

BOLIVIA

CHUQUISACA DEPARTMENT

GENERAL DATA - ECONOMY - CITY OF SUCRE.

GENERAL DATA OF CHUQUISACA DEPARTMENT

Capital: city of Sucre (Oropeza province) founded in 1538 by Pedro Anzures de Campo Redondo, with the name of La Plata. Height: 2,750 meters above sea level.

Area: 51,524 km² (4.7% the total territory of Bolivia).

Population: 576,153 inhabitants (Census 2012).

Population density (inhabitants / km²): 11.18 (Census 2012).

Average annual growth rate of population (2001-2012): 0.72% (Census 2012).

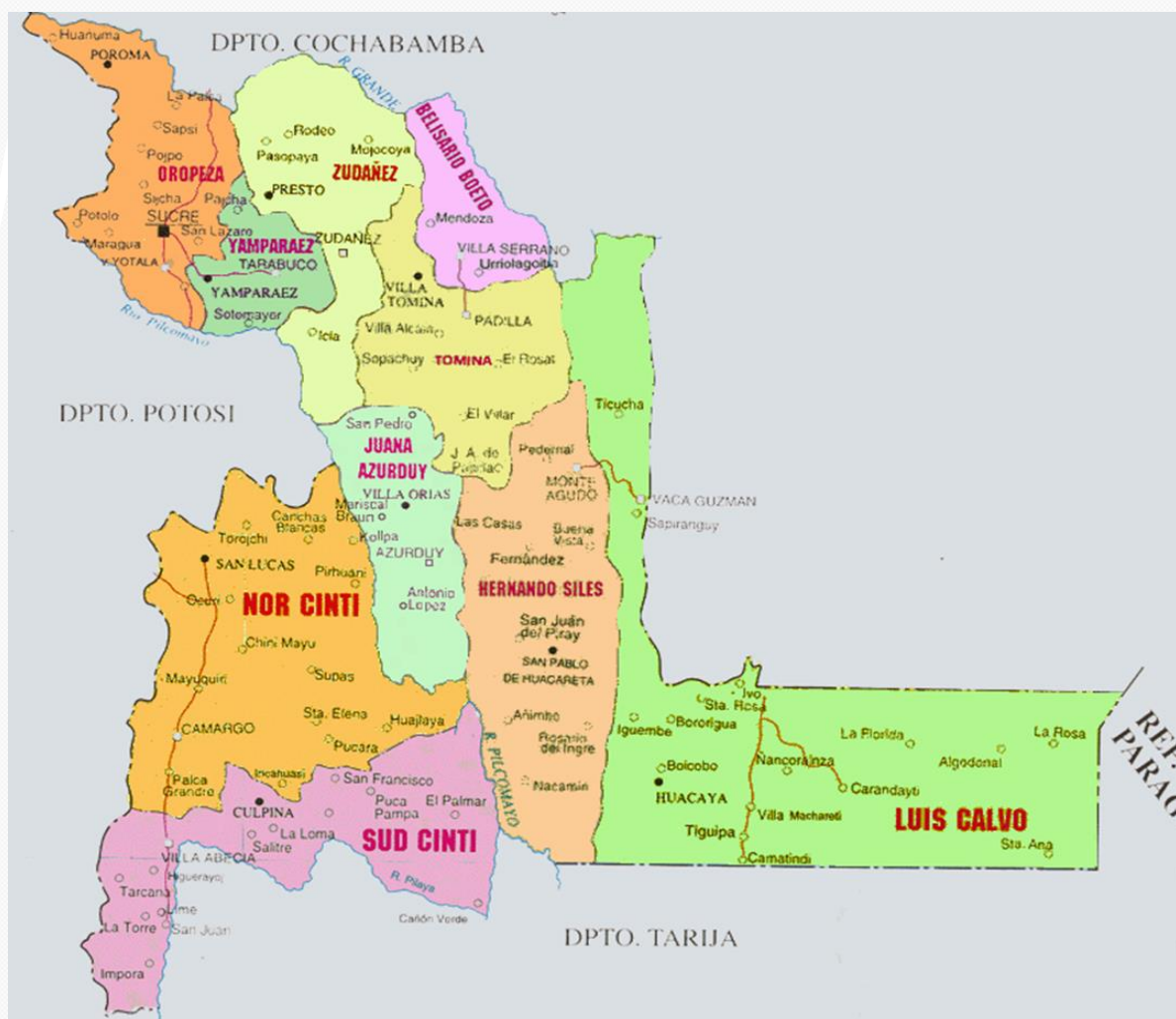
Geographical coordinates: 19° 03' S - 65° 13' O.

Languages: Spanish, Quechua.



