacional de Córdoba - Argentina. Magíster en Sociología de la Universidad Nacional de Colombia. Socióloga de la Universidad Nacional de Colombia. Integrante del grupo de investigación Intersubjetividad en Educación Superior. Investigador Junior (IJ) Minciencias. Docente de la Escuela de Humanidades y Estudios Sociales de la Universidad de La Salle. https://scienti.minciencias.gov.co/cvlac/visualizador/generarCuriculoCv.do?cod_rh=0001368706

Elizaveta Sergeevna Golousova. PhD thesis on Journalistic discourse of terrorism; 1996 - 2001 – Department of Journalism of the Ural Federal University. (Graduated with honors); Expert in the field of intercultural communications, business communication, foreign media awards, achievements: victory in the contest "The best



electronic educational resource in English" (2016, 2017) Teaching experience – more than 15 years
Scientific interests: Cross-cultural management, business communications in international business, the specifics of the foreign media, the Russian-speaking diaspora in Latin America.

Jorge Eliecer Martínez. Postdoctor en Bioética de la Universidad El Bosque, Postdoctor en Filosofía Universidad de Cádiz, Estudios Postdoctorado en Ciencias Sociales CINDE- CLACSO. Doctor en Filosofía programa Historia de la Subjetividad. U. Barcelona Doctor en Ciencias Sociales. Niñez y Juventud. CINDE- UM, Diploma de Estudios Avanzados (DEA) en Filosofía U. Barcelona. Magíster en Desarrollo Educativo y Social CINDE- UPN, Licenciado en Filosofía USB. Líder del grupo Intersubjetividad en la Educación Superior y miembro de la red Bioética de la UNESCO. Ha sido invitado como profesor y conferencista de la Universidad de Barcelona, España; la Universidad Nacional de Córdoba, Argentina; la Universidad Católica Silva Henríquez de Chile. Universidad de Cadiz- España. Nombrado “Profesor visitante Distinguido” por la Universidad de Nacional de Córdoba –Argentina (2013) autor de diversos artículos y libros de los que se destaca “La Universidad productora de productores entre Biopolítica y subjetividad” y el libro “Subjetividad, biopolítica y

educación: una lectura desde el dispositivo”. Profesor Titular de la Universidad de la Salle.

Martha Fabiola Rodríguez Alvarez. Bacteriología, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana. Magister en inmunología Universidad de Antioquia, Doctora en Agrociencias. Universidad de La Salle. Docente Investigador Universidad de La Salle. Editora y co- editora de la revista Ciencia y Tecnología para la salud visual y ocular, 2007 2010, 2022 - actual. Directora Maestría en Ciencias de la Visión, 2010 - 2012. Directora del Centro de Investigación en Salud y Visión CISVI, 2010 - 2018. Líder del grupo de investigación cuidado primario visual y ocular (categoría B Minciencias). Investigador Asociado Minciencias 2014-actual.

Robert Ojeda Pérez. Profesor investigador líder del grupo de investigación GIDEP con clasificación A1 avalado por Minciencias Colombia. Doctor en Educación y Sociedad de la Universidad de la Salle, con magister en Historia de la Universidad de los Andes, pregrado en Historia de la Universidad Javeriana. Director e investigador de la Fundación DiversidadEs. <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1227-7854>.



ARTÍCULO V

FOREIGN RELATIONS AND TRADE OF NEW GRANADA (1810–1830)

Leidy Xiomara Mejía Guerrero ¹

Robert Manuel Ojeda Pérez²

¹ Profesional en Negocios y Relaciones Internacionales

² Doctor en educación y sociedad, magíster en historia y profesor de la Universidad de La Salle

Abstract

In order to undertake a more in-depth study, it is necessary to refer to the historical context of New Granada, thus allowing an understanding of the most relevant events between 1810 and 1830. This article aims to present the foreign relations and trade of New Granada; however, to reach this point, it is essential to first understand its historical background.

Keywords: New Granada, trade, foreign relations, context.

Resumen

Para llevar a cabo un estudio más profundo, es necesario remitirse al contexto histórico de la Nueva Granada, lo cual permite comprender los acontecimientos más relevantes ocurridos entre 1810 y 1830. Este artículo tiene como objetivo presentar las relaciones exteriores y el comercio de la Nueva Granada; sin embargo, para llegar a este punto, resulta fundamental comprender primero sus antecedentes históricos.

