

Analyzing Asymmetric Warfare Tactics During Bourbon Reforms: A Technological Perspective on Historical Causes and Modern Implications

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The purpose of this research is to analyze and describe the characteristic elements of unconventional warfare during the Bourbon reforms, and how these characteristics represent continuities in Peru today. This research work was carried out from the qualitative approach, documentary review, of basic type, by means of the analytical summary technique, being the units of analysis for the analytical summary the Bourbon reforms based fundamentally on authors like Jhon Fisher (Bourbon Peru) and Scarlet Oppelan (A century of anticolonial rebellions) and Alfonso Quiroz, (History of Corruption in Peru) which are elevated to a dialogical situation of the present-past postulated by the historian E. H. Card. H. Card, the conclusion of this work is that in Peru there are changes and continuities from the eighteenth century to the twenty-first century. They represent threats and risks to the survival of the State in the current case the republic and democracy threatened by the characteristic element that generates crisis which is corruption, which affects and will affect national security.

Keywords: Agent, unconventional warfare, intelligence, economic warfare.

1. Introduction

In the midst of the crises that the countries of world are going through, under economic, political and social aspects, it is necessary to carry out historical analysis in a dialogic way past-present in order to approach solutions that could mitigate disastrous consequences, in this context for example imagination falls short when we think how Spain felt knowing it lost its colonies, such frustration that forced it to want to recover them in 1866, We would say at present Peru has gained years of experience in formation of State Institutions, deepening of democracy, overcoming several defects, events marked the future that were overcome with their mistakes and defects, it would be unfortunate that all these achievements are thrown down by a common element that is in all times that is a threat and risk at same time, this is “corruption” that as cancer damages the structures of the State.

This paper presents analysis and description of analytical summaries of classic authors of historiography on the Bourbon reforms, whose reforms are implemented due to presence of acts of corruption in the colonial administration whose corruptness sealed the fall of the regime of the Spanish monarchy in Peru, knowing that the actions taken by the Spanish monarchy started from the point of view of foresight, that is to say, military intelligence, when witnessing government agents carrying out tasks of obtaining information, for decision making, turning under a strategic framework, these aspects are compared with the acts of corruption at present under a dialogic vision of present and past.

It is necessary to have clear that the colonial experiences of England and France during the XVI and XIX centuries. The French and the English designed policies and strategies that today could be called strategic intelligence under a geopolitical vision of dispute of colonies, so it is not strange that leaders of the stature of Moses, patriarch of the Hebrew people had a need to know exactly the environment, socioeconomic and political conditions in which they developed, In this sense, he urges a real characterization of the political, social and historical situation of Peru in XVIII century, the establishment in its different forms of the Spanish and English empires, would last for a long time, determined by the actions of commercial agents, military agents, academic, scientific and cultural agents, who individually or collectively determined future of these monarchies, where long range plans arose specifically in the XVIII century.

In the XVIII century before and during the application of the Bourbon reforms, there were actions of appreciations of the military, political, economic and social situations where patrimonial imbalances were shown, social uprisings, acts of corruption which impelled the application of reforms, for the better control of the public management and before the fear of losing their colonies, In this context, the perception that the Spanish monarchy had about the situation of its American colonies in the face of internal problems in the colonies and external problems where the English monarchy is characterized with greater incidence.

At all times in history, the people who have become leaders in monarchy, in republic, in democracy, have always required information in order to protect the kingdoms at the level of internal front (national problems) and external front (international problems affecting the country) on political, social, economic and religious aspects basically, this would serve for decision making what would be today the strategic intelligence, supported in the tactical and operative question, at time it was not known in this way, however they fulfilled similar functions, it is the case of the performance of the field/operative agents known at time as spies who developed active tasks in obtaining information and preventive actions that would avoid indigenous uprisings or would also lead to a war to control the colonies of Spain.

2. Development

2.1 Bourbon Reforms

The eighteenth century is known as the century of the Enlightenment as there were many profound changes including the French revolution, the independence of the 13 colonies, the revolution of Tupac Amaru II in the viceroyalty of Peru, even more profound changes occur from the arrival of the Bourbon dynasty, where the famous Bourbon reforms are raised and

executed, these are basically measures seek the restructuring of the Spanish empire, due to aspects such as economic backwardness, demonstrating through economic balances that is down, the collection of taxes that were negative, only making economic comparison with Haiti French colony, this achieved better collections than the Spanish colonies together, also the high rates of corruption fueled plans for the American colonies by other monarchies such as France, England, Portugal, this meant that spread throughout the world the mismanagement of public management, being a risk and threat of disputes internationally and social unrest internally (The source & Mazueco, 1987).