DEPARTMENT OF CHUQUISACA IS DIVIDED INTO 10 PROVINCES

Nº	Province	Capital	Area	Population
1	Oropeza	Sucre	3,943 km ² (7.65%)	48.20%
2	Azurduy	Sopachuy	4,185 km ² (8.12%)	4.89%
3	Zudáñez	Presto	3,738 km ² (7.25%)	6.05%
4	Tomina	Padilla	3,947 km ² (7.66%)	6.70%
5	Hernando Siles	Monteagudo	5,473 km ² (10.62%)	6.47%
6	Yamparuez	Tarabuco	1,472 km ² (2.86%)	5.03%
7	Nor Cinti	Camargo	7,983 km ² (15.49%)	12.42%
8	Sur Cinti	Villa Abecia	5,484 km ² (10.64%)	4.20%
9	Belisario Boeto	Serrano	2,000 km ² (3.88%)	2.14%
10	Luis Calvo	Vaca-Guzman (Tarvita)	13,299 km ² (25.81%)	3.89%



Chuquisaca is a department of Bolivia located in the center south. It borders on the departments of Cochabamba, Tarija, Potosí, and Santa Cruz. The departmental capital is Sucre, which is also the constitutional capital of Bolivia.

The department is traversed by the main cordillera of the Andes mountain range and lesser cordilleras. Parts of it lie within the basin of the Amazon River, and other parts within the basin of the Río de La Plata.

The native inhabitants were the Charcas, who were dispersed along riverbanks and lowlands. Their leaders, jampiris, sorcerers, and priests resided in the capital, Choque-Chaca, which according to 17th century chronicles had a population of several thousand.

ECONOMY OF CHUQUISACA DEPARTMENT

Of economic activities of the department of Chuquisaca can highlight the hydrocarbon sector, food and beverage industry, sector of construction materials, textiles and clothing industry. In the fertile lands (alluvial coluvie origin) plant a variety of crops.

Agriculture. En Chuquisaca department produces corn, grapes, peanuts, wheat, barley, peppers, onions, potatoes, legumes, vegetables and variety of fruit.

Livestock. Livestock have high rate qualitatively and quantitatively, in particular, becomes important cattle, pigs, goats and sheep, also existing in importance the horse.

Mining. There are deposits of lead, zinc, copper, silver and antimony. It has large deposits of limestone, through which the cement industry develops.

Hydrocarbons. The territory of Chuquisaca department has large deposits of oil and natural gas.

CITY OF SUCRE

Sucre is the constitutional capital of Bolivia and the capital of the department of Chuquisaca. Located in the south-central part of the country, Sucre lies at an altitude of 2,750 meters. Its lower altitude gives the city a warm temperate climate year-round.

On November 30, 1538, Sucre was founded under the name Ciudad de la Plata de la Nueva Toledo by Pedro Anzures, Marqués de Campo Redondo. In 1538, the Spanish King Philip II established the Audiencia de Charcas in La Plata with authority over an area, which covers

what are now Paraguay, southeastern Peru, Northern Chile and Argentina, and much of Bolivia. The Audiencia de Charcas was a subdivision of the Viceroyalty of Peru. In 1601, the Recoleta Monastery was founded by the Franciscans and in 1609, an archbishopric was founded in the city. In 1624, St Francis Xavier University of Chuquisaca was founded.

Very much a Spanish city during the colonial era, the narrow streets of the city center is organized in a grid, reflecting the Andalusian culture that is embodied in the architecture of the city's great houses and numerous convents and churches. Sucre remains the seat of the Roman Catholic Church in Bolivia, and a common sight is members of religious orders dressed in traditional costume. For much of its colonial history, Sucre's temperate climate was preferred by the Spanish royalty and wealthy families involved in silver trade coming from Potosí. Testament to this is the Glorieta Castle. Sucre's University (Universidad Mayor Real Pontificia de San Francisco Xavier de Chuquisaca) is one of the oldest universities in the new world.

Festival time in Sucre Until the 19th century, La Plata was the judicial, religious and cultural center of the region. In 1839, after the city became the capital of Bolivia, it was renamed in honor of the revolutionary leader Antonio José de Sucre. Too remote after the economic decline of Potosí and its silver industry, it saw the Bolivian seat of government move to La Paz in 1898. Many argue Sucre was the epicenter that initiated the independence campaign against Spain in all of Latin America. The first "Grito Libertario" (Shout for Freedom) in any Western Hemisphere Spanish colony took place in Sucre in 1809. Ironically, Bolivia was the last territory to gain its independence in 1825. In 1991, Sucre became a UNESCO World Heritage Site.

The city attracts thousands of tourists every year thanks to its well-conserved downtown with buildings from the 18th and 19th centuries. Nestled at the foot of the twin hills of Churuquilla and Sika Sika, Sucre is the gateway to numerous small villages that date from the colonial era, the most well known of which is Tarabuco, home of the colorful "Pujllay" festival held each March. Most of these villagers are members of one of the indigenous ethnicities. Many dress in clothing distinctive to their respective villages.

[MORE INFORMATION ABOUT CHUQUISACA DEPARTMENT.](#)