

Colombia is one of the world's seventeen megadiverse countries; it has the highest level of biodiversity per square mile in the world and the second-highest level overall.^[31] Its territory encompasses Amazon rainforest, highlands, grasslands and deserts. It is the only country in South America with coastlines (and islands) along both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. Colombia is a key member of major global and regional

Religion (2022)^[4]

- 87.0% Christianity
 - 70.2% Catholicism
 - 16.8% other Christian
- 11.1% no religion

organizations including the UN, the WTO, the OECD, the OAS, the Pacific Alliance and the Andean Community; it is also a NATO Global Partner^[32] and a major non-NATO ally of the United States.^[33]

Etymology

The name "Colombia" is derived from the last name of the Italian navigator Christopher Columbus (Latin: *Christophorus Columbus*, Italian: *Cristoforo Colombo*, Spanish: *Cristóbal Colón*). It was conceived as a reference to all of the New World.^[34] The name was later adopted by the Republic of Colombia of 1819, formed from the territories of the old Viceroyalty of New Granada (modern-day Colombia, Panama, Venezuela, Ecuador, and northwest Brazil).^[35]

When Venezuela, Ecuador, and Cundinamarca came to exist as independent states, the former Department of Cundinamarca adopted the name "Republic of New Granada". New Granada officially changed its name in 1858 to the Granadine Confederation. In 1863 the name was again changed, this time to United States of Colombia, before finally adopting its present name – the Republic of Colombia – in 1886.^[35]

To refer to this country, the Colombian government uses the terms *Colombia* and *República de Colombia*.^[36]

History

Pre-Columbian era



Location map of the pre-Columbian cultures of Colombia

Owing to its location, the present territory of Colombia was a corridor of early human civilization from Mesoamerica and the Caribbean to the Andes and Amazon basin. The oldest archaeological finds are from the Pubenza and El Totumo sites in the Magdalena Valley 100 kilometers (62 mi) southwest of Bogotá.^[37] These sites date from the Paleoindian period (18,000–8000 BCE). At Puerto Hormiga and other sites, traces from the Archaic Period (~8000–2000 BCE) have been found. Vestiges indicate that there was also early occupation in the regions of El Abra and Tequendama in Cundinamarca. The oldest pottery discovered in the Americas, found in San Jacinto, dates to 5000–4000 BCE.^[38]

Indigenous people inhabited the territory that is now Colombia by 12,500 BCE. Nomadic hunter-gatherer tribes at the El Abra, Tibitó and Tequendama sites near present-day Bogotá traded with one another and with other cultures from the Magdalena River Valley.^[39] A site including eight miles (13 km) of pictographs that is under study at Serranía de la Lindosa was revealed in November 2020.^[40] Their age is suggested as being 12,500 years old (c. 10,480 B.C.) by the anthropologists working on the site, because of extinct fauna depicted. It was during the earliest known human occupation of the area.

	1.9% other
Demonym(s)	Colombian
Government	Unitary presidential republic
<div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">PresidentVice President </div>	<div> <div>Gustavo Petro</div> <div>Francia Márquez</div> </div>
Legislature	Congress
<div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Upper houseLower house </div>	<div> <div>Senate</div> <div>Chamber of Representatives</div> </div>
Independence	from Spain
<div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">DeclaredRecognizedLast unitisationSecession of PanamaCurrent Constitution </div>	<div> <div>20 July 1810</div> <div>7 August 1819</div> <div>5 August 1886</div> <div>6 November 1903</div> <div>4 July 1991</div> </div>
Area	
<div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">TotalWater (%) </div>	<div> <div>1,141,748 km² (440,831 sq mi) (25th)</div> <div>2.1 (as of 2015)^[5]</div> </div>
Population	
<div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">2023 estimateDensity </div>	<div> <div>▲ 52,085,170^[6] (27th)</div> <div>45.68/km² (118.3/sq mi) (174th)</div> </div>
GDP (PPP)	2023 estimate
<div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">TotalPer capita </div>	<div> <div>▲ \$1.02 trillion^[7] (32nd)</div> <div>▲ \$19,482^[7] (82nd)</div> </div>
GDP (nominal)	2023 estimate
<div> <ul style="list-style-type: none">TotalPer capita </div>	<div> <div>▲ \$363.835 billion^[7] (46th)</div> <div>▲ \$6,975^[7] (97th)</div> </div>
Gini (2020)	▲ 54.2 ^[8] high
HDI (2021)	▲ 0.752 ^[9] high · 88th
Currency	Colombian peso (COP)
Time zone	UTC−5 ^[b] (COT)
Date format	dd-mm-yyyy (CE)
Driving side	right
Calling code	+57
ISO 3166 code	CO
Internet TLD	.co
a. [^] Although the Colombian Constitution specifies Spanish (<i>Castellano</i>) as the official language in all Colombian territory, other languages spoken in the country by ethnic groups – approximately 68 languages – each is also official in its territory. ^[10] English is also	

Between 5000 and 1000 BCE, hunter-gatherer tribes transitioned to agrarian societies; fixed settlements were established, and pottery appeared. Beginning in the 1st millennium BCE, groups of Amerindians including the Muisca, Zenú, Quimbaya, and Tairona developed the political system of *cacicazgos* with a pyramidal structure of power headed by *caciques*. The Muisca inhabited mainly the area of what is now the Departments of Boyacá and Cundinamarca high plateau (*Altiplano Cundiboyacense*) where they formed the Muisca Confederation. They farmed maize, potato, quinoa, and cotton, and traded gold, emeralds, blankets, ceramic handicrafts, coca and especially rock salt with neighboring nations. The Tairona inhabited northern Colombia in the isolated mountain range of Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta.^[41] The Quimbaya inhabited regions of the Cauca River Valley between the Western and Central Ranges of the Colombian Andes.^[42] Most of the Amerindians practiced agriculture and the social structure of each indigenous community was different. Some groups of indigenous people such as the Caribs lived in a state of permanent war, but others had less bellicose attitudes.^[43]

official in the archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina.^[11]

b. ^ The official Colombian time^[12] is controlled and coordinated by the National Institute of Metrology.^[13]

Colonial period

Alonso de Ojeda (who had sailed with Columbus) reached the Guajira Peninsula in 1499.^{[44][45]} Spanish explorers, led by Rodrigo de Bastidas, made the first exploration of the Caribbean coast in 1500.^[46] Christopher Columbus navigated near the Caribbean in 1502.^[47] In 1508, Vasco Núñez de Balboa accompanied an expedition to the territory through the region of Gulf of Urabá and they founded the town of Santa María la Antigua del Darién in 1510, the first stable settlement on the continent.^{[c][48]} Santa Marta was founded in 1525,^[49] and Cartagena in 1533.^[50] Spanish conquistador Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada led an expedition to the interior in April 1536, and christened the districts through which he passed "New Kingdom of Granada". In August 1538, he provisionally founded its capital near the Muisca *cacicazgo* of Muyquytá, and named it "Santa Fe". The name soon acquired a suffix and was called Santa Fe de Bogotá.^{[51][52]} Two other notable journeys by early conquistadors to the interior took place in the same period. Sebastián de Belalcázar, conqueror of Quito, traveled north and founded Cali, in 1536, and Popayán, in 1537;^[53] from 1536 to 1539, German conquistador Nikolaus Federmann crossed the Llanos Orientales and went over the Cordillera Oriental in a search for El Dorado, the "city of gold".^{[54][55]} The legend and the gold would play a pivotal role in luring the Spanish and other Europeans to New Granada during the 16th and 17th centuries.^[56] After the Spanish conquest, the population of Colombia collapsed from between 7 to 12 million to around 1.2 million people years later; a collapse of around 80-90%. Later on in the colonial period, the population in the modern day territory of Colombia dropped to around 800,000 people, and rose in the early 19th century to around 1.4 million where out would drop again in the independence war to 1-1.2 million. The population of Colombia would not recover from this for 450 years until the 1940s, when the population surpassed its 1500s peak.^[57]



Vasco Núñez de Balboa, founder of Santa María la Antigua del Darién the first stable European settlement on the continent

The conquistadors made frequent alliances with the enemies of different indigenous communities. Indigenous allies were crucial to conquest, as well as to creating and maintaining empire.^[58] Indigenous peoples in New Granada experienced a decline in population due to conquest as well as Eurasian diseases, such as smallpox, to which they had no immunity.^{[59][60]} Regarding the land as deserted, the Spanish Crown sold properties to all persons interested in colonized territories, creating large farms and possession of mines.^{[61][62][63]} In the 16th century, the nautical science in Spain reached a great development thanks to numerous scientific figures of the Casa de Contratación and nautical science was an essential pillar of the Iberian expansion.^[64] In 1542, the region of New Granada, along with all other Spanish possessions in South America, became part of the Viceroyalty of Peru, with its capital in Lima.^[65] In 1547, New Granada became a separate captaincy-general within the viceroyalty, with its capital at Santa Fe de Bogotá.^[66] In 1549, the Royal Audiencia was created by a royal decree, and New Granada was ruled by the Royal Audience of Santa Fe de Bogotá, which at that time comprised the provinces of Santa Marta, Rio de San Juan, Popayán, Guayana and Cartagena.^[67] But important decisions were taken from the colony to Spain by the Council of the Indies.^{[68][69]}

In the 16th century, European slave traders had begun to bring enslaved Africans to the Americas. Spain was the only European power that did not establish factories in Africa to purchase slaves; the Spanish Empire instead relied on the *asiento* system, awarding merchants from other European nations the license to trade enslaved peoples to their overseas territories.^{[71][72]} This system brought Africans to Colombia, although many spoke out against the institution.^{[d][e]} The indigenous peoples could not be enslaved because they were legally subjects of the Spanish Crown.^[77] To protect the indigenous peoples, several forms of land ownership and regulation were established by the Spanish colonial authorities: *resguardos*, *encomiendas* and *haciendas*.^{[61][62][63]}



An illustration of the Battle of Cartagena de Indias, a major Spanish victory in the War of Jenkins' Ear.^[70]

However, secret anti-Spanish discontentment was already brewing for Colombians since Spain prohibited direct trade between the Viceroyalty of Peru, which included Colombia, and the Viceroyalty of New Spain, which included the Philippines, the source of Asian products like silk and porcelain which was in demand in the Americas. Illegal trade between Peruvians, Filipinos, and Mexicans continued in secret, as smuggled Asian goods ended up in Córdoba, Colombia, the distribution center for illegal Asian imports, due to the collusion between these peoples against the authorities in Spain. They settled and traded with each other while disobeying the forced Spanish monopoly.^[78]

The Viceroyalty of New Granada was established in 1717, then temporarily removed, and then re-established in 1739. Its capital was Santa Fé de Bogotá. This Viceroyalty included some other provinces of northwestern South



Map of the Viceroyalty of New Granada

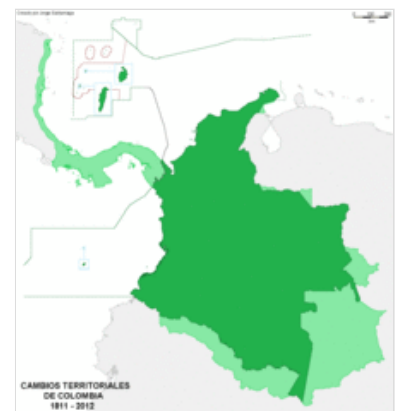
America that had previously been under the jurisdiction of the Viceroyalties of New Spain or Peru and correspond mainly to today's Venezuela, Ecuador, and Panama. Bogotá became one of the principal administrative centers of the Spanish possessions in the New World, along with Lima and Mexico City, though it remained less developed compared to those two cities in several economic and logistical ways.^{[79][80]}

Great Britain declared war on Spain in 1739, and the city of Cartagena quickly became a top target for the British. A massive British expeditionary force was dispatched to capture the city, but, after achieving initial inroads, devastating outbreaks of disease crippled their numbers, and the British were forced to withdraw. The battle became one of Spain's most decisive victories in the conflict, and secured Spanish dominance in the Caribbean until the Seven Years' War.^{[70][81]} The 18th-century priest, botanist, and mathematician José Celestino Mutis was delegated by Viceroy Antonio Caballero y Góngora to conduct an inventory of the nature of New Granada. Started in 1783, this became known as the Royal Botanical Expedition to New Granada. It classified plants and wildlife, and founded the first astronomical observatory in the city of Santa Fe de Bogotá.^[82] In July 1801 the Prussian scientist Alexander von Humboldt reached Santa Fe de Bogotá where he met with Mutis. In addition, historical figures in the process of independence in New Granada emerged from the expedition as the astronomer Francisco José de Caldas, the scientist Francisco Antonio Zea, the zoologist Jorge Tadeo Lozano and the painter Salvador Rizo.^{[83][84]}

Independence

Since the beginning of the periods of conquest and colonization, there were several rebel movements against Spanish rule, but most were either crushed or remained too weak to change the overall situation. The last one that sought outright independence from Spain sprang up around 1810 and culminated in the Colombian Declaration of Independence, issued on 20 July 1810, the day that is now celebrated as the nation's Independence Day.^[85] This movement followed the independence of St. Domingue (present-day Haiti) in 1804, which provided some support to an eventual leader of this rebellion: Simón Bolívar. Francisco de Paula Santander also would play a decisive role.^{[86][87][88]}

A movement was initiated by Antonio Nariño, who opposed Spanish centralism and led the opposition against the Viceroyalty.^[89] Cartagena became independent in November 1811.^[90] In 1811, the United Provinces of New Granada were proclaimed, headed by Camilo Torres Tenorio.^{[91][92]} The emergence of two distinct ideological currents among the patriots (federalism and centralism) gave rise to a period of instability.^[93] Shortly after the Napoleonic Wars ended, Ferdinand VII, recently restored to the throne in Spain, unexpectedly decided to send military forces to retake most of northern South America. The viceroyalty was restored under the command of Juan Sámano, whose regime punished those who participated in the patriotic movements, ignoring the political nuances of the juntas.^[94] The retribution stoked renewed rebellion, which, combined with a weakened Spain, made possible a successful rebellion led by the Venezuelan-born Simón Bolívar, who finally proclaimed independence in 1819.^{[95][96]} The pro-Spanish resistance was defeated in 1822 in the present territory of Colombia and in 1823 in Venezuela.^{[97][98][99]}



Formation of the present Colombia since the Viceroyalty of New Granada's independence from the Spanish Empire

The territory of the Viceroyalty of New Granada became the Republic of Colombia, organized as a union of the current territories of Colombia, Panama, Ecuador, Venezuela, parts of Guyana and Brazil and north of Marañón River.^[100] The Congress of Cúcuta in 1821 adopted a constitution for the new Republic.^{[101][102]} Simón Bolívar became the first President of Colombia, and Francisco de Paula Santander was made Vice President.^[103] However, the new republic was unstable and the Gran Colombia ultimately collapsed.



The Battle of Boyacá was the decisive battle that ensured success of the liberation campaign of New Granada.

Modern Colombia comes from one of the countries that emerged after the dissolution of Gran Colombia, the other two being Ecuador and Venezuela.^{[104][105][106]} Colombia was the first constitutional government in South America,^[107] and the Liberal and Conservative parties, founded in 1848 and 1849, respectively, are two of the oldest surviving political parties in the Americas.^[108] Slavery was abolished in the country in 1851.^{[109][110]}

Internal political and territorial divisions led to the dissolution of Gran Colombia in 1830.^{[104][105]} The so-called "Department of Cundinamarca" adopted the name "New Granada", which it kept until 1858 when it became the "Confederación Granadina" (Granadine Confederation). After a two-year civil war in 1863, the "United States of Colombia" was created, lasting until 1886, when the country finally became known as the Republic of Colombia.^{[107][111]} Internal divisions remained between the bipartisan political forces, occasionally igniting very bloody civil wars, the most significant being the Thousand Days' War (1899–1902).^[112]

20th century

The United States of America's intentions to influence the area (especially the Panama Canal construction and control)^[113] led to the separation of the Department of Panama in 1903 and the establishment of it as a nation.^[114] The United States paid Colombia \$25,000,000 in 1921, seven years after completion of the canal, for redress of President Roosevelt's role in the creation of Panama, and Colombia recognized Panama under the terms of the Thomson–Urrutia Treaty.^[115] Colombia and Peru went to war because of territory disputes far in the Amazon basin. The war ended with a peace deal brokered by the League of Nations. The League finally awarded the disputed area to Colombia in June 1934.^[116]



The Bogotazo in 1948

Soon after, Colombia achieved some degree of political stability, which was interrupted by a bloody conflict that took place between the late 1940s and the early 1950s, a period known as La Violencia ("The Violence"). Its cause was mainly mounting tensions between the two leading political parties, which subsequently ignited after the assassination of the Liberal presidential candidate Jorge Eliécer Gaitán on 9 April 1948.^{[117][118]} The ensuing riots in Bogotá, known as El Bogotazo, spread throughout the country and claimed the lives of at least 180,000 Colombians.^[119]

Colombia entered the Korean War when Laureano Gómez was elected president. It was the only Latin American country to join the war in a direct military role as an ally of the United States. Particularly important was the resistance of the Colombian troops

at Old Baldy.^[120]

The violence between the two political parties decreased first when Gustavo Rojas deposed the President of Colombia in a coup d'état and negotiated with the guerrillas, and then under the military junta of General Gabriel París.^{[121][122]}

After Rojas' deposition, the Colombian Conservative Party and the Colombian Liberal Party agreed to create the National Front, a coalition that would jointly govern the country. Under the deal, the presidency would alternate between conservatives and liberals every 4 years for 16 years; the two parties would have parity in all other elective offices.^[123] The National Front ended "La Violencia", and National Front administrations attempted to institute far-reaching social and economic reforms in cooperation with the Alliance for Progress.^{[124][125]} Despite the progress in certain sectors, many social and political problems continued, and guerrilla groups were formally created such as the FARC, the ELN and the M-19 to fight the government and political apparatus.^[126]

Since the 1960s, the country has suffered from an asymmetric low-intensity armed conflict between government forces, leftist guerrilla groups and right wing paramilitaries.^[127] The conflict escalated in the 1990s,^[128] mainly in remote rural areas.^[129] Since the beginning of the armed conflict, human rights defenders have fought for the respect for human rights, despite staggering opposition.^{[f][g]} Several guerrillas' organizations decided to demobilize after peace negotiations in 1989–1994.^[25]



The Axis of Peace and Memory, a memorial to the victims of the Colombian conflict (1964–present)

The United States has been heavily involved in the conflict since its beginnings, when in the early 1960s the U.S. government encouraged the Colombian military to attack leftist militias in rural Colombia. This was part of the U.S. fight against communism. Mercenaries and multinational corporations such as Chiquita Brands International are some of the international actors that have contributed to the violence of the conflict.^{[127][25][133]}

Beginning in the mid-1970s Colombian drug cartels became major producers, processors and exporters of illegal drugs, primarily marijuana and cocaine.^[134]

On 4 July 1991, a new Constitution was promulgated. The changes generated by the new constitution are viewed as positive by Colombian society.^{[135][136]}

21st century

The administration of President Álvaro Uribe (2002–2010) adopted the democratic security policy which included an integrated counter-terrorism and counter-insurgency campaign.^[137] The government economic plan also promoted confidence in investors.^[138] As part of a controversial peace process, the AUC (right-wing paramilitaries) had ceased to function formally as an organization.^[139] In February 2008, millions of Colombians demonstrated against FARC and other outlawed groups.^[140]



Former President Juan Manuel Santos signed a peace accord

After peace negotiations in Cuba, the Colombian government of President Juan Manuel Santos and the guerrillas of the FARC-EP announced a final agreement to end the conflict.^[141] However, a referendum to ratify the deal was unsuccessful.^{[142][143]}

Afterward, the Colombian government and the FARC signed a revised peace deal in November 2016,^[144] which the Colombian congress approved.^[145] In 2016, President Santos was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize.^[146] The Government began a process of attention and comprehensive reparation for victims of conflict.^{[147][148]} Colombia shows modest progress in the struggle to defend human rights, as expressed by HRW.^[149] A Special Jurisdiction of Peace has been created to investigate, clarify, prosecute and punish serious human rights violations and grave breaches of international humanitarian law which occurred during the armed conflict and to satisfy victims' right to justice.^[150] During his visit to Colombia, Pope Francis paid tribute to the victims of the conflict.^[151]



Gustavo Petro, the country's first left-wing president

In June 2018, Ivan Duque, the candidate of the right-wing Democratic Center party, won the presidential election.^[152] On 7 August 2018, he was sworn in as the new President of Colombia to succeed Juan Manuel Santos.^[153] Colombia's relations with Venezuela have fluctuated due to ideological differences between the two governments.^[154] Colombia has offered humanitarian support with food and medicines to mitigate the shortage of supplies in Venezuela.^[155] Colombia's Foreign Ministry said that all efforts to resolve Venezuela's crisis should be peaceful.^[156] Colombia proposed the idea of the Sustainable Development Goals and a final document was adopted by the United Nations.^[157] In February 2019, Venezuelan president Nicolás Maduro cut off diplomatic relations with Colombia after Colombian President Ivan Duque had helped Venezuelan opposition politicians deliver humanitarian aid to their country. Colombia recognized Venezuelan opposition leader

Juan Guaidó as the country's legitimate president. In January 2020, Colombia rejected Maduro's proposal that the two countries restore diplomatic relations.^[158]

Protests started on 28 April 2021 when the government proposed a tax bill that would greatly expand the range of the 19 percent value-added tax.^[159] The 19 June 2022 election run-off vote ended in a win for former guerrilla, Gustavo Petro, taking 50.47% of the vote compared to 47.27% for independent candidate Rodolfo Hernández. The single-term limit for the country's presidency prevented President Iván Duque from seeking re-election. On 7 August 2022, Petro was sworn in, becoming the country's first leftist president.^{[160][161]}

Geography

The geography of Colombia is characterized by its six main natural regions that present their unique characteristics, from the Andes mountain range region; the Pacific Coastal region; the Caribbean coastal region; the Llanos (plains); the Amazon rainforest region; to the insular area, comprising islands in both the Atlantic and Pacific oceans.^[162] It shares its maritime limits with Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Jamaica, Haiti, and the Dominican Republic.^[163]

Colombia is bordered to the northwest by Panama, to the east by Venezuela and Brazil, and to the south by Ecuador and Peru.^[164] it established its maritime boundaries with neighboring countries through seven agreements on the Caribbean Sea and three on the Pacific Ocean.^[163] It lies between latitudes 12°N and 4°S and between longitudes 67° and 79°W.

East of the Andes lies the savanna of the Llanos, part of the Orinoco River basin, and in the far southeast, the jungle of the Amazon rainforest. Together these lowlands make up over half Colombia's territory, but they contain less than 6% of the population. To the north the Caribbean coast, home to 21.9% of the population and the location of the major port cities of Barranquilla and Cartagena, generally consists of low-lying plains, but it also contains the Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta mountain range, which includes the country's tallest peaks (Pico Cristóbal Colón and Pico Simón Bolívar), and the La Guajira Desert. By contrast the narrow and discontinuous Pacific coastal lowlands, backed by the Serranía de Baudó mountains, are sparsely populated and covered in dense vegetation. The principal Pacific port is Buenaventura.^{[162][165][166]}



Topographic map of Colombia



Sierra Nevada de Santa Marta as seen from the ISS

Part of the Ring of Fire, a region of the world subject to earthquakes and volcanic eruptions,^[167] in the interior of Colombia the Andes are the prevailing geographical feature. Most of Colombia's population centers are located in these interior highlands. Beyond the Colombian Massif (in the southwestern departments of Cauca and Nariño), these are divided into three branches known as cordilleras (mountain ranges): the Cordillera Occidental, running adjacent to the Pacific coast and including the city of Cali; the Cordillera Central, running between the Cauca and Magdalena River valleys (to the west and east, respectively) and including the cities of Medellín, Manizales, Pereira, and Armenia; and the Cordillera Oriental, extending northeast to the Guajira Peninsula and including Bogotá, Bucaramanga, and Cúcuta.^{[162][165][166]} Peaks in the Cordillera Occidental exceed 4,700 m (15,420 ft), and in the Cordillera Central and Cordillera Oriental they reach 5,000 m (16,404 ft). At 2,600 m (8,530 ft),

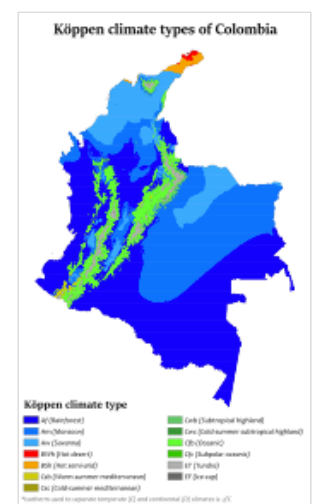
Bogotá is the highest city of its size in the world.^[162]

The main rivers of Colombia are Magdalena, Cauca, Guaviare, Atrato, Meta, Putumayo and Caquetá. Colombia has four main drainage systems: the Pacific drain, the Caribbean drain, the Orinoco Basin and the Amazon Basin. The Orinoco and Amazon Rivers mark limits with Colombia to Venezuela and Peru respectively.^[168]

Climate

The climate of Colombia is characterized for being tropical presenting variations within six natural regions and depending on the altitude, temperature, humidity, winds and rainfall.^[169] Colombia has a diverse range of climate zones, including tropical rainforests, savannas, steppes, deserts and mountain climates.

Mountain climate is one of the unique features of the Andes and other high altitude reliefs where climate is determined by elevation. Below 1,000 meters (3,281 ft) in elevation is the warm altitudinal zone, where temperatures are above 24 °C (75.2 °F). About 82.5% of the country's total area lies in the warm altitudinal zone. The temperate climate altitudinal zone located between 1,001 and 2,000 meters (3,284 and 6,562 ft) is characterized for presenting an average temperature ranging between 17 and 24 °C (62.6 and 75.2 °F). The cold climate is present between 2,001 and 3,000 meters (6,565 and 9,843 ft) and the temperatures vary between 12 and 17 °C (53.6 and 62.6 °F). Beyond lies the alpine conditions of the forested zone and then the treeless grasslands of the páramos. Above 4,000 meters (13,123 ft), where temperatures are below freezing, the climate is glacial, a zone of permanent snow and ice.^[169]



Colombia map of Köppen climate classification

Biodiversity and conservation

Colombia is one of the megadiverse countries in biodiversity,^[170] ranking first in bird species.^[171] Colombia is the country with the planet's highest biodiversity, having the highest rate of species by area as well as the largest number of endemisms (species that are not found naturally anywhere else) of any country. About 10% of the species of the Earth live in Colombia, including over 1,900 species of bird, more than in Europe and North America combined. Colombia has 10% of the world's mammals species, 14% of the amphibian species and 18% of the bird species of the world.^[172]



The national flower of Colombia, the endemic orchid *Cattleya trianae*, is named for Colombian botanist and physician José Jerónimo Triana.^[173]

As for plants, the country has between 40,000 and 45,000 plant species, equivalent to 10 or 20% of total global species, which is even more remarkable given that Colombia is considered a country of intermediate size.^[174] Colombia is the second most biodiverse country in the world, lagging only after Brazil which is approximately 7 times bigger.^[31]

Colombia has about 2,000 species of marine fish and is the second most diverse country in freshwater fish. It is also the country with the most endemic species of butterflies, is first in orchid species, and has approximately 7,000 species of beetles. Colombia is second in the number of amphibian species and is the third most diverse country in reptiles and palms. There are about 1,900 species of mollusks and according to estimates there are about 300,000 species of invertebrates in the country. In Colombia there are 32 terrestrial biomes and 314 types of ecosystems.^{[175][176]}

Protected areas and the "National Park System" cover an area of about 14,268,224 hectares (142,682.24 km²) and account for 12.77% of the Colombian territory.^[177] Compared to neighboring countries, rates of deforestation in Colombia are still relatively low.^[178] Colombia had a 2018 Forest Landscape Integrity Index mean score of 8.26/10, ranking it 25th globally out of 172 countries.^[179] Colombia is the sixth country in the world by magnitude of total renewable freshwater supply, and still has large reserves of freshwater.^[180]

Government and politics

The government of Colombia takes place within the framework of a presidential participatory democratic republic as established in the Constitution of 1991.^[136] In accordance with the principle of separation of powers, government is divided into three branches: the executive branch, the legislative branch and the judicial branch.^[181]

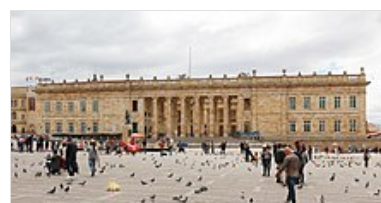
As the head of the executive branch, the President of Colombia serves as both head of state and head of government, followed by the Vice President and the Council of Ministers. The president is elected by popular vote to serve a single four-year term (In 2015, Colombia's Congress approved the repeal of a 2004 constitutional amendment that changed the one-term limit for presidents to a two-term limit).^[182] At the provincial level executive power is vested in department governors, municipal mayors and local administrators for smaller administrative subdivisions, such as corregimientos or comunas.^[183] All regional elections are held one year and five months after the presidential election.^{[184][185]}

The legislative branch of government is represented nationally by the Congress, a bicameral institution comprising a 166-seat Chamber of Representatives and a 102-seat Senate.^{[186][187]} The Senate is elected nationally and the Chamber of Representatives is elected in electoral districts.^[188] Members of both houses are elected to serve four-year terms two months before the president, also by popular vote.^[189]

The judicial branch is headed by four high courts,^[190] consisting of the Supreme Court which deals with penal and civil matters, the Council of State, which has special responsibility for administrative law and also provides legal advice to the executive, the Constitutional Court, responsible for assuring the integrity of the Colombian constitution, and the Superior Council of Judicature, responsible for auditing the judicial branch.^[191] Colombia operates a system of civil law, which since 1991 has been applied through an adversarial system.^[192]



Casa de Nariño is the official home and principal workplace of the President of Colombia.