All these reforms are given under the ideological context of the enlightenment, which is related to the absolutist monarchy, coming to land in what is called enlightened despotism, the same that led to the practice in different intensity from Philip V, through Ferdinand VI, Charles III, Charles IV and Ferdinand VII, the Spanish monarchical crisis occurs when it will leave the real power Charles II of French descent as what is also Philip V, here is the problem being the succession that is not clear causing a war called the war of Spanish monarchical succession, (1703-1713) this war ends with the Treaty of Utrecht, from there you can see that unconventional wars of the eighteenth century which are taking place various unconventional actions, between French, English and Spanish, being of a strategic nature the maritime trade aspect (Sanchez, 2013).

When making the analytical summary of the authors of the works of John Fisher - “El Perú Borbónico” and Ophelan Godoy Escarlet - “Un siglo de rebeliones anticoloniales” with respect to the Bourbon reforms, it could be said that the following objectives are found where the economic factor is emphasized for a greater collection:

Table 1: Major economic reforms of the 18th century

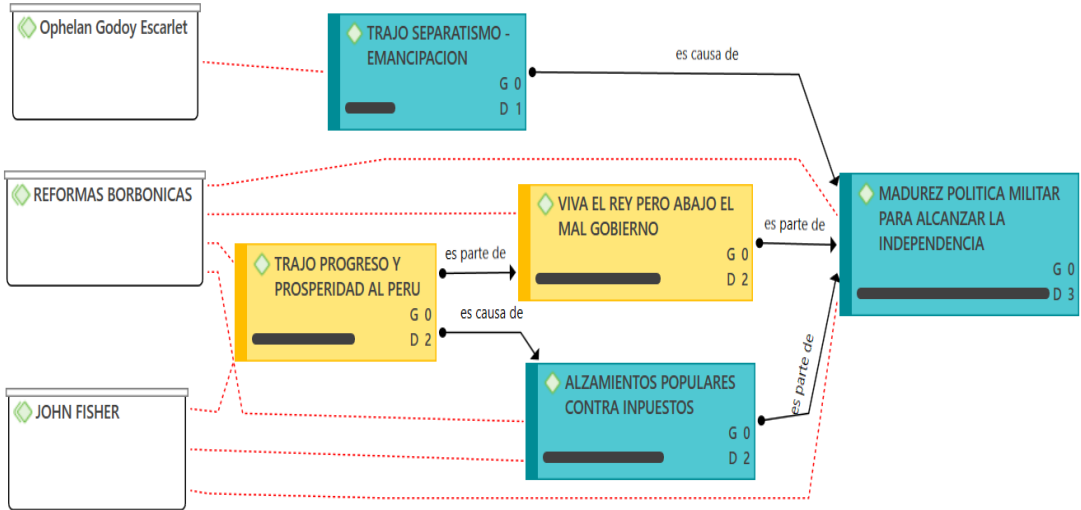
Before the Bourbon reforms	With reform	Aspects
1/5-Quinto real (Mining Aspect)	1/10 -Raise to 10th real	The purpose of which is to attract investors in mining.
Tax 2 %.	6% increase	Colonial IGV affects all social classes.
Commercial monopoly	Register vessel	Allows England to enter merchandise the English -to pay taxes
Commercial monopoly	Permit vessel	Entry of merchandise into America
New code of commerce- 1775	Creation of Ports, captaincies	It ends with the monopoly
Sale of Spanish products freely	Compulsory distribution to the natives	Rejection of high Andean zones

Source: Own creation Based on John Fisher (1980).

In the analytical summary, it becomes evident John Fisher challenges the prevailing view among historians that the Bourbon reforms were responsible for fostering progress and prosperity in Peru and the wider colonial territories. He also asserts that the notion that the reforms facilitated the attainment of political and military maturity, leading to achievement of independence, is erroneous. In contrast, Ophelan Godoy Escarlet, in his work "A Century of Nanotechnology Perceptions Vol. 20 No. S6 (2024)