Palabras clave: Nueva Granada, comercio, relaciones exteriores, contexto.

Introduction

This article is divided into three main sections. The first addresses the historical context of New Granada, which will be developed through several news reports that contributed, in one way or another, to understanding that historical background. One historical fact concerns the way New Granada sought to sever all contact with Spanish military forces, whom they considered enemies. This was done in a very particular way, by imposing restrictions on the inhabitants, referred to as “vacancies.” One of the nearly eight restrictions imposed was that New Granadans were forbidden from having any contact with Spanish military forces, and if any form of communication—whether written or oral—was proven, the individual would be expelled from New Granada for treason against the homeland (Argos de Nueva Granada 1815, Semester IV N. 8104)



The second topic of this research concerns the foreign relations that emerged during this period, which can be said to correlate with the historical context. In the newspaper *Diario Político de Santafé*, a letter was published stating that the English protected independence from the Council of Regency, and that freedom would be further recognized due to the region's maritime wealth. These ports were opened to those who defended the freedom of the new Kingdom of New Granada, thus creating major commercial routes (De Caldas et al., 1810).

In this brief excerpt, it can be observed that the English did not come solely to support independence, but also pursued their own interests, which can be considered economic in nature, as well as diplomatic. These ports greatly facilitated their ability to establish relations with other countries and, in doing so, strengthen their trade.

The final topic is trade. In the newspaper *El Argos*, it is reported that the Chamber of Representatives of New Granada approved the entry of Spanish merchant ships into the ports (*Argos de la Nueva Granada* 1815, Semestre IV N. 87). The Spanish could benefit more from this decision than the New Granadans, as it could be interpreted as a type of free trade agreement, from which both parties would later profit. However, at that moment, New Granada would be at a disadvantage. The population did not agree with this decision and merely requested that the Chamber of Representatives make better choices.

The topics discussed above are developed based on the following question: How did foreign relations influence the trade of New Granada?

Historical Context of New Granada

The discussion begins by highlighting that New Granada was highly cautious, a fact reflected in the prohibitions imposed by the government

on its inhabitants. This information was found in the newspaper *Argos de Nueva Granada*, which reported that the government established certain prohibitions in order to prevent enemies from gaining an advantage through the population, as enemies often attempted to bribe patriots into providing information. Consequently, the government prohibited any written or verbal communication with the Spanish army. Another prohibition stated that if any inhabitant of New Granada received a letter from the enemy army, it had to be delivered to a government authority; failure to do so would result in being judged as an enemy of the homeland (*Argos de Nueva Granada* 1815, Semester IV N. 8104). Up to this point, it is evident that the government of New Granada was deeply committed to protecting the territory from Spanish colonization. However, this situation did not last long, as ideological divisions soon emerged, leading to an internal war driven by differing opinions. Spain took advantage of this division to invade and colonize the territory, as it was relatively easy to defeat a population that was completely divided, thus achieving its objective of colonizing New Granada.

After Spain's victory, the inhabitants of New Granada began to suffer the consequences of defeat. In the newspaper *Diario Político de Santafé*, an article suggests that New Granadans were not faring well after the loss, as it explicitly stated that "silence should not be taken as an option," which can be interpreted as evidence that they were victims of severe abuses but were unable to report them out of fear, choosing instead to remain silent.

Sometime later, the same newspaper published a denunciation of abuses committed by the Spanish against the lower classes, revealing the widespread discontent felt by the populace, which soon became a powerful tool for independence. The newspaper also emphasized the fear that Spaniards felt when slaves or the lower classes, as they were called, rebelled against them (De Caldas et al., 1810). This fear was understandable, as they knew that if the entire populace united against them, defeat was highly likely. Previously, the Spanish had succeeded because they encountered a divided population; otherwise, they would not have prevailed. This was the primary reason for Spanish fear.



Next, the article discusses how the inhabitants of New Granada perceived revolutions, using the newspaper *Argos Americano* as a reference. It notes that in other regions, reactions were highly aggressive, whereas in New Granada, attitudes were markedly different, often more peaceful.