Capitolio Nacional seat of the Congress.

Despite a number of controversies, the democratic security policy has ensured that former President Álvaro Uribe remained popular among Colombian people, with his approval rating peaking at 76%, according to a poll in 2009.^[193] However, having served two terms, he was constitutionally barred from seeking re-election in 2010.^[194] In the run-off elections on 20 June 2010 the former Minister of Defense Juan Manuel Santos won with 69% of the vote against the second most popular candidate, Antanas Mockus. A second round was required since no candidate received over the 50% winning threshold of votes.^[195] Santos won re-election with nearly 51% of the vote in second-round elections on 15 June 2014, beating right-wing rival Óscar Iván Zuluaga, who won 45%.^[196] In 2018, Iván Duque won in the second round of the election with 54% of the vote, against 42% for his left-wing rival, Gustavo Petro. His term as Colombia's president ran for four years, beginning on 7 August 2018.^[197] In 2022, Colombia elected Gustavo Petro, who became its first leftist leader,^[198] and Francía Marquez, who was the first black person elected as vice president.^[199]



Palace of Justice of Colombia, seat and symbol of the Judiciary of Colombia

Foreign affairs

The foreign affairs of Colombia are headed by the President, as head of state, and managed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs.^[200] Colombia has diplomatic missions in all continents.^[201]

Colombia was one of the four founding members of the Pacific Alliance, which is a political, economic and co-operative integration mechanism that promotes the free circulation of goods, services, capital and persons between the members, as well as a common stock exchange and joint embassies in several countries.^[202] Colombia is also a member of the United Nations, the World Trade Organization, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the Organization of American States, the Organization of Ibero-American States, and the Andean Community of Nations.^{[203][204][205][206][207]}



The VII Summit of the Pacific Alliance: Former President of Colombia, Juan Manuel Santos is second from the left.

Colombia is a global partner of NATO^[208] and a major non-NATO ally of the United States.^[33]

Military

The executive branch of government is responsible for managing the defense of Colombia, with the President commander-in-chief of the armed forces. The Ministry of Defence exercises day-to-day control of the military and the Colombian National Police. Colombia has 455,461 active military personnel.^[209] In 2016, 3.4% of the country's GDP went towards military expenditure, placing it 24th in the world. Colombia's armed forces are the largest in Latin America, and it is the second largest spender on its military after Brazil.^{[210][211]} In 2018, Colombia signed the UN treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons.^[212]

The Colombian military is divided into three branches: the National Army of Colombia; the Colombian Aerospace Force; and the Colombian Navy. The National Police functions as a gendarmerie, operating independently from the military as the law enforcement agency for the entire country. Each of these operates with their own intelligence apparatus separate from the National Intelligence Directorate (DNI, in Spanish).^[213]

The National Army is formed by divisions, brigades, special brigades, and special units,^[214] the Colombian Navy by the Naval Infantry, the Naval Force of the Caribbean, the Naval Force of the Pacific, the Naval Force of the South, the Naval Force of the East, Colombia Coast Guards, Naval Aviation, and the Specific Command of San Andres y Providencia^[215] and the Aerospace Force by 15 air units.^[216]



Colombian Navy Frigate ARC Caldas

Administrative divisions

Colombia is divided into 32 departments and one capital district, which is treated as a department (Bogotá also serves as the capital of the department of Cundinamarca). Departments are subdivided into *municipalities*, each of which is assigned a municipal seat, and municipalities are in turn subdivided into *corregimientos* in rural areas and into *comunas* in urban areas. Each department has a local government with a governor and assembly directly elected to four-year terms, and each municipality is headed by a mayor and council. There is a popularly elected local administrative board in each of the *corregimientos* or *comunas*.^{[217][218][219][220]}

In addition to the capital, four other cities have been designated *districts* (in effect special municipalities), on the basis of special distinguishing features. These are Barranquilla, Cartagena, Santa Marta and Buenaventura. Some departments have local administrative subdivisions, where towns have a large concentration of population and municipalities are near each other (for example, in Antioquia and Cundinamarca). Where departments have a low population (for example Amazonas, Vaupés and Vichada), special administrative divisions are employed, such as "department *corregimientos*", which are a hybrid of a municipality and a *corregimiento*.^{[217][218]}

Click on a department on the map below to go to its article.



	Department	Capital city		Department	Capital city
1	 Amazonas	Leticia	18	 La Guajira	Riohacha
2	 Antioquia	Medellín	19	 Magdalena	Santa Marta
3	 Arauca	Arauca	20	 Meta	Villavicencio
4	 Atlántico	Barranquilla	21	 Nariño	Pasto
5	 Bolívar	Cartagena	22	 Norte de Santander	Cúcuta
6	 Boyacá	Tunja	23	 Putumayo	Mocoa
7	 Caldas	Manizales	24	 Quindío	Armenia
8	 Caquetá	Florencia	25	 Risaralda	Pereira
9	 Casanare	Yopal	26	 San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina	San Andrés
10	 Cauca	Popayán	27	 Santander	Bucaramanga
11	 Cesar	Valledupar	28	 Sucre	Sincelejo
12	 Chocó	Quibdó	29	 Tolima	Ibagué
13	 Córdoba	Montería	30	 Valle del Cauca	Cali
14	 Cundinamarca	Bogotá	31	 Vaupés	Mitú
15	 Guainía	Inírida	32	 Vichada	Puerto Carreño
16	 Guaviare	San José del Guaviare	33	 Bogotá	Bogotá
17	 Huila	Neiva			

Economy

Historically an agrarian economy, Colombia urbanized rapidly in the 20th century, by the end of which just 15.8% of the workforce were employed in agriculture, generating just 6.6% of GDP; 20% of the workforce were employed in industry and 65% in services, responsible for 33% and 60% of GDP respectively.^{[221][222]} The country's economic production is dominated by its strong domestic demand. Consumption expenditure by households is the largest component of GDP.^{[223][29][224]}

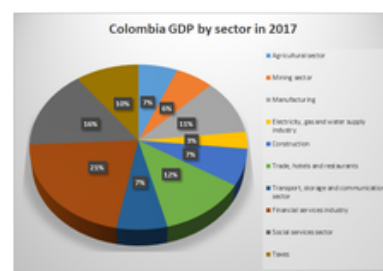
Colombia's market economy grew steadily in the latter part of the 20th century, with gross domestic product (GDP) increasing at an average rate of over 4% per year between 1970 and 1998. The country suffered a recession in 1999 (the first full year of negative growth since the Great Depression), and the recovery was long and painful. However, growth reaching 7% in 2007, one of the highest in Latin America.^[26] According to International Monetary Fund estimates, in 2023, Colombia's GDP (PPP) was US\$1 trillion, 32nd in the world and third in South America, after Brazil and Argentina.

Total government expenditures account for 28% of the domestic economy. External debt equals 40% of gross domestic product. A strong fiscal climate was reaffirmed by a boost in bond ratings.^{[225][226][227]} Annual inflation closed 2017 at 4.09% YoY (vs. 5.75% YoY in 2016).^[228] The average national unemployment rate in 2017 was 9.4%,^[229] although the informality is the biggest problem facing the labour market (the income of formal workers climbed 24.8% in 5 years while labor incomes of informal workers rose only 9%).^[230] Colombia has free-trade zones (FTZ),^[231] such as Zona Franca del Pacifico, located in the Valle del Cauca, one of the most striking areas for foreign investment.^[232]

The financial sector has grown favorably due to good liquidity in the economy, the growth of credit and the positive performance of the Colombian economy.^{[30][233][234]} The Colombian Stock Exchange through the Latin American Integrated Market (MILA) offers a regional market to trade equities.^{[235][236]} Colombia is now one of only three economies with a



Skyline of Bogotá's skyscrapers



Colombia GDP by sector in 2017

perfect score on the strength of legal rights index, according to the World Bank.^[237]

Colombia is rich in natural resources, and it is heavily dependent on energy and mining exports.^[238] Colombia's main exports include mineral fuels, oils, distillation products, fruit and other agricultural products, sugars and sugar confectionery, food products, plastics, precious stones, metals, forest products, chemical goods, pharmaceuticals, vehicles, electronic products, electrical equipment, perfumery and cosmetics, machinery, manufactured articles, textile and fabrics, clothing and footwear, glass and glassware, furniture, prefabricated buildings, military products, home and office material, construction equipment, software, among others.^[239] Principal trading partners are the United States, China, the European Union and some Latin American countries.^{[240][241]}



Bancolombia headquarters in Medellín

Non-traditional exports have boosted the growth of Colombian foreign sales as well as the diversification of destinations of export thanks to new free trade agreements.^[242] Recent economic growth has led to a considerable increase of new millionaires, including the new entrepreneurs, Colombians with a net worth exceeding US\$1 billion.^{[243][244]}

In 2017, however, the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) reported that 26.9% of the population were living below the poverty line, of which 7.4% were in "extreme poverty". The multidimensional poverty rate stands at 17.0 percent of the population.^[8] The Government has also been developing a process of financial inclusion within the country's most vulnerable population.^[245]

The contribution of tourism to GDP was US\$5,880.3bn (2.0% of total GDP) in 2016. Tourism generated 556,135 jobs (2.5% of total employment) in 2016.^[246] Foreign tourist visits were predicted to have risen from 0.6 million in 2007 to 4 million in 2017.^{[247][248]}

Agriculture and natural resources

In agriculture, Colombia is one of the 5 largest producers in the world of coffee, avocado and palm oil, and one of the 10 largest producers in the world of sugarcane, banana, pineapple and cocoa. The country also has considerable production of rice, potato and cassava. Although it is not the largest coffee producer in the world (Brazil claims that title), the country has been able to carry out, for decades, a global marketing campaign to add value to the country's product. Colombian palm oil production is one of the most sustainable on the planet, compared to the largest existing producers. Colombia is also among the 20 largest producers in the world of beef and chicken meat.^{[249][250][251]} Colombia is also the 2nd largest flower exporter in the world, after the Netherlands.^[252]



Cerrejón is an open-pit coal mine, the largest of its type, the largest in Latin America and the tenth biggest in the world

Colombia is an important exporter of coal and petroleum – in 2020, more than 40% of the country's exports were based on these two products.^[253] In 2018 it was the 5th largest coal exporter in the world.^[254] In 2019, Colombia was the 20th largest petroleum producer in the world, with 791 thousand barrels/day, exporting a good part of its production – the country was the 19th largest oil exporter in the world in 2020.^[255] In mining, Colombia is the world's largest producer of emerald,^[256] and in the production of gold, between 2006 and 2017, the country produced 15 tons per year until 2007, when its production increased significantly, beating the record of 66.1 tons extracted in 2012. In 2017, it extracted 52.2 tons. Currently, the country is among the 25 largest gold producers in the world.^[257]

Energy and transportation

The electricity production in Colombia comes mainly from Renewable energy sources. 69.93% is obtained from the hydroelectric generation.^[258] Colombia's commitment to renewable energy was recognized in the 2014 *Global Green Economy Index (GGEI)*, ranking among the top 10 nations in the world in terms of greening efficiency sectors.^[259]



Sogamoso Dam

Transportation in Colombia is regulated within the functions of the Ministry of Transport^[260] and entities such as the National Roads Institute (INVÍAS) responsible for the Highways in Colombia,^[261] the Aerocivil, responsible for civil aviation and

airports,^[262] the National Infrastructure Agency, in charge of concessions through public-private partnerships, for the design, construction, maintenance, operation, and administration of the transport infrastructure,^[263] the General Maritime Directorate (Dimar) has the responsibility of coordinating maritime traffic control along with the Colombian Navy,^[264] among others and under the supervision of the Superintendency of Ports and Transport.^[265]

In 2021, Colombia had 204,389 km (127,001 mi) of roads, 32,280 km (20,058 mi) of which were paved. At the end of 2017, the country had around 2,100 km (1,305 mi) of duplicated highways.^{[266][267][268]} Rail transportation in Colombia is dedicated almost entirely to freight shipments and the railway network has a length of 1,700 km of potentially active rails.^[268] Colombia has 3,960 kilometers of gas pipelines, 4,900 kilometers of oil pipelines, and 2,990 kilometers of refined-products pipelines.^[268]

The target of Colombia's government is to build 7,000 km of roads for the 2016–2020 period and reduce travel times by 30 per cent and transport costs by 20 per cent. A toll road concession programme will comprise 40 projects, and is part of a larger strategic goal to invest nearly \$50 bn in transport infrastructure, including: railway systems; making the Magdalena river navigable again; improving port facilities; as well as an expansion of Bogotá's airport.^[269] Colombia is a middle-income country.^[270]



Port of Cartagena

Science and technology



Colciencias is a Colombian Government agency that supports fundamental and applied research.

Colombia has more than 3,950 research groups in science and technology.^[271] iNNpulsa, a government body that promotes entrepreneurship and innovation in the country, provides grants to startups, in addition to other services it and institutions provide. Colombia was ranked 66th in the Global Innovation Index in 2023.^[272] Co-working spaces have arisen to serve as communities for startups large and small.^{[273][274]} Organizations such as the Corporation for Biological Research (CIB) for the support of young people interested in scientific work has been successfully developed in Colombia.^[275] The International Center for Tropical Agriculture based in Colombia investigates the increasing challenge of global warming and food security.^[276]

Important inventions related to medicine have been made in Colombia, such as the first external artificial pacemaker with internal electrodes, invented by the electrical engineer Jorge Reynolds Pombo, an invention of great importance for those who suffer from heart failure. Also invented in Colombia were the microkeratome and keratomileusis technique, which form the fundamental basis of what now is known as LASIK (one of the most important techniques for the correction of refractive errors of vision) and the Hakim valve for the treatment of hydrocephalus.^[277] Colombia has begun to innovate in military technology for its army and other armies of the world; especially in the design and creation of personal ballistic protection products, military hardware, military robots, bombs, simulators and radar.^{[278][279][280]}

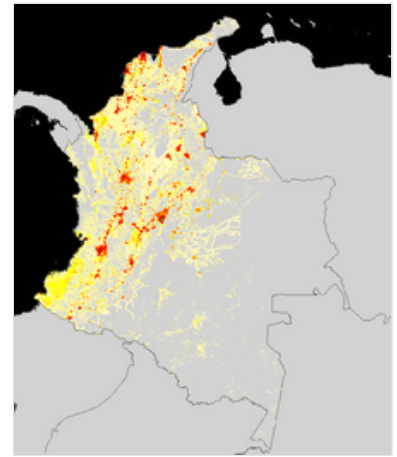
Some leading Colombian scientists are Joseph M. Tohme, researcher recognized for his work on the genetic diversity of food, Manuel Elkin Patarroyo who is known for his groundbreaking work on synthetic vaccines for malaria, Francisco Lopera who discovered the "Paisa Mutation" or a type of early-onset Alzheimer's,^[281] Rodolfo Llinás known for his study of the intrinsic neurons properties and the theory of a syndrome that had changed the way of understanding the functioning of the brain, Jairo Quiroga Puello recognized for his studies on the characterization of synthetic substances which can be used to fight fungus, tumors, tuberculosis and even some viruses and Ángela Restrepo who established accurate diagnoses and treatments to combat the effects of a disease caused by Paracoccidioides brasiliensis.^{[282][283][284]}

Demographics

With an estimated 50 million people in 2020, Colombia is the third-most populous country in Latin America, after Brazil and Mexico.^[285] At the beginning of the 20th century, Colombia's population was approximately 4 million.^[286] Since the early 1970s Colombia has experienced steady declines in its fertility, mortality, and population growth rates. The population growth rate for 2016 is estimated to be 0.9%.^[287] About 26.8% of the population were 15 years old or younger, 65.7% were between 15 and 64 years old, and 7.4% were over 65 years old. The proportion of older persons in the total population has begun to increase substantially.^[288] Colombia is projected to have a population of 55.3 million by 2050.^[289]

The population is concentrated in the Andean highlands and along the Caribbean coast, also the population densities are generally higher in the Andean region. The nine eastern lowland departments, comprising about 54% of Colombia's area, have less than 6% of the population.^{[165][166]} Traditionally a rural society, movement to urban areas was very heavy in the mid-20th century, and Colombia is now one of the most urbanized countries in Latin America. The urban population increased from 31% of the total in 1938 to nearly 60% in 1973, and by 2014 the figure stood at 76%.^{[290][291]} The population of Bogotá alone has increased from just over 300,000 in 1938 to approximately 8 million today.^[292] In total seventy-two cities now have populations of 100,000 or more (2015). As of 2012 Colombia has the world's largest populations of internally displaced persons (IDPs), estimated to be up to 4.9 million people.^[293]

The life expectancy is 74.8 years in 2015 and infant mortality is 13.1 per thousand in 2016.^{[294][295]} In 2015, 94.58% of adults and 98.66% of youth are literate and the government spends about 4.49% of its GDP on education.^[296]



Population density of Colombia in 2013

Languages

Around than 99.2% of Colombians speak Spanish, also called Castilian; 65 Amerindian languages, two Creole languages, the Romani language and Colombian Sign Language are also used in the country. English has official status in the archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina.^{[11][297][298][299]}

Including Spanish, a total of 101 languages are listed for Colombia in the Ethnologue database. The specific number of spoken languages varies slightly since some authors consider as different languages what others consider to be varieties or dialects of the same language. Best estimates recorded 71 languages that are spoken in-country today – most of which belong to the Chibchan, Tucanoan, Bora–Witoto, Guajiboan, Arawakan, Cariban, Barbacoan, and Saliban language families. There are currently more than 850,000 speakers of native languages.^{[300][301]}

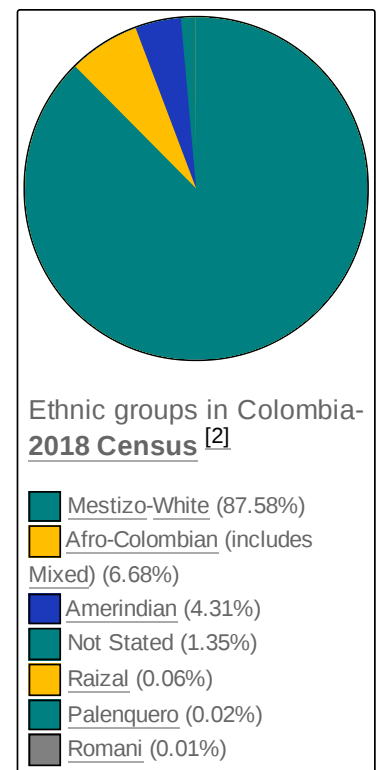
Ethnic groups

Colombia is ethnically diverse, its people descending from the original Native inhabitants, Spanish conquistadors, Africans originally brought to the country as slaves, and 20th-century immigrants from Europe and the Middle East, all contributing to a diverse cultural heritage.^[302] The demographic distribution reflects a pattern that is influenced by colonial history.^[303] Whites live all throughout the country, mainly in urban centers and the burgeoning highland and coastal cities. The populations of the major cities also include mestizos. Mestizo campesinos (people living in rural areas) also live in the Andean highlands where some Spanish conquerors mixed with the women of Amerindian chiefdoms. Mestizos include artisans and small tradesmen that have played a major part in the urban expansion of recent decades.^[304]

The 2018 census reported that the "non-ethnic population", consisting of whites and mestizos (those of mixed European and Amerindian ancestry), constituted 87.6% of the national population. 6.7% is of African ancestry. Indigenous Amerindians constitute 4.3% of the population. Raizal people constitute 0.06% of the population. Palenquero people constitute 0.02% of the population. 0.01% of the population are Roma.

The Federal Research Division estimated that the 86% of the population that did not consider themselves part of one of the ethnic groups indicated by the 2006 census was divided into 49% Mestizo or of mixed European and Amerindian ancestry, and 37% White, mainly of Spanish lineage, but there is also a large population of Middle East descent; in some sectors of society there is a considerable input of German and Italian ancestry.^{[305][2]}

Many of the Indigenous peoples experienced a reduction in population during the Spanish rule^[306] and many others were absorbed into the mestizo population, but the remainder currently represents over eighty distinct cultures. Reserves (*resguardos*) established for indigenous peoples occupy 30,571,640 hectares

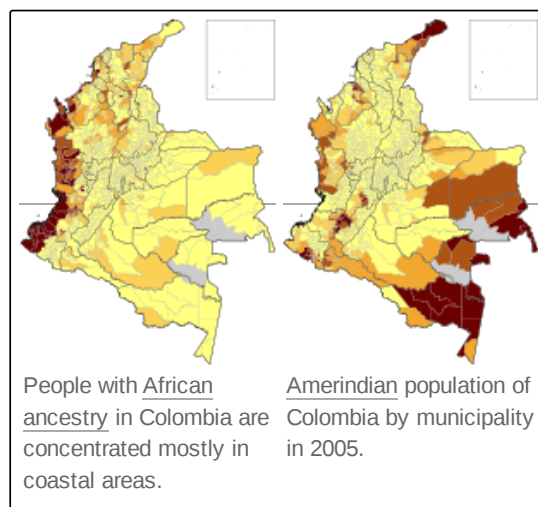


(305,716.4 km²) (27% of the country's total) and are inhabited by more than 800,000 people.^[307] Some of the largest indigenous groups are the Wayuu,^[308] the Paez, the Pastos, the Emberá and the Zenú.^[309] The departments of La Guajira, Cauca, Nariño, Córdoba and Sucre have the largest indigenous populations.^[2]

The Organización Nacional Indígena de Colombia (ONIC), founded at the first National Indigenous Congress in 1982, is an organization representing the indigenous peoples of Colombia. In 1991, Colombia signed and ratified the current international law concerning indigenous peoples, Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989.^[310]

Sub-Saharan Africans were brought as slaves, mostly to the coastal lowlands, beginning early in the 16th century and continuing into the 19th century. Large Afro-Colombian communities are found today on the Pacific Coast.^[311] Numerous Jamaicans migrated mainly to the islands of San Andres and Providencia. A number of other Europeans and North Americans migrated to the country in the late 19th and early 20th centuries, including people from the former USSR during and after the Second World War.^{[312][313]}

Many immigrant communities have settled on the Caribbean coast, in particular recent immigrants from the Middle East and Europe. Barranquilla (the largest city of the Colombian Caribbean) and other Caribbean cities have the largest populations of Lebanese, Palestinian, and other Levantines.^{[314][315]} There are also important communities of Romanis and Jews.^[302] There is a major migration trend of Venezuelans, due to the political and economic situation in Venezuela.^[316] In August 2019, Colombia offered citizenship to more than 24,000 children of Venezuelan refugees who were born in Colombia.^[317]



Religion

The National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) does not collect religious statistics, and accurate reports are difficult to obtain. However, based on various studies and a survey, about 90% of the population adheres to Christianity, the majority of which (70.9%–79%) are Roman Catholic, while a significant minority (16.7%) adhere to Protestantism (primarily Evangelicalism). Some 4.7% of the population is atheist or agnostic, while 3.5% claim to believe in God but do not follow a specific religion. 1.8% of Colombians adhere to Jehovah's Witnesses and Adventism and less than 1% adhere to other religions, such as the Bahá'í Faith, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism, Mormonism, Hinduism, Indigenous religions, Hare Krishna movement, Rastafari movement, Eastern Orthodox Church, and spiritual studies. The remaining people either did not respond or replied that they did not know. In addition to the above statistics, 35.9% of Colombians reported that they did not practice their faith actively.^{[318][319][320]} 1,519,562 people in Colombia, or around 3% of the population reported following an Indigenous religion.



The Las Lajas Sanctuary in the southern Colombian Department of Nariño

While Colombia remains a mostly Roman Catholic country by baptism numbers, the 1991 Colombian constitution guarantees freedom of religion and all religious faiths and churches are equally free before the law.^[321]

Health

The overall life expectancy in Colombia at birth is 79.3 years (76.7 years for males and 81.9 years for females).^[294] Healthcare reforms have led to massive improvements in the healthcare systems of the country, with health standards in Colombia improving very much since the 1980s. The new system has widened population coverage by the social and health security system from 21% (pre-1993) to 96% in 2012.^[323] In 2017, the government declared a cancer research and treatment center as a Project of National Strategic Interest.^[324]

A 2016 study conducted by América Economía magazine ranked 21 Colombian health care institutions among the top 44 in Latin America, amounting to 48 percent of the total.^[322] In 2022, 26 Colombian hospitals were among the 61 best in Latin



Colombia leads the annual América Economía ranking of the best clinics and hospitals in Latin America.^[322]

America (42% total).^[325] Also in 2023, two Colombian hospitals were among the Top 75 of the world.^{[326][327]}

Education

The educational experience of many Colombian children begins with attendance at a preschool academy until age five (*Educación preescolar*). Basic education (*Educación básica*) is compulsory by law.^[328] It has two stages: Primary basic education (*Educación básica primaria*) which goes from first to fifth grade – children from six to ten years old, and Secondary basic education (*Educación básica secundaria*), which goes from sixth to ninth grade. Basic education is followed by Middle vocational education (*Educación media vocacional*) that comprises the tenth and eleventh grades. It may have different vocational training modalities or specialties (academic, technical, business, and so on.) according to the curriculum adopted by each school.^[329]



M5 building – National University of Colombia, designed by Pedro Nel Gómez

After the successful completion of all the basic and middle education years, a high-school diploma is awarded. The high-school graduate is known as a *bachiller*, because secondary basic school and middle education are traditionally considered together as a unit called *bachillerato* (sixth to eleventh grade). Students in their final year of middle education take the ICFES test (now renamed Saber 11) to gain access to higher education (*Educación superior*). This higher education includes undergraduate professional studies, technical, technological and intermediate professional education, and post-graduate studies. Technical professional institutions of Higher Education are also opened to students holder of a qualification in Arts and Business. This qualification is usually awarded by the SENA after a two years curriculum.^[330]

Bachilleres (high-school graduates) may enter into a professional undergraduate career program offered by a university; these programs last up to five years (or less for technical, technological and intermediate professional education, and post-graduate studies), even as much to six to seven years for some careers, such as medicine. In Colombia, there is not an institution such as college; students go directly into a career program at a university or any other educational institution to obtain a professional, technical or technological title. Once graduated from the university, people are granted a (professional, technical or technological) diploma and licensed (if required) to practice the career they have chosen. For some professional career programs, students are required to take the Saber-Pro test, in their final year of undergraduate academic education.^[329]

Public spending on education as a proportion of gross domestic product in 2015 was 4.49%. This represented 15.05% of total government expenditure. The primary and secondary gross enrolment ratios stood at 113.56% and 98.09% respectively. School-life expectancy was 14.42 years. A total of 94.58% of the population aged 15 and older were recorded as literate, including 98.66% of those aged 15–24.^[296]

Crime

Colombia has a high crime rate due to being a center for the cultivation and trafficking of cocaine. The Colombian conflict began in the mid-1960s and is a low-intensity conflict between Colombian governments, paramilitary groups, crime syndicates, and left-wing guerrillas such as the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC), and the National Liberation Army (ELN), fighting each other to increase their influence in Colombian territory. Two of the most important international actors that have contributed to the Colombian conflict are multinational companies and the United States.^{[331][332][333]}

Elements of all the armed groups have been involved in drug trafficking. In a country where state capacity has been weak in some regions, the result has been a grinding war on multiple fronts, with the civilian population caught in between and often deliberately targeted for "collaborating". Human rights advocates blame paramilitaries for massacres, "disappearances", and cases of torture and forced displacement. Rebel groups are behind assassinations, kidnapping and extortion.^[334]



Colombian National Police Special Operations Command (COPES), displayed in Pereira. A subdivision of the National Police for the fight against organized crime and terrorist acts.





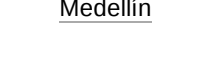
In 2011, President Juan Manuel Santos launched the "Borders for Prosperity" plan^[335] to fight poverty and combat violence from illegal armed groups along Colombia's borders through social and economic development.^[336] The plan received praise from the International Crisis Group.^[337] Colombia registered a homicide rate of 24.4 per 100,000 in 2016, the lowest since

1974. The 40-year low in murders came the same year the government signed a peace agreement with the FARC.^[338] The murder rate further decreased to 22.6 in 2020, though still among the highest in the world, it decreased 73% from 84 in 1991. In the 1980s and 1990s it regularly ranked as number one.

Since the beginning of the crisis in Venezuela and the mass emigration of Venezuelans during the Venezuelan refugee crisis, desperate Venezuelans have been recruited into gangs in order to survive.^[339] Venezuelan women have also resorted to prostitution in order to make a living in Colombia.^[339]

Urbanization

Colombia is a highly urbanized country with 77.1% of the population living in urban areas. The largest cities in the country are Bogotá, with 7,387,400 inhabitants, Medellín, with 2,382,399 inhabitants, Cali, with 2,172,527 inhabitants, and Barranquilla, with 1,205,284 inhabitants.^[340]

Largest cities or towns in Colombia								
According to the 2018 Census ^[341]								
	Rank	Name	Department	Pop.	Rank	Name	Department	Pop.
	1	<u>Bogotá</u>	<u>Distrito Capital</u>	7,387,400	11	<u>Ibagué</u>	<u>Tolima</u>	492,554
	2	<u>Medellín</u>	<u>Antioquia</u>	2,382,399	12	<u>Villavicencio</u>	<u>Meta</u>	492,052
	3	<u>Cali</u>	<u>Valle del Cauca</u>	2,172,527	13	<u>Santa Marta</u>	<u>Magdalena</u>	455,299
	4	<u>Barranquilla</u>	<u>Atlántico</u>	1,205,284	14	<u>Valledupar</u>	<u>Cesar</u>	431,794
	5	<u>Cartagena</u>	<u>Bolívar</u>	876,885	15	<u>Manizales</u>	<u>Caldas</u>	405,234
	6	<u>Cúcuta</u>	<u>Norte de Santander</u>	685,445	16	<u>Montería</u>	<u>Córdoba</u>	388,499
	7	<u>Soacha</u>	<u>Cundinamarca</u>	655,025	17	<u>Pereira</u>	<u>Risaralda</u>	385,838
	8	<u>Soledad</u>	<u>Atlántico</u>	602,644	18	<u>Neiva</u>	<u>Huila</u>	335,994
	9	<u>Bucaramanga</u>	<u>Santander</u>	570,752	19	<u>Pasto</u>	<u>Nariño</u>	308,095
	10	<u>Bello</u>	<u>Antioquia</u>	495,483	20	<u>Armenia</u>	<u>Quindío</u>	287,245

Culture

Colombia lies at the crossroads of Latin America and the broader American continent, and as such has been hit by a wide range of cultural influences. Native American, Spanish and other European, African, American, Caribbean, and Middle Eastern influences, as well as other Latin American cultural influences, are all present in Colombia's modern culture. Urban migration, industrialization, globalization, and other political, social and economic changes have also left an impression.