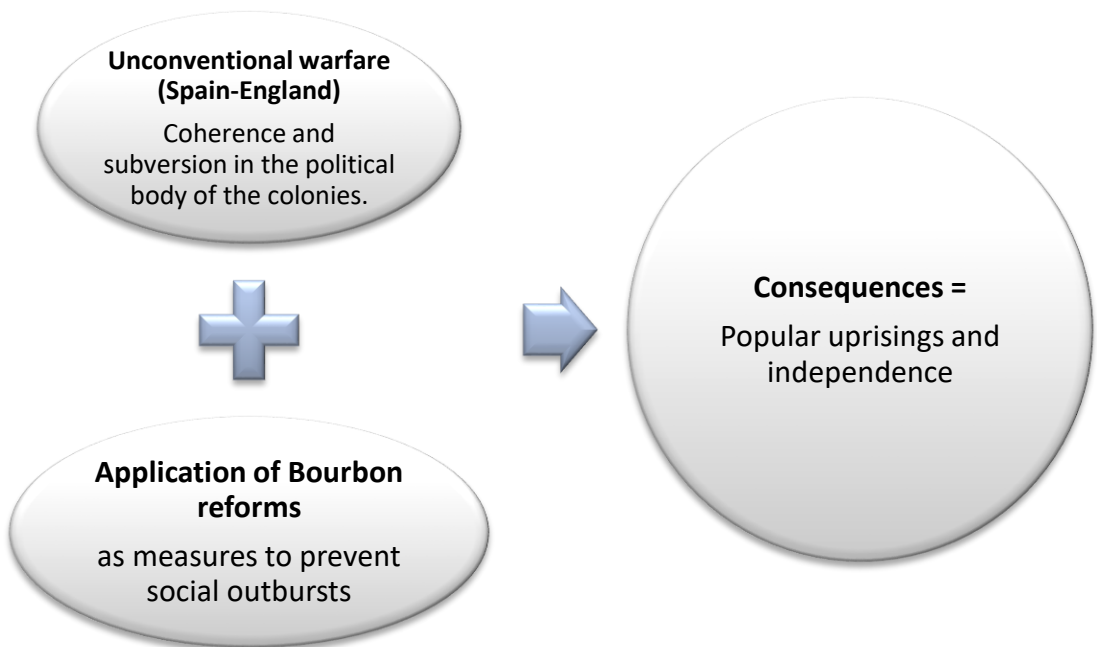
Anti-Colonial Rebellions," posits reforms actually fostered separatism and emancipation, thereby laying the groundwork for the eventual attainment of independence. This is illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure 1: Impact of the Bourbobic reforms (abastracta vision).



Source: Own elaboration based on Fisher & Ophelan (the Researcher, 2024).

Figure 2: Characterization of unconventional wars.



The development of unconventional war site characteristics and the coercion of political and social subversion in the opposing country—in this case, Spain—was undertaken by England for the purpose of destabilization. England sought to destabilize Spain in order to adhere to their colonies and domains. However, Spain attempted to resist this destabilization by implementing reforms. Spain recognized that the economic issue was a central node of the insurgency actions, so it applied Bourbon reforms. This resulted in the deepening of the popular uprisings and the independence of the colonies. However, this may result in the opposite outcome.

The following figure illustrates additional characteristic elements that facilitate comprehension of the extent to which the Bourbon reforms were implemented in the context of unconventional war between Spain and England. It emphasizes those elements that are most prevalent and recurrent, as evidenced in analytical summaries of Fisher and Opheland.

Figure 3: Categorical concurrences of the Bourbon reforms



Source: Own elaboration Based on Fisher, Ophelan, Quiroz, (The researcher,2023).

2.1.1 Categorical reduction

In order to clarify Figure 3, the following table was made, which details more characteristics, but all of them having as axis the economic reform, social control and fight against corruption.

Table 2: Most concurrent categories of the analytical summary

Main category	Emerging categories (Fisher and Ophelan)	Code
	Contraband smuggling contributed significantly to the public corruption	Smuggling
	wrote a confidential report with the help of his colleague Jorge Juan	Espionage

Aspects of Bourbon reforms exploited for imperial destabilization	“Secret news”. “Secret news”: founding text of the tradition.	Espionage
	the failure of colonial reforms, 1750-1820	
	The bourbon project was closely related to the growing social control of social protests.	Social control
	The 18th century is characterized by the Bourbon reforms.	
	The viceroyalty was controlled at the top by corrupt political authorities, exerting greater fiscal pressure	Corruption
	exercising greater fiscal pressure, and brings us the outbreak of different forms of social unrest.	Increased fiscal pressure
	José Gálvez studies with precision the establishment of a bureaucracy	
	The Spanish Crown wishes to regain control of the Indies.	Social and political control
	The Huancavelica mine was in a deplorable state due to corruption.	x
	The first juncture occurred during the government of the Viceroy Marquis Castel Fuerte.	
	The second juncture took place after the legalization of the distribution of the mine.	
	The systematic colonial corruption had 3 main effects on the ecology of the region.	
	The third and last juncture occurred during the enactment of laws	
	the repercussions that the Free Trade Decree had on the market.	Free market
	called enlightened piety	
	The bourbons were characterized by their enlightened measures.	
	Bourbon measures responded to a comprehensive project.	
	National Inca Movement,	Ideology
	intended to apply the primacy of the State over the Church and the Inquisition.	Primacy of the state
	This is why this ambitious reformist project, in the implementation of the	
	three rebellious conjunctures or knots	x

Source: Own elaboration based on Fisher & Ophelan.

2.1.2 Memorandum - Executive summary

Table 2 shows the most important categories stand out in triangulation, being substantial elements do not lose their usefulness for various types of social uprisings, revolutionary, nationalist and intendant, i.e. in all revolutions are present to a greater or lesser extent, seeking to synthesize and that throughout history these codes that from point of view would seriously affect national security if we want to look at them with today's eyes, these would be:

- Corruption  when the actors are state officials, they damage the structures of the state.
- Smuggling  Imperfect market competition damages national production.

