

# Free bolivia essay sample

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Positioned in South America bordering Brazil, Paraguay, Chile, and Argentina, Bolivia is without a shadow of doubt a religion with numerous significant cultures as well as customs. That explains why it is denoted as a country with a concoction of cultural elements. As a result, the modern Bolivia is represented by three major distinctive phases. For instance, the pre-Columbian, colonial, and republican. The Bolivian ethnicities, as well as their holidays and festivals, are mainly based on the catholic religious perspectives. Nevertheless, that ought not to signify otherwise since the country is a multi-cultural as earlier mentioned all based on their unique philosophies and customs (Hartburn, Karen, Margare, and Paula, 19-21). As indicated exceeding, Bolivia is a country that replicates and mirrors a past that was rich in rituals, cultures, and traditions resulting to a diverse and vibrant country as it is in the modern times. The religious festivals denote one of the many cultures that would be deduced from the religion. Under this culture, it would be noticed that the populace express it through rituals and dances that are motivated by faith and belief. Their pre-Hispanic cultural background are evident in their deities and gods. One of the primogenital deity and god from the records is undoubtedly the Pachamama (DiPiazza, 80-84). To it, all acknowledgment and tribute are given through the means of Ch'alla with each village with the country has the liberty of conducting its own celebrations that they term as Chicus Mass. Although such practices have remained for centuries, the dancing styles along with the customs used are on record to have transformed over the years (Galván, 9-12).

In terms of cuisine, the country offers a variety that comes with different flavors. It would be imperative to note earlier on that they have a close

connection with the geographical location as well as the climate from which they are produced. For instance, cuisines from the south similar to those from the west contains different distinct tastes and aromas. By illustration, Cochabamba denotes a city that is pigeon-holed by refined Bolivian cookery. Commonly served are the beverage api that are served hot with a delicate pastel along with other accompaniments (DiPiazza, 79-81).

Cacho and rayuela are examples two undertakings that are predominant within the Bolivia country. Although many hold that they are outdated, they are still popular especially in family gatherings. Originally denoted as Alalay, Cacho game represents the traditional game that was played in several games with five dice on a special cup. Over the years, it has turned to be a championship game although with new rules and twists. The Cancha is one aspect of the Bolivian cultures that would not go unmentioned. It represents the open-air market in the city making it among the largest in the country as well as in the Latin America to-date. From there, all goods such as clothes furniture, electronic among other stuff would be effortlessly found (Hartburn, Karen, Margare, and Paula, 19-23).

The Uroro carnival, is yet another masterwork that would not be unmentioned in this discussion. Apart from indicating the heritage of the various groups in the country, it has turned to be a significant happening taking place every year. In modern terms, the country is governed by the Bolivian Constitution from where it would be deduced that all the populace are free to adopt and practice any religion. The citizens are as well permitted constitutionally to choose a belief system that they prefer something that certainly indicates the freedom of religion to all. That explicates why the

present socialist government has endeavored at ensuring that the religion aspects of the people are handled diligently as well as separate from the central administration.

### **Work Cited**

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