Many national symbols, both objects and themes, have arisen from Colombia's diverse cultural traditions and aim to represent what Colombia, and the Colombian people, have in common. Cultural expressions in Colombia are promoted by the government through the Ministry of Culture.^[342]

Literature

Colombian literature dates back to pre-Columbian era; a notable example of the period is the epic poem known as the *Legend of Yurupary*.^[344] In Spanish colonial times, notable writers include Juan de Castellanos (*Elegías de varones ilustres de Indias*), Hernando Domínguez Camargo and his epic poem to San Ignacio de Loyola, Pedro Simón and Juan Rodríguez Freyle.^[345]

Post-independence literature linked to Romanticism highlighted Antonio Nariño, José Fernández Madrid, Camilo Torres Tenorio and Francisco Antonio Zea.^{[346][347]} In the second half of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century the literary genre known as *costumbrismo* became popular; great writers of this period were Tomás Carrasquilla, Jorge Isaacs and Rafael Pombo (the latter of whom wrote notable works of children's literature).^{[348][349]} Within that period, authors such as José Asunción Silva, José Eustasio Rivera, León de Greiff, Porfirio Barba-Jacob and José María Vargas Vila developed the modernist movement.^{[350][351][352]} In 1872, Colombia



The Nobel literature prize winner Gabriel García Márquez^[343]

established the Colombian Academy of Language, the first Spanish language academy in the Americas.^[353] Candelario Obeso wrote the groundbreaking *Cantos Populares de mi Tierra* (1877), the first book of poetry by an Afro-Colombian author.^{[354][355]}

Between 1939 and 1940 seven books of poetry were published under the name *Stone and Sky* in the city of Bogotá that significantly influenced the country; they were edited by the poet Jorge Rojas.^[356] In the following decade, Gonzalo Arango founded the movement of "nothingness" in response to the violence of the time,^[357] he was influenced by nihilism, existentialism, and the thought of another great Colombian writer: Fernando González Ochoa.^[358] During the boom in Latin American literature, successful writers emerged, led by Nobel laureate Gabriel García Márquez and his magnum opus, *One Hundred Years of Solitude*, Eduardo Caballero Calderón, Manuel Mejía Vallejo, and Álvaro Mutis, a writer who was awarded the Cervantes Prize and the Prince of Asturias Award for Letters.^{[359][360]}

Visual arts

Colombian art has over 3,000 years of history. Colombian artists have captured the country's changing political and cultural backdrop using a range of styles and mediums. There is archeological evidence of ceramics being produced earlier in Colombia than anywhere else in the Americas, dating as early as 3,000 BCE.^{[363][364]}

The earliest examples of gold craftsmanship have been attributed to the Tumaco people^[365] of the Pacific coast and date to around 325 BCE. Roughly between 200 BCE and 800 CE, the San Agustín culture, masters of stonecutting, entered its "classical period". They erected raised ceremonial centers, sarcophagi, and large stone monoliths depicting anthropomorphic and zoomorphic forms out of stone.^{[364][366]}

Colombian art has followed the trends of the time, so during the 16th to 18th centuries, Spanish Catholicism had a huge influence on Colombian art, and the popular baroque style was replaced with rococo when the Bourbons ascended to the Spanish crown.^{[367][368]} During this era, in the Spanish colony, the most important Neogranadine (Colombian) painters were Gregorio Vásquez de Arce y Ceballos, Gaspar de Figueroa, Baltasar Vargas de Figueroa, Baltasar de Figueroa (the Elder), Antonio Acero de la Cruz and Joaquín Gutiérrez, of which their works are preserved. Also important was Alonso de Narváez who, although born in the Province of Seville, spent most of his life in colonial Colombia, also the Italian Angelino Medoro, lived in Colombia and Peru, and left works of art preserved in several churches in Tunja city.

During the mid-19th century, one of the most remarkable painters was Ramón Torres Méndez, who produced a series of good quality paintings depicting the people and their customs of different Colombian regions. Also noteworthy in the 19th century were Andrés de Santa María, Pedro José Figueroa, Epifanio Garay, Mercedes Delgado Mallarino, José María Espinosa, Ricardo Acevedo Bernal, between many others.

More recently, Colombian artists Pedro Nel Gómez and Santiago Martínez Delgado started the Colombian Murial Movement in the 1940s, featuring the neoclassical features of Art Deco.^{[363][364][369][370]} Since the 1950s, the Colombian art started to have a distinctive point of view, reinventing traditional elements under the concepts of the 20th century. Examples of this are the Greiff portraits by Ignacio Gómez Jaramillo, showing what the Colombian art could do with the new techniques applied to typical Colombian themes. Carlos Correa, with his paradigmatic "Naturaleza muerta en silencio" (silent dead nature), combines geometrical abstraction and cubism. Alejandro Obregón is often considered as the father of modern Colombian painting, and one of the most influential artist in this period, due to his originality, the painting of Colombian landscapes with symbolic and expressionist use of animals, (specially the Andean condor).^{[364][371][372]} Fernando Botero, Omar Rayo, Enrique Grau, Édgar Negret, David Manzur, Rodrigo Arenas Betancourt, Oscar Murillo, Doris Salcedo and Oscar Muñoz are some of the Colombian artists featured at the international level.^{[363][373][374][375]}

The Colombian sculpture from the sixteenth to 18th centuries was mostly devoted to religious depictions of ecclesiastic art, strongly influenced by the Spanish schools of sacred sculpture. During the early period of the Colombian republic, the national artists were focused in the production of sculptural portraits of politicians and public figures, in a plain neoclassicist trend.^[376] During the 20th century, the Colombian sculpture began to develop a bold and innovative work with the aim of reaching a better understanding of national sensitivity.^{[364][377]}



Work by the painter and sculptor Fernando Botero



Colonial painting The Virgin of Chiquinquirá (1562) by Alonso de Narváez.^{[361][362]} She is the Catholic Patroness of Colombia. The original canvas is located in the Basilica of Our Lady of the Rosary of Chiquinquirá.



Mural by Santiago Martínez Delgado

Colombian photography was marked by the arrival of the daguerreotype. Jean-Baptiste Louis Gros was who brought the daguerreotype process to Colombia in 1841. The Piloto public library has Latin America's largest archive of negatives, containing 1.7 million antique photographs covering Colombia 1848 until 2005.^{[378][379]}

The Colombian press has promoted the work of the cartoonists. In recent decades, fanzines, internet and independent publishers have been fundamental to the growth of the comic in Colombia.^{[380][381][382]}

Architecture

Throughout the times, there have been a variety of architectural styles, from those of indigenous peoples to contemporary ones, passing through colonial (military and religious), Republican, transition and modern styles.^[383]

Ancient habitation areas, longhouses, crop terraces, roads as the Inca road system, cemeteries, hypogeums and necropolises are all part of the architectural heritage of indigenous peoples.^[384] Some prominent indigenous structures are the preceramic and ceramic archaeological site of Tequendama,^[385] Tierradentro (a park that contains the largest concentration of pre-Columbian monumental shaft tombs with side chambers),^[386] the largest collection of religious monuments and megalithic sculptures in South America, located in San Agustín, Huila,^{[366][387]} Lost city (an archaeological site with a series of terraces carved into the mountainside, a net of tiled roads, and several circular plazas), and the large villages mainly built with stone, wood, cane, and mud.^[388] Architecture during the period of conquest and colonization is mainly derived of adapting European styles to local conditions, and Spanish influence, especially Andalusian and Extremaduran, can be easily seen.^[389] When Europeans founded cities two things were making simultaneously: the dimensioning of geometrical space (town square, street), and the location of a tangible point of orientation.^[390] The construction of forts was common throughout the Caribbean and in some cities of the interior, because of the dangers posed to Spanish colonial settlements from English, French and Dutch pirates and hostile indigenous groups.^[391] Churches, chapels, schools, and hospitals belonging to religious orders have a great urban influence.^[392] Baroque architecture is used in military buildings and public spaces.^[393] Marcelino Arroyo, Francisco José de Caldas and Domingo de Petrés were great representatives of neo-classical architecture.^[392]

The National Capitol is a great representative of romanticism.^[394] Wood was extensively used in doors, windows, railings, and ceilings during the colonization of Antioquia. The Caribbean architecture acquires a strong Arabic influence.^[395] The Teatro Colón in Bogotá is a lavish example of architecture from the 19th century.^[396] The quintas houses with innovations in the volumetric conception are some of the best examples of the Republican architecture; the Republican action in the city focused on the design of three types of spaces: parks with forests, small urban parks and avenues and the Gothic style was most commonly used for the design of churches.^[397]

Deco style, modern neoclassicism, eclecticism folklorist and art deco ornamental resources significantly influenced the architecture of Colombia, especially during the transition period.^[398] Modernism contributed with new construction technologies and new materials (steel, reinforced concrete, glass and synthetic materials) and the topology architecture and lightened slabs system also have a great influence.^[399] The most influential architects of the modern movement were Rogelio Salmona and Fernando Martínez Sanabria.^[400]

The contemporary architecture of Colombia is designed to give greater importance to the materials, this architecture takes into account the specific natural and artificial geographies and is also an architecture that appeals to the senses.^[401] The conservation of the architectural and urban heritage of Colombia has been promoted in recent years.^[402]

Music



Colonial balconies in the streets of Cartagena

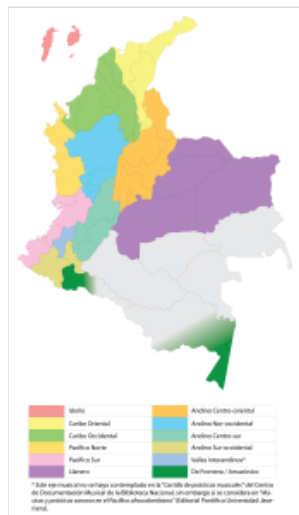


Colonial Popayán main plaza, Cauca Department



Colonial Villa de Leyva, Boyacá Department

Colombia has a vibrant collage of talent that touches a full spectrum of rhythms. It is known as the land of a thousand rhythms, at around 1,024 folk rhythms. Musicians, composers, music producers and singers from Colombia are recognized internationally such as Shakira, Juanes, Carlos Vives and others.^[403] Colombian music blends European-influenced guitar and song structure with large gaita flutes and percussion instruments from the indigenous population, while its percussion structure and dance forms come from Africa. Colombia has a diverse and dynamic musical environment.^[404]



Regions of Colombia by its traditional music.

Guillermo Uribe Holguín, an important cultural figure in the National Symphony Orchestra of Colombia, Luis Antonio Calvo and Blas Emilio Atehortúa are some of the greatest exponents of the art music.^[405] The Bogotá Philharmonic Orchestra is one of the most active orchestras in Colombia.^[406]

Caribbean music has many vibrant rhythms, such as cumbia (it is played by the maracas, the drums, the gaitas and guacharaca), porro (it is a monotonous but joyful rhythm), mapalé (with its fast rhythm and constant clapping) and the "vallenato", which originated in the northern part of the Caribbean coast (the rhythm is mainly played by the caja, the guacharaca, and accordion).^{[407][408][409][410][411]}

The music from the Pacific coast, such as the currulao, is characterized by its strong use of drums (instruments such as the native marimba, the conunos, the bass drum, the side drum, and the cuatro guasas or tubular rattle). An important rhythm of the south region of the Pacific coast is the contradanza (it is used in dance shows due to the striking colours of the costumes).^{[407][412][413]} Marimba music, traditional chants and dances from the Colombia South Pacific region are on UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.^{[414][415][416]}

Important musical rhythms of the Andean Region are the danza (dance of Andean folklore arising from the transformation of the European contredance), the bambuco (it is played with guitar, tiple^[417] and mandolin, the rhythm is danced by couples), the pasillo (a rhythm inspired by the Austrian waltz and the Colombian "danza", the lyrics have been composed by well-known poets), the guabina (the tiple, the bandola and the requinto are the basic instruments), the sanjuanero (it originated in Tolima and Huila Departments, the rhythm is joyful and fast).^{[418][419][420][421][422]} Apart from these traditional rhythms, salsa music has spread throughout the country, and the city of Cali is considered by many salsa singers to be "The New Salsa Capital of the World".^{[407][423][424]}



Jorge Celedón of the Binomio de Oro de América band. The Vallenato, along with Cumbia, are the two most popular Colombian folk music genres heard in Latin America.

The instruments that distinguish the music of the Eastern Plains are the harp, the cuatro (a type of four-stringed guitar) and maracas. Important rhythms of this region are the joropo (a fast rhythm and there is also tapping as a result of its flamenco ancestry) and the galerón (it is heard a lot while cowboys are working).^{[407][425][426][427]}

The music of the Amazon region is strongly influenced by the indigenous religious practices. Some of the musical instruments used are the manguaré (a musical instrument of ceremonial type, consisting of a pair of large cylindrical drums), the quena (melodic instrument), the rondador, the congas, bells, and different types of flutes.^{[428][429][430]}

The music of the Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina is usually accompanied by a mandolin, a tub-bass, a jawbone, a guitar and maracas. Some popular archipelago rhythms are the Schottische, the Calypso, the Polka and the Mento.^{[431][432]}

Popular culture

Theater was introduced in Colombia during the Spanish colonization in 1550 through zarzuela companies. Colombian theater is supported by the Ministry of Culture and a number of private and state owned organizations. The Ibero-American Theater Festival of Bogotá is the cultural event of the highest importance in Colombia and one of the biggest theater festivals in the world.^[434] Other important theater events are: The Festival of Puppet The Fanfare (Medellín), The Manizales Theater Festival, The Caribbean Theatre Festival (Santa Marta) and The Art Festival of Popular Culture "Cultural Invasion" (Bogotá).^{[435][436][437]}

Although the Colombian cinema is young as an industry, more recently the film industry was growing with support from the Film Act passed in 2003.^[438] Many film festivals take place in Colombia, but the two most important are the Cartagena Film Festival, which is the oldest film festival in Latin America, and the Bogotá Film Festival.^{[433][439][440]}

Some important national circulation newspapers are El Tiempo and El Espectador. Television in Colombia has two privately owned TV networks and three state-owned TV networks with national coverage, as well as six regional TV networks and dozens of local TV stations. Private channels, RCN and Caracol are the highest-rated. The regional channels and regional newspapers cover a department or more and its content is made in these particular areas.^{[441][442][443]}

Colombia has three major national radio networks: Radiodifusora Nacional de Colombia, a state-run national radio; Caracol Radio and RCN Radio, privately owned networks with hundreds of affiliates. There are other national networks, including Cadena Super, Todelar, and Colmundo. Many hundreds of radio stations are registered with the Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications.^[444]

Cuisine

Colombia's varied cuisine is influenced by its diverse fauna and flora as well as the cultural traditions of the ethnic groups. Colombian dishes and ingredients vary widely by region. Some of the most common ingredients are: cereals such as rice and maize; tubers such as potato and cassava; assorted legumes; meats, including beef, chicken, pork and goat; fish; and seafood.^{[445][446]} Colombia cuisine also features a variety of tropical fruits such as cape gooseberry, feijoa, arazá, dragon fruit, mangostino, granadilla, papaya, guava, mora (blackberry), lulo, soursop and passionfruit.^[447] Colombia is one of the world's largest consumers of fruit juices.^[448]

Among the most representative appetizers and soups are patacones (fried green plantains), sancocho de gallina (chicken soup with root vegetables) and ajiaco (potato and corn soup). Representative snacks and breads are pandebono, arepas (corn cakes), aborrajados (fried sweet plantains with cheese), torta de choclo, empanadas and almojábanas. Representative main courses are bandeja paisa, lechona tolimense, mamona, tamales and fish dishes (such as arroz de lisa), especially in coastal regions where kibbeh, suero, costeño cheese and carimañolas are also eaten. Representative side dishes are papas chorreadas (potatoes with cheese), remolachas rellenas con huevo duro (beets stuffed with hard-boiled egg) and arroz con coco (coconut rice).^{[447][445]} Organic food is a current trend in big cities, although in general across the country the fruits and veggies are very natural and fresh.^{[449][450]}

Representative desserts are buñuelos, natillas, Maria Luisa cake, bocadillo made of guayaba (guava jelly), cocadas (coconut balls), casquitos de guayaba (candied guava peels), torta de natas, obleas, flan de mango, roscón, milhoja, manjar blanco, dulce de feijoa, dulce de papayuela, torta de mojiçón, and esponjado de curuba. Typical sauces (salsas) are hogao (tomato and onion sauce) and Colombian-style aji.^{[447][445]}

Some representative beverages are coffee (Tinto), champús, cholado, lulada, avena colombiana, sugarcane juice, aguapanela, aguardiente, hot chocolate and fresh fruit juices (often made with water or milk).^{[447][445]}

Sports

Tejo is Colombia's national sport and is a team sport that involves launching projectiles to hit a target.^[451] But of all sports in Colombia, football is the most popular. Colombia was the champion of the 2001 Copa América, in which they set a new record of being undefeated, conceding no goals and winning each match. Colombia has been awarded "mover of the year" twice.^[452]

Colombia is a hub for roller skaters. The national team is a perennial powerhouse at the World Roller Speed Skating Championships.^[453] Colombia has traditionally been very good in cycling and a large number of Colombian cyclists have triumphed in major competitions of cycling.^[454]



The Cartagena Film Festival is the oldest cinema event in Latin America. The central focus is on films from Ibero-America.^[433]



Bandeja paisa (top) and Ajiaco (bottom) are two of the most traditional plates in the country.

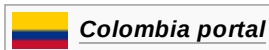
Baseball is popular in cities like Cartagena and Barranquilla. Of those cities have come good players like: Orlando Cabrera, Édgar Rentería, who was champion of the World Series in 1997 and 2010^[455] and others who have played in Major League Baseball. Colombia was world amateur champion in 1947 and 1965.^[456]

Boxing is one of the sports that has produced more world champions for Colombia.^{[457][458]} Motorsports also occupies an important place in the sporting preferences of Colombians; Juan Pablo Montoya is a race car driver known for winning 7 Formula One events. Colombia also has excelled in sports such as BMX, judo, shooting sport, taekwondo, wrestling, high diving and athletics, also has a long tradition in weightlifting and bowling.^{[459][460][461]}



Mariana Pajón is a Colombian cyclist, two-time Olympic gold medalist and BMX World Champion.

See also



- Index of Colombia-related articles
- Outline of Colombia

Notes

- incl. Spaniards, Basque, Italians, Germans, French, other Europeans, Arabs & Jews
- Spanish: 🇨🇴 *República de Colombia* [ⓘ]. IPA transcription of "*República de Colombia*": Spanish pronunciation: [reˈpuβlika ðe koˈlombja].
- Balboa is best known for being the first European to see the Pacific Ocean in 1513, which he called *Mar del Sur* (or "Sea of the South") and would facilitate Spanish exploration and settlement of South America.
- A royal decree of 1713 approved the legality of Palenque de San Basilio founded by runaway slaves as a refuge in the seventeenth century. The people of San Basilio fought against slavery, thereby giving rise to the first free place in the Americas.^[73] Its main leader was Benkos Biohó, who was born in West Africa.^[74]
- Peter Claver was a Spaniard who traveled to Cartagena in 1610 and was ordained as a Jesuit priest in 1616. Claver cared for African slaves for thirty-eight years, defending their lives and the dignity.^{[75][76]}
- Héctor Abad was a prominent medical doctor, university professor, and human rights leader whose holistic vision of healthcare led him to found the Colombian National School of Public Health. The increasing violence and human rights abuses of the 1970s and 1980s led him to fight for social justice in his community.^{[130][131]}
- Javier de Nicoló was a Salesian priest who grew up in war-torn Italy and arrived in Colombia a year after the Bogotazo. He developed a program that has offered more than 40,000 young people the education and moral support they needed to become productive citizens.^[132]

References

- "Por la cual se dictan normas especiales para la organización y el funcionamiento del Departamento Archipiélago de San Andrés, Providencia y Santa Catalina" (http://www.secretariasenado.gov.co/senado/basedoc/ley_0047_1993.html). Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20231105153804/http://www.secretariasenado.gov.co/senado/basedoc/ley_0047_1993.html) from the original on 5 November 2023. Retrieved 18 October 2023. "ARTÍCULO 42. IDIOMA Y LENGUA OFICIAL EN EL DEPARTAMENTO ARCHIPIÉLAGO. Son oficiales en el Departamento Archipiélago de San Andrés, Providencia y Santa Catalina el castellano y el inglés comunmente hablado por las comunidades nativas del Archipiélago."
- "visibilización estadística de los grupos étnicos" (<https://geoportal.dane.gov.co/geovisores/sociedad/cnpv-2018/?lt=4.456007353293281&lg=-73.2781601239999&z=5>). *Censo General 2018*. Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210816231845/http://geoportal.dane.gov.co/geovisores/sociedad/cnpv-2018/?lt=4.456007353293281&lg=-73.2781601239999&z=5>) from the original on 16 August 2021. Retrieved 10 February 2020.

3. Homburger, J. R.; Moreno-Estrada, A.; Gignoux, C. R.; Nelson, D.; Sanchez, E.; Ortiz-Tello, P.; Pons-Estel, B. A.; Acevedo-Vasquez, E.; Miranda, P.; Langefeld, C. D.; Gravel, S.; Alarcón-Riquelme, M. E.; Bustamante, C. D. (2015). "Genomic Insights into the Ancestry and Demographic History of South America" (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4670080>). *PLOS Genetics*. **11** (12): e1005602. doi:10.1371/journal.pgen.1005602 (<https://doi.org/10.1371%2Fjournal.pgen.1005602>). PMC 4670080 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC4670080>). PMID 26636962 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/26636962>).
4. "Catholicism and evangelism: the two most common religions in Latin America" (<https://es.statista.com/grafico/28553/las-religiones-mas-comunes-en-latinoamerica/>). *Statista*. 26 October 2022. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221119004809/https://es.statista.com/grafico/28553/las-religiones-mas-comunes-en-latinoamerica/>) from the original on 19 November 2022. Retrieved 18 November 2022.
5. "Surface water and surface water change" (https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SURFACE_WATER). Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20210324133453/https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=SURFACE_WATER) from the original on 24 March 2021. Retrieved 11 October 2020.
6. "Our World in Data" (<https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/population-with-un-projections?tab=table&time=2023>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240112120730/https://ourworldindata.org/grapher/population-with-un-projections?tab=table&time=2023>) from the original on 12 January 2024. Retrieved 11 January 2024.
7. "World Economic Outlook Database, October 2023 Edition. (Colombia)" (<https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/weo-database/2023/October/weo-report?c=233,&s=NGDPD,PPPGDP,NGDPDPC,PPPPC,&sy=2020&ey=2028&ssm=0&scsm=1&scs=0&ssd=1&ssc=0&sic=0&sort=country&ds=.&br=1>). *IMF.org*. International Monetary Fund. 10 October 2023. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231101172531/https://www.imf.org/en/Publications/WEO/weo-database/2023/October/weo-report?c=233,&s=NGDPD,PPPGDP,NGDPDPC,PPPPC,&sy=2020&ey=2028&ssm=0&scsm=1&scs=0&ssd=1&ssc=0&sic=0&sort=country&ds=.&br=1>) from the original on 1 November 2023. Retrieved 12 October 2023.
8. "GINI index (World Bank estimate) – Colombia" (<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?locations=CO>). World Bank. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20161108065750/https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI?locations=CO>) from the original on 8 November 2016. Retrieved 19 June 2021.
9. "Human Development Report 2021/2022" (https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2021-22pdf_1.pdf) (PDF). United Nations Development Programme. 8 September 2022. Archived (https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/https://hdr.undp.org/system/files/documents/global-report-document/hdr2021-22pdf_1.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022. Retrieved 8 September 2022.
10. Colombian Constitution of 1991 (Title I – Concerning Fundamental Principles – Article 10)
11. "LEY 47 DE 1993" (<http://www.alcaldiabogota.gov.co/sisjur/normas/Norma1.jsp?i=2780>) (in Spanish). *alcaldiabogota.gov.co*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120111165257/http://www.alcaldiabogota.gov.co/sisjur/normas/Norma1.jsp?i=2780>) from the original on 11 January 2012. Retrieved 23 February 2014.
12. "The official Colombian time" (<http://horalegal.inm.gov.co/>) (in Spanish). *horalegal.inm.gov.co*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140209074753/http://horalegal.inm.gov.co/>) from the original on 9 February 2014. Retrieved 23 February 2014.
13. "Decreto 4175 de 2011, artículo 6, numeral 14" (http://www.secretariasenado.gov.co/senado/basedoc/decreto_4175_2011.html) (in Spanish). Presidencia de la República de Colombia. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20160415083653/http://www.secretariasenado.gov.co/senado/basedoc/decreto_4175_2011.html) from the original on 15 April 2016. Retrieved 14 March 2016.
14. Jones, Daniel (2011). Roach, Peter; Setter, Jane; Esling, John (eds.). *Cambridge English Pronouncing Dictionary* (18th ed.). Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0-521-15255-6.
15. "Colombia herencia cultural más allá de la colonia" (<https://procolombia.co/archivo/colombia-herencia-cultural-mas-alla-de-la-colonia>). *procolombia.co* (in Spanish). 28 March 2017. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230226030316/https://procolombia.co/archivo/colombia-herencia-cultural-mas-alla-de-la-colonia>) from the original on 26 February 2023. Retrieved 26 February 2023.
16. "News & Events - Irlandeses en Colombia y Antioquia" (<https://www.dfa.ie/irish-embassy/colombia/newsevents/irlandeses-en-colombia-y-antioquia-.html>). Department of Foreign Affairs of Ireland. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220826014128/https://www.dfa.ie/irish-embassy/colombia/newsevents/irlandeses-en-colombia-y-antioquia-.html>) from the original on 26 August 2022. Retrieved 7 September 2022.
17. "Estos fueron los primeros alemanes en Colombia" (https://revistadiners.com.co/cultura/archivo/67972_estos-fueron-los-primero-alemanes-en-colombia/). *Revista Diners | Revista Colombiana de Cultura y Estilo de Vida* (in Spanish). 10 June 2019. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20221105202158/https://revistadiners.com.co/cultura/archivo/67972_estos-fueron-los-primero-alemanes-en-colombia/) from the original on 5 November 2022. Retrieved 18 December 2021.