- Increased fiscal pressure  Increased taxes, growing social discontent.
- Social and political tax control  Authoritarianism, dictatorship,
- Emergence of ideologies  Foreign ideological penetration and ethnic nationalism against the established order.
- Primacy of the State-Church  Capitalization of power in few sectors
- Free market  Influx of goods, ideologies, cultures, forms of worldview fuel popular popular unrest.

2.1 Unconventional warfare during the Bourbon reforms

Knowing that the Bourbon reforms were given to combat actions of corruption and smuggling, etc. now we will detail what elements helped to decide the implementation of these reforms taking into account that unconventional warfare is a set of strategies that seek to intervene and influence in a country without using military weapons, the goal is to trigger chaos or fear, anxiety, discontent in population of the enemy to perform actions and use agents covertly consequently under the factor of patience and prolongation, positions and movements. Throughout military history almost all kingdoms, governments, states, commanders resorted to unconventional methods, as they had a highly effective psychological configuration. resorting to deception, disguise and even defamation as weapons to intimidate their adversaries, their actions were instinctively as part processes of winning wars. (kuethe & Andren, 2018).

Under these circumstances there were unconventional wars between European monarchies, either in their own land of residence or in their colonies, events were recorded from the sixteenth century to the nineteenth century, with the particular attention in the eighteenth century, where precisely reforms are given to deepen changes, which could strengthen or weaken a management, for case of the Bourbon reforms these were exploited by his enemy, in order to seek the discontent of the population through ideological, logistical support, weapons, popular uprising, economic wars, psychological wars, for maritime domination between the Spanish-English empires during the 18th century, being incisive in the sea routes, using privateers, pirates, that is to say, there were diverse actions of both empires, looking for elements that entailed their colonizing validity, for which they used artifices like what the English Empire did, trying to destabilize the Spanish empire inciting the population to social

uprisings, insurgent struggles of national liberation in that framework the presence of intelligence agents has been perceived (Moreno, 20027).

Since the end of the 17th century, the English sought to destabilize the Spanish monarchy. According to the maritime agents Jorge and Juan de Ulloa, the English sought to dominate Pacific in order to expand trade routes and Treaty of Utrecht had resolved a free trade treaty that would be the beginning of the end of the Spanish crown (Ramos 1980).

2.1.1 Use of containment and propaganda spies

During the War of Spanish Succession (1702-1714) a new system of international relations was established throughout Europe, which is when the terms “informers”, “agents” and “Spanish Spies” were first used. While France and Spain attempted to exert total domination over the continent in the 18th century, the Utrecht Agreement established a system of equilibrium based on the “balance of equilibrium” of powers to prevent one of them from becoming the dominant power through alliances. This new order resulted in development of diplomacy as a continuous means of conflict resolution instead of open warfare, although the latter did not entirely disappear either. Another result, related to the first, was the expansion of practice of espionage. This information was capitalized as gold itself, knowing the secrets of the kingdoms of Spain, France, England, meant advancing, preventing, situations (Marcos,2011).

Intelligence missions were planned according to the demands and instructions coming from the armed forces and industry. From the logistical and financial point of view, they were secured. They were usually led by members of Army or Navy, and their members can be compared to today's commanding officers.

2.2.2. Spanish-English Economic Warfare

The economic aspect is the backbone of a nation in the case of the Spanish empire as for the English empire during the colonial era in Peru in eighteenth century (XVIII) was very necessary to obtain information for decision making, know at present are being developed with greater success such actions under economic intelligence, as modern confrontations, after the cold war, many of the actions of the military intelligence services were reoriented to the new challenges of globalization based on an economic war, since the economy is essential as a method of attack against an opponent or opponent (Olier, 2018).

Under this context our topic is based fundamentally to eighteenth century under context of the Bourbon reforms that in colonial times already existed is type of procedures where they were schematized, the following table characterizes the following actors.

Table 4: Intelligence assessment of the performance of two agents during the Bourbon Era.

Agent	Mission
Spanish Agent Captain Antonio Ulloa 1757	To prevent the uprising of the colonies by fighting against the corruption of officials.
English Agent Miguel de Montiel 1780	Propitiate the Indigenous mestizo and Creole uprising against Spain by favoring England.

