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INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC UNITY



**XXXI INTERNATIONAL
SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL
CONFERENCE
«Scientific Research in the
Conditions of Rapid
Development of Information
Technologies»**

**July 17-19, 2024
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SECTION: HISTORY

Нryhoruk N.

NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES AT THE END OF THE XVIII - BEGINNING OF THE XIX CENTURY.....	74
----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

SECTION: INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY & CYBERSECURITY

Сейсебаєва Н., Кулик І.

МЕТОДИКА ОРГАНІЗАЦІЇ ОБЛІКОВОГО ПРОЦЕСУ З ВИКОРИСТАННЯМ ІНФОРМАЦІЙНИХ ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ.....	76
---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

Сотніков М.

«КІБЕРБЕЗПЕКА» ТА «ІНФОРМАЦІЙНА БЕЗПЕКА»: РОЗМЕЖУВАННЯ ПОНЯТЬ.....	78
--------------------------------------------------------------------	----

SECTION: JURISPRUDENCE

Авраменко С., Мельник А.

АНАЛІЗ КІЛЬКОСТІ ВИРОКІВ ЗА ВЧИНЕННЯ ДОМАШНЬОГО НАСИЛЬСТВА ВПРОДОВЖ 2019-2024 РОКІВ.....	81
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

Ігнатъ Б.

ДО ПИТАННЯ КОНСТИТУЦІЙНОСТІ ЗАКОНОДАВЧОГО РЕГУЛЮВАННЯ ВІДНОСИН «ЛЮДИНА-ШТУЧНИЙ ІНТЕЛЕКТ».....	83
-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

Лaba А.

THE MECHANISM OF BRINGING LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT BODIES TO FINANCIAL AND LEGAL RESPONSIBILITY IN CONDITIONS OF DECENTRALIZATION.....	85
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

Домбровський О.

ЗАКОНОДАВЧЕ ЗАБЕЗПЕЧЕННЯ РЕПРОДУКТИВНИХ ПРОЦЕСІВ.....	89
-------------------------------------------------------	----

SECTION: MANAGEMENT

Нестеренко С.С.

БІЗНЕС-ТРЕНДИ У СФЕРІ ТЕХНОЛОГІЙ, ЩО ФОРМУЮТЬ ЦИФРОВЕ РОБОЧЕ МІСЦЕ.....	92
-------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

SECTION: HISTORY

NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT IN LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES AT THE END OF THE XVIII - BEGINNING OF THE XIX CENTURY

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During much of the colonial period, Latin America's economic ties were limited to trade with the metropolis only, with all imports and exports subject to high customs taxes. Spain and Portugal considered the colonies as a source of supply of precious metals and plantation products. Even at the beginning of the XX century there were few factories. The colonial authorities hampered the progress of the local administration of Latin American countries in every possible way in order to preserve the monopoly on the import of ready-made products for the metropolis. Fearing competition, the authorities banned the cultivation of grapes, olives, and flax. Most of the vineyards were destroyed, and the olive and mulberry crops were cut down. It was allowed to grow only those crops that were not grown in the metropolis. In addition, there were state monopolies on the sale of salt, alcoholic beverages, tobacco, playing cards, branded products, which hindered the development of internal trade between the colonies.

Despite numerous obstacles at the beginning of the XIX century the sprouts of the capitalist system begin to emerge in the colonial economy. Despite numerous colonial and feudal barriers, industry and trade grew. In addition, the local bourgeoisie was replenished not only from among Creoles, but also from persons of mixed origin.

The development of capitalist relations was accompanied by the awakening of mass national self-consciousness. Wide circles of colonial society, including the wealthy, began to show dissatisfaction with the policy of the colonial government: the tax system, the policy of trade monopolies and guild oppression, restrictions on property ownership. Creoles believed that they should play a greater role in the political life of America, demanded the elimination of administrative, military, church and other status privileges. Hatred of the Spanish and Portuguese oppressors also grew among the broad masses of workers. Under these conditions at the beginning of the XIX century in colonial society, opposition to the institutions of Spanish and Portuguese power is growing sharply.

The War of Independence in the USA (1775–1783) and the French Revolution (1789–1799) had a great impact on the social life of the colonies in America. The works of French and North American educators and revolutionaries (Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu, Robespierre, Jefferson, Owen) spread in the colonies despite all the prohibitions established by the royal administration and the Inquisition.

In the colonies themselves at the end of the 18th and the beginning of the XX centuries there was a rise of social and political opinion. Some representatives of the colonial intelligentsia published works in which they criticized the official religious and political doctrines and promoted freedom-loving ideas. In New Spain in the last third of the XIX – at the beginning of the XX century philosophers-enlighteners Ignacy Bartolache, Jose Antonio Alsate, Juan Benito Diaz de Gamarra y Davalos exposed philosophical scholasticism and put forward ideas of humanism. In Ecuador, educator Eugenio Espejo presented the revealing work “New Lucian”. Performances were also held in the Portuguese colony of Brazil. A conspiracy arose in one of the country’s provinces, the participants of which demanded independence, the establishment of a republican system, the introduction of free trade, and the elimination of restrictions on industrial development. However, they were arrested and put on trial. Anti-colonial political literature becomes particularly acute in the XIX century. Its authors sharply condemn the economic policy and social activities of the colonial government in America, express the ideas of independence, people’s sovereignty and the republican organization of the state.

The revolutionary movement in the American colonies, which intensified in the second half of the XVIII century shook the structure of the colonial system. This was facilitated by the weakening of the international positions of Spain and Portugal.

As a result of the War of the Spanish Succession (1701–1714), Spain was forced to grant England a monopoly on the importation of African slaves into its American possessions. After the Seven Years’ War (1756–1763), the British forced Spain to cede Florida and hold it for 20 years as compensation for the return of Guiana, which they had captured. In the second half of the 90s of the XVIII century as a result of wars with France and England, the Spanish monarchy lost the West Indian colonies of San Domingo and Trinidad. Since the War of the Spanish Succession, Portugal has actually been under the protectorate of England. At the end of the XVIII century Portugal’s dependence on England increased, which enabled the British to almost completely monopolize trade with Brazil.

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