18. Vidal Ortega, Antonino; D'Amato Castillo, Giuseppe (1 December 2015). "Los otros, sin patria: italianos en el litoral Caribe de Colombia a comienzos del siglo XX" (<https://journals.openedition.org/caravelle/1822>). *Caravelle. Cahiers du monde hispanique et luso-brésilien* (in French) (105): 153–175. doi:10.4000/caravelle.1822 (<https://doi.org/10.4000%2Fcaravelle.1822>). ISSN 1147-6753 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/1147-6753>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221006231718/https://journals.openedition.org/caravelle/1822>) from the original on 6 October 2022. Retrieved 26 February 2023.
19. Salamanca, Helwar Figueroa; Espitia, Julián David Corredor (31 July 2019). "'En una ciudad gris y silenciosa': la migración francesa en Bogotá (1900-1920)" (<https://revistas.uis.edu.co/index.php/anuariohistoria/article/view/9864>). *Anuario de Historia Regional y de las Fronteras* (in Spanish). **24** (2): 75–100. doi:10.18273/revanu.v24n2-2019003 (<https://doi.org/10.18273%2Frevanu.v24n2-2019003>). ISSN 2145-8499 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/2145-8499>). S2CID 203515282 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:203515282>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230306031553/https://revistas.uis.edu.co/index.php/anuariohistoria/article/view/9864>) from the original on 6 March 2023. Retrieved 26 February 2023.
20. Fawcett de Posada, Louise; Posada Carbó, Eduardo (1992). "En la tierra de las oportunidades: los sirio-libaneses en Colombia" (https://publicaciones.banrepcultural.org/index.php/boletin_cultural/article/download/2252/2325) [In the land of opportunity: the Syrian-Lebanese in Colombia] (PDF). *Boletín Cultural y Bibliográfico* (in Spanish). publicaciones.banrepcultural.org. **29** (29): 8–11. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20160302135545/https://publicaciones.banrepcultural.org/index.php/boletin_cultural/article/download/2252/2325) from the original on 2 March 2016. Retrieved 20 July 2017.
21. S.A.S, Editorial La República. "Colombia y Medio Oriente" (<https://www.larepublica.co/analisis/simon-gaviria-munoz-401830/colombia-y-medio-orient-3350223>). *Diario La República* (in Spanish). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221124013227/https://www.larepublica.co/analisis/simon-gaviria-munoz-401830/colombia-y-medio-orient-3350223>) from the original on 24 November 2022. Retrieved 26 February 2023.
22. Tiempo, Casa Editorial El (7 March 2019). "Los palestinos que encontraron un segundo hogar en el centro de Bogotá" (<https://www.eltiempo.com/mundo/mas-regiones/los-palestinos-que-encontraron-un-segundo-hogar-en-el-centro-de-bogota-334782>). *El Tiempo* (in Spanish). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221031223716/https://www.eltiempo.com/mundo/mas-regiones/los-palestinos-que-encontraron-un-segundo-hogar-en-el-centro-de-bogota-334782>) from the original on 31 October 2022. Retrieved 26 February 2023.
23. Faucher, Nicolás Murillo (11 August 2014). "La herencia Africana en Colombia" (<https://librepensador.uexternado.edu.co/la-herencia-africana-en-colombia/>). *Libre Pensador* (in Spanish). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230227011004/https://librepensador.uexternado.edu.co/la-herencia-africana-en-colombia/>) from the original on 27 February 2023. Retrieved 26 February 2023.
24. "El patrimonio cultural de seis pueblos indígenas renace con 'Sembrando Nuestros Saberes' en Colombia" (<https://www.aa.com.tr/es/mundo/el-patrimonio-cultural-de-seis-pueblos-ind%C3%ADgenas-renace-con-sembrando-nuestros-saberes-en-colombia/2107884>). *aa.com.tr*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230226030314/https://www.aa.com.tr/es/mundo/el-patrimonio-cultural-de-seis-pueblos-ind%C3%ADgenas-renace-con-sembrando-nuestros-saberes-en-colombia/2107884>) from the original on 26 February 2023. Retrieved 26 February 2023.
25. Historical Memory Group (2013). "*Enough Already!*" *Colombia: Memories of War and Dignity* (<https://www.centrodememoriahistorica.gov.co/descargas/informes2013/bastaYa/bastaya-colombia-memorias-de-guerra-y-dignidad-2015.pdf>) (PDF) (in Spanish). The National Center for Historical Memory's (NCHM). ISBN 9789585760844. Archived (<https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/http://www.centrodememoriahistorica.gov.co/descargas/informes2013/bastaYa/bastaya-colombia-memorias-de-guerra-y-dignidad-2015.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022.
26. "Colombia's GDP growth" (<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG/countries/CO?display=graph>). World Bank. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140705050710/http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG/countries/CO?display=graph>) from the original on 5 July 2014. Retrieved 9 March 2014.
27. "World Health Organization Assesses the World's Health Systems" (<https://www.who.int/news/item/07-02-2000-world-health-organization-assesses-the-world%27s-health-systems>). World Health Organization. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20190409230742/https://www.who.int/whr/2000/media_centre/press_release/en/) from the original on 9 April 2019. Retrieved 30 March 2023.
28. "Colombia Healthcare System" (<https://www.internationalinsurance.com/health/systems/colombia.php>). *International Citizens Insurance*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230330020716/https://www.internationalinsurance.com/health/systems/colombia.php>) from the original on 30 March 2023. Retrieved 30 March 2023.
29. "Cuentas Trimestrales – Producto Interno Bruto (PIB)" (https://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/boletines/pib/bol_PIB_IVtrim17_oferta.pdf) (PDF) (in Spanish). dane.gov.co. Archived (https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/https://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/boletines/pib/bol_PIB_IVtrim17_oferta.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022. Retrieved 16 February 2018.

30. "IMF Executive Board Concludes 2018 Article IV Consultation with Colombia" (<http://www.imf.org/en/news/articles/2018/04/30/pr18154-imf-executive-board-concludes-2018-article-iv-consultation-with-colombia>). *imf.org*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220604213121/https://www.imf.org/en/news/articles/2018/04/30/pr18154-imf-executive-board-concludes-2018-article-iv-consultation-with-colombia>) from the original on 4 June 2022. Retrieved 2 May 2018.
31. Luis Fernando Potes. "Colombia is the second most biodiverse country in the world" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131029190443/http://www.prodiversitas.bioetica.org/nota63.htm>) (in Spanish). *prodiversitas.bioetica.org*. Archived from the original (<http://www.prodiversitas.bioetica.org/nota63.htm>) on 29 October 2013. Retrieved 9 March 2014.
32. "NATO - Topic: Relations with Colombia" (https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_143936.htm). *Nato.int*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20220830174315/https://www.nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_143936.htm) from the original on 30 August 2022. Retrieved 30 August 2022.
33. Samuels, Brett (10 March 2022). "Biden designates Colombia as major non-NATO ally" (<https://thehill.com/latino/597747-biden-designates-colombia-as-major-non-nato-ally>). *The Hill*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231118223318/https://thehill.com/latino/597747-biden-designates-colombia-as-major-non-nato-ally/>) from the original on 18 November 2023. Retrieved 27 November 2022.
34. República, Subgerencia Cultural del Banco de la. "La Red Cultural del Banco de la República" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210501114213/https://www.banrepcultural.org/>). *banrepcultural.org*. Archived from the original (<https://www.banrepcultural.org/>) on 1 May 2021. Retrieved 20 October 2020.
35. Carlos Restrepo Piedrahita (February 1992). "El nombre "Colombia", El único país que lleva el nombre del Descubrimiento" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080105031144/http://www.lablaa.org/blaavirtual/revistas/credencial/febrero1992/febrero2.htm>). *Revista Credencial* (in Spanish). Archived from the original (<http://www.lablaa.org/blaavirtual/revistas/credencial/febrero1992/febrero2.htm>) on 5 January 2008. Retrieved 29 February 2008.
36. Helena Guedes, Maria. *A Grande Colômbia!*. Clube de Autores. p. 141.
37. Correal, Urrego G. (1993). "Nuevas evidencias culturales pleistocénicas y megafauna en Colombia". *Boletín de Arqueología* (8): 3–13.
38. Hoopes, John (1994). "Ford Revisited: A Critical Review of the Chronology and Relationships of the Earliest Ceramic Complexes in the New World, 6000-1500 B.C. (1994)" (<https://zenodo.org/record/848786>). *Journal of World Prehistory*. 8 (1): 1–50. doi:10.1007/bf02221836 (<https://doi.org/10.1007/bf02221836>). S2CID 161916440 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:161916440>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20181021232542/https://zenodo.org/record/848786>) from the original on 21 October 2018. Retrieved 6 September 2019.
39. Van der Hammen, Thomas; Urrego, Gonzalo Correal (September 1978). "Prehistoric man of the Sabana de Bogotá: Data for an ecological prehistory". *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology*. 25 (1–2): 179–190. Bibcode:1978PPP...25..179V (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/1978PPP...25..179V>). doi:10.1016/0031-0182(78)90077-9 ([https://doi.org/10.1016/0031-0182\(78\)90077-9](https://doi.org/10.1016/0031-0182(78)90077-9)).
40. Alberge, Dalya (29 November 2020). "Sistine Chapel of the ancients' rock art discovered in remote Amazon forest" (<https://www.theguardian.com/science/2020/nov/29/sistine-chapel-of-the-ancients-rock-art-discovered-in-remote-amazon-forest>). *The Guardian*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201130165841/https://www.theguardian.com/science/2020/nov/29/sistine-chapel-of-the-ancients-rock-art-discovered-in-remote-amazon-forest>) from the original on 30 November 2020. Retrieved 16 June 2021.
41. Broadbent, Sylvia (1965). "Los Chibchas: organización socio-política". *Serie Latinoamericana*. 5.
42. Álvaro Chaves Mendoza; Jorge Morales Gómez (1995). *Los indios de Colombia* (https://books.google.com/books?id=txJH1_qweSMC&pg=PA1) (in Spanish). Vol. 7. Editorial Abya Yala. ISBN 978-9978-04-169-7. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20240202233343/https://books.google.com/books?id=txJH1_qweSMC&pg=PA1#v=onepage&q&f=false) from the original on 2 February 2024. Retrieved 26 December 2021.
43. "Historia de Colombia: el establecimiento de la dominación española – Los Pueblos Indígenas del Territorio Colombiano" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171109083852/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/historia/hicol/hico3.htm>) (in Spanish). *banrepcultural.org*. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/historia/hicol/hico3.htm>) on 9 November 2017. Retrieved 20 September 2016.
44. Nicolás del Castillo Mathieu (March 1992). "La primera vision de las costas Colombianas, Repaso de Historia" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20071019045321/http://www.lablaa.org/blaavirtual/revistas/credencial/marzo1992/marzo3.htm>). *Revista Credencial* (in Spanish). Archived from the original (<http://www.lablaa.org/blaavirtual/revistas/credencial/marzo1992/marzo3.htm>) on 19 October 2007. Retrieved 29 February 2008.
45. "Alonso de Ojeda" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140704180050/http://www.biografiasyvidas.com/biografia/o/ojeda.htm>) (in Spanish). *biografiasyvidas.com*. Archived from the original (<http://www.biografiasyvidas.com/biografia/o/ojeda.htm>) on 4 July 2014. Retrieved 2 April 2014.

46. "Rodrigo de Bastidas" (<http://www.biografiasyvidas.com/biografia/b/bastidas.htm>) (in Spanish). [biografiasyvidas.com](http://www.biografiasyvidas.com). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210423173935/http://www.biografiasyvidas.com/biografia/b/bastidas.htm>) from the original on 23 April 2021. Retrieved 2 April 2014.
47. "Cristóbal Colón" (http://www.biografiasyvidas.com/biografia/c/colon_cristobal.htm) (in Spanish). [biografiasyvidas.com](http://www.biografiasyvidas.com). Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20140306173922/http://www.biografiasyvidas.com/biografia/c/colon_cristobal.htm) from the original on 6 March 2014. Retrieved 2 April 2014.
48. "Vasco Núñez de Balboa" (<http://www.biografiasyvidas.com/biografia/b/balboa.htm>) (in Spanish). [biografiasyvidas.com](http://www.biografiasyvidas.com). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140407072547/http://www.biografiasyvidas.com/biografia/b/balboa.htm>) from the original on 7 April 2014. Retrieved 2 April 2014.
49. Vázquez, Trinidad Miranda (1976). *La gobernación de Santa Marta (1570–1670) Vol. 232* (https://books.google.com/books?id=m5zI94b6u_4C&pg=PP1) (in Spanish). Editorial CSIC-CSIC Press. p. 3. ISBN 978-84-00-04276-9. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20240202233342/https://books.google.com/books?id=m5zI94b6u_4C&pg=PP1#v=onepage&q&f=false) from the original on 2 February 2024. Retrieved 26 December 2021.
50. Plá, María del Carmen Borrego (1983). *Cartagena de Indias en el siglo XVI. Vol. 288* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=hV-bQJo8wOIC&pg=PP1>) (in Spanish). Editorial CSIC-CSIC Press. pp. 3–5. ISBN 978-84-00-05440-3. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240202233355/https://books.google.com/books?id=hV-bQJo8wOIC&pg=PP1#v=onepage&q&f=false>) from the original on 2 February 2024. Retrieved 26 December 2021.
51. Francis, John Michael, ed. (2007). *Invading Colombia: Spanish accounts of the Gonzalo Jiménez de Quesada expedition of conquest Vol. 1* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=P1DEFqZ6c5QC&pg=PP1>). Penn State Press. ISBN 978-0-271-02936-8. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240202233341/https://books.google.com/books?id=P1DEFqZ6c5QC&pg=PP1#v=onepage&q&f=false>) from the original on 2 February 2024. Retrieved 26 December 2021.
52. Uribe, Jaime Jaramillo. "Perfil histórico de Bogotá." *Historia crítica* 1 (1989): 1.
53. Silvia Padilla Altamirano (1977). *La encomienda en Popayán: tres estudios* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=785fTqvsPSEC&pg=PP1>) (in Spanish). Editorial CSIC Press. pp. 4–5. ISBN 978-84-00-03612-6. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240202233342/https://books.google.com/books?id=785fTqvsPSEC&pg=PP1#v=onepage&q&f=false>) from the original on 2 February 2024. Retrieved 26 December 2021.
54. Massimo Livi Bacci (2012). *El dorado en el pantano* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=tMEp1OPtF7QC&pg=PP1>) (in Spanish). Marcial Pons Historia. ISBN 978-84-92820-65-8. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240202233402/https://books.google.com/books?id=tMEp1OPtF7QC&pg=PP1#v=onepage&q&f=false>) from the original on 2 February 2024. Retrieved 26 December 2021.
55. Ramírez, Natalia; Gutiérrez, Germán (2010). "Félix de Azara: Observaciones conductuales en su viaje por el Virreinato del Río de la Plata" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160617142800/http://www.bdigital.unal.edu.co/5001/>). *Revista de historia de la psicología*. **31** (4): 52–53. Archived from the original (<http://www.bdigital.unal.edu.co/5001/>) on 17 June 2016. Retrieved 17 May 2016.
56. "El Dorado Legend Snared Sir Walter Raleigh" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170213054547/http://science.nationalgeographic.com/science/archaeology/el-dorado/>). *National Geographic*. Archived from the original (<http://science.nationalgeographic.com/science/archaeology/el-dorado/>) on 13 February 2017. Retrieved 23 August 2013.
57. https://www.banrep.gov.co/sites/default/files/paginas/lbr_colonial_graficos3.pdf
58. "La Conquista del Nuevo Reino de Granada: la interpretación de los siete mitos (III) – RESTALL, Matthew: Los siete mitos de la conquista española, Barcelona, 2004" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200209181225/http://queaprendemoshoy.com/la-conquista-del-nuevo-reino-de-granada-la-interpretacion-de-los-siete-mitos-iii/>) (in Spanish). queaprendemoshoy.com/. Archived from the original (<http://queaprendemoshoy.com/la-conquista-del-nuevo-reino-de-granada-la-interpretacion-de-los-siete-mitos-iii/>) on 9 February 2020. Retrieved 21 September 2016.
59. Jorge Augusto Gamboa M. "Las sociedades indígenas del Nuevo Reino de Granada bajo el dominio español" (http://www.icanh.gov.co/recursos_user/documentos/editores/201/Articulos/SociedadesIndigenas-Reyes2009.pdf) (PDF) (in Spanish). Instituto Colombiano de Antropología e Historia. Archived (https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/http://www.icanh.gov.co/recursos_user/documentos/editores/201/Articulos/SociedadesIndigenas-Reyes2009.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022.
60. "Las plantas medicinales en la época de la colonia y de la independencia" (https://web.archive.org/web/20140408212640/http://www.colombiaaprende.edu.co/html/productos/1685/articles-242836_proyecto_documento.pdf) (PDF) (in Spanish). [colombiaaprende.edu.co](http://www.colombiaaprende.edu.co/). Archived from the original (http://www.colombiaaprende.edu.co/html/productos/1685/articles-242836_proyecto_documento.pdf) (PDF) on 8 April 2014. Retrieved 7 April 2014.

61. Mayorga, Fernando (2002). "La propiedad de tierras en la Colonia: Mercedes, composición de títulos y resguardos indígenas" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140408213109/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/revistas/credencial/mayo2002/propdetierras.htm>). *banrepcultural.org* (in Spanish). Revista Credencial Historia. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/revistas/credencial/mayo2002/propdetierras.htm>) on 8 April 2014. Retrieved 7 April 2014.
62. Germán Colmenares. "Historia económica y órdenes de magnitud, Capítulo 1: La Formación de la Economía Colonial (1500–1740)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171109160412/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/economia/histecon/histecon2a.htm>) (in Spanish). *banrepcultural.org*. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/economia/histecon/histecon2a.htm>) on 9 November 2017. Retrieved 7 April 2014.
63. Margarita González. "La política económica virreinal en el Nuevo Reino de Granada: 1750–1810" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140408211849/http://admin.banrepcultural.org/sites/default/files/lablaa/revistas/revanuario/ancoh11/articul/art5/art5a.pdf>) (PDF) (in Spanish). *banrepcultural.org*. Archived from the original (<http://admin.banrepcultural.org/sites/default/files/lablaa/revistas/revanuario/ancoh11/articul/art5/art5a.pdf>) (PDF) on 8 April 2014.
64. Domingo, Mariano Cuesta (2004). "Alonso de Santa Cruz, cartógrafo y fabricante de instrumentos náuticos de la Casa de Contratación" (<https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=1086671>) [Alonso de Santa Cruz, Cartographer and Maker of Nautical Instruments of the Spanish Casa de Contratación]. *Revista Complutense de Historia de América* (in Spanish). **30**: 7–40. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210203234102/https://dialnet.unirioja.es/servlet/articulo?codigo=1086671>) from the original on 3 February 2021. Retrieved 13 November 2020.
65. John Huxtable Elliott (2007). *Empires of the Atlantic World: Britain and Spain in America, 1492–1830* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Q6ucuphGA3YC&pg=PA124>). Yale University Press. pp. 124–125. ISBN 978-0-300-12399-9. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240202233440/https://books.google.com/books?id=Q6ucuphGA3YC&pg=PA124>) from the original on 2 February 2024. Retrieved 9 November 2020.
66. Shaw, Jeffrey M. (2019). *Religion and Contemporary Politics: A Global Encyclopedia* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=vt-vDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA429>). Abc-Clio. p. 429. ISBN 9781440839337. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230715073548/https://books.google.com/books?id=vt-vDwAAQBAJ&pg=PA429>) from the original on 15 July 2023. Retrieved 19 March 2023.
67. "Law VIII ("Royal Audiencia and Chancery of Santa Fe in the New Kingdom of Granada") of Title XV ("Of the Royal Audiencias and Chanceries of the Indies") of Book II" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140629092003/http://www.congreso.gob.pe/ntley/lmagenes/LeyIndia/0102015.pdf>) (PDF). *congreso.gob.pe*. Archived from the original (<http://www.congreso.gob.pe/ntley/lmagenes/LeyIndia/0102015.pdf>) (PDF) on 29 June 2014. Retrieved 4 April 2014.
68. Fernando Mayorga García; Juana M. Marín Leoz; Adelaida Sourdis Nájera (2011). *El patrimonio documental de Bogotá, Siglos XVI – XIX: Instituciones y Archivos* (https://web.archive.org/web/20140407095333/http://www.archivobogota.gov.co/libreria/pdf/LIBRO_PATRIMONIO_DOCUMENTAL.pdf) (PDF). Subdirección Imprenta Distrital – D.D.D.I. ISBN 978-958-717-064-1. Archived from the original (http://www.archivobogota.gov.co/libreria/pdf/LIBRO_PATRIMONIO_DOCUMENTAL.pdf) (PDF) on 7 April 2014.
69. Julián Bautista Ruiz Rivera (1975). *Encomienda y mita en Nueva Granada en el siglo XVII* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=5R0dPbOlmsUC&pg=PP1>). Editorial CSIC Press. pp. xxi–xxii. ISBN 978-84-00-04176-2. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20240202233403/https://books.google.com/books?id=5R0dPbOlmsUC&pg=PP1#v=onepage&q&f=false>) from the original on 2 February 2024. Retrieved 7 December 2018.
70. Jorge Cerdá Crespo (2010). *Conflictos coloniales: la guerra de los nueve años 1739–1748* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=iHc5HIQpmmUC&pg=PA3>) (in Spanish). Universidad de Alicante. ISBN 978-84-9717-127-4. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231129012920/https://books.google.com/books?id=iHc5HIQpmmUC&pg=PA3#v=onepage&q&f=false>) from the original on 29 November 2023. Retrieved 7 December 2018.
71. *Génesis y desarrollo de la esclavitud en Colombia siglos XVI y XVII* (https://books.google.com/books?id=PH_cf27ucZAC&pg=PP1) (in Spanish). Universidad del Valle. 2005. ISBN 978-958-670-338-3.
72. Alvaro Gärtner (2005). *Los misteres de las minas: crónica de la colonia europea más grande de Colombia en el siglo XIX, surgida alrededor de las minas de Marmato, Supía y Riosucio* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=5cUdM30KwxkC&pg=PP1>). Universidad de Caldas. ISBN 978-958-8231-42-6.
73. Moñino, Yves; Schwegler, Armin (2002). *Palenque, Cartagena y Afro-Caribe: historia y lengua* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=mv4iAAAAQBAJ&pg=PR1>). Walter de Gruyter. pp. vii–ix, 21–35. ISBN 978-3-11-096022-8.

74. "Palenque de San Basilio" (<http://www.urosario.edu.co/Subsitio/Catedra-de-Estudios-Afrocolombianos/Documentos/03-Presentacion-Dossier-Unesco---Palenque-de-San-B.pdf>) (PDF) (in Spanish). urosario.edu.co. Archived (<https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/http://www.urosario.edu.co/Subsitio/Catedra-de-Estudios-Afrocolombianos/Documentos/03-Presentacion-Dossier-Unesco---Palenque-de-San-B.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022.
75. Proceso de beatificación y canonización de San Pedro Claver. Edición de 1696. Traducción del latín y del italiano, y notas de Anna María Splendiani y Tulio Aristizábal S. J. Pontificia Universidad Javeriana. Universidad Católica del Táchira. 2002.
76. Valtierra, Ángel. 1964. San Pedro Claver, el santo que liberó una raza.
77. "La esclavitud negra en la América española" (<http://www.gabrielbernat.es/espana/esclavitud/index.html>) (in Spanish). gabrielbernat.es. 2003. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20161126033717/http://www.gabrielbernat.es/espana/esclavitud/index.html>) from the original on 26 November 2016. Retrieved 20 September 2016.
78. Villamar, Cuauhtemoc (March 2022). "El Galeón de Manila y el comercio de Asia: Encuentro de culturas y sistemas" (<https://doi.org/10.1515%2Fsai-2022-0008>). *Interacción Sino-Iberoamericana / Sino-Iberoamerican Interaction*. 2 (1): 85–109. doi:10.1515/sai-2022-0008 (<https://doi.org/10.1515%2Fsai-2022-0008>). S2CID 249318172 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:249318172>).
79. Rivera, Julián Bautista Ruiz (1997). "Reformismo local en el nuevo Reino de Granada. Temas americanistas N° 13" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141103045601/http://institucional.us.es/tamericanistas/uploads/revista/13/RUIZ-RIVERA..pdf>) (PDF) (in Spanish). pp. 80–98. Archived from the original (<http://institucional.us.es/tamericanistas/uploads/revista/13/RUIZ-RIVERA..pdf>) (PDF) on 3 November 2014. Retrieved 8 April 2014.
80. Jaime U. Jaramillo; Adolfo R. Maisel; Miguel M. Urrutia (1997). *Transferring Wealth and Power from the Old to the New World: Monetary and Fiscal Institutions in the 17th Through the 19th Centuries – Chapter 12* (<http://www.banrep.gov.co/sites/default/files/publicaciones/archivos/borra074.pdf>) (PDF). Cambridge University Press. ISBN 978-0-521-02727-4. Archived (<https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/http://www.banrep.gov.co/sites/default/files/publicaciones/archivos/borra074.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022.
81. Greshko, Michael. "Did This Spanish Shipwreck Change the Course of History?" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151103233303/http://news.nationalgeographic.com/2015/11/151102-colombia-shipwreck-cartagena-battle-1700s/>). *National Geographic*. Archived from the original (<http://news.nationalgeographic.com/2015/11/151102-colombia-shipwreck-cartagena-battle-1700s/>) on 3 November 2015.
82. "José Celestino Mutis in New Granada: A life at the service of an Expedition (1760–1808)" (<http://www.rjb.csi.c.es/jardinbotanico/jardin/index.php?len=en&Pag=89>). Real Jardín Botánico. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140413125927/http://www.rjb.csic.es/jardinbotanico/jardin/index.php?len=en&Pag=89>) from the original on 13 April 2014. Retrieved 9 April 2014.
83. Angela Perez-Mejia (2004). *A Geography of Hard Times: Narratives about Travel to South America, 1780–1849 – Part I: The scholar and the baron: Voyage of the exact sciences* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=1AcBiP9mOmoC&pg=PP1>). SUNY Press. ISBN 978-0-7914-6013-9. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231129012910/https://books.google.com/books?id=1AcBiP9mOmoC&pg=PP1#v=onepage&q&f=false>) from the original on 29 November 2023. Retrieved 7 December 2018.
84. John Wilton Appel (1994). *Francisco José de Caldas: A Scientist at Work in Nueva Granada* (<https://archive.org/details/franciscojosedec0000appe>). American Philosophical Society. p. 3 (<https://archive.org/details/franciscojosedec0000appe/page/3>). ISBN 978-0-87169-845-2.
85. "Independencia de Colombia: ¿por qué se celebra el 20 de julio?" (https://web.archive.org/web/20180718205151/https://elpais.com/internacional/2017/07/20/colombia/1500541945_902382.html) [Independence of Colombia: Why is it celebrated on 20 July?]. *El País* (in Spanish). 20 July 2017. ISSN 1134-6582 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/1134-6582>). Archived from the original (https://elpais.com/internacional/2017/07/20/colombia/1500541945_902382.html) on 18 July 2018. Retrieved 18 July 2018.
86. McFarlane, Anthony (January 1982). "El colapso de la autoridad española y la génesis de la independencia en la Nueva Granada" (<https://doi.org/10.13043%2Fdys.7.3>). *Revista Desarrollo y Sociedad* (7): 99–120. doi:10.13043/dys.7.3 (<https://doi.org/10.13043%2Fdys.7.3>).
87. Rodríguez Gómez, Juan Camilo. "La independencia del Socorro en la génesis de la emancipación colombiana" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171110174547/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/revistas/credencial/febrero2010/socorro.htm>) (in Spanish). banrepcultural.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/revistas/credencial/febrero2010/socorro.htm>) on 10 November 2017. Retrieved 15 April 2017.

88. Gutiérrez Ardila, Daniel (December 2011). "Colombia y Haití: historia de un desencuentro (1819–1831)" (http://www.scielo.org.mx/scielo.php?pid=S0186-03482011000300003&script=sci_arttext) [Colombia and Haití: History of a Misunderstanding (1819–1831)]. *Secuencia* (in Spanish) (81): 67–93. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20170707192322/http://www.scielo.org.mx/scielo.php?script=sci_arttext&pid=S0186-03482011000300003) from the original on 7 July 2017. Retrieved 28 March 2015.
89. Gutiérrez Escudero, Antonio. "Un precursor de la emancipación americana: Antonio Nariño y Álvarez" (<http://digital.csic.es/bitstream/10261/29874/1/Antonio%20Nari%C3%B1o-Gutierrez%20Escudero.pdf>) (PDF) (in Spanish). *Araucaria. Revista Iberoamericana de Filosofía, Política y Humanidades* 8.13 (2005). pp. 205–220. Archived (<https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/http://digital.csic.es/bitstream/10261/29874/1/Antonio%20Nari%C3%B1o-Gutierrez%20Escudero.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022.
90. Sourdis Nájera, Adelaida. "Independencia del Caribe colombiano 1810–1821" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171109105253/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/revistas/credencial/febrero2010/caribe.htm>) (in Spanish). *Revista Credencial Historia – Edición 242*. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/revistas/credencial/febrero2010/caribe.htm>) on 9 November 2017. Retrieved 28 March 2015.
91. Martínez Garnica, Armandao (2010). "Confederación de las Provincias Unidas de la Nueva Granada" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170624131937/http://www.banrepcultural.org/node/88606>) (in Spanish). *Revista Credencial Historia – Edición 244*. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/node/88606>) on 24 June 2017. Retrieved 28 March 2015.
92. "Acta de la Federación de las Provincias Unidas de Nueva Granada" (http://www.cervantesvirtual.com/obra-visor-din/acta-de-federacion-de-las-provincias-unidas-de-la-nueva-granada-27-de-noviembre-de-1811--0/html/008e5574-82b2-11df-acc7-002185ce6064_2.html#l_0_) (in Spanish). 1811. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20170625133814/http://www.cervantesvirtual.com/obra-visor-din/acta-de-federacion-de-las-provincias-unidas-de-la-nueva-granada-27-de-noviembre-de-1811--0/html/008e5574-82b2-11df-acc7-002185ce6064_2.html#l_0_) from the original on 25 June 2017. Retrieved 28 March 2015.
93. Ocampo López, Javier (1998). *La patria boba. Cuadernillos de historia*. Panamericana Editorial. ISBN 978-958-30-0533-6.
94. "Morillo y la reconquista, 1816–1819" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20161027064057/http://docencia.udea.edu.co/regionalizacion/irs-406/contenido/morillo.html>) (in Spanish). udea.edu.co. Archived from the original (<http://docencia.udea.edu.co/regionalizacion/irs-406/contenido/morillo.html>) on 27 October 2016. Retrieved 3 July 2017.
95. Ocampo López, Javier (2006). *Historia ilustrada de Colombia – Capítulo VI* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=XzgpwLiJs5gC&pg=PA1>) (in Spanish). Plaza y Janes Editores Colombia sa. ISBN 978-958-14-0370-7. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231129012918/https://books.google.com/books?id=XzgpwLiJs5gC&pg=PA1#v=onepage&q&f=false>) from the original on 29 November 2023. Retrieved 7 December 2018.
96. *Cartagena de Indias en la independencia* (http://www.banrep.gov.co/sites/default/files/publicaciones/archivos/lbr_cartagena_independencia.pdf) (PDF). Banco de la República. 2011. Archived (https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/http://www.banrep.gov.co/sites/default/files/publicaciones/archivos/lbr_cartagena_independencia.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022.
97. "Cronología de las independencias americanas" (https://web.archive.org/web/20180216202647/http://www.cervantes.es/lengua_y_ensenanza/hispanismo/independencia_americana/bicentenario_independencia_calendario.htm) (in Spanish). cervantes.es. Archived from the original (http://www.cervantes.es/lengua_y_ensenanza/hispanismo/independencia_americana/bicentenario_independencia_calendario.htm) on 16 February 2018. Retrieved 16 February 2018.
98. Gutiérrez Ramos, Jairo (2008). "La Constitución de Cádiz en la Provincia de Pasto, Virreinato de Nueva Granada, 1812–1822" (<http://revistadeindias.revistas.csic.es/index.php/revistadeindias/article/view/640/706>). *Revista de Indias* (in Spanish). *Revista de Indias* 68, no. 242. 68 (242): 222. doi:10.3989/revindias.2008.i242.640 (<https://doi.org/10.3989%2Frevindias.2008.i242.640>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130712040017/http://revistadeindias.revistas.csic.es/index.php/revistadeindias/article/view/640/706>) from the original on 12 July 2013. Retrieved 28 March 2015.
99. Alfaro Pareja, Francisco José (2013). *La Independencia de Venezuela relatada en clave de paz: las regulaciones pacíficas entre patriotas y realistas (1810–1846)* (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150402142358/http://repositori.uji.es/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10234/74784/falfaropareja.pdf>) (PDF) (in Spanish). Archived from the original (<http://repositori.uji.es/xmlui/bitstream/handle/10234/74784/falfaropareja.pdf>) (PDF) on 2 April 2015.
100. Alexander Walker (1822). *(Gran) Colombia, relación geográfica, topográfica, agrícola, comercial y política de este país: Adaptada para todo lector en general y para el comerciante y colono en particular, Volume 1* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=uVZsAAAAMAAJ&pg=PR1>) (in Spanish). Banco de la República.