Source: El Auto (2023)

2.2.3 Spanish Agent, Captain José Antonio de Ulloa

Under the analytical summary technique applied to the units of analysis, it is known that the Spanish empire already had signs of its imminent fall, since the Spanish military chiefs had already formulated the shortcomings, among them was the widespread corruption in the collection of taxes, which generated the exacerbation of moods of the chiefs and Creoles, collections that did not render account to the Spanish State, collections that were made through the Church and the corregimientos (Orellana et al, 2019), the flaws shown were medullar for the armed uprising of José Gabriel Túpac Amaru not detracting from other initiators of independence, such as Juan Santos Atahualpa, who also fought against these bad practices, one of the exponents on these issues that would be cause of the separatism of colonies of Spain post-independence was given by Spanish general well known for his exploits Jeronimo Valdez, who stated:

“The causes that motivated the independence of Peru are those that since the time of Viceroy Pezuelo Spain had lost the naval power of the Pacific and without the sea it is impossible to save these positions.” (Morote, 2007, p. 22)

The naval power of Spain was definitely a key point to continue maintaining colonies, this power would maintain Spain's monopolistic trade and ensure the income of Spanish crown, the income of the Crown came from a series of taxes, the main ones being quinto real (20% of the mining production per year); the tributo indígena (all Indians between 18 and 50 years old had to pay this tax in money); and the alcabala (taxed the purchase and sale of goods and varied from 2% to 6%). Other taxes were almojarifazgo (customs tax), the averías (on maritime commerce) and anatas (sale of public offices). There were also excise taxes on consumption of tobacco, alcoholic beverages or playing cards (Córdova, 2015).

These types of taxes were not completely controlled, so there was corruption by tax collectors, who did not account for the number of Indians, for example, certain parishes were in possession of 150 Indians, but only claimed to collect from 50 Indians. Another exponent that warns about fall of Spain and the loss of its colonies is the Count of Aranda, minister of both Charles III and his sons Charles IV with following phrase:

“I fear that we cannot sustain the weight of our colonies, neither by their extension, nor by the disposition of some part of them, such as Peru and Chile, so distant from our forces” (Morote, 2007, p. 23).

Under this situation is that the Captain Antonio de Ulloa, is who sailed to Peru in the year 1757 in which his main objective was the mining of Huancavelica, Ulloa took charge of the province of the Mercury mine called Santa Barbara, this mine was of utmost importance because the metal obtained from the mining extraction was used to refine the Silver, When Ulloa took charge, he found acts of corruption from the local governments to the miners, that is why Ulloa began to denounce the acts of corruption, since it was not the first time he had served the crown to denounce this type of facts, Ulloa had already made a report known as an Agent's Report of secret character, the report has the denomination of “Secret News of America (1735-1826)”, in addition to a series of scientific discoveries, served to determine the social political situation of the kingdoms of Spain between Quito and Lima, the denomination had been changing through time already in the XIX century and the XX century in the USA and Madrid would

have been fully known and interpreted and used in some way for an anti-imperialist character, interesting thing about this secret information that in short was directed to a group of high ranking military and advisors of the Spanish crown, of XVIII century (Quiroz, 2002).

This report was projected as a reserved report, for internal use, but it went around the world in 1826 under this sensationalist name entitled “Noticias secretas de América sobre el estado naval, militar y político de los reinos del Perú y provincias de Quito, costas de Nueva Granada y Chile(Bernal, 2014)”. These stories also made known the abuses that were carried out by the ruling class during the colony actually shows us that there was no kingdom of the crown that saved from acts of corruption. It was discovered there were tyrannical local governments, blackmailers’ slavery was given, church was a co-participant in these acts (Andrió &Serrano,2019).

All these actions were reflected in population as a form of resentment to be able to trigger revolutionary actions later, it was said that there was a tyranny in the social spectrums during the colony extortions they suffer, some authors such as Gomez (1989) who argues that none of this is true, since there were vested interests in the power of the crown, in addition to the local governments in the colonies had their own balance of administrative and accounting accounts, since at that time there was not much confidence in the reports of the naval military, because it is argued they lent themselves to special interests.

Gomez also said that the so-called secret documents of America were not true, then how to explain the fact there are cases of insurgent uprisings during century, we speak of a century of anti-colonial rebellions of eighteenth and nineteenth centuries here the main feature of the uprisings was the economic issue ie taxes, the abuse that were committed in America, which is why many historians give value to the report of Antonio de Ulloa changing its name “Sensationalist of secret news of America” calling it only as sensationalist report, however it had a coherent application in view that it was a royal order when King Ferdinand VII together with his first secretary Jose Patiño gave a special mission in 1735 to the Navy Lieutenants Antonio de Ulloa, and Jorge Juan (Ulloa, 1826), in view that there were fundamental reasons to create a special mission to find out the facts since the colonies were convulsed mainly in upper Peru and lower Peru, the abstract order shows us the following:

Table 5: Jorge Juan Ulloa's information production cycle.

Agent	Mission	Use of information	Product
Cap. Navío Jorge and Juan Antoni de Ulloa.	Order or instruction of Ferdinand VII - To Jorge Juan and Antonio de Ulloa “Acquire with accuracy the government, administration, justice, customs and states of those kingdoms with everything related to their civil and military economy”.	Decision-making of the crown to Deepen the Bourbon reforms, creation of vicerealties, change of public management	Report: “Secret News from America (1735-1826)”. Changed to “America's Secret News Sensationalist.”