However, *Diario Político de Santafé* presents a contrasting view, stating that when Granadans became weary of abuses, they reacted aggressively against their oppressors. Thus, differing perspectives on this issue can be identified (De Caldas et al., 1810)

Based on these viewpoints, it can be argued that perceptions of New Granadans as peaceful may depend on the period in which the accounts were written. In *Argos Americano* (1810), New Granadans appeared more peaceful because they feared rebellion and preferred silence, as discussed earlier in this article. By 1815, however, they had become more revolutionary and abandoned their fear of rebellion. Years later, the inhabitants of New Granada decided to overthrow the military army, arguing that the army only caused death and that such violence implied the existence of a tyrant in power, a situation they were unwilling to tolerate (*Argos de Nueva Granada* 1815, Semester IV N. 8104)

It is also important to mention that the Liberator was surrounded by significant disloyalty, as evidenced in *Argos Nueva Granada*, which reported on a letter in which the government of Cartagena suggested the assassination or disappearance of Simón Bolívar. Although this plan was later abandoned, it reveals that those closest to the Liberator attempted to betray him to his enemies (*Argos de la Nueva Granada* 1815, Semester IV N. 9).

To conclude this historical context, the article refers to one of the most emblematic figures of New Granada's independence, Simón Bolívar. In *Papel Periódico Ilustrado*, an extensive biography of the Liberator is presented, including one particularly striking quote: "To judge revolutions,

It is necessary to observe them very closely and judge them from afar.

Foreign Relations

For a vast and sparsely populated country such as ours, the immigration of industrious foreigners was an evident necessity. In New Granada, it was widely accepted that one of the most reliable ways to achieve rapid prosperity was to increase the population by attracting inhabitants from various parts of Europe, such as Ireland and Belgium, where population growth had already led to significant migration flows toward North America.

This situation was possible because England did not enter into war; had it done so, New Granada would have lost communication with the colonies and would have had no access to immigrants (*Argos de la Nueva Granada* 1815, Semester IV N. 87). This would have been disastrous, as New Granada was already sparsely populated, and a lack of communication with the colonies would have caused severe chaos in both foreign relations and the economy.

Further examination of foreign relations reveals that Great Britain maintained relations with Buenos Aires, which held considerable political power. The research indicates that many countries chose to support Buenos Aires. In *Argos Americano*, it is reported that Buenos Aires sent a letter to Great Britain stating that the army should belong solely to the sons of the homeland and that relations between Chile and Buenos Aires should be strengthened. The letter also emphasized that all those wishing to emigrate to Buenos Aires would be welcomed and protected by the government. The rise of Buenos Aires can also be attributed to its generosity toward immigrants, as attracting migrants was considered highly important at the time. Another key event was the independence of Mexico, which constituted a major historical milestone. In *Argos de la Nueva Granada*, it is reported that the unification of Mexican parties was triggered by King Ferdinand's refusal to accept the constitution. Mexico subsequently distanced itself from Spain



and withdrew the financial aid it had previously provided, which had been used to cover ordinary government expenses. This strategy can be interpreted as a calculated political maneuver, similar to those described by Otto von Bismarck, who argued that effective strategy requires jealousy and careful planning. Mexico's withdrawal of aid exemplifies such strategic thinking.

Trade in New Granada

The discussion begins with a report from *El Argos Americano* regarding the Economic Society of Cartagena. According to the article, the city was previously considered primitive, meaning that it relied more on agriculture than industry. Over time, Cartagena began to industrialize, albeit only partially (*Argos de la Nueva Granada* 1815, Semestre IV N. 9). As New Granada became more industrialized, particularly by 1838, there was widespread concern that agriculture would decline—not because of industry, but due to the education of the masses. Politicians at the time were opposed to educating the population, as it threatened the availability of cheap labor, which was essential to the economy.

Subsequently, the article addresses the slave trade, in which England and France were involved. England publicly prohibited the slave trade, presenting itself as credible before other nations, while secretly continuing the practice, as did France. The French, however, concealed their activities to avoid detection by the English (Santa Maria et al., 1821)

This news helps explain why the government resisted educating the population: education would have reduced the availability of cheap labor, and slaves effectively constituted that labor force. Educating them could also have led to greater awareness of laws and increased rebellion.

Foreigners temporarily arriving at the ports of New Granada with merchandise were required to pay a presumed export duty based on the

capital imported and sold, unless the equivalent value was exported in territorial products (Santa Maria et al., 1821).

This demonstrates how New Granada's policies gradually improved, introducing customs regulations and export duties that had not existed previously. Over time, trade was facilitated, while new policies were implemented to protect national commerce.

Another regulation stipulated that foreign goods would pay export duties for four months after importation, after which their value could be freely exported in gold (Santa Maria et al., 1821). This policy indirectly protected domestic trade.