101. Sosa Abella, Guillermo (2009). "Los ciudadanos en la Constitución de Cúcuta – Citizenship in the Constitution of Cúcuta" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150923183203/http://www.bdigital.unal.edu.co/21805/1/18324-59371-1-PB.pdf>) (PDF) (in Spanish). Instituto Colombiano de Antropología e Historia (icanh). Archived from the original (<http://www.bdigital.unal.edu.co/21805/1/18324-59371-1-PB.pdf>) (PDF) on 23 September 2015. Retrieved 28 March 2015.
102. Mollien, Gaspard-Théodore. "El viaje de Gaspard-Théodore Mollien por la República de Colombia en 1823. CAPÍTULO IX" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171109010323/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/historia/vireco/vireco11.htm>) (in Spanish). Biblioteca Virtual del Banco de la República. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/historia/vireco/vireco11.htm>) on 9 November 2017. Retrieved 28 March 2015.
103. "Avatares de una Joven República – 2. La Constitución de Cúcuta" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160304025729/http://docencia.udea.edu.co/regionalizacion/irs-406/contenido/laconstitucion.html>) (in Spanish). Universidad de Antioquia. Archived from the original (<http://docencia.udea.edu.co/regionalizacion/irs-406/contenido/laconstitucion.html>) on 4 March 2016. Retrieved 28 March 2015.
104. "Colombia profile - Timeline" (<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-19390164>). BBC News. 27 August 2012. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190926221001/https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-19390164>) from the original on 26 September 2019. Retrieved 14 January 2023.
105. Blanco Blanco, Jacqueline (2007). "De la gran Colombia a la Nueva Granada, contexto histórico-político de la transición constitucional" (<http://www.unimilitar.edu.co/documents/63968/72398/04.GranColANvaGranada.pdf>) (PDF) (in Spanish). Universidad Militar Nueva Granada. Archived (<https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/http://www.unimilitar.edu.co/documents/63968/72398/04.GranColANvaGranada.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022.
106. "Colombia" (<https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/colombia>). *The World Factbook* (2024 ed.). Central Intelligence Agency. 12 January 2022. (Archived 2022 edition) (<https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/about/archives/download/factbook-2022.zip>)
107. Edgar Arana. "Historia Constitucional Colombiana" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150327033803/http://unilibrepereira.edu.co/catehortua/posgrados/archivos2/HISTORIA%20CONSTITUCIONAL%20COLOMBIANA.pdf>) (PDF) (in Spanish). Universidad Libre Seccional Pereira. Archived from the original (<http://unilibrepereira.edu.co/catehortua/posgrados/archivos2/HISTORIA%20CONSTITUCIONAL%20COLOMBIANA.pdf>) (PDF) on 27 March 2015.
108. Juan Fernando Londoño (2009). *Partidos políticos y think tanks en Colombia* (https://web.archive.org/web/20150327041239/http://174.129.218.71/publications/thinking_politics/upload/thinking_politics_sp_chap4.pdf) (PDF) (in Spanish). International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance. p. 129. ISBN 978-91-85724-73-4. Archived from the original (http://174.129.218.71/publications/thinking_politics/upload/thinking_politics_sp_chap4.pdf) (PDF) on 27 March 2015.
109. Aguilera, Miguel (1965). *La Legislación y el derecho en Colombia*. Historia extensa de Colombia. Vol. 14. Bogotá: Lemer. pp. 428–442.
110. Restrepo, Eduardo (2006). "Abolitionist arguments in Colombia" (<http://revistas.unisinos.br/index.php/historia/article/view/6183>). *História Unisinos* (in Spanish). 10 (3): 293–306. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170708173736/http://revistas.unisinos.br/index.php/historia/article/view/6183>) from the original on 8 July 2017. Retrieved 28 March 2015.
111. "Constituciones que han existido en Colombia" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110807093959/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/ayudadetareas/poli/poli57.htm>) (in Spanish). Banco de la República. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/ayudadetareas/poli/poli57.htm>) on 7 August 2011.
112. Gonzalo España (2013). *El país que se hizo a tiros* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=lordAgAAQBAJ&pg=PP1>) (in Spanish). Penguin Random House Grupo Editorial Colombia. ISBN 978-958-8613-90-1. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231129012814/https://books.google.com/books?id=lordAgAAQBAJ&pg=PP1#v=onepage&q&f=false>) from the original on 29 November 2023. Retrieved 7 December 2018.
113. "The 1903 Treaty and Qualified Independence" (<http://countrystudies.us/panama/8.htm>). U.S. Library of Congress. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20111011225556/http://countrystudies.us/panama/8.htm>) from the original on 11 October 2011. Retrieved 13 September 2020.
114. Beluche, Olmedo (2003). "The true history of the separation of 1903 – La verdadera historia de la separación de 1903" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151030020242/https://9256eada680e78ba56205f2037885261263098bd-www.googledrive.com/host/0B9QeWchRinyLejFzX01XWG9uVku/La-verdadera-historia-de-la-separacion-de-1903.pdf>) (PDF) (in Spanish). ARTICSA. Archived from the original (<https://9256eada680e78ba56205f2037885261263098bd-www.googledrive.com/host/0B9QeWchRinyLejFzX01XWG9uVku/La-verdadera-historia-de-la-separacion-de-1903.pdf>) (PDF) on 30 October 2015.

115. "El tratado Urrutia-Thomson. Dificultades de política interna y exterior retrasaron siete años su ratificación" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171115020147/http://www.banrepcultural.org/node/86422>) (in Spanish). Revista Credencial Historia. 2003. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/node/86422>) on 15 November 2017. Retrieved 30 October 2015.
116. Atehortúa Cruz; Adolfo León (2014). "El conflicto Colombo-Peruano – Apuntes acerca de su desarrollo e importancia histórica" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151030020452/http://cms.univalle.edu.co/revistasunivalle/index.php/historiayespacio/article/view/2750/2637>). *Historia y Espacio* (in Spanish). 3 (29): 51–78. doi:10.25100/hye.v3i29.1664 (<https://doi.org/10.25100%2Fhye.v3i29.1664>). hdl:10893/1003 (<https://hdl.handle.net/10893%2F1003>). S2CID 252776167 (<https://api.semanticscholar.org/CorpusID:252776167>). Archived from the original (<http://cms.univalle.edu.co/revistasunivalle/index.php/historiayespacio/article/view/2750/2637>) on 30 October 2015.
117. Alape, Arturo (1983). *El Bogotazo: Memorias Del Olvido* (in Spanish). Fundación Universidad Central.
118. Braun, Herbert (1987). *Mataron a Gaitán: vida pública y violencia urbana en Colombia* (in Spanish). Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Centro Editorial. ISBN 978-958-17-0006-6.
119. Charles Bergquist; David J. Robinson (1997–2005). "Colombia" (https://web.archive.org/web/20071111194946/http://ca.encyarta.msn.com/encyclopedia_761564636_10/Colombia.html). *Microsoft Encarta Online Encyclopedia 2005*. Microsoft Corporation. Archived from the original (https://ca.encyarta.msn.com/encyclopedia_761564636_10/Colombia.html) on 11 November 2007. Retrieved 16 April 2006. *On 9 April 1948, Gaitán was assassinated outside his law offices in downtown Bogotá. The assassination marked the start of a decade of bloodshed, called La Violencia (The Violence), which took the lives of an estimated 180,000 Colombians before it subsided in 1958.*
120. Carlos Horacio Urán (1986). "Colombia y los Estados Unidos en la Guerra de Corea" (<http://kellogg.nd.edu/publications/workingpapers/WPS/069.pdf>) (PDF) (in Spanish). The Kellogg Institute for International Studies. Archived (<https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/http://kellogg.nd.edu/publications/workingpapers/WPS/069.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022.
121. Atehortúa Cruz, Adolfo (2 February 2010). "El golpe de Rojas y el poder de los militares" (<https://doi.org/10.17227%2F01234870.31folios33.48>) [Rojas' coup d'état and the power of army men]. *Folios* (in Spanish). 1 (31): 33–48. doi:10.17227/01234870.31folios33.48 (<https://doi.org/10.17227%2F01234870.31folios33.48>).
122. Ayala Diago, César Augusto (2000). "Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, 100 años, 1900–1975" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170424112356/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/revistas/credencial/marzo2000/123gustavo.htm>) (in Spanish). Banco de la República. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/revistas/credencial/marzo2000/123gustavo.htm>) on 24 April 2017. Retrieved 24 April 2017.
123. Alarcón Núñez, Óscar (2006). "1957–1974 El Frente Nacional" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170424072902/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/revistas/credencial/septiembre2006/frente.htm>) (in Spanish). Revista Credencial Historia. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/revistas/credencial/septiembre2006/frente.htm>) on 24 April 2017. Retrieved 24 April 2017.
124. ROJAS, Diana Marcela. La alianza para el progreso de Colombia. Análisis Político, [S.l.], v. 23, n. 70, p. 91–124, Sep. 2010. ISSN 0121-4705 (<https://www.worldcat.org/search?fq=x0:jrnl&q=n2:0121-4705>)
125. Ayala Diago, César Augusto (1999). "Frente Nacional: acuerdo bipartidista y alternación en el poder" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130705231831/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/revistas/credencial/noviembre1999/119frente.htm>) (in Spanish). Revista Credencial Historia. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/revistas/credencial/noviembre1999/119frente.htm>) on 5 July 2013. Retrieved 24 April 2017.
126. "El Frente Nacional" (https://web.archive.org/web/20170424073204/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/ayudadetareas/politica/el_frente_nacional) (in Spanish). banrepcultural.org. 2006. Archived from the original (http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/ayudadetareas/politica/el_frente_nacional) on 24 April 2017. Retrieved 24 April 2017.
127. Historical Commission on the Conflict and Its Victims (CHCV) (February 2015). "Contribution to an Understanding of the Armed Conflict in Colombia" (https://web.archive.org/web/20160121194351/https://www.mesadeconversaciones.com.co/sites/default/files/Informe%20Comisi_n%20Hist_rica%20del%20Conflicto%20y%20sus%20V_ctimas.%20La%20Habana%2C%20Febrero%20de%202015.pdf) (PDF) (in Spanish). Archived from the original (https://www.mesadeconversaciones.com.co/sites/default/files/Informe%20Comisi_n%20Hist_rica%20del%20Conflicto%20y%20sus%20V_ctimas.%20La%20Habana,%20Febrero%20de%202015.pdf) (PDF) on 21 January 2016. Retrieved 6 February 2016.
128. Lilian Yaffe (3 October 2011). "Armed conflict in Colombia: analyzing the economic, social, and institutional causes of violent opposition" (https://web.archive.org/web/20131016063214/http://www.icesi.edu.co/revistas/index.php/revista_cs/article/view/1133/1509) (in Spanish). icesi.edu.co. Archived from the original (http://www.icesi.edu.co/revistas/index.php/revista_cs/article/view/1133/1509) on 16 October 2013. Retrieved 24 April 2013.

129. "Tomas y ataques guerrilleros (1965–2013)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180826051509/http://www.centrodememoriahistorica.gov.co/informes/informes-2017/tomas-y-ataques-guerrilleros-1965-2013>) (in Spanish). [centrodememoriahistorica.gov.co](http://www.centrodememoriahistorica.gov.co). 5 June 2017. Archived from the original (<https://www.centrodememoriahistorica.gov.co/informes/informes-2017/tomas-y-ataques-guerrilleros-1965-2013>) on 26 August 2018. Retrieved 16 February 2018.
130. Héctor Abad Faciolince (2006). *Oblivion: A Memoir*. Farrar, Straus and Giroux. ISBN 978-0-374-53393-9.
131. "Oblivion: a memoir by Hector Abad wins Wola-Duke human rights book award" (http://www.wola.org/news/oblivion_a_memior_by_hector_abad_wins_wola_duke_human_rights_book_award). [wola.org](http://www.wola.org). 12 October 2012. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20160707233709/http://www.wola.org/news/oblivion_a_memior_by_hector_abad_wins_wola_duke_human_rights_book_award) from the original on 7 July 2016. Retrieved 27 January 2016.
132. "First-class citizens: Father de Nicolás and the street kids of Colombia" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160328202748/http://www.iaf.gov/resources/publications/grassroots-development-journal/2013-focus-the-iaf-s-investment-in-young-people/first-class-citizens-father-de-nicol-and-the-street-kids-of-colombia>). [iaf.gov](http://www.iaf.gov). Archived from the original (<https://www.iaf.gov/resources/publications/grassroots-development-journal/2013-focus-the-iaf-s-investment-in-young-people/first-class-citizens-father-de-nicol-and-the-street-kids-of-colombia>) on 28 March 2016. Retrieved 28 March 2016.
133. Mario A. Murillo; Jesús Rey Avirama (2004). *Colombia and the United States: war, unrest, and destabilization* (<https://archive.org/details/colombiaunitedst00muri>). Seven Stories Press. p. 54 (<https://archive.org/details/colombiaunitedst00muri/page/54>). ISBN 978-1-58322-606-3.
134. "The Colombian Cartels" (<https://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/drugs/business/inside/colombian.html>). WGBH educational foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130728115548/http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/drugs/business/inside/colombian.html>) from the original on 28 July 2013. Retrieved 25 May 2020.
135. "20 grandes cambios que generó la Constitución de 1991" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151211013106/http://www.elpais.com.co/elpais/colombia/20-grandes-cambios-genero-constitucion-1991>) (in Spanish). [elpais.com.co](http://www.elpais.com.co). Archived from the original (<http://www.elpais.com.co/elpais/colombia/20-grandes-cambios-genero-constitucion-1991>) on 11 December 2015. Retrieved 28 March 2013.
136. "Colombian Constitution of 1991" (<http://www.secretariassenado.gov.co/index.php/leyes-y-antecedentes/constitucion-y-sus-reformas>) (in Spanish). [secretariassenado.gov.co](http://www.secretariassenado.gov.co). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230328034430/http://www.secretariassenado.gov.co/index.php/leyes-y-antecedentes/constitucion-y-sus-reformas>) from the original on 28 March 2023. Retrieved 10 March 2014.
137. Mercado, Juan Guillermo (22 September 2013). "Desmovilización, principal arma contra las guerrillas" (http://www.eltiempo.com/justicia/desmovilizacion-principal-arma-contra-las-guerrillas_13077339-4) [Demobilization, main weapon against the guerrillas]. *El Tiempo* (in Spanish). Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20130923064310/http://www.eltiempo.com/justicia/desmovilizacion-principal-arma-contra-las-guerrillas_13077339-4) from the original on 23 September 2013. Retrieved 26 September 2013.
138. "Former Colombian President Alvaro Uribe Speaks at Yale SOM" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20191220195312/https://som.yale.edu/news/news/former-colombian-president-alvaro-uribe-speaks-yale-som>). Yale School of Management. 3 December 2012. Archived from the original (<http://som.yale.edu/news/news/former-colombian-president-alvaro-uribe-speaks-yale-som>) on 20 December 2019. Retrieved 25 June 2016.
139. "Colombia" (<https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/colombia>). *The World Factbook* (2024 ed.). Central Intelligence Agency. Retrieved 24 September 2015. (Archived 2015 edition) (<https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/about/archives/download/factbook-2015.zip>)
140. "Oscar Morales and One Million Voices Against FARC" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131022220325/http://www.movements.org/case-study/entry/oscar-morales-and-one-million-voices-against-farc/>). *Movements.org*. 23 July 2010. Archived from the original (<http://www.movements.org/case-study/entry/oscar-morales-and-one-million-voices-against-farc/>) on 22 October 2013. Retrieved 1 April 2013.
141. "Colombia's peace deals" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170914085318/http://www.altocomisionadoparalapaz.gov.co/mesadeconversaciones/index.html>). [altocomisionadoparalapaz.gov.co](http://www.altocomisionadoparalapaz.gov.co). Archived from the original (<http://www.altocomisionadoparalapaz.gov.co/mesadeconversaciones/index.html>) on 14 September 2017. Retrieved 6 September 2017.
142. "Colombia referendum: Voters reject Farc peace deal" (<https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-37537252>). BBC News. 3 October 2016. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180930152644/https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-latin-america-37537252>) from the original on 30 September 2018. Retrieved 2 November 2016.

143. "Plebiscito 2 octubre 2016 – Boletín Nacional No. 53" ([http://plebiscito.registraduria.gov.co/99PL/DPLZZZZZ](http://plebiscito.registraduria.gov.co/99PL/DPLZZZZZ L1.htm) ZZZZZZZZZZZZ_L1.htm). Registraduría Nacional de Estado Civil. 2 October 2016. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20161003083638/http://plebiscito.registraduria.gov.co/99PL/DPLZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZZ_L1.htm) from the original on 3 October 2016. Retrieved 2 November 2016.
144. "Colombia signs new peace deal with Farc" (<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-38096179>). BBC News. 24 November 2016. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20161228195756/http://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-38096179>) from the original on 28 December 2016. Retrieved 21 June 2018.
145. Partlow, Joshua; Miroff, Nick (30 November 2016). "Colombia's congress approves historic peace deal with FARC rebels" (https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/the_americas/colombian-congress Approves-historic-peace-deal/2016/11/30/9b2fda92-b5a7-11e6-939c-91749443c5e5_story.html). *The Washington Post*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20161201090410/https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/the_americas/colombian-congress Approves-historic-peace-deal/2016/11/30/9b2fda92-b5a7-11e6-939c-91749443c5e5_story.html) from the original on 1 December 2016. Retrieved 1 December 2016.
146. "Nobel Lecture by Juan Manuel Santos, Oslo, 10 December 2016" (https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/peace/laureates/2016/santos-lecture_en.html). NobelPrize.org. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20161210204701/https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/peace/laureates/2016/santos-lecture_en.html) from the original on 10 December 2016. Retrieved 10 December 2016.
147. "The Victims and Land Restitution Law" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150925110822/http://www.unidadvictimas.gov.co/normatividad/LEY%2BDE%2BVICTIMAS.pdf>) (PDF) (in Spanish). unidadvictimas.gov.co. Archived from the original (<http://www.unidadvictimas.gov.co/normatividad/LEY+DE+VICTIMAS.pdf>) (PDF) on 25 September 2015. Retrieved 21 December 2014.
148. "the Land Restitution Unit" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160104000003/https://www.restituciondetierras.gov.co/inicio>). restituciondetierras.gov.co. Archived from the original (<https://www.restituciondetierras.gov.co/inicio>) on 4 January 2016. Retrieved 23 March 2013.
149. Peters, Toni (12 October 2011). "Colombia has improved under Santos: Human Rights Watch" (<http://colombiareports.co/colombia-has-improved-under-santos-human-rights-watch/>). *Colombia Reports*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150413201236/http://colombiareports.co/colombia-has-improved-under-santos-human-rights-watch/>) from the original on 13 April 2015. Retrieved 31 March 2015.
150. "ABC Jurisdicción Especial para la Paz" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20161005125954/http://www.altocomisionadoparalapaz.gov.co/Documents/informes-especiales/abc-del-proceso-de-paz/abc-jurisdiccione-special-paz.html>). Oficina del Alto Comisionado para la Paz. Archived from the original (<http://www.altocomisionadoparalapaz.gov.co/Documents/informes-especiales/abc-del-proceso-de-paz/abc-jurisdiccione-special-paz.html>) on 5 October 2016. Retrieved 24 August 2016.
151. "Pope at Colombia prayer meeting for reconciliation weeps with victims" (https://web.archive.org/web/20170909034315/http://en.radiovaticana.va/news/2017/09/08/pope_at_colombiaprayer_meeting_for_reconciliation_weeps_wit/1335635). *radiovaticana.va*. 8 September 2017. Archived from the original (http://en.radiovaticana.va/news/2017/09/08/pope_at_colombiaprayer_meeting_for_reconciliation_weeps_wit/1335635) on 9 September 2017. Retrieved 9 September 2017.
152. "Colombia's president-elect Duque wants to 'unite country' " (<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-44513368>). BBC News. 18 June 2018. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180618011841/https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-44513368>) from the original on 18 June 2018. Retrieved 21 April 2021.
153. "Iván Duque: Colombia's new president sworn into office" (<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-45107063>). BBC News. 8 August 2018. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201030105110/https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-45107063>) from the original on 30 October 2020. Retrieved 8 July 2021.
154. "Colombia and Venezuela restore diplomatic relations" (<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-10926003>). BBC News. 11 August 2010. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180613030309/https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-10926003>) from the original on 13 June 2018. Retrieved 21 June 2018.
155. "Colombia reitera ofrecimiento de ayuda humanitaria a Venezuela" (<http://es.presidencia.gov.co/noticia/180111-Colombia-reitera-ofrecimiento-de-ayuda-humanitaria-a-Venezuela>) [Colombia reiterates offer of humanitarian aid to Venezuela]. *Presidencia.gov.co* (in Spanish). 11 January 2018. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180112025350/http://es.presidencia.gov.co/noticia/180111-Colombia-reitera-ofrecimiento-de-ayuda-humanitaria-a-Venezuela>) from the original on 12 January 2018. Retrieved 12 January 2018.
156. "Comunicado de prensa del Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores" (<http://es.presidencia.gov.co/noticia/170812-Comunicado-de-prensa-del-Ministerio-de-Relaciones-Exteriores>) [Press release of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs]. *Presidencia.gov.co* (in Spanish). 2 June 2017. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170813113834/http://es.presidencia.gov.co/noticia/170812-Comunicado-de-prensa-del-Ministerio-de-Relaciones-Exteriores>) from the original on 13 August 2017. Retrieved 13 August 2017.

157. Caballero, Paula (20 September 2016). "A Short History of the SDGS" (<http://impakter.com/short-history-sdgs/>). *Impakter.com*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171008122103/http://impakter.com/short-history-sdgs/>) from the original on 8 October 2017. Retrieved 8 October 2017.
158. "Colombia rejects Venezuelan proposal to resume diplomatic relations" (<https://www.reuters.com/article/us-colombia-venezuela-idUSKBN1ZT30R>). Reuters. 30 January 2020. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210421065909/https://www.reuters.com/article/us-colombia-venezuela-idUSKBN1ZT30R>) from the original on 21 April 2021. Retrieved 8 July 2021.
159. Guillermprieto, Alma (22 July 2021). "Confrontation in Colombia | by Alma Guillermprieto | The New York Review of Books" (<https://www.nybooks.com/articles/2021/07/22/confrontation-in-colombia/>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210701142820/https://www.nybooks.com/articles/2021/07/22/confrontation-in-colombia/>) from the original on 1 July 2021. Retrieved 2 July 2021.
160. "Former guerrilla Gustavo Petro wins Colombian election to become first leftist president" (<https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/jun/20/former-guerrilla-gustavo-petro-wins-colombian-election-to-become-first-leftist-president>). *The Guardian*. 20 June 2022. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220802080758/https://www.theguardian.com/world/2022/jun/20/former-guerrilla-gustavo-petro-wins-colombian-election-to-become-first-leftist-president>) from the original on 2 August 2022. Retrieved 2 August 2022.
161. "Ex-rebel takes oath as Colombia's first left-wing president" (<https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/8/8/gustavo-petro-ex-rebel-fighter-sworn-in-as-colombias-president>). Al Jazeera. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220808091808/https://www.aljazeera.com/news/2022/8/8/gustavo-petro-ex-rebel-fighter-sworn-in-as-colombias-president>) from the original on 8 August 2022. Retrieved 8 August 2022.
162. "Natural regions of Colombia and description of the three branches of the andes cordillera" (<http://www.colombia-sa.com/geografia/geografia-in.html>). colombia-sa.com. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140314043601/http://www.colombia-sa.com/geografia/geografia-in.html>) from the original on 14 March 2014. Retrieved 7 March 2014.
163. "Maritime borders" (<http://www.cancilleria.gov.co/en/politica/fronteras-maritimas>). *cancilleria.gov.co*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180731123704/http://www.cancilleria.gov.co/en/politica/fronteras-maritimas>) from the original on 31 July 2018. Retrieved 6 June 2016.
164. "The Republic of Colombia shares land borders with five (5) countries" (<http://www.cancilleria.gov.co/en/politica/fronteras-terrestres>). *cancilleria.gov.co*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180731123542/http://www.cancilleria.gov.co/en/politica/fronteras-terrestres>) from the original on 31 July 2018. Retrieved 6 June 2016.
165. "Distribution of the population by regions" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160617225957/https://geoportal.dane.gov.co/atlasestadistico/pages/tome01/tm01itm17.html>). *geoportal.dane.gov.co*. Archived from the original (<https://geoportal.dane.gov.co/atlasestadistico/pages/tome01/tm01itm17.html>) on 17 June 2016. Retrieved 17 June 2016.
166. "Population density of Colombia" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160617225927/https://geoportal.dane.gov.co/atlasestadistico/pages/tome01/tm01itm16.html>). *geoportal.dane.gov.co*. Archived from the original (<https://geoportal.dane.gov.co/atlasestadistico/pages/tome01/tm01itm16.html>) on 17 June 2016. Retrieved 17 June 2016.
167. "Colombia is part of the Ring of Fire" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140307220211/http://seisan.ingeminas.gov.co/RSNC/index.php/material-educativo>) (in Spanish). *seisan.ingeminas.gov.co*. Archived from the original (<http://seisan.ingeminas.gov.co/RSNC/index.php/material-educativo>) on 7 March 2014. Retrieved 7 March 2014.
168. "Hydrography of Colombia" (<http://www.colombia-sa.com/geografia/geografia-in-2.html>). colombia-sa.com. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130920042242/http://www.colombia-sa.com/geografia/geografia-in-2.html>) from the original on 20 September 2013. Retrieved 7 March 2014.
169. "Thermal floors" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141016033544/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/economia/colombia/eco1.htm>) (in Spanish). *banrepcultural.org*. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/economia/colombia/eco1.htm>) on 16 October 2014. Retrieved 25 February 2014.
170. Delegatarios de países megadiversos. "Declaración de Cancún de países megadiversos afines" (<http://www.inecc.gob.mx/descargas/ai/con199328.pdf>) (PDF) (in Spanish). *inecc.gob.mx*. Archived (<https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/http://www.inecc.gob.mx/descargas/ai/con199328.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022. Retrieved 9 March 2014.
171. "Colombia Celebrates over 1,900 Bird Species" (<http://www.proaves.org/colombia-officially-the-nation-with-the-greatest-diversity-of-birds-and-a-new-world-record/?lang=en>). *proaves.org*. 9 December 2013. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131219125544/http://www.proaves.org/colombia-officially-the-nation-with-the-greatest-diversity-of-birds-and-a-new-world-record/?lang=en>) from the original on 19 December 2013. Retrieved 18 December 2013.