Source : Collection: Biblioteca Nacional de Chile id MC: MC0027821 id BN: 20883

According to Captain Ulloa y Juan, the colonial administration deteriorated for fundamental reasons such as practice of selling offices, and sale of public positions introduced in Peru since

seventeenth century (Quiroz, 2013, p. 59). 59) the cases he presents are from the sale of the Corregidor position to the Oidor of the royal audience, aspects that would also generate consequences in the administration that would finally lead to the treatment of Indians and mestizos, those who acquired these positions were wealthy Creoles, prosperous merchants, Under these circumstances, Captain Ulloa proposed an ambitious program of reforms to avoid the bad government and injustices that would lead to revolutionary independence movements, which already had a precedent in the 1742 uprising of Juan Santos Atahualpa (De la Torre, 1994). (De la Torre, 1994).

Table 6: Analysis of causes and consequences according to Captain Ulloa's perception.

Aspects found in the diagnosis of the situation of the Viceroyalty of Peru	Consequences generated	Actions against the crown with English support.	Proposal
➤ Smuggling	➤ Injustice		
➤ Compulsory distribution	➤ Bad governance	➤ Rebellions	➤ Expansion of Reforms
➤ Mita work	➤ Religious apathy		
➤ Manipulated residency trials	➤ Lack of loyalty of subjects to the king		
➤ Sale of public offices			
➤ Commercial fraud			
➤ Bribery			
➤ Double bookkeeping			
➤ Embezzlement			

Source: Own creation Based on (Quiroz, 2002).

The work done by Ulloa emphasizes the economic issue, and the preservation of factual powers among Europeans, mainly between the countries of France and England, France represents the terrestrial power, that is, it had a well-trained army, which was seen later with the Napoleonic invasion being one of the main causes for the independence of Spanish colonies, in turn England possessed a naval power, many government advisors were aware of this, that is why they had to obtain accurate information on the behavior of colonies.

There were many secret missions under instructive orders at that time, whose missions had masks of scientific and mathematical research, since in reality it was an espionage mission to obtain information about English naval construction and the armament of the ships. (Juan, 2013, p. 94).

Perhaps one of the most potential enemies to which Spain considered was England since Spain had a treaty with the English, the latter had benefits with this treaty allowed them to negotiate once a year by naval means with the Indian colonies of Spain, this was seen a danger, by the Spanish but in long run was exploited by the English is seen later in the support to the revolution of Tupac Amaru through an agent provocateur we refer to the treaty of UTRECH (Guimerá & Peralta , 2005).

2.2.4 English Agent Miguel de Montiel

The act of espionage during the colonial period, basically in the 17th century, should be explored in the context of the commercial and maritime dispute, the European powers,

especially the British, were looking for elements of judgment to snatch once and for all the Spanish predominance in the Indies (South America) and sought in the most subtle way to discredit the Spanish authorities in the eyes of their subjects. That is also why, as we have already said, the presence of Captain Antonio Ulloa, who with his secret reports on acts of corruption in the Spanish colonies tried to stop armed uprisings, but when we talk about the second agent Miguel de Montiel, born in Cusco, an English agent, we realize English pretensions were always present, some speak of the lodges, the Masons had financed the South American countries that wished to free themselves. Years later, this fact is already known with support received by Simón Bolívar for Independence, the Captain Antonio de Ulloa generated the bases to rethink Bourbon reforms. The merchant Miguel Montiel as he appears in judicial process that follows Tupac Amaru II as an envoy of England that helps to strengthen, raise awareness of colonial liberation actions, in following table we can see their modes of operation.

Table 7: Agent recruited by the English (Miguel de montiel)

Countries visited	Type of agent	Form of action
➤ France	➤ Agent provocateur and	➤ Moneylender
➤ England	resource generator	➤ Activist with Idiosyncratic Solvency (famous conversations with Tupac Amaru about Inca Garcilazo de la Vega in Lima).
		➤ Ethnic nationalist ideologization

Source: Letters from Tupac Amaru to Miguel de Montiel (1780).

It is in that social political scenario where the revolutionary conditions are gestated, uprisings against customs, against corregimientos, against all type of representation and the Spanish crown, in places like in the high Peru until the low Peru (Peru-Bolivia), the facts indicated in the table 6 were not isolated since it is based on programmatic coincidences of each conbulsionado sector during XVIII century, cochabamba, and Cusco, there should be affirmed the Borbonicas reforms.

The participation of Miguel de Montiel is diffuse during uprising of Tuapc Amaru, since this gentleman had made conversations with Jose Gabriel Condorcanqui on issues of liberation of slaves, on mining, and other types of economic activities Spain controlled but did not satisfy social demand, also was one who had supported him in his intention to make declarations as royal heir of the Incas, in these conditions arises this merchant named Miguel de Montiel Oropesino of birth of the city of Cusco, this was a prosperous merchant had visited countries like France, England - London presisamente, was that one that with such apacionamiento dialogued with Tupac Amaru on liberation issues, in the works of Garcilazo de la Vega called the mestizo Indian, taking into account policy of England had the vision of snatching South American colonies this merchant accused by royal audience of Cusco of being spy England could have been recruited as English Agent (ARC Leg,162 C. 118).

