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Maurice P. Brungardt

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Book Reviews

Andean Worlds: Indigenous History, Culture, and Consciousness Under Spanish Rule, 1532-1825. By Kenneth J. Andrien. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 2001. xiii + 290 pp. Illustration, maps, glossary, notes, bibliography, index. \$45.00 cloth, \$21.95 paper.)

Most histories of the Andean colonial period are limited to shorter periodizations—conquest, middle period, Bourbon Reforms, independence—or, if they cover the entire span, they are generally confined thematically to one or two topics. And geographically, if the works extend beyond particular regions, they seldom transcend the boundaries of colonial *audiencias* or one of the area's future nation-states. Rare indeed is the work that casts a wider net and covers all of the above. To a large extent, this accounts for the success of Kenneth Andrien's *Andean Worlds*. It is an incisive synthesis of indigenous life under Spanish rule in the area formerly governed by the Inca. Andrien gives us a judicious assessment of the most recent scholarship from all relevant disciplines about what changed and what remained of those pre-Columbian Andean worlds.

The Spanish capture of Atahualpa at Cajamarca in 1532 brought an end to Tawantinsuyu, the Inca Empire, but much of its achievement endured in Andean modes of production, technology, politics, religion, culture, and social hierarchies. Spanish rule and immigration brought profound changes that Andeans blended with their indigenous ways. What emerged was a fractured mosaic with different layers and strata, many of which antedated Inca rule. While these faultlines formed the basis for indigenous resistance and rebellion against Spanish rule, they also help explain the failure to supplant it with a unified Andean world. Andrien correctly captures this missing cement when he pluralizes his book's title as *Andean Worlds*. There were many "mini" worlds in the Andes, and with this masterful synthesis Andrien lays a solid foundation for further research to discover their particularities.

The indigenous struggle against Spanish rule changed over the course of the colonial period. In the sixteenth century, an independent Inca state survived at Vilcabamba until 1571 when Viceroy Francisco Toledo destroyed it. In the seventeenth century, "cultural mestizos" and *casta* artists displayed hybrid alternatives to Spanish perspectives while ladino writers like Felipe Guaman Poma laid bare the corruption, immorality, and hypocrisy of Spanish magistrates and clerics. In the eighteenth century, rebellion was sparked by bad government, increased taxes, and exploitative conditions. While the reforms of Toledo and the Bourbons reinvigorated the economy

and the government's tax base, they were not sufficiently integrative to produce a body politic in agreement over the appropriate direction of affairs.

Whatever the perspective, the extreme verticality of the Andes always posed special geographical problems whose solutions involved a significant amount of social control. When organized by the Inca and for their benefit, these solutions tend to take on the benign appearance of group solidarity working for the well-being of the whole, at least in the hands of many historians. The reality, however, is that under both the Inca and the Spanish, such solutions probably involved a significant amount of force, inequality, and exploitation. Andrien is savvy enough not to fall into the trap of idyllic *indigenismo* when writing the history of the Andean experience under Spanish colonialism.

While Andrien details the millenarian and anti-Spanish aspects of the rebellions that shook the Andes in the late-colonial period, he also demonstrates that many of the key participants were Creoles, mestizos, and Hispanicized Andeans who accepted much of Spanish culture, religion, and political forms. Traditionally the emphasis has been on the indigenous basis for these revolts, but the roles played by competing *corregidores*, *kuracas*, priests, and other middle echelon figures suggest something far less radical than the picture painted by much of the historiography. Andrien's balanced account offers a solid point of departure for further research.

Maurice P. Brungardt
History Department
Loyola University, New Orleans