172. "Colombia accounts for around 10% of the flora and fauna of the world" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140309144021/http://www.humboldt.org.co/component/k2/item/62-cifras>). humboldt.org.co. Archived from the original (<http://www.humboldt.org.co/component/k2/item/62-cifras>) on 9 March 2014. Retrieved 21 July 2013.
173. "La flor de mayo, Cattleya trianae, flor nacional" (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/revistas/credencial/julio2001/laflor.htm>) (in Spanish). banrepcultural.org. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171109175958/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/revistas/credencial/julio2001/laflor.htm>) from the original on 9 November 2017. Retrieved 3 March 2017.
174. "Flora of Colombia" (https://web.archive.org/web/20160125222620/http://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/PNN/portel/libreria/php/frame_detalle.php?h_id=5274) (in Spanish). parquesnacionales.gov.co. Archived from the original (http://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/PNN/portel/libreria/php/frame_detalle.php?h_id=5274) on 25 January 2016. Retrieved 18 December 2013.
175. "System of information about biodiversity of Colombia" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130523121645/http://www.sibcolombia.net/web/sib/cifras>) (in Spanish). Sistema de Información sobre Biodiversidad de Colombia. Archived from the original (<http://www.sibcolombia.net/web/sib/cifras>) on 23 May 2013. Retrieved 5 April 2013.
176. "Informe sobre el estado de los recursos naturales renovables y del ambiente Componente de biodiversidad, 2010–2011" (<http://www.humboldt.org.co/images/documentos/pdf/documentos/iern-biodiversidad-2010-2011.pdf>) (PDF) (in Spanish). humboldt.org.co. Archived (<https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/http://www.humboldt.org.co/images/documentos/pdf/documentos/iern-biodiversidad-2010-2011.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022. Retrieved 25 May 2017.
177. "Dirección de Parques Nacionales Naturales de Colombia" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160305033857/http://parquesnacionales.gov.co/portal/sistema-de-parques-nacionales-naturales>) (in Spanish). Archived from the original (<http://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/portal/sistema-de-parques-nacionales-naturales/>) on 5 March 2016. Retrieved 15 November 2015.
178. "Change in forest area, 1990/2011 (%)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150215040216/http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/change-forest-area-19902011>). undp.org. Archived from the original (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/change-forest-area-19902011>) on 15 February 2015. Retrieved 18 February 2015.
179. Grantham, H. S.; Duncan, A.; Evans, T. D.; Jones, K. R.; Beyer, H. L.; Schuster, R.; Walston, J.; Ray, J. C.; Robinson, J. G.; Callow, M.; Clements, T.; Costa, H. M.; DeGemmis, A.; Elsen, P. R.; Ervin, J.; Franco, P.; Goldman, E.; Goetz, S.; Hansen, A.; Hofsvang, E.; Jantz, P.; Jupiter, S.; Kang, A.; Langhammer, P.; Lurance, W. F.; Lieberman, S.; Linkie, M.; Malhi, Y.; Maxwell, S.; Mendez, M.; Mittermeier, R.; Murray, N. J.; Possingham, H.; Radachowsky, J.; Saatchi, S.; Samper, C.; Silverman, J.; Shapiro, A.; Strassburg, B.; Stevens, T.; Stokes, E.; Taylor, R.; Tear, T.; Tizard, R.; Venter, O.; Visconti, P.; Wang, S.; Watson, J. E. M. (2020). "Anthropogenic modification of forests means only 40% of remaining forests have high ecosystem integrity – Supplementary Material" (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7723057>). *Nature Communications*. **11** (1): 5978. Bibcode:2020NatCo..11.5978G (<https://ui.adsabs.harvard.edu/abs/2020NatCo..11.5978G>). doi:10.1038/s41467-020-19493-3 (<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-020-19493-3>). ISSN 2041-1723 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/2041-1723>). PMC 7723057 (<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC7723057>). PMID 33293507 (<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/33293507>).
180. "Table 1: Total Renewable Freshwater Supply, by Country" (<http://worldwater.org/water-data/>). worldwater.org. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180731123429/http://www.worldwater.org/water-data/>) from the original on 31 July 2018. Retrieved 1 April 2014.
181. Colombian Constitution of 1991 (Title V – Concerning the organization of the state – Chapter 1 – Concerning the structure of the state – Article 113)
182. "Colombian lawmakers vote to limit presidents to single term" (<http://www.sandiegouniontribune.com/hoy-san-diego/sdhoy-colombian-lawmakers-vote-to-limit-presidents-to-2015jun04-story.html>). *The San Diego Union-Tribune*. 4 June 2015. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180731153517/http://www.sandiegouniontribune.com/hoy-san-diego/sdhoy-colombian-lawmakers-vote-to-limit-presidents-to-2015jun04-story.html>) from the original on 31 July 2018. Retrieved 3 May 2017.
183. Colombian Constitution of 1991 (Title V – Concerning the organization of the state – Chapter 1 – Concerning the structure of the state – Article 115)
184. "The Government of Colombia" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140315042920/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/ayudadetareas/gobierno/gob3a.htm>) (in Spanish). banrepcultural.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/ayudadetareas/gobierno/gob3a.htm>) on 15 March 2014. Retrieved 14 March 2014.
185. Colombian Constitution of 1991 (Title VII – Concerning the executive branch)
186. Colombian Constitution of 1991 (Title V – Concerning the organization of the state – Chapter 1 – Concerning the structure of the state – Article 114)
187. Colombian Constitution of 1991 (Chapter 4 – Concerning the senate – Article 171)

188. Colombian Constitution of 1991 (Chapter 5 – Concerning the chamber of representatives – Article 176)
189. Colombian Constitution of 1991 (Title VI – Concerning the legislative branch – Chapter 1 – Concerning its structure and functions – Article 132)
190. Colombian Constitution of 1991 (Title VII – Concerning the judiciary branch – Chapter 2 – Concerning ordinary jurisdiction – Article 234)
191. Colombian Constitution of 1991 (Title VIII – Concerning the judiciary branch)
192. Landau, David (2017). *Colombian Constitutional Law: Leading Cases*. Oxford University Press. p. 217. ISBN 9780190640378. "The 1991 Constitution moved Colombia away from the inquisitorial criminal system that it has traditionally possessed (and where the judge plays the leading role in the criminal process), and toward an adversarial system more like the American system, where lawyers act for each side as the protagonists."
193. Ipsos-Napoleon Franco poll (1 June 2009). "Si no es Uribe, es Santos" (<http://www.semana.com/politica/articulo/si-no-uribe-santos/103711-3>) (in Spanish). semana.com. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140316082009/http://www.semana.com/politica/articulo/si-no-uribe-santos/103711-3>) from the original on 16 March 2014. Retrieved 15 March 2014.
194. "Colombian Court Blocks President's Bid for a Third Term" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2010/02/27/world/americas/27colombia.html>). *The New York Times*. 26 February 2010. ISSN 0362-4331 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0362-4331>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20151005070520/http://www.nytimes.com/2010/02/27/world/americas/27colombia.html>) from the original on 5 October 2015. Retrieved 24 October 2015.
195. "escrutinio 2ª Vuelta 2010" (https://web.archive.org/web/20110718033546/http://www.registraduria.gov.co/imagenes/escrutinio_seg_vuelta.pdf) (PDF) (in Spanish). registraduria.gov.co. Archived from the original (http://www.registraduria.gov.co/imagenes/escrutinio_seg_vuelta.pdf) (PDF) on 18 July 2011. Retrieved 20 June 2014.
196. "escrutinio 2ª Vuelta 2014" (https://web.archive.org/web/20140705010101/https://elecciones.registraduria.gov.co:81/elecciones2014/presidente/2v/99PR2/DPR9999999_L1.htm) (in Spanish). registraduria.gov.co. Archived from the original (https://elecciones.registraduria.gov.co:81/elecciones2014/presidente/2v/99PR2/DPR9999999_L1.htm) on 5 July 2014.
197. "2ª Vuelta 2018" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180618010101/https://presidente2018.registraduria.gov.co/resultados/2html/resultados.html>) (in Spanish). registraduria.gov.co. Archived from the original (<https://presidente2018.registraduria.gov.co/resultados/2html/resultados.html>) on 18 June 2018.
198. Woodford, Isabel; Vargas, Carlos; Araujo, Gabriel (23 June 2022). "Latin America's new 'pink tide' gains pace as Colombia shifts left; Brazil up next" (<https://www.reuters.com/world/americas/latin-americas-new-pink-tide-gains-pace-colombia-shifts-left-brazil-up-next-2022-06-22/>). Reuters. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220628195416/https://www.reuters.com/world/americas/latin-americas-new-pink-tide-gains-pace-colombia-shifts-left-brazil-up-next-2022-06-22/>) from the original on 28 June 2022. Retrieved 11 July 2022.
199. Turkewitz, Julie (19 June 2022). "Francia Márquez — a former housekeeper and activist — is Colombia's first Black vice president" (<https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/19/world/americas/francia-marquez-vice-president-colombia.html>). *The New York Times*. ISSN 0362-4331 (<https://www.worldcat.org/issn/0362-4331>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230604134301/https://www.nytimes.com/2022/06/19/world/americas/francia-marquez-vice-president-colombia.html>) from the original on 4 June 2023. Retrieved 30 July 2022.
200. "The Ministry of Foreign Affairs" (https://web.archive.org/web/20140227222556/http://www.cancilleria.gov.co/en/ministry/the_ministry). cancilleria.gov.co. Archived from the original (http://www.cancilleria.gov.co/en/ministry/the_ministry) on 27 February 2014. Retrieved 15 March 2014.
201. "Colombian Embassies and Consulates abroad" (<http://www.cancilleria.gov.co/en/colombian-embassies-and-consulates-abroad>). cancilleria.gov.co. 9 November 2015. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220922113608/https://www.cancilleria.gov.co/en/colombian-embassies-and-consulates-abroad>) from the original on 22 September 2022. Retrieved 19 June 2016.
202. "The Pacific Alliance and its Objectives" (<https://alianzapacifico.net/en/what-is-the-pacific-alliance/#what-is-the-pacific-alliance>). alianzapacifico.net. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230211035108/https://alianzapacifico.net/en/what-is-the-pacific-alliance/#what-is-the-pacific-alliance>) from the original on 11 February 2023. Retrieved 19 June 2016.
203. "Organismos multilaterales" (<http://www.cancilleria.gov.co/international/multilateral>). cancilleria.gov.co. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220922064436/https://www.cancilleria.gov.co/international/multilateral>) from the original on 22 September 2022. Retrieved 23 April 2017.
204. "Mecanismos de Concertación e Integración Regionales" (<http://www.cancilleria.gov.co/international/consensus>). cancilleria.gov.co. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220922020840/https://www.cancilleria.gov.co/international/consensus>) from the original on 22 September 2022. Retrieved 23 April 2017.

205. "Organismos regionales" (<http://www.cancilleria.gov.co/international/regional>). [cancilleria.gov.co](http://www.cancilleria.gov.co). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20221205134936/https://www.cancilleria.gov.co/international/regional>) from the original on 5 December 2022. Retrieved 23 April 2017.
206. "Organismos Intergubernamentales" (<http://www.cancilleria.gov.co/international/multilateral/inter-governmental>). [cancilleria.gov.co](http://www.cancilleria.gov.co). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220922015849/https://www.cancilleria.gov.co/international/multilateral/inter-governmental>) from the original on 22 September 2022. Retrieved 23 April 2017.
207. A mutually beneficial relationship (<http://www.oecd.org/latin-america/countries/colombia/>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20210216004726/http://www.oecd.org/latin-america/countries/colombia/>) 16 February 2021 at the Wayback Machine. [oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org) (25 May 2018).
208. Relations with Colombia (http://nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_143936.htm?selectedLocale=en) Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20170521075718/http://nato.int/cps/en/natohq/topics_143936.htm?selectedLocale=en) 21 May 2017 at the Wayback Machine. nato.int (19 May 2017).
209. "Military Personnel – Logros de la Política Integral de Seguridad y Defensa para la Prosperidad" (https://web.archive.org/web/20170623061949/http://asosec.co/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Logros_Sector_Defensa.pdf) (PDF) (in Spanish). [mindefensa](http://asosec.co). Archived from the original (http://asosec.co/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Logros_Sector_Defensa.pdf) (PDF) on 23 June 2017. Retrieved 23 June 2017.
210. "Military spending" (<https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/Milex-constant-2015-USD.pdf>) (PDF). [sipri.org](http://www.sipri.org). Archived (<https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/Milex-constant-2015-USD.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022. Retrieved 22 June 2017.
211. "Military expenditure (% of GDP)" (<https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/Milex-share-of-GDP.pdf>) (PDF). [sipri.org](http://www.sipri.org). Archived (<https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/https://www.sipri.org/sites/default/files/Milex-share-of-GDP.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022. Retrieved 22 June 2017.
212. "Chapter XXVI: Disarmament – No. 9 Treaty on the Prohibition of Nuclear Weapons" (https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVI-9&chapter=26&clang=en). United Nations Treaty Collection. 7 July 2017. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20190806220546/https://treaties.un.org/Pages/ViewDetails.aspx?src=TREATY&mtdsg_no=XXVI-9&chapter=26&clang=en) from the original on 6 August 2019. Retrieved 17 November 2019.
213. "Colombian Constitution of 1991 (Title VII: The Executive Branch – Chapter VII: The Public Force)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170521193530/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/derecho/constitucion-politica-de-colombia-1991/titulo-7-capitulo-7>) (in Spanish). [banrepcultural.org](http://www.banrepcultural.org). Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/derecho/constitucion-politica-de-colombia-1991/titulo-7-capitulo-7>) on 21 May 2017. Retrieved 20 May 2017.
214. "Military units" (<http://www.ejercito.mil.co/?idcategoria=253869>) (in Spanish). [ejercito.mil.co](http://www.ejercito.mil.co). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140403223436/http://ejercito.mil.co/?idcategoria=253869>) from the original on 3 April 2014. Retrieved 10 March 2014.
215. "Forces and commands" (<https://www.armada.mil.co/es/content/fuerzas-y-comandos>) (in Spanish). [armada.mil.co](http://www.armada.mil.co). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140208012034/http://armada.mil.co/es/content/fuerzas-y-comandos>) from the original on 8 February 2014. Retrieved 10 March 2014.
216. "Air units" (<https://www.fac.mil.co/unidades-aereas>) (in Spanish). [ejercito.mil.co](http://www.ejercito.mil.co). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141217104239/http://www.fac.mil.co/unidades-aereas>) from the original on 17 December 2014. Retrieved 10 March 2014.
217. "Codificación de la División Político-Administrativa de Colombia (Divipola)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140209012507/http://dane.gov.co/Divipola/>) (in Spanish). dane.gov.co. Archived from the original (<http://www.dane.gov.co/Divipola/>) on 9 February 2014. Retrieved 15 March 2014.
218. Colombian Constitution of 1991 (Title XI – Concerning the territorial organization)
219. Colombian Constitution of 1991 (Title XI – Concerning the territorial organization – Chapter 3 – Concerning the municipal regime – Article 318)
220. Herrera Llanos, W (2011). "Régimen municipal en Colombia (Continuación del tema sobre Organización Territorial)". *Revista de Derecho*. Universidad del Norte: 27.
221. "Agriculture, Industry, Services" (<http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&country=COL>). [worldbank.org](http://www.worldbank.org). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170525061240/http://databank.worldbank.org/data/reports.aspx?source=2&country=COL>) from the original on 25 May 2017. Retrieved 24 May 2017.
222. "Employment distribution by economic activity (by sex)" (https://web.archive.org/web/20170525061202/http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/faces/ilostat-home/home?_adf.ctrl-state=19bjkp4nom_96&_afLoop=655651903358909#!). [ilo.org](http://www.ilo.org). Archived from the original (http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/faces/ilostat-home/home?_adf.ctrl-state=19bjkp4nom_96&_afLoop=655651903358909#!) on 25 May 2017. Retrieved 24 May 2017.

223. "¿Cómo está compuesta la economía colombiana?" (<http://www.dinero.com/economia/articulo/composicion-economia-colombiana-2015/214054>) (in Spanish). dinero.com. 29 September 2015. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200920184555/https://www.dinero.com/economia/articulo/composicion-economia-colombiana-2015/214054>) from the original on 20 September 2020. Retrieved 29 September 2015.
224. "Colombian economy" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150512141054/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/ayudadetareas/economia/econo106.htm>) (in Spanish). banrepcultural.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/ayudadetareas/economia/econo106.htm>) on 12 May 2015. Retrieved 16 April 2013.
225. "General government total expenditure (Percent of GDP)" (https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2017/02/weodata/weorept.aspx?pr.x=52&pr.y=7&sy=2017&ey=2018&scsm=1&ssd=1&sort=country&ds=.&br=1&c=233&s=GGX_NGDP&grp=0&a=). imf.org. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20210926091539/https://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/weo/2017/02/weodata/weorept.aspx?pr.x=52&pr.y=7&sy=2017&ey=2018&scsm=1&ssd=1&sort=country&ds=.&br=1&c=233&s=GGX_NGDP&grp=0&a=) from the original on 26 September 2021. Retrieved 15 January 2018.
226. "Deuda Externa de Colombia" (http://www.banrep.gov.co/sites/default/files/paginas/bdeudax_t.pdf) (PDF). banrep.gov.co. Archived (https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/http://www.banrep.gov.co/sites/default/files/paginas/bdeudax_t.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022. Retrieved 15 January 2018.
227. "Colombia" (<http://www.heritage.org/index/country/colombia>). *Index of Economic Freedom*. The Heritage Foundation. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220409002035/https://www.heritage.org/index/country/colombia>) from the original on 9 April 2022. Retrieved 30 January 2015.
228. "Colombia Inflation Rate" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180116020027/http://www.banrep.gov.co/es/ipc>). banrep.gov.co. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrep.gov.co/es/ipc>) on 16 January 2018. Retrieved 15 January 2018.
229. "Colombia Unemployment Rate" (http://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/boletines/ech/ech/bol_empleo_dic_17.pdf) (PDF). dane.gov.co. Archived (https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/http://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/boletines/ech/ech/bol_empleo_dic_17.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022. Retrieved 31 January 2018.
230. "Incomes of informal workers grow less" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131221054526/http://www.portafolio.co/economia/ingresos-trabajadores-informales-colombia>) (in Spanish). portafolio.co. Archived from the original (<http://www.portafolio.co/economia/ingresos-trabajadores-informales-colombia>) on 21 December 2013. Retrieved 19 December 2013.
231. "Colombia's Permanent Free Trade Zones Directory" (<http://www.investincolombia.com.co/investment-incentives/permanent-free-trade-zone.html>). investincolombia.com.co. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200929113346/https://investincolombia.com.co/investment-incentives/permanent-free-trade-zone.html>) from the original on 29 September 2020. Retrieved 19 December 2013.
232. Zonas Francas (<http://www.zonafrancadelpacifico.com/>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200528073604/https://www.zonafrancadelpacifico.com/>) 28 May 2020 at the Wayback Machine. zonafrancadelpacifico.com
233. "Informe de operaciones" (<https://www.superfinanciera.gov.co/jsp/loader.jsf?lServicio=Publicaciones&lTipo=publicaciones&lFuncion=loadContenidoPublicacion&id=61066>) (in Spanish). superfinanciera.gov.co. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220601230140/https://www.superfinanciera.gov.co/jsp/loader.jsf?lServicio=Publicaciones&lTipo=publicaciones&lFuncion=loadContenidoPublicacion&id=61066>) from the original on 1 June 2022. Retrieved 9 March 2014.
234. "Reporte de Estabilidad Financiera" (<http://www.banrep.gov.co/reporte-estabilidad-financiera>) (in Spanish). banrep.gov.co. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220321200635/https://www.banrep.gov.co/reporte-estabilidad-financiera>) from the original on 21 March 2022. Retrieved 9 March 2014.
235. "The Latin American Integrated Market (MILA)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140315042207/http://www.mercadomila.com/QuienesSomos>). mercadomila.com. Archived from the original (<http://www.mercadomila.com/QuienesSomos>) on 15 March 2014. Retrieved 14 March 2014.
236. "Colombia's Colcap Index" (http://www.banrep.org/series-estadisticas/see_m_bursatil.htm) (in Spanish). banrep.org. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20170717083555/http://www.banrep.org/series-estadisticas/see_m_bursatil.htm) from the original on 17 July 2017. Retrieved 9 March 2014.
237. "World Bank's 2017 Doing Business ranking" (<http://www.doingbusiness.org/~media/WBG/DoingBusiness/Documents/Annual-Reports/English/DB17-Report.pdf>) (PDF). doingbusiness.org. Archived (<https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/http://www.doingbusiness.org/~media/WBG/DoingBusiness/Documents/Annual-Reports/English/DB17-Report.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022. Retrieved 29 October 2016.
238. "Is Colombia a poor country? | – CountryReports" (<https://www.countryreports.org/country/Colombia/economy.htm>). countryreports.org. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220318083341/https://www.countryreports.org/country/Colombia/economy.htm>) from the original on 18 March 2022. Retrieved 19 January 2022.

239. "International Trade Centre: Colombia Exports" (https://web.archive.org/web/20150413170259/http://legacy.intracen.org/appli1/TradeCom/TP_EP_CI.aspx?RP=170&YR=2013). intracen.org. Archived from the original (http://legacy.intracen.org/appli1/TradeCom/TP_EP_CI.aspx?RP=170&YR=2013) on 13 April 2015. Retrieved 15 April 2015.
240. "Exports – partners" (https://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/boletines/exportaciones/bol_exp_dic17.pdf) (PDF). dane.gov.co. Archived (https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/https://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/boletines/exportaciones/bol_exp_dic17.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022. Retrieved 15 February 2018.
241. "Imports – partners" (https://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/boletines/importaciones/bol_impo_dic17.pdf) (PDF). dane.gov.co. Archived (https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/https://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/boletines/importaciones/bol_impo_dic17.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022. Retrieved 15 February 2018.
242. "Non-traditional exports" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140202205854/http://www.mincit.gov.co/publicaciones.php?id=4930>) (in Spanish). mincit.gov.co. Archived from the original (<http://www.mincit.gov.co/publicaciones.php?id=4930>) on 2 February 2014. Retrieved 31 January 2014.
243. "Colombia: making many millionaires" (<http://blogs.ft.com/beyond-brics/2013/10/21/colombia-making-many-millionaires/>). *Financial Times*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150709123707/http://blogs.ft.com/beyond-brics/2013/10/21/colombia-making-many-millionaires/>) from the original on 9 July 2015. Retrieved 29 March 2014.
244. "País de ricos" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140329100504/http://www.dinero.com/edicion-impresanegocios/articulo/pais-ricos/163667>) (in Spanish). dinero.com. Archived from the original (<http://www.dinero.com/edicion-impresanegocios/articulo/pais-ricos/163667>) on 29 March 2014. Retrieved 8 April 2013.
245. "Colombia and Peru demonstrate the most conducive environments for financial inclusion" (http://www.centerforfinancialinclusion.org/storage/documents/EIU_Microscope_2016_English_web.pdf) (PDF). 2016 Global Microscope on Financial Inclusion – The Economist Intelligence Unit. Archived (https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/http://www.centerforfinancialinclusion.org/storage/documents/EIU_Microscope_2016_English_web.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022. Retrieved 9 January 2017.
246. "The Travel & Tourism Competitiveness Report 2017" (http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TTCR_2017_web_0401.pdf) (PDF). World Economic Forum. p. 130. Archived (https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/http://www3.weforum.org/docs/WEF_TTCR_2017_web_0401.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022.
247. "UNWTO Tourism Highlights, 2018 Edition". unwto.org. 2018. doi:10.18111/9789284419876 (<https://doi.org/10.18111/9789284419876>). ISBN 9789284419876.
248. "La OMT destaca crecimiento del turismo en Colombia en los últimos diez años" (https://web.archive.org/web/20140711233513/http://noticias.lainformacion.com/economia-negocios-y-finanzas/turismo-y-tiempo-libre/la-omt-destaca-crecimiento-del-turismo-en-colombia-en-los-ultimos-diez-anos_Qf0PXwFP6sbVhdnrGcFoe3/) (in Spanish). lainformacion.com. 25 June 2014. Archived from the original (http://noticias.lainformacion.com/economia-negocios-y-finanzas/turismo-y-tiempo-libre/la-omt-destaca-crecimiento-del-turismo-en-colombia-en-los-ultimos-diez-anos_Qf0PXwFP6sbVhdnrGcFoe3/) on 11 July 2014. Retrieved 25 June 2014.
249. "Agriculture and Livestock in Colombia, by FAO" (<http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/QCL>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200629173611/http://www.fao.org/faostat/en/#data/QCL>) from the original on 29 June 2020. Retrieved 14 July 2022.
250. "Juan Valdez, garoto propaganda do Café da Colômbia chega aos 50 anos" (<https://revistacafeicultura.com.br/?mat=35160>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20231129012817/https://revistacafeicultura.com.br/?mat=35160>) from the original on 29 November 2023. Retrieved 14 July 2022.
251. "Como é possível produzir óleo de palma de maneira sustentável" (<https://summitagro.estadao.com.br/noticias-do-campo/como-e-possivel-produzir-oleo-de-palma-de-maneira-sustentavel-2/>). 6 January 2020. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230715073551/https://summitagro.estadao.com.br/noticias-do-campo/como-e-possivel-produzir-oleo-de-palma-de-maneira-sustentavel-2/>) from the original on 15 July 2023. Retrieved 14 July 2022.
252. "COMO FUNCIONA A INDÚSTRIA DE FLORES NA COLOMBIA – MAIOR EXPORTADOR MUNDIAL" (<https://www.negocioscomflores.com.br/noticias/como-funciona-a-industria-de-flores-na-colombia-maior-exportador-mundial/>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20230715073552/https://www.negocioscomflores.com.br/noticias/como-funciona-a-industria-de-flores-na-colombia-maior-exportador-mundial/>) from the original on 15 July 2023. Retrieved 14 July 2022.
253. "Colombian exports, by OEC" (<https://oec.world/en/profile/country/col>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220603062300/https://oec.world/en/profile/country/col>) from the original on 3 June 2022. Retrieved 14 July 2022.

- [illegible]

269. Schipani, Andres (17 November 2014). "Ambitious plans to transform Colombia" (<https://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/dc5d5fe6-668d-11e4-8bf6-00144feabdc0.html>). *Financial Times*. Archived (<https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221210/http://www.ft.com/cms/s/0/dc5d5fe6-668d-11e4-8bf6-00144feabdc0.html>) from the original on 10 December 2022. Retrieved 27 November 2014.
270. "Colombia" (<https://www.state.gov/countries-areas/colombia/>). United States Department of State. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20220118182840/https://www.state.gov/countries-areas/colombia/>) from the original on 18 January 2022. Retrieved 18 January 2022.
271. "research groups in science and technology" (http://www.colciencias.gov.co/sites/default/files/ckeditor_files/informes-anal-2014.pdf) (PDF) (in Spanish). colciencias.gov.co. Archived (https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/http://www.colciencias.gov.co/sites/default/files/ckeditor_files/informes-anal-2014.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022. Retrieved 9 May 2016.
272. WIPO. "Global Innovation Index 2023, 15th Edition" (https://www.wipo.int/global_innovation_index/en/2023/index.html). *www.wipo.int*. Archived (https://web.archive.org/web/20231022042128/https://www.wipo.int/global_innovation_index/en/2023/index.html) from the original on 22 October 2023. Retrieved 28 October 2023.
273. "entrepreneurship and innovation in Colombia" (<https://venturebeat.com/2013/09/29/the-silicon-valleys-of-latin-america-a-tale-of-3-nations/>). *venturebeat.com*. 29 September 2013. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131001122006/http://venturebeat.com/2013/09/29/the-silicon-valleys-of-latin-america-a-tale-of-3-nations/>) from the original on 1 October 2013. Retrieved 1 October 2013.
274. "Colombia Startups" (<https://apps.co/>) (in Spanish). *apps.co*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140209081806/https://apps.co/>) from the original on 9 February 2014. Retrieved 14 February 2014.
275. "Corporation for Biological Research (CIB)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150413214207/http://cib.org.co/quienes-somos/>) (in Spanish). *cib.org.co*. Archived from the original (<http://cib.org.co/quienes-somos/>) on 13 April 2015. Retrieved 28 October 2013.
276. "International Center for Tropical Agriculture" (<http://ciat.cgiar.org/>). Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170609150224/http://ciat.cgiar.org/>) from the original on 9 June 2017. Retrieved 1 October 2013.
277. "Inventos colombianos" (<http://listas.20minutos.es/lista/mejores-inventos-colombianos-320000/>) (in Spanish). *20minutos.es*. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131004213902/http://listas.20minutos.es/lista/mejores-inventos-colombianos-320000/>) from the original on 4 October 2013. Retrieved 1 October 2013.
278. "Colombian military industry markets weapons and technology on international stage" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170417045356/https://dialogo-americas.com/en/articles/colombian-military-industry-markets-weapons-and-technology-international-stage>). *dialogo-americas.com*. Archived from the original (<https://dialogo-americas.com/en/articles/colombian-military-industry-markets-weapons-and-technology-international-stage>) on 17 April 2017. Retrieved 16 April 2017.
279. "Colombia to sell military hardware abroad" (<http://www.cctv-america.com/2016/05/03/colombia-to-sell-military-hardware-abroad>). *cctv-america.com*. 4 May 2016. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160509191616/http://www.cctv-america.com/2016/05/03/colombia-to-sell-military-hardware-abroad>) from the original on 9 May 2016. Retrieved 9 May 2016.
280. "Robots antiexplosivos" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160509183603/http://historico.unperiodico.unal.edu.co/ediciones/103/08.html>). *historico.unperiodico.unal.edu.co*. Archived from the original (<http://historico.unperiodico.unal.edu.co/ediciones/103/08.html>) on 9 May 2016. Retrieved 9 May 2016.
281. "Beyond Alzheimer's: the 'Paisa Mutation'" (https://web.archive.org/web/20131005012618/http://www.udea.edu.co/portal/page/portal/bActualidad/Principal_UdeA/News/Tab/AEF4F8549743CF0AE04018C8341F754F). *udea.edu.co*. Archived from the original (http://www.udea.edu.co/portal/page/portal/bActualidad/Principal_UdeA/News/Tab/AEF4F8549743CF0AE04018C8341F754F) on 5 October 2013. Retrieved 1 October 2013.
282. "Científicos colombianos" (https://web.archive.org/web/20131029200254/http://cienciagora.com.co/galeria_de_cientificos.html) (in Spanish). *cienciagora.com.co*. Archived from the original (http://cienciagora.com.co/galeria_de_cientificos.html) on 29 October 2013. Retrieved 28 October 2013.
283. "científicos del país más consultados" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131029201546/http://portal.redcolombiana.com/foros/estos-son-los-8-cientificos-del-pais-mas-consultad>) (in Spanish). *portal.redcolombiana.com*. Archived from the original (<http://portal.redcolombiana.com/foros/estos-son-los-8-cientificos-del-pais-mas-consultad>) on 29 October 2013. Retrieved 28 October 2013.
284. "Estos son los científicos colombianos más destacados en el último lustro" (<http://www.eltiempo.com/archivo/documento/CMS-6672909>) (in Spanish). *eltiempo.com*. 25 November 2009. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150317120558/http://www.eltiempo.com/archivo/documento/CMS-6672909>) from the original on 17 March 2015. Retrieved 28 October 2013.