On the other hand it is known in the Trial followed to Túpac Amaru during the interrogations, Miguel Montiel said that his opinion was to arrest corregidores and mayors in Cuzco; that is to say, to attack directly to those who administered colonies, with the purpose that Túpac Amaru declares himself Inca king, and immediately put loyal men, this plan would serve to agglutinate the raised sectors, it is for that reason that the accusations to José Gabriel Túpac

Amaru was to sustain dialogues with Englishmen to send projects of liberation to that country, On May 9, 1981 he had to appear again, because before the uprising a “former Jesuit” had traveled to Europe to inform about the revolutionary project and that information had been published in London on October 6, 1780, in this respect Túpac Amaru denies having sent anyone to Europe.

According to Tupac Amaru II, he had only communicated his intention to rise against Spanish crown to his wife, Micaela Bastidas, to Miguel Montiel in Lima, to Hermenegildo Delgado in Acomayo and to Lucas Aparicio in Potosí. The latter could have written to Europe because he was a mestizo and so was Montiel (Madrado, 2001). The same day May 9 in which he gave a statement about the presumed connection with England, Túpac Amaru had to appear before the judge to answer a questionnaire presented by his wife's defense lawyer.

In intelligence the clear thing becomes dark, and what it seems is and what it is only comes to appear nothing can detract us that the British lent aid to Túpac Amaru through Montiel is in discussion, and who was the one that welcomed him in Lima to Tupac Amaru it is adduced that he raised him freedom of the blacks and to declare himself Inka king as alternative of fight. From the point of view of the military Intelligence there are indications Montiel offers concrete help, in war material, and revolutionary projects - there were several - were conceived with purpose of harassing the Spaniards militarily.

It is necessary to consider that the only way to support Túpac Amaru would present enormous difficulties since Cusco does not exist a port where some type of delivery of war material could be given, that is why the presence of Miguel de Montiel is fundamental since the aid would only be in money and ideological contributions. It is for this reason that the English help to Tupac Amaru, worried very seriously to the authorities of Spain which, by means of a royal order of January 3, 1782, it was ordered to make a severe and meticulous inquiry of how and where Indians got to have firearms, which - as it is already known to us - they were forbidden to possess. In response to aforementioned royal order, Viceroy Vértiz declared weapons Indians had were either confiscated from the Spaniards or made by them.

Viceroy Vértiz was of the opinion that no weapons of foreign origin were discovered. But later on, during the rebellion and much later on, there was talk of England's support for Tupac Amaru, which would appear in the texts of the Royal Commentaries. A document of the time, dated in Cuzco on December 1, 1780 (Bolislaio, 1963 p. 37): it is said that there is an engraving in one of those tombstones of the main temple of this city (Cuzco) apparently in the cathedral of Cuzco, which in short says that after losing these kingdoms the Incas would return to take possession of it through the help of a people called England, with whom we are currently at war". (Bolislaio, 1963 p.39).

During the processes of revolutionary uprisings, there were suspicions of infidelity to the Creoles and Spaniards for the following reasons, for the unexpected intensity and extension of the process in which the rebellion of Tupac Amaru took place, for the war conditions between Great Britain and Spain, which increased the suspicions about rebellion plans. The other version with which they look for the connection of the English support was the expulsion of the Jesuits, it is said that Juan Pablo Vizcardo y Guzmán had developed ties with the English who would be interested in the liberation project of the Spanish Indies, with the purpose of passing to English hands, from this point of view it is profitable to the English the liberation

of the Spanish Indies, that is to say during the Bourbon reforms there were unconventional actions.

From the analytical summary technique and the bibliographic review instrument based on the research of the classics Jhon Fisher, Scarlett Ophelan, Alfonso Quiroz, which are key elements of the historical process of the eighteenth century these served to perform the analysis of the environment ie the past present relationship, the dialogical nature in view that in Peru today are living widespread crises, The same scenarios are still being presented that were the cause of the social explosions and are currently generating awareness about the separatism of the southern maro region, and the re-foundation of the republic or second independence under the search for a new constituent assembly or profound reforms of the political constitution (Béjar, 2023).

After carrying out the corresponding analysis of why the Bourbon Reforms occurred, we realize that they were applied for the purpose of combating corruption of officials that provoked social discontent, which led to revolutionary uprisings of a liberating nature, the common element being the category “corruption”, this category is dragged along the historical path in Peru, which is currently provoking social uprisings or social conflicts, precisely in the third decade of the XXI century, corruption at the highest levels of government is frequently manifested. (Melquiades,2023) as it was also manifested during the XVIII, XIX, XX centuries, this could lead to generate new models of antidemocratic paradigmatic thinking that would lead to profound changes in the structures of the State of a refoundation of the republic as expressed by the current social movements, an exemplary characterization of corruption and its impact on the political aspect in the following table.