The Executive Power was also authorized to make partial tariff reforms to facilitate and expand national and foreign trade, while maintaining uniformity across all ports of the Republic (Santa Maria et al., 1821)

Coconut trade was particularly significant, as coconut fiber was used to reinforce ships and land batteries, making maritime transport safer for food and military supplies. Granadan industry improved over time, largely due to foreigners who shared their knowledge and taught locals how to produce their own ceramics. In Argos, the satisfaction derived from no longer importing ceramics from England is highlighted, reinforcing the idea that immigrants contributed to national development by sharing new skills. (*Argos de la Nueva Granada* 1815, Semestre IV N. 87).

Trade was not limited to handicrafts or tobacco but also included weapons. The Granadan state proposed that all rifles and lead imported through the ports would be exempt from duties, reflecting an effort to strengthen military capacity, which was essential for national defense (Santa Maria et al., 1821)

Conclusion



In conclusion, it can be stated that both foreign relations and trade improved significantly over time. In trade, New Granadans benefited from foreign influence by acquiring industrial knowledge and implementing tariffs to protect domestic commerce. These early measures demonstrate an initial effort to safeguard the internal market, although excessive protectionism can be detrimental.

In international relations, new partnerships were established and gradually strengthened. Finally, in the historical context, it can be concluded that the white elite feared uprisings by slaves, and that after ideological divisions weakened the independence process, unity gradually increased as lessons were learned from past conflicts.

References

Argos extraordinario de la nueva granada (1815) Hemeroteca digital Biblioteca Luis ángel Arango Bogotá, Colombia. Recuperado de <http://babel.banrepcultural.org/cdm/pageflip/collection/p17054coll26/id/3345/type/compoundobject/show/3012/cpdtype/document/pftype/pdf>

De Caldas, F. C., Camacho, J. C., & Gutierrez, J. G. (Directores). (1810). Diario Político de Santafé de Bogotá. *Biblioteca Virtual del Banco de la República*. <https://babel.banrepcultural.org/digital/collection/p17054coll26/id/1392>

Papel periódico ilustrado (1881) Hemeroteca digital Biblioteca Luis ángel Arango Bogotá, Colombia. Recuperado de <http://babel.banrepcultural.org/cdm/pageflip/collection/p17054coll26/id/410/type/compoundobject/show/352/cpdtype/document/pftype/pdf>

Rodríguez, R. T. & Fernández, F. J. (Directores). (1815). Argos de la Nueva Granada: Argos de la Nueva Granada - Semestre IV N. 87. Biblioteca Virtual del Banco de la República. <https://babel.banrepcultural.org/digital/collection/p17054coll26/id/2873>

Rodríguez, R. T. & Fernández, F. J. (Directores). (1815). Argos de la Nueva Granada: Argos de la Nueva Granada - Semestre IV N. 9. Biblioteca Virtual del Banco de la República. <https://babel.banrepcultural.org/digital/collection/p17054coll26/id/3012>

Rodríguez, R. T. & Fernández, F. J. (Directores). (1815). Argos de la Nueva Granada: Argos de la Nueva Granada - Semestre IV N. 8104. Biblioteca Virtual del Banco de la República. <https://babel.banrepcultural.org/digital/collection/p17054coll26/id/2955>

Santa Maria, S. M., Azuero, A. V., Santander, F. S., & Calvo, C. C. (Directores). (1821). Gazeta de Colombia. *Biblioteca Virtual del Banco de la República*. <https://babel.banrepcultural.org/digital/collection/p17054coll26/id/411/>



Para citar este artículo:

Mejía Guerrero, L. X., & Ojeda Perez, R. M. (2026). Foreign Relations and Trade of New Granada (1810 – 1830). Revista diversidades, edición 9, volume 5 (I), 63—71.
<https://www.fundaciondiversidades.org/revistas>

**UNIVERSIDAD DE
LASALLE**
Virgilio F. M. Education

**Haz crecer tu futuro profesional
con nuestros programas:**

- ★ Negocios y Relaciones Internacionales
- ★ Maestría en Estudios Globales y Cooperación Internacional
- ★ Gobierno y Asuntos Públicos
- ★ Maestría en Política y Relaciones Internacionales

Modalidad presencial y virtual
¡Matrículas abiertas!
Facultad de Economía, Empresa y Desarrollo Sostenible
WWW.LASALLE.EDU.CO