285. "¿Cuántos somos?" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200327040110/https://www.dane.gov.co/files/censo2018/proyecciones-de-poblacion/anexos-proyecciones-pob-dptos-area-grupos-de-edad-2018-2023.xlsx>). Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE). Archived from the original (<https://www.dane.gov.co/files/censo2018/proyecciones-de-poblacion/anexos-proyecciones-pob-dptos-area-grupos-de-edad-2018-2023.xlsx>) on 27 March 2020. Retrieved 26 March 2020.
286. "Colombia – Population (<http://countrystudies.us/colombia/35.htm>) Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130116145835/http://countrystudies.us/colombia/35.htm>) 16 January 2013 at the Wayback Machine". Library of Congress Country Studies.
287. "Population growth (annual %)" (<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.GROW?locations=CO>). World Bank. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180116020705/https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.GROW?locations=CO>) from the original on 16 January 2018. Retrieved 15 January 2018.
288. "Encuesta Nacional de Demografía y Salud (ENDS)" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170408150728/http://profamilia.org.co/docs/Libro%20RESUMEN%20EJECUTIVO.pdf>) (PDF) (in Spanish). profamilia.org.co. Archived from the original (<http://profamilia.org.co/docs/Libro%20RESUMEN%20EJECUTIVO.pdf>) (PDF) on 8 April 2017. Retrieved 5 May 2017.
289. "Long term population estimates and projections 1950–2100" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160618072643/http://www.cepal.org/en/long-term-population-estimates-and-projections-1950-2100>). cepal.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.cepal.org/en/long-term-population-estimates-and-projections-1950-2100>) on 18 June 2016. Retrieved 17 June 2016.
290. "Colombia: A Country Study" (<http://countrystudies.us/colombia/36.htm>). Countrystudies.us. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160407023454/http://countrystudies.us/colombia/36.htm>) from the original on 7 April 2016. Retrieved 16 May 2010.
291. "World Urbanization Prospects" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20141102043800/http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/Highlights/WUP2014-Highlights.pdf>) (PDF). un.org. Archived from the original (<http://esa.un.org/unpd/wup/Highlights/WUP2014-Highlights.pdf>) (PDF) on 2 November 2014. Retrieved 10 May 2015.
292. León Soler, Natalia. "Bogotá: de paso por la capital" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160618004654/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/revistas/credencial/agosto2008/bogota.htm>) (in Spanish). Revista Credencial Historia. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/revistas/credencial/agosto2008/bogota.htm>) on 18 June 2016. Retrieved 17 June 2016.
293. "Internally Displaced People Figures" (<http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646c23.html>). The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130518072653/http://www.unhcr.org/pages/49c3646c23.html>) from the original on 18 May 2013. Retrieved 18 May 2014.
294. "Life expectancy at birth" (<https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.688>). who.int. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130305150130/https://apps.who.int/gho/data/node.main.688>) from the original on 5 March 2013. Retrieved 13 July 2021.
295. "Mortality rate, infant (per 1,000 live births)" (<http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.IMRT.IN>). World Bank. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171021085117/https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.DYN.IMRT.IN>) from the original on 21 October 2017. Retrieved 15 January 2018.
296. "UNESCO Institute for Statistics Colombia Profile" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170506052541/http://uis.unesco.org/en/country/co>). Archived from the original (<https://uis.unesco.org/en/country/co>) on 6 May 2017. Retrieved 5 May 2017.
297. "Languages of Colombia" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130929200029/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/antropologia/lengua/clas2.htm>) (in Spanish). banrepcultural.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/antropologia/lengua/clas2.htm>) on 29 September 2013. Retrieved 9 October 2013.
298. "Jon Landaburu, Especialista de las lenguas de Colombia" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131216191247/http://www.ambafrance-co.org/Jon-Landaburu-Especialista-de-las>) (in Spanish). ambafrance-co.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.ambafrance-co.org/Jon-Landaburu-Especialista-de-las>) on 16 December 2013. Retrieved 9 October 2013.
299. "Map of the languages of Colombia" (<http://www.lenguasdecolombia.gov.co/mapalenguas/inicio.swf>) (in Spanish). lenguasdecolombia.gov.co. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171010222341/http://www.lenguasdecolombia.gov.co/mapalenguas/inicio.swf>) from the original on 10 October 2017. Retrieved 9 October 2013.
300. "The Languages of Colombia" (<http://www.ethnologue.com/country/CO>). Ethnologue.com. Archived (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130307132656/http://www.ethnologue.com/country/CO>) from the original on 7 March 2013. Retrieved 16 May 2010.

301. "Native languages of Colombia" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140326080213/https://www.lenguasdecolombia.gov.co/content/ley-de-lenguas-nativas>) (in Spanish). [lenguasdecolombia.gov.co](https://www.lenguasdecolombia.gov.co). Archived from the original (<http://www.lenguasdecolombia.gov.co/content/ley-de-lenguas-nativas>) on 26 March 2014. Retrieved 25 March 2014.
302. "The ethnic and cultural diversity of Colombia" (https://web.archive.org/web/20140327221138/http://www.pedagogica.edu.co/storage/ps/articulos/pedysab15_09arti.pdf) (PDF) (in Spanish). [pedagogica.edu.co](https://www.pedagogica.edu.co). Archived from the original (http://www.pedagogica.edu.co/storage/ps/articulos/pedysab15_09arti.pdf) (PDF) on 27 March 2014. Retrieved 26 March 2014.
303. "Mapa genético de los colombianos" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160617204901/http://historico.unperiodico.unal.edu.co/ediciones/105/15.html>) (in Spanish). [historico.unperiodico.unal.edu.co](https://www.historico.unperiodico.unal.edu.co). Archived from the original (<http://historico.unperiodico.unal.edu.co/ediciones/105/15.html>) on 17 June 2016. Retrieved 17 June 2016.
304. Bushnell & Hudson, pp. 87–88.
305. Bushnell, David; Hudson, Rex A. (2010). *The Society and Its Environment; Colombia: a country study* (https://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/cs/pdf/CS_Colombia.pdf) (PDF). Federal Research Division, Library of Congress, Washington D.C. pp. 87, 92. Archived (https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/https://www.loc.gov/rr/frd/cs/pdf/CS_Colombia.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022.
306. "Society and slavery" (<http://www.colombia.com/colombiainfo/nuestrahistoria/esclavista.asp>) (in Spanish). [colombia.com](https://www.colombia.com). Retrieved 9 September 2013.
307. "Resguardos indígenas – Concentra el 43% de los bosques naturales" (https://web.archive.org/web/20140328011617/https://www.siac.gov.co/Estado_Ecosistemas_Bosque/Resguardos_indigenas1.aspx) (in Spanish). [siac.gov.co](https://www.siac.gov.co). Archived from the original (https://www.siac.gov.co/Estado_Ecosistemas_Bosque/Resguardos_indigenas1.aspx) on 28 March 2014. Retrieved 27 March 2014.
308. "Hostein, N. (2010). El pueblo wayuu de la Guajira colombo-venezolana: un panorama de su cultura. Cuadernos de Antropología, 20(1)" (<http://revistas.ucr.ac.cr/index.php/antropologia/article/view/2006/1973>). Retrieved 27 March 2014.
309. "Los pueblos indígenas de Colombia en el umbral del nuevo milenio. Población, cultura y territorio: bases para el fortalecimiento social y económico de los pueblos indígenas" (<https://web.archive.org/web/2015031221148/https://www.dnp.gov.co/programas/desarrollo-territorial/Paginas/pueblos-indigenas.aspx>). [dnp.gov.co](https://www.dnp.gov.co). Archived from the original (<https://www.dnp.gov.co/programas/desarrollo-territorial/Paginas/pueblos-indigenas.aspx>) on 12 March 2015. Retrieved 27 March 2014.
310. "Ratifications for Colombia" (http://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=1000:11200:0::NO:11200:P11200_COUNTRY_ID:102595). [ilo.org](https://www.ilo.org). Retrieved 26 March 2014.
311. "Ethnic groups in Colombia" (https://web.archive.org/web/20160303233546/http://www.dane.gov.co/censo/files/presentaciones/grupos_etnicos.pdf) (PDF) (in Spanish). [dane.gov.co](https://www.dane.gov.co). Archived from the original (http://www.dane.gov.co/censo/files/presentaciones/grupos_etnicos.pdf) (PDF) on 3 March 2016. Retrieved 26 March 2014.
312. Luis Álvaro Gallo Martínez (2011). "Inmigrantes a Colombia: Personajes extranjeros llegados a Colombia" ([tps://web.archive.org/web/20150924091807/http://www.rodriguezuribe.co/historias/Inmigrantes%20a%20Colombia%20-%20Luis%20Alvaro%20Gallo.pdf](https://web.archive.org/web/20150924091807/http://www.rodriguezuribe.co/historias/Inmigrantes%20a%20Colombia%20-%20Luis%20Alvaro%20Gallo.pdf)) (PDF). [rodriguezuribe.co](https://www.rodriguezuribe.co). Archived from the original (<http://www.rodriguezuribe.co/historias/Inmigrantes%20a%20Colombia%20-%20Luis%20Alvaro%20Gallo.pdf>) (PDF) on 24 September 2015.
313. Wabgou, M.; Vargas, D.; Carabalí, J. A. (2012). "Las migraciones internacionales en Colombia. Investigación & Desarrollo, 20(1) 142–167" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160914172309/http://rcientificas.uninorte.edu.co/index.php/investigacion/article/view/2116/2827>). [uninorte.edu.co](https://www.uninorte.edu.co). Archived from the original (<http://rcientificas.uninorte.edu.co/index.php/investigacion/article/view/2116/2827>) on 14 September 2016. Retrieved 28 March 2015.
314. Vargas Arana, Pilar, and Luz Marina Suaza Vargas. "Los árabes en Colombia: Del rechazo a la integración." (2007).
315. "The Arab immigration to Colombia" (<http://www.nodo50.org/csca/agenda08/misc/arti48.html>) (in Spanish). [nodo50.org](https://www.nodo50.org). Retrieved 30 January 2014.
316. "Características de los migrantes de Venezuela a Colombia" (https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/c80f3a_d2e0a0b4821e4238ae021904026a4459.pdf) (PDF). [labourosario.com](https://www.labourosario.com) (in Spanish). 14 August 2017. Archived (https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/https://docs.wixstatic.com/ugd/c80f3a_d2e0a0b4821e4238ae021904026a4459.pdf) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022.

317. Kurmanaev, Anatoly; González, Jenny Carolina (5 August 2019). "Colombia Offers Citizenship to 24,000 Children of Venezuelan Refugees" (<https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20220101/https://www.nytimes.com/2019/08/05/world/americas/colombia-citizenship-venezuelans.html>). *The New York Times*. ISSN 0362-4331 (<http://www.worldcat.org/issn/0362-4331>). Archived from the original (<https://www.nytimes.com/2019/08/05/world/americas/colombia-citizenship-venezuelans.html>) on 1 January 2022. Retrieved 6 August 2019.
318. Beltrán Cely; William Mauricio (2013) (2013). *Del monopolio católico a la explosión pentecostal*' (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160327173229/http://www.bdigital.unal.edu.co/10780/1/Del%20monopolio%20cat%C3%B3lico%20a%20la%20explosi%C3%B3n%20pentecostal.pdf>) (PDF) (in Spanish). Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Facultad de Ciencias Humanas, Centro de Estudios Sociales (CES), Maestría en Sociología. ISBN 978-958-761-465-7. Archived from the original (<http://www.bdigital.unal.edu.co/10780/1/Del%20monopolio%20cat%C3%B3lico%20a%20la%20explosi%C3%B3n%20pentecostal.pdf>) (PDF) on 27 March 2016.
319. Beltrán Cely; William Mauricio. "Descripción cuantitativa de la pluralización religiosa en Colombia" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140329185722/http://www.bdigital.unal.edu.co/8486/1/williammauriciobeltran.2011.pdf>) (PDF). *Universitas humanística* 73 (2012): 201–238. – bdigital.unal.edu.co. Archived from the original (<http://www.bdigital.unal.edu.co/8486/1/williammauriciobeltran.2011.pdf>) (PDF) on 29 March 2014.
320. "Religion in Latin America, Widespread Change in a Historically Catholic Region" (<https://www.pewforum.org/2014/11/13/religion-in-latin-america/>). Pew Research Center. 13 November 2014.
321. Colombian Constitution of 1991 (Title II – Concerning rights, guarantees, and duties – Chapter I – Concerning fundamental rights – Article 19)
322. "21 Colombian clinics among the best 44 in Latin America" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170623141648/http://rankings.americaeconomia.com/2016/clinicas/ranking>). *America Economía* magazine. Archived from the original (<http://rankings.americaeconomia.com/2016/clinicas/ranking>) on 23 June 2017. Retrieved 9 June 2017.
323. "Ministra de Salud dice que la cobertura en este sector subió al 96%" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140728140425/http://www.elpais.com.co/elpais/colombia/noticias/ministra-dice-cobertura-en-salud-fue-96>) (in Spanish). *El País* (Colombia). Archived from the original (<http://www.elpais.com.co/elpais/colombia/noticias/ministra-dice-cobertura-en-salud-fue-96>) on 28 July 2014. Retrieved 18 August 2013.
324. "Centro de Tratamiento e Investigación sobre Cáncer (CTIC)" (<http://es.presidencia.gov.co/noticia/171012-Luis-Carlos-Sarmiento-Angulo-agradece-apoyo-del-Gobierno-a-moderno-centro-de-tratamiento-del-cancer>). *presidencia.gov.co* (in Spanish). 12 October 2017.
325. "Cinco hospitales colombianos en el top 10 de los mejores de Latinoamérica" (<https://www.agenciapi.co/noticia/salud/cinco-hospitales-colombianos-en-el-top-10-de-los-mejores-de-latinoamerica>). *Agenciapi.co* (in Spanish). Retrieved 30 March 2023.
326. "Global Top 250 Hospitals 2023" (<https://brandirectory.com/download-report/brand-finance-amc-hospitals-100-2023-full-report.pdf>) (PDF). *Brand Finance*: 14. 2023.
327. Mosquera, Eddy (17 February 2023). "Tres hospitales colombianos están entre los 100 mejores centros médicos del mundo" (<https://caracol.com.co/2023/02/17/tres-hospitales-colombianos-estan-entre-los-100-mejores-centros-medicos-del-mundo/>). *Caracol Radio* (in Spanish). Retrieved 30 March 2023.
328. Colombian Constitution of 1991 (Title II – Concerning rights, guarantees, and duties – Chapter 2 – Concerning social, economic and cultural rights – Article 67)
329. "Ministerio de Educación de Colombia, Estructura del sistema educativo" (https://web.archive.org/web/20070629194012/http://menweb.mineducacion.gov.co/nnormas/normas_basicas_4.swf). 29 June 2007. Archived from the original (http://menweb.mineducacion.gov.co/nnormas/normas_basicas_4.swf) on 29 June 2007.
330. "UNESCO-UNEVOC World TVET Database" (<https://unevoc.unesco.org/go.php?q=World+TVET+Database&ct=COL>). *unevoc.unesco.org*.
331. Historical Commission on the Conflict and Its Victims (CHCV) (February 2015). "Contribution to an Understanding of the Armed Conflict in Colombia" (https://web.archive.org/web/20160121194351/https://www.mesadeconversaciones.com.co/sites/default/files/Informe%20Comisi_n%20Hist_rica%20del%20Conflicto%20y%20sus%20V_ctimas.%20La%20Habana%2C%20Febrero%20de%202015.pdf) (PDF) (in Spanish). Archived from the original (https://www.mesadeconversaciones.com.co/sites/default/files/Informe%20Comisi_n%20Hist_rica%20del%20Conflicto%20y%20sus%20V_ctimas.%20La%20Habana,%20Febrero%20de%202015.pdf) (PDF) on 21 January 2016. Retrieved 17 August 2017.
332. Mario A. Murillo; Jesús Rey Avirama (2004). *Colombia and the United States: war, unrest, and destabilization* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=EdhCanqQN8kC&q=%22la%20violencia%22%20colombia%20united%20states&pg=PA54>). Seven Stories Press. p. 54. ISBN 978-1-58322-606-3.
333. "Understanding Colombia's armed conflict: International actors" (<http://colombiareports.com/causes-colombia-conflict-international-actors/>). *colombiareports.com*. Retrieved 25 March 2017.
334. "Q&A: Colombia's civil conflict" (<http://news.bbc.co.uk/2/hi/americas/1738963.stm>). *BBC News*. 23 December 2009. Retrieved 30 April 2010.

335. Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Colombia. "Borders for Prosperity Plan (<http://www.cancilleria.gov.co/en/content/borders-prosperity-plan>)". Retrieved 1 August 2014.
336. International Crisis Group. "Dismantling Colombia's New Illegal Armed Groups: Lessons from a Surrender (<http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/regions/latin-america-caribbean/andes/colombia/041-dismantling-colombias-new-illegal-armed-groups-lessons-from-a-surrender.aspx>)", CrisisGroup.org (<http://www.crisisgroup.org>). 8 June 2012. Retrieved 1 August 2014.
337. International Crisis Group. "Corridor of Violence: The Guatemala-Honduras Border (<http://www.crisisgroup.org/en/regions/latin-america-caribbean/guatemala/052-corridor-of-violence-the-guatemala-honduras-border.aspx>)". CrisisGroup.org (<http://www.crisisgroup.org>). 4 June 2014. Retrieved 1 August 2014.
338. "InSight Crime's 2016 Homicide Round-up" (<http://www.insightcrime.org/news-analysis/insight-crime-2016-homicide-round-up>). insightcrime.org. 16 January 2017.
339. *Venezuela: A Mafia State?*. Medellín, Colombia: InSight Crime. 2018. pp. 3–84.
340. "Largest cities" (<https://www.dane.gov.co/files/varios/informacion-capital-DANE-2019.pdf>) (PDF). Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE). Retrieved 10 February 2020.
341. "Largest cities" (<https://www.dane.gov.co/files/varios/informacion-capital-DANE-2019.pdf>) (PDF). Departamento Administrativo Nacional de Estadística (DANE). Retrieved 10 February 2020.
342. OECD (21 July 2022). *Local Economic and Employment Development (LEED) Culture and the Creative Economy in Colombia Leveraging the Orange Economy: Leveraging the Orange Economy* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=Jcp8EAAAQBAJ&dq=Cultural+expressions+in+Colombia+are+promoted+by+the+government+through+the+Ministry+of+Culture.&pg=PA66>). OECD Publishing. ISBN 978-92-64-65268-2.
343. "Gabriel García Márquez – Nobel Lecture" (https://www.nobelprize.org/nobel_prizes/literature/laureates/1982/marquez-lecture.html). nobelprize.org. Retrieved 12 March 2017.
344. *Legend of Yurupary* (https://books.google.com/books?id=s_ADFUgIH0C&pg=PP1). Cooperativa Editorial Magisterio. 2006. ISBN 978-958-20-0836-9.
345. "Cronistas del Nuevo Reino de Granada" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20200528073604/https://sites.google.com/site/cursodeliteraturacolombiana/unidad-2/los-cronistas>). ihlc.udea.edu.co. Archived from the original (<https://sites.google.com/site/cursodeliteraturacolombiana/unidad-2/los-cronistas>) on 28 May 2020. Retrieved 31 March 2014.
346. "Vida, pasión y muerte del romanticismo en Colombia" (https://web.archive.org/web/20141024064257/http://biblioteca-virtual-antioquia.udea.edu.co/pdf/8/8_2024432110.pdf) (PDF). biblioteca-virtual-antioquia.udea.edu.co. Archived from the original (http://biblioteca-virtual-antioquia.udea.edu.co/pdf/8/8_2024432110.pdf) (PDF) on 24 October 2014. Retrieved 31 March 2014.
347. "Romanticismo – Diccionario electrónico de la literatura colombiana" (<http://ihlc.udea.edu.co/delc/index.php?tema=484&/Romanticismo>). ihlc.udea.edu.co. 5 November 2007.
348. "Colombian children's literature" (<http://www.biblioteca.org.ar/libros/155763.pdf>) (PDF). biblioteca.org.ar. 12 March 2017. Archived (<https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/http://www.biblioteca.org.ar/libros/155763.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022.
349. "Costumbrismo – Diccionario electrónico de la literatura colombiana" (<http://ihlc.udea.edu.co/delc/index.php?tema=477&/Costumbrismo>). ihlc.udea.edu.co. 5 November 2007.
350. Jaramillo, M.M.; Osorio, B.; Robledo, A. (2000). *Literatura y Cultura: narrativa colombiana del siglo XX. Del siglo XIX al siglo XX: debates sobre la cultura nacional* (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170313044900/http://www.banrepcultural.org/sites/default/files/lablaa/literatura/narrativa/Volumen1CapI.pdf>) (PDF) (in Spanish). Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/sites/default/files/lablaa/literatura/narrativa/Volumen1CapI.pdf>) (PDF) on 13 March 2017. Retrieved 13 March 2017.
351. Rodríguez-Arenas, F.M. (2006). Bibliografía de la literatura colombiana del siglo XIX: AL. Stockcero, Inc.
352. Rodríguez-Arenas, F.M. (2006). Bibliografía de la literatura colombiana del siglo XIX: MZ. Stockcero, Inc.
353. "Colombian Academy of Language" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150923205543/http://www.colombiaaprende.edu.co/html/home/1592/article-130142.html>) (in Spanish). colombiaaprende.edu.co. Archived from the original (<http://www.colombiaaprende.edu.co/html/home/1592/article-130142.html>) on 23 September 2015. Retrieved 9 October 2013.
354. "Obeso: Poet of the Magdalena" (<http://thecitypaperbogota.com/culture/obeso-poet-of-the-magdalena/>). thecitypaperbogota.com. 6 March 2014. Retrieved 9 March 2014.
355. Lucía Ortiz (2007). *"Chambacú, la historia la escribes tú": ensayos sobre cultura afrocolombiana (Candelario Obeso)* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=VlfcbtH9EY4C&pg=PP1>) (in Spanish). IBEROAMERICANA. pp. 47–69. ISBN 978-84-8489-266-3.

356. "Artículo: Piedra y Cielo a contraluz" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131106074150/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/publicacionesbanrep/boletin/bole69/bolet1a.htm>) (in Spanish). banrepcultural.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/publicacionesbanrep/boletin/bole69/bolet1a.htm>) on 6 November 2013. Retrieved 18 February 2013.
357. "Gonzalo Arango" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20120119041103/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/publicacionesbanrep/boletin/boleti5/bol33/nadais10.htm>) (in Spanish). banrepcultural.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/publicacionesbanrep/boletin/boleti5/bol33/nadais10.htm>) on 19 January 2012. Retrieved 18 February 2013.
358. "Fernando González Ochoa" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20190513161548/https://www.otraparte.org/fernando-gonzalez/vida/biografia.html>). otrasparte.org. 12 March 2017. Archived from the original (<http://www.otraparte.org/fernando-gonzalez/vida/biografia.html>) on 13 May 2019. Retrieved 13 March 2017.
359. Jaramillo, M. M.; Osorio, B.; Robledo, A. (2000). *Literatura y Cultura: narrativa colombiana del siglo XX. La nación moderna y sus sistemas simbólicos* (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/sites/default/files/lablaa/literatura/narrativa/Volumen1CapII.pdf>) (PDF) (in Spanish). Archived (<https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/http://www.banrepcultural.org/sites/default/files/lablaa/literatura/narrativa/Volumen1CapII.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022.
360. Jaramillo, M. M.; Osorio, B.; Robledo, A. (2000). *Literatura y Cultura: narrativa colombiana del siglo XX. El discurso de la nación moderna: continuidades y rupturas* (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/sites/default/files/lablaa/literatura/narrativa/Volumen1CapIII.pdf>) (PDF) (in Spanish). Archived (<https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/http://www.banrepcultural.org/sites/default/files/lablaa/literatura/narrativa/Volumen1CapIII.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022.
361. Miguel A. De La Torre (2009). *Hispanic American Religious Cultures* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=U6fOEAAAQBAJ&dq=virgin+of+chiquinquir%C3%A1+alonso+de+narvaez&pg=PA522>). ABC-CLIO. p. 522. ISBN 9781598841404.
362. Nicholas J. Santoro (2011). *Mary in Our Life. Atlas of the Names and Titles of Mary, the Mother of Jesus, and Their Place in Marian Devotion* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=ZXWRgP-0KBkC&dq=virgin+of+chiquinquir%C3%A1+alonso+de+narvaez&pg=PA671>). iUniverse. p. 671. ISBN 9781462040223.
363. "Colombian Art" (<http://www.donquijote.org/culture/colombia/art/>). donquijote.org. Retrieved 22 August 2013.
364. Francisco Gil Tovar (1985). *El arte colombiano. Volume 3 of Selección Cultura colombiana* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=fre20PtG-ZAC&pg=PP1>) (in Spanish). Plaza y Janes Editores Colombia s.a. ISBN 978-958-14-0016-4.
365. "Tumaco: People and Gold on the Pacific Coast" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131101233105/http://www.banrepcultural.org/gold-museum/tumaco>). banrepcultural.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/gold-museum/tumaco>) on 1 November 2013. Retrieved 22 August 2013.
366. "San Agustín Archaeological Park" (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/744>). UNESCO. Retrieved 22 August 2013.
367. Marta Fajardo De Rueda. "El espíritu barroco en el arte colonial" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20171014120713/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/todaslasartes/ext/ext13.htm#12b>) (in Spanish). banrepcultural.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/todaslasartes/ext/ext13.htm#12b>) on 14 October 2017. Retrieved 9 May 2016.
368. Uribe Restrepo, Fernando. "Joaquín Gutiérrez, el 'pintor de los virreyes': Expresión del estilo rococó en la Nueva Granada" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170422013256/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/revistas/credencial/junio2001/joaquin.htm>) (in Spanish). banrepcultural.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/revistas/credencial/junio2001/joaquin.htm>) on 22 April 2017. Retrieved 9 May 2016.
369. "Pedro Nel Gómez Agudelo" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160509225510/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/biografias/gomepedr.htm>) (in Spanish). banrepcultural.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/biografias/gomepedr.htm>) on 9 May 2016. Retrieved 9 May 2016.
370. Luz Guillermina Sinning Téllez; Ruth Nohemí Acuña Prieto (2011). *Miradas a la plástica colombiana de 1900 a 1950: un debate histórico y estético* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=yA5joGlonIEC&pg=PA7>) (in Spanish). U. Externado de Colombia. ISBN 978-958-710-748-7.
371. "Puntos de partida en el arte contemporáneo de Colombia" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160416052215/http://www.iadb.org/EXR/cultural/catalogues/Colombia/spabeggining1.htm>) (in Spanish). iadb.org. Archived from the original (<https://www.iadb.org/EXR/cultural/catalogues/Colombia/spabeggining1.htm>) on 16 April 2016. Retrieved 9 May 2016.
372. Carmen María Jaramillo; Sylvia Suárez. "Clásicos, experimentales y radicales 1950–1980" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160510001359/http://www.banrepcultural.org/coleccion-de-arte-banco-de-la-republica/cl%C3%A1sicos-experimentales-y-radicales-1950-%E2%80%931980>) (in Spanish). banrepcultural.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/coleccion-de-arte-banco-de-la-republica/cl%C3%A1sicos-experimentales-y-radicales-1950-%E2%80%931980>) on 10 May 2016. Retrieved 9 May 2016.