Table 8: Characterization of corruption impact on political development.

Categorization			Units Relevant meanings	Characterization
Impact on political development	on	political	Conduct of employees	Deteriorated
			Ethics and values	In crisis
			Decision-making	Inadequate
			Citizen trust does not exist	Does not exist
			Party building	Does not exist
			Governance	Non-existent
			Public investment	Ineffective
			Legitimacy of the State	Delegitimized
			Allocation of resources	Inefficient
			Distorted public policies	
			Corruption	Main problem
			Political class	Discredited, degraded
			Public Procurement	Corruption-related
			Laws and emergency decrees	Types of corruption
			Political leadership	Absent
			Control institutions	Weak
			Transparency	Nonexistent
			Citizen participation	Weak
			Impunity	widespread
			Governance	Affected
			Accountability	Not present

Crimes	Embezzlement, collusion, bribery
Sentenced	Few

Source: (Melquiades,2023)

The relationship between the present and past is a dialogical element of exchange, which means a continuous process of interaction between the historian and his facts, an endless dialogue between present and past, being the historian an individual being product of his present being mutually necessary, it is necessary to generate dialogues of facts of past with the present in order to generate timelines, analysis of social processes of historical continuity of similar facts, This is why when we look at Table 8 we can see characteristics show the general weakness of State, weakened by its officials committing acts of corruption, which provokes violent social actions that could lead to revolutions, whether communist, socialist, anarchist, anarchist, ethno-nationalist or a combination of these.

The fight against corruption is a matter of national security, since its categorization must always be considered at the first level and priority in the national intelligence plans (PIN) since they are not simple actions of response against it, they are not simple collective actions of the trade unions, if not in the light of day it is appreciated, the generalized discontent of the society that drives structural changes, separatists case the Puno region, federalisms case the regions of the macro south of Peru, for this legal issues are being used as the free determination of peoples (OIT-art. 169),

3. Methodology

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Table 9: Method correlation

Units of analysis	Purpose	Technique
1. John Fisher - Bourbon Peru.		
2. Ophelan Godoy Scarlet - A century of anti-colonial rebellions.	The Viceroyalty of Peru during the Bourbon reforms in the 18th century and their impact on present-day Peru.	Analytical Summary
3. Antonio Quiroz- History of Corruption in Peru Cap-1. Agent Cap Antonio de Ulloa		
4. Luis Miguel Glave- Article Mariano Isidro de la Barrera, scribe and companion of Tupac Amaru: the Andean rebellion in light of new historical documents. in the light of new historical documents.		
5. Letter from Tupac Amaru to Miguel de Montiel.		

4. Results and discussion

As Gelman (2019) notes, the Bourbon reforms were designed to redirect colonies, improve public administration in response to corruption and low tax collection, and reform socio-economic conditions. Despite these reforms, the emancipation process was not hindered nor mitigated, even after liberation of commerce and the creation of new viceroyalties on the Atlantic Ocean. The independence was achieved as a result of a confluence of factors, including resentment, corruption, an unfavorable economic situation, mounting fiscal pressure, and emergence of new ideologies. These observations are presented in the context of *Nanotechnology Perceptions* Vol. 20 No. S6 (2024)

a specific action, namely the presentation of a report by the captain of the ship Antonio de Ulloa detailing acts of corruption within the administration of the Indies. In response to this report, the Spanish Crown reached decision that members of the Creole, chapetones, and ecclesiastical communities had become enriched through corrupt practices.

5. Conclusions

First: The Bourbon reforms of the eighteenth century specifically in the period of Charles III, consisted of redirecting colonies, improve public administration in view that there were acts of corruption and little tax collection was seen, reforming them would mean improving the socio-economic conditions, these reforms did not hinder emancipation process, nor did they mitigate despite the liberation of commerce and the creation of new viceroyalties on Atlantic Ocean.

Second: The English and Spanish empires during the 18th century, in order to dominate the South American colonies, and to give historical continuity to their possessions and privileges, used covert intelligence and counterintelligence actions, which used characters who were in the social limelight for their purposes of hegemonic perennialization.

Third: The use of technological surveillance (VT) as a tool of the past present dialogue can be obtained that there are changes and continuities in the history of Peru that the relationship of the eighteenth century where corruption reigns, continues in Peru in the XXI century, birth of separatist ideologies of ethno-nationalist, federalist cut as happened after the civil war between 1810-1825, It is understood that the use of agents was and is something fundamental whose purpose was not precisely to ensure the interests of a nation state, but on contrary sought to benefit a social class, or viceroyal economic sectors or prestigious families in coordination with the clergy possessed political and economic power.

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