373. Carlos Arturo Fernández (2007). *Arte en Colombia, 1981–2006* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=D8bHJutOqqwC&pg=PP1>) (in Spanish). Universidad de Antioquia. ISBN 978-958-714-017-0.
374. Eugenio Barney Cabrera (2005). *Geografía del arte en Colombia. Biblioteca del Gran Cauca: Colección clásicos regionales* (<https://books.google.com/books?id=r6V2T45r03UC&pg=PP1>) (in Spanish). Universidad del Valle. ISBN 978-958-670-450-2.
375. "Omar RayoM" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160510001306/http://www.museorayo.co/vidaObraOR.php>) (in Spanish). museorayo.co. Archived from the original (<http://www.museorayo.co/vidaObraOR.php>) on 10 May 2016. Retrieved 9 October 2013.
376. Carolina Vanegas Carrasco. "Pietro Tenerani y la escultura en Colombia en el siglo XIX" (<https://www.academia.edu/2074247>) (in Spanish). academia.edu. Retrieved 9 May 2016.
377. "Colombian sculptors" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150723034605/http://www.colombia.com/cultura/resenas/escultura.asp>) (in Spanish). colombia.com. Archived from the original (<http://www.colombia.com/cultura/resenas/escultura.asp>) on 23 July 2015. Retrieved 9 October 2013.
378. "Latin America's largest antique negative archive in Medellín" (<http://colombiareports.co/latin-americas-largest-antique-negative-archive-medellins-public-library/>). colombiareports.co. 16 December 2013. Retrieved 16 December 2013.
379. "Apuntes para una cronología de la fotografía en Antioquía" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140812182737/http://biblioteca-virtual-antioquia.udea.edu.co/pdf/10/phot-mec-cfa.pdf>) (PDF) (in Spanish). Archived from the original (<http://biblioteca-virtual-antioquia.udea.edu.co/pdf/10/phot-mec-cfa.pdf>) (PDF) on 12 August 2014. Retrieved 22 August 2013.
380. Pablo Guerra. "Para entender los cómics en Colombia" (<http://www.elespectador.com/noticias/cultura/entender-los-comics-colombia-articulo-516194>) (in Spanish). elespectador.com. Retrieved 9 May 2016.
381. Pablo Guerra. "Especial Entre Viñetas la historieta colombiana en prensa" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160510044919/http://www.bibliotecanacional.gov.co/comic/especial-entre-vi%C3%B1etas-la-historieta-colombiana-en-prensa>) (in Spanish). bibliotecanacional.gov.co. Archived from the original (<http://www.bibliotecanacional.gov.co/comic/especial-entre-vi%C3%B1etas-la-historieta-colombiana-en-prensa>) on 10 May 2016. Retrieved 9 May 2016.
382. "Museo Virtual de la Historieta Colombiana – Cronología" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160311233941/http://www.facartes.unal.edu.co/muvirt/cronologia/index.html>) (in Spanish). Facultad de Artes: Universidad Nacional de Colombia. Archived from the original (<http://facartes.unal.edu.co/muvirt/cronologia/index.html>) on 11 March 2016. Retrieved 9 May 2016.
383. Silvia Arango (1990). *Periodización* (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160610210036/http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/1-introduccion/periodizacion/>). Bogotá: Universidad Nacional. ISBN 958-17-0061-7. Archived from the original (<http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/1-introduccion/periodizacion/>) on 10 June 2016.
384. Silvia Arango (1990). *Nivel Formativo Tribal. La Casa Comunal* (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160610210203/http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-i/2-nivel-formativo-tribal/>). Bogotá: Universidad Nacional. ISBN 958-17-0061-7. Archived from the original (<http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-i/2-nivel-formativo-tribal/>) on 10 June 2016.
385. Silvia Arango (1990). *Nivel Paleoindio. Abrigos rocosos del tequendama* (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160610210129/http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-i/1-nivel-paleoindio/>). Bogotá: Universidad Nacional. ISBN 958-17-0061-7. Archived from the original (<http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-i/1-nivel-paleoindio/>) on 10 June 2016.
386. "National Archeological Park of Tierradentro" (<https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/743>). UNESCO. Retrieved 9 June 2016.
387. Silvia Arango (1990). *Los cacicazgos. Las Aldeas y las Tumbas* (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160602122708/http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-i/3-los-cacicazgos/>). Bogotá: Universidad Nacional. ISBN 958-17-0061-7. Archived from the original (<http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-i/3-los-cacicazgos/>) on 2 June 2016.
388. Silvia Arango (1990). *Los Tayrona y los Muisca: La Preciudad* (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160602202706/http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-i/4-los-tayrona-y-los-muisca-la-preciudad/>). Bogotá: Universidad Nacional. ISBN 958-17-0061-7. Archived from the original (<http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-i/4-los-tayrona-y-los-muisca-la-preciudad/>) on 2 June 2016.
389. Silvia Arango (1990). *La América española. El apasionamiento escenográfico, 1730–1810* (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160610210625/http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-ii/3-la-america-espanola-1730-1810/>). Bogotá: Universidad Nacional. ISBN 958-17-0061-7. Archived from the original (<http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-ii/3-la-america-espanola-1730-1810/>) on 10 June 2016.

390. Agustín, José. "Fundaciones coloniales y republicanas en Colombia: normas, trazado y ritos fundacionales" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20110814065957/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/revistas/credencial/sept2001/fundacio.htm>) (in Spanish). Revista Credencial Historia. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/revistas/credencial/sept2001/fundacio.htm>) on 14 August 2011. Retrieved 10 June 2016.
391. Silvia Arango (1990). *La Conquista. El dominio del territorio, 1500–1550* (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160610210435/http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-ii/1-la-conquista-1500-1550/>). Bogotá: Universidad Nacional. ISBN 958-17-0061-7. Archived from the original (<http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-ii/1-la-conquista-1500-1550/>) on 10 June 2016.
392. Silvia Arango (1990). *La España americana. Consolidación de tipologías, 1550–1750* (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160610210511/http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-ii/2-la-espana-americana-1550-1750/>). Bogotá: Universidad Nacional. ISBN 958-17-0061-7. Archived from the original (<http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-ii/2-la-espana-americana-1550-1750/>) on 10 June 2016.
393. Silvia Arango (1990). *Arquitectura colonial* (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160610210403/http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/?cat=14304>). Bogotá: Universidad Nacional. ISBN 958-17-0061-7. Archived from the original (<http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/?cat=14304>) on 10 June 2016.
394. Silvia Arango (1990). *El Capitolio y Tomás Reed* (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160610210826/http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-iii/1-el-capitolio-y-tomas-reed-d-capitulo-iii/>). Bogotá: Universidad Nacional. ISBN 958-17-0061-7. Archived from the original (<http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-iii/1-el-capitolio-y-tomas-reed-d-capitulo-iii/>) on 10 June 2016.
395. Silvia Arango (1990). *La arquitectura de la colonización* (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160610210907/http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-iii/2-la-arquitectura-de-la-colonizacion/>). Bogotá: Universidad Nacional. ISBN 958-17-0061-7. Archived from the original (<http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-iii/2-la-arquitectura-de-la-colonizacion/>) on 10 June 2016.
396. Silvia Arango (1990). *La arquitectura urbana de fin de siglo* (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160506073539/http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-iii/3-la-arquitectura-urbana-de-fin-de-siglo/>). Bogotá: Universidad Nacional. ISBN 958-17-0061-7. Archived from the original (<http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-iii/3-la-arquitectura-urbana-de-fin-de-siglo/>) on 6 May 2016.
397. Silvia Arango (1990). *La generación republicana* (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160610211218/http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-iv/2-la-generacion-republicana/>). Bogotá: Universidad Nacional. ISBN 958-17-0061-7. Archived from the original (<http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-iv/2-la-generacion-republicana/>) on 10 June 2016.
398. Silvia Arango (1990). *La persistencia de los estilos* (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160304211009/http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-v/1-la-persistencia-de-los-estilos/>). Bogotá: Universidad Nacional. ISBN 958-17-0061-7. Archived from the original (<http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-v/1-la-persistencia-de-los-estilos/>) on 4 March 2016.
399. Silvia Arango (1990). *Primera fase: los alardes de la técnica* (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160610212041/http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-vi/3-primera-fase/>). Bogotá: Universidad Nacional. ISBN 958-17-0061-7. Archived from the original (<http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-vi/3-primera-fase/>) on 10 June 2016.
400. Silvia Arango (1990). *Segunda fase: la asimilación consiente* (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160610212127/http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-vi/4-segunda-fase/>). Bogotá: Universidad Nacional. ISBN 958-17-0061-7. Archived from the original (<http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-vi/4-segunda-fase/>) on 10 June 2016.
401. Silvia Arango (1990). *Arquitectura de los sentidos y contextualidad* (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160611005914/http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-vii/3-arquitectura-de-los-sentidos-y-contextualidad/>). Bogotá: Universidad Nacional. ISBN 958-17-0061-7. Archived from the original (<http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-vii/3-arquitectura-de-los-sentidos-y-contextualidad/>) on 11 June 2016.
402. Silvia Arango (1990). *La recuperación del pasado* (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160611010039/http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-vii/2-la-recuperacion-del-pasado/>). Bogotá: Universidad Nacional. ISBN 958-17-0061-7. Archived from the original (<http://aplicaciones.virtual.unal.edu.co/blogs/hacolombia/category/cap-vii/2-la-recuperacion-del-pasado/>) on 11 June 2016.

403. "Colombianos que se destacan: Música que vibra por todo el mundo" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160524214703/http://www.cromos.com.co/especial-colombia/articulo-147471-personajes-destacados-la-musica-vibra-a-los-cinco-continentes>) (in Spanish). cromos.com.co. Archived from the original (<http://www.cromos.com.co/especial-colombia/articulo-147471-personajes-destacados-la-musica-vibra-a-los-cinco-continentes>) on 24 May 2016. Retrieved 24 May 2016.
404. "Colombian music" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131102075148/http://latinmusic.about.com/od/countrie1/p/PRO04BASICS.htm>). about.com. Archived from the original (<http://latinmusic.about.com/od/countrie1/p/PRO04BASICS.htm>) on 2 November 2013. Retrieved 22 August 2013.
405. "Colombian composers" (https://web.archive.org/web/20160411030708/http://facartes.unal.edu.co/compositores/html/_compositores.html) (in Spanish). facartes.unal.edu.co. Archived from the original (http://facartes.unal.edu.co/compositores/html/_compositores.html) on 11 April 2016. Retrieved 29 April 2017.
406. "Bogotá Philharmonic" (<http://patrimoniocultural.bogota.unal.edu.co/internas-auditorio/acerca-de-la-ofb.html>) (in Spanish). patrimoniocultural.bogota.unal.edu.co. Retrieved 29 April 2017.
407. "Colombian music" (<http://www.colombia-sa.com/musica/musica-in.html>). colombia-sa.com. Retrieved 25 May 2016.
408. "Músicas Caribe Occidental" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150806233314/http://www.territoriosonoro.org/CDM/tradicionales/ejes/visualizar/3>). territoriosonoro.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.territoriosonoro.org/CDM/tradicionales/ejes/visualizar/3>) on 6 August 2015. Retrieved 25 May 2016.
409. "Músicas Caribe Oriental" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150807074711/http://www.territoriosonoro.org/CDM/tradicionales/ejes/visualizar/2>). territoriosonoro.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.territoriosonoro.org/CDM/tradicionales/ejes/visualizar/2>) on 7 August 2015. Retrieved 25 May 2016.
410. "Ritmos – Bolívar" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160509175109/http://www.sinic.gov.co/SINIC/ColombiaCultural/ColCulturalBusca.aspx?AREID=3&SECID=8&IdDep=13&COLTEM=222>) (in Spanish). sinic.gov.co. Archived from the original (<http://www.sinic.gov.co/SINIC/ColombiaCultural/ColCulturalBusca.aspx?AREID=3&SECID=8&IdDep=13&COLTEM=222>) on 9 May 2016. Retrieved 25 May 2016.
411. "Ritmos – Cesar" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160524081524/http://www.sinic.gov.co/SINIC/ColombiaCultural/ColCulturalBusca.aspx?AREID=3&SECID=8&IdDep=20&COLTEM=222>) (in Spanish). sinic.gov.co. Archived from the original (<http://www.sinic.gov.co/SINIC/ColombiaCultural/ColCulturalBusca.aspx?AREID=3&SECID=8&IdDep=20&COLTEM=222>) on 24 May 2016. Retrieved 25 May 2016.
412. "Ritmos – Chocó" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160524081612/http://www.sinic.gov.co/SINIC/ColombiaCultural/ColCulturalBusca.aspx?AREID=3&SECID=8&IdDep=27&COLTEM=222>) (in Spanish). sinic.gov.co. Archived from the original (<http://www.sinic.gov.co/SINIC/ColombiaCultural/ColCulturalBusca.aspx?AREID=3&SECID=8&IdDep=27&COLTEM=222>) on 24 May 2016. Retrieved 25 May 2016.
413. "Ritmos – Cauca" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160524081657/http://www.sinic.gov.co/SINIC/ColombiaCultural/ColCulturalBusca.aspx?AREID=3&SECID=8&IdDep=19&COLTEM=222>) (in Spanish). sinic.gov.co. Archived from the original (<http://www.sinic.gov.co/SINIC/ColombiaCultural/ColCulturalBusca.aspx?AREID=3&SECID=8&IdDep=19&COLTEM=222>) on 24 May 2016. Retrieved 25 May 2016.
414. "Marimba music, traditional chants and dances from the Colombia South Pacific region" (<http://www.unesco.org/culture/ich/en/RL/marimba-music-traditional-chants-and-dances-from-the-colombia-south-pacific-region-and-esmeraldas-province-of-ecuador-01099>). unesco.org. Retrieved 25 May 2016.
415. "Músicas Pacífico Sur" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150808023628/http://www.territoriosonoro.org/CDM/tradicionales/ejes/visualizar/9>). territoriosonoro.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.territoriosonoro.org/CDM/tradicionales/ejes/visualizar/9>) on 8 August 2015. Retrieved 25 May 2016.
416. "Músicas Pacífico Norte" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150808023619/http://www.territoriosonoro.org/CDM/tradicionales/ejes/visualizar/4>). territoriosonoro.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.territoriosonoro.org/CDM/tradicionales/ejes/visualizar/4>) on 8 August 2015. Retrieved 25 May 2016.
417. Puerta Zuluaga, D. (1988). "Los Caminos del tiple" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20170503084731/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/musica/tiple/indice.htm>). Bogotá: Ediciones AMP Damel. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/musica/tiple/indice.htm>) on 3 May 2017. Retrieved 3 May 2017.
418. "Ritmos – Bogotá" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160524082507/http://www.sinic.gov.co/SINIC/ColombiaCultural/ColCulturalBusca.aspx?AREID=3&SECID=8&IdDep=11&COLTEM=222>) (in Spanish). sinic.gov.co. Archived from the original (<http://www.sinic.gov.co/SINIC/ColombiaCultural/ColCulturalBusca.aspx?AREID=3&SECID=8&IdDep=11&COLTEM=222>) on 24 May 2016. Retrieved 25 May 2016.
419. "Ritmos -Tolima" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160524082541/http://www.sinic.gov.co/SINIC/ColombiaCultural/ColCulturalBusca.aspx?AREID=3&SECID=8&IdDep=73&COLTEM=222>) (in Spanish). sinic.gov.co. Archived from the original (<http://www.sinic.gov.co/SINIC/ColombiaCultural/ColCulturalBusca.aspx?AREID=3&SECID=8&IdDep=73&COLTEM=222>) on 24 May 2016. Retrieved 25 May 2016.

420. "Ritmos – Huila" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160524082605/http://www.sinic.gov.co/SINIC/ColombiaCultural/ColCulturalBusca.aspx?AREID=3&SECID=8&IdDep=41&COLTEM=222>) (in Spanish). sinic.gov.co. Archived from the original (<http://www.sinic.gov.co/SINIC/ColombiaCultural/ColCulturalBusca.aspx?AREID=3&SECID=8&IdDep=41&COLTEM=222>) on 24 May 2016. Retrieved 25 May 2016.
421. "Músicas Andinas Centro-Oriente" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150808030945/http://www.territoriosonoro.org/CDM/tradicionales/ejes/visualizar/5>). territoriosonoro.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.territoriosonoro.org/CDM/tradicionales/ejes/visualizar/5>) on 8 August 2015. Retrieved 25 May 2016.
422. "Músicas Andinas Nor-Occidente" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150808023624/http://www.territoriosonoro.org/CDM/tradicionales/ejes/visualizar/6>). territoriosonoro.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.territoriosonoro.org/CDM/tradicionales/ejes/visualizar/6>) on 8 August 2015. Retrieved 25 May 2016.
423. "Músicas Andinas Centro-Sur" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150708222015/http://www.territoriosonoro.org/CDM/tradicionales/ejes/visualizar/7>). territoriosonoro.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.territoriosonoro.org/CDM/tradicionales/ejes/visualizar/7>) on 8 July 2015. Retrieved 25 May 2016.
424. "Músicas Andinas Sur-Occidente" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150812043609/http://www.territoriosonoro.org/CDM/tradicionales/ejes/visualizar/10>). territoriosonoro.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.territoriosonoro.org/CDM/tradicionales/ejes/visualizar/10>) on 12 August 2015. Retrieved 25 May 2016.
425. "Ritmos – Meta" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160524083313/http://www.sinic.gov.co/SINIC/ColombiaCultural/ColCulturalBusca.aspx?AREID=3&SECID=8&IdDep=50&COLTEM=222>) (in Spanish). sinic.gov.co. Archived from the original (<http://www.sinic.gov.co/SINIC/ColombiaCultural/ColCulturalBusca.aspx?AREID=3&SECID=8&IdDep=50&COLTEM=222>) on 24 May 2016. Retrieved 25 May 2016.
426. "Ritmos – Casanare" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160524083348/http://www.sinic.gov.co/SINIC/ColombiaCultural/ColCulturalBusca.aspx?AREID=3&SECID=8&IdDep=85&COLTEM=222>) (in Spanish). sinic.gov.co. Archived from the original (<http://www.sinic.gov.co/SINIC/ColombiaCultural/ColCulturalBusca.aspx?AREID=3&SECID=8&IdDep=85&COLTEM=222>) on 24 May 2016. Retrieved 25 May 2016.
427. "Músicas Llaneras" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150808030949/http://www.territoriosonoro.org/CDM/tradicionales/ejes/visualizar/8>). territoriosonoro.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.territoriosonoro.org/CDM/tradicionales/ejes/visualizar/8>) on 8 August 2015. Retrieved 25 May 2016.
428. "Ritmos – Putumayo" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160524114856/http://www.sinic.gov.co/SINIC/ColombiaCultural/ColCulturalBusca.aspx?AREID=3&SECID=8&IdDep=86&COLTEM=222>) (in Spanish). sinic.gov.co. Archived from the original (<http://www.sinic.gov.co/SINIC/ColombiaCultural/ColCulturalBusca.aspx?AREID=3&SECID=8&IdDep=86&COLTEM=222>) on 24 May 2016. Retrieved 25 May 2016.
429. "Ritmos – Amazonas" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160524114935/http://www.sinic.gov.co/SINIC/ColombiaCultural/ColCulturalBusca.aspx?AREID=3&SECID=8&IdDep=91&COLTEM=222>) (in Spanish). sinic.gov.co. Archived from the original (<http://www.sinic.gov.co/SINIC/ColombiaCultural/ColCulturalBusca.aspx?AREID=3&SECID=8&IdDep=91&COLTEM=222>) on 24 May 2016. Retrieved 25 May 2016.
430. "Músicas de Frontera" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150808023614/http://www.territoriosonoro.org/CDM/tradicionales/ejes/visualizar/11>). territoriosonoro.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.territoriosonoro.org/CDM/tradicionales/ejes/visualizar/11>) on 8 August 2015. Retrieved 25 May 2016.
431. "Músicas Isleñas" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150808030939/http://www.territoriosonoro.org/CDM/tradicionales/ejes/visualizar/1>). territoriosonoro.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.territoriosonoro.org/CDM/tradicionales/ejes/visualizar/1>) on 8 August 2015. Retrieved 25 May 2016.
432. "Ritmos – Archipelago of San Andrés, Providencia and Santa Catalina" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160524084024/http://www.sinic.gov.co/SINIC/ColombiaCultural/ColCulturalBusca.aspx?AREID=3&SECID=8&IdDep=88&COLTEM=222>) (in Spanish). sinic.gov.co. Archived from the original (<http://www.sinic.gov.co/SINIC/ColombiaCultural/ColCulturalBusca.aspx?AREID=3&SECID=8&IdDep=88&COLTEM=222>) on 24 May 2016. Retrieved 25 May 2016.
433. "Competitive specialised film festivals" (https://archive.today/20161111113646/http://www.fiapf.org/intfilmfestivals_2016_sites02.asp). fiapf.org. Archived from the original (http://www.fiapf.org/intfilmfestivals_2016_sites02.asp) on 11 November 2016. Retrieved 23 May 2016.
434. "Six surprising facts about Bogota's Ibero-American Theater Festival" (<http://www.colombia.co/en/this-is-colombia/culture/art/six-surprising-facts-bogotas-ibero-american-theater-festival/>). colombia.co. 2 March 2016. Retrieved 17 November 2017.
435. "Main performing arts festivals – Theatre History" (https://web.archive.org/web/20080821123228/http://www.iti-worldwide.org/amt/countries/p_COLOMBIA.html). iti-worldwide.org. Archived from the original (http://www.iti-worldwide.org/amt/countries/p_COLOMBIA.html) on 21 August 2008. Retrieved 9 October 2013.
436. "Theater of Colombia" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131020050211/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/historia/colhoy/colo11.htm>) (in Spanish). banrepcultural.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/historia/colhoy/colo11.htm>) on 20 October 2013. Retrieved 9 October 2013.

437. Reyes, Carlos José. "El teatro en Colombia en el siglo XX" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160522220735/http://www.banrepcultural.org/revista-80>) (in Spanish). Revista Credencial Historia. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/revista-80>) on 22 May 2016. Retrieved 22 May 2016.
438. "the Film Act passed in 2003" (http://www.secretariassenado.gov.co/senado/basedoc/ley_0814_2003.html) (in Spanish). secretariassenado.gov.co. Retrieved 9 October 2013.
439. "Ocho festivales de cine imperdibles en Colombia" (<http://www.colombia.co/cultura/ocho-festivales-de-cine-imperdibles-en-colombia.html>) (in Spanish). colombia.co. Retrieved 22 May 2016.
440. "La Corporación Festival Internacional de Cine de Cartagena" ([https://web.archive.org/web/20160522201249/http://www.ficcifestival.com/internas.php?cod=1\\$\\$\\$-1\\$\\$\\$-qm4nNEHfJmY0tyUjxz05wAXG3C6fwm](https://web.archive.org/web/20160522201249/http://www.ficcifestival.com/internas.php?cod=1$$$-1$$$-qm4nNEHfJmY0tyUjxz05wAXG3C6fwm)) (in Spanish). ficcifestival.com. Archived from the original ([http://www.ficcifestival.com/internas.php?cod=1\\$\\$\\$-1\\$\\$\\$-qm4nNEHfJmY0tyUjxz05wAXG3C6fwm](http://www.ficcifestival.com/internas.php?cod=1$$$-1$$$-qm4nNEHfJmY0tyUjxz05wAXG3C6fwm)) on 22 May 2016. Retrieved 22 May 2016.
441. "Television in Colombia" (https://web.archive.org/web/20150413231621/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/exhibiciones/historia_tv/television_colombia.htm) (in Spanish). banrepcultural.org. Archived from the original (http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/exhibiciones/historia_tv/television_colombia.htm) on 13 April 2015. Retrieved 9 October 2013.
442. "Un papel a toda prueba. 223 años de prensa diaria en Colombia" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20160522183614/http://www.banrepcultural.org/un-papel-a-toda-prueba>) (in Spanish). banrepcultural.org. Archived from the original (<http://www.banrepcultural.org/un-papel-a-toda-prueba>) on 22 May 2016. Retrieved 22 May 2016.
443. "La prensa en Colombia" (https://web.archive.org/web/20160522183517/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/ayudadetareas/comunicacion/la_prensa) (in Spanish). banrepcultural.org. Archived from the original (http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/ayudadetareas/comunicacion/la_prensa) on 22 May 2016. Retrieved 22 May 2016.
444. "Radio in Colombia" (https://web.archive.org/web/20160522190902/http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/ayudadetareas/comunicacion/la_radio_en_colombia) (in Spanish). banrepcultural.org. Archived from the original (http://www.banrepcultural.org/blaavirtual/ayudadetareas/comunicacion/la_radio_en_colombia) on 22 May 2016. Retrieved 22 May 2016.
445. "Paseo de olla. Recetas de las cocinas regionales de Colombia – Biblioteca básica de cocinas tradicionales de Colombia" (<http://www.mincultura.gov.co/Sitios/patrimonio/bibliotecas-de-cocinas/tomos/tomo10.pdf>) (PDF) (in Spanish). Archived (<https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/http://www.mincultura.gov.co/Sitios/patrimonio/bibliotecas-de-cocinas/tomos/tomo10.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022. Retrieved 6 July 2016.
446. "Food presentation" (<http://www.mincultura.gov.co/Sitios/patrimonio/bibliotecas-de-cocinas/tomos/tomo09-2.pdf>) (PDF) (in Spanish). Archived (<https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/http://www.mincultura.gov.co/Sitios/patrimonio/bibliotecas-de-cocinas/tomos/tomo09-2.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022. Retrieved 22 January 2017.
447. "Gran libro de la cocina colombiana – Biblioteca básica de cocinas tradicionales de Colombia" (<http://www.mincultura.gov.co/Sitios/patrimonio/bibliotecas-de-cocinas/tomos/tomo09.pdf>) (PDF) (in Spanish). Archived (<https://ghostarchive.org/archive/20221009/http://www.mincultura.gov.co/Sitios/patrimonio/bibliotecas-de-cocinas/tomos/tomo09.pdf>) (PDF) from the original on 9 October 2022. Retrieved 6 July 2016.
448. Singh, Gitanjali M., et al. "Global, regional, and national consumption of sugar-sweetened beverages, fruit juices, and milk: a systematic assessment of beverage intake in 187 countries." *PLoS ONE* 10.8 (2015): e0124845.
449. "Hábitos de los consumidores en la tendencia saludable" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20150831012250/http://www.nielsen.com/co/es/insights/news/20151/habitos-consumidores-colombianos.html>) (in Spanish). nielsen.com. Archived from the original (<http://www.nielsen.com/co/es/insights/news/20151/habitos-consumidores-colombianos.html>) on 31 August 2015. Retrieved 24 March 2015.
450. "Colombian Food; A List of Traditional and Modern Colombian Recipes" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20131102023313/http://southamericanfood.about.com/od/exploresouthamericanfood/tp/Colombian-Food.htm>). southamericanfood.about.com. Archived from the original (<http://southamericanfood.about.com/od/exploresouthamericanfood/tp/Colombian-Food.htm>) on 2 November 2013. Retrieved 30 October 2013.
451. "Tejo – Colombia's national sport" (<http://thecitypaperbogota.com/uncategorized/homepage-featured/tejo-most-muddy-sport/>). thecitypaperbogota.com. 28 August 2013. Retrieved 28 August 2013.
452. Top Team and the Best Mover of the Year (<https://web.archive.org/web/20130521041140/http://www.fifa.com/mm/document/fifafacts/r&a-wr/71/25/61/152246-factsheet-topteamandthebestmoveroftheyear.pdf>). FIFA
453. "Patinaje colombiano, el más ganador del mundo" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140326235134/http://www.elpais.com.co/elpais/deportes/noticias/patinaje-colombiano-ganador-mundo>) (in Spanish). elpais.com.co. Archived from the original (<http://www.elpais.com.co/elpais/deportes/noticias/patinaje-colombiano-ganador-mundo>) on 26 March 2014. Retrieved 9 October 2013.

454. "Historical moments of the Colombian cycling" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140705225607/http://www.antenaa2.com.co/noticias/momentos-historicos-del-ciclismo-colombiano-69593>) (in Spanish). antena2.com.co. Archived from the original (<http://www.antenaa2.com.co/noticias/momentos-historicos-del-ciclismo-colombiano-69593>) on 5 July 2014. Retrieved 2 June 2014.
455. "The 2010 SF N World Series Batting Log for Edgar Renteria" (<http://www.retrosheet.org/boxesetc/2010/lrente0013352010.htm>). Retrosheet. Retrieved 21 March 2011.
456. "Recordando a nuestras glorias del béisbol" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20140308015531/http://blogs.eltiempo.com/playball/2010/03/26/recordando-a-nuestras-glorias-del-beisbol/>) (in Spanish). eltiempo.com. Archived from the original (<http://blogs.eltiempo.com/playball/2010/03/26/recordando-a-nuestras-glorias-del-beisbol/>) on 8 March 2014. Retrieved 9 October 2013.
457. "History of boxing in Colombia" (<http://boxeodecolombia.com/historia-del-boxeo-en-colombia/>) (in Spanish). boxeodecolombia.com. 13 July 2011. Retrieved 7 March 2014.
458. "Boxing champions" (<http://boxeodecolombia.com/nuestros-campeones/>) (in Spanish). boxeodecolombia.com. Retrieved 7 March 2014.
459. "Colombia vive esplendor deportivo inédito en su historia" (<http://www.semana.com/deportes/articulo/colombia-vive-esplendor-deportivo-inedito-en-su-historia/399243-3>) (in Spanish). semana.com. 18 August 2014. Retrieved 14 June 2016.
460. "History of the Colombian Olympic Committee" (<https://web.archive.org/web/20201021094018/http://www.coc.org.co/about-us/office-premises/>) (in Spanish). Colombian Olympic Committee. Archived from the original (<http://www.coc.org.co/about-us/office-premises/>) on 21 October 2020. Retrieved 14 June 2016.
461. "El bolo colombiano ratificó su condición de potencia continental" (<http://www.reporterosasociados.com.co/2016/04/el-bolo-colombiano-ratifico-su-condicion-de-potencia-continental/>) (in Spanish). reporterosasociados.com.co. Retrieved 14 June 2016.

External links

General information

- Colombia (<https://www.britannica.com/place/Colombia>) at Britannica.com
- Lamoureux, Andrew Jackson; Edmundson, George (1911). "Colombia" (https://en.wikisource.org/wiki/1911_Encyclop%C3%A6dia_Britannica/Colombia). *Encyclopædia Britannica*. Vol. 6 (11th ed.). pp. 700–713.
- Colombia (<https://web.archive.org/web/20080705055204/http://ucblibraries.colorado.edu/govpubs/for/colombia.htm>) at *UCB Libraries GovPubs*
- Colombia (https://curlie.org/Regional/South_America/Colombia) at Curlie
- Colombia (<https://www.cia.gov/the-world-factbook/countries/colombia/>). *The World Factbook*. Central Intelligence Agency.
- Key Development Forecasts for Colombia (http://www.ifs.du.edu/ifs/frm_CountryProfile.aspx?Country=CO) from International Futures
- Official investment portal (<http://www.investincolombia.com.co/>)
- Official Colombia Tourism Website (<http://www.colombia.travel/>)
- Study Spanish in Colombia (<http://www.spanishincolombia.gov.co/>)
- (in Spanish) National Administrative Department of Statistics (<http://www.dane.gov.co/>)

Government

- (in Spanish) Colombia Online Government website (<https://web.archive.org/web/20180819182205/https://www.nomasfilas.gov.co/>)

Culture

- (in Spanish) Ministry of Culture (<http://www.mincultura.gov.co/>)

Geography

- (in Spanish) National parks of Colombia (<http://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/>)

-  [Wikimedia Atlas of Colombia](#)

Retrieved from "<https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Colombia&oldid=1207290699>"

▪