



Post-Independence Part 1: National Heroes

IN CONGRESS, JULY 4, 1776.
A DECLARATION
BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
IN GENERAL CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

WHEN in the Course of human Events, it becomes necessary for one People to dissolve the Political Bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Powers of the Earth, the separate and equal Station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent Respect to the Opinions of Mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the Separation.

We hold these Truths to be self-evident, that all Men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness—That to secure these Rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just Powers from the Consent of the Governed, that whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these Ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new Government, laying its Foundation on such Principles, and organizing its Powers in such Form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their Safety and Happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that Governments long established should not be changed for light and transient Causes; and accordingly all Experience hath shewn, that Mankind are more disposed to suffer, while Evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the Forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long Train of Abuses and Usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a Design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their Right, it is their Duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future Security. Such has been the patient Sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the Necessity which constrains them to alter their former Systems of Government. The History of the present King of Great-Britain is a History of repeated Injuries and Usurpations, a having in direct Obedience the Establishment of an absolute Tyranny over these States. To prove this, let Facts be submitted to a candid World.

He has refused his Assent to Laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public Good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass Laws of immediate and pressing Importance, unless suspended in their Operation till his Assent should be obtained, and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other Laws for the Accommodation of large Districts of People, unless those People would relinquish the Right of Representation to the Legislature, a Right inalienable to them, and inseparable to Tyrants only.

He has called together legislative Bodies at Places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the Depository of their public Records, for the sole Purpose of fatiguing them into Compliance with his Measures.

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly Firmness his Invasions on the Rights of the People.

He has refused to assent to their Petitions, and to dissolve them, unless they should condescend to supplicate for their Re-assembly in the most obsequious and humble Manner.

American Revolution of 1776



The Enlightenment: introduced the ideal of democracy and equality under the law, and inspired colonial independence.



Haitian Revolution of 1804

Who were some of the heroes of Latin American independence?

- Agustin Iturbide: liberated ...
- Simón Bolívar: liberated ...
- José de San Martín: liberated ...

Creole: Spaniards born in Spanish America



Other heroes..... who resisted Spanish torture, indigenous martyrs.

Cuauhtemoc (Mexico)/ Tupac Amaru (Peru)



Other heroes..... who aided in wars of independence.
Oyala (Peru)/ Policarpa Salavarrieta (Colombia)



Catholic priests.... who aided in wars of independence.



Bartolome de las Casas/ Miguel Hidalgo



Writers..... who aided in wars of independence.

José Martí (Cuba)



Viceroyalty of New Granada (liberated by Bolivar as Gran Colombia) in 1819





Figuerola, *Bolívar: Liberator of Colombia*, 1820

Gil de Castro, *Portrait of Bolívar in Bogotá*, 1830

How do these portraits compare? And what do they tell us about political portraiture?



David, Napoleon, 1812



SIMON BOLIVAR
LIBERTADOR
DE COLOMBIA Y DEL PERU.
Nació en Caracas el 24 de Julio de 1783.
Murió en la ciudad de Santa Marta el 17 de Diciembre de 1830.
Fue admirable por su valor, integridad y seriedad.
Sus ideas se difundieron por las Américas.
Su nombre vive en la memoria de los pueblos.
Su espíritu es el espíritu de la libertad.



Allegory of Independence, 1834, Mexico

Portrait of Miguel Hidalgo, 1831, Mexico **“Cry of Dolores”**: rallying cry that started the fight for Mexican independence



How does Hidalgo redefine the iconography of the Virgin of Guadalupe?





Phrygian Cap: symbol of freedom



Marianne: symbol of liberty

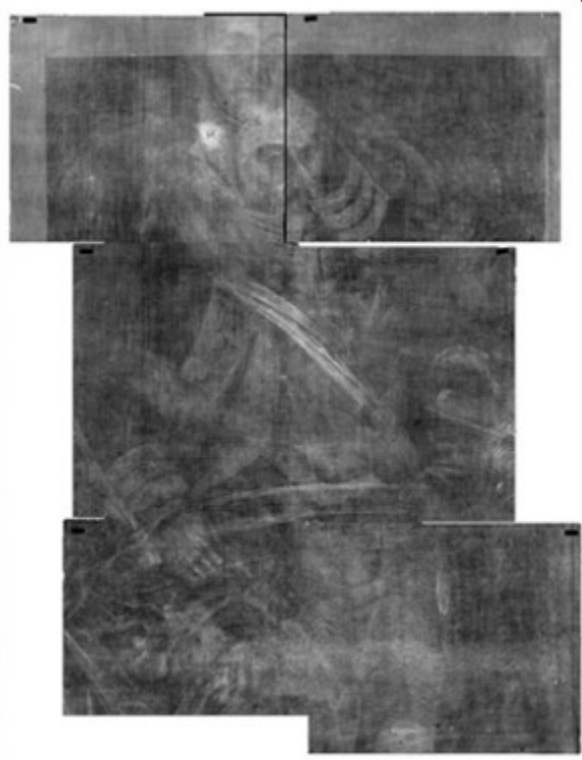


Eagle: symbol of Aztecs



Allegory of Independence, 1834, Mexico

Gil de Castro, Afro-Peruvian artist, known as “el mulato Gil”



Gil de Castro, *Francisco Calderón Zumelzú*, 1824, Chile

Gil de Castro, *Portrait of Olaya*, 1828, Peru

Post-Independence Part 2: Art Academies



Academy of San Carlos, Mexico City, 1782

How did nineteenth-century artists depict their pre-Hispanic and colonial past?



Indian Revival: featured historical depictions that emphasized the Indian as martyr, hero, warrior, or discoverer

Izaguirre, *The Torture of Cuauhtémoc*, 1893, Mexico



Obregón, *The Discovery of Pulque*, 1869, Mexico



Vilar, Tlahuicole, the Tlaxcaltecan General, Fighting in the Gladiatorial Sacrifice, 1851, Mexico



Laso, *Inhabitant of the Cordillera of Peru*, 1855, Peru

-Exhibited this painting in Paris at the Exposition Universelle of 1855



Historical Landscape: featured important nationalist, historical and geographical sites.

Velasco, *Valley of Mexico*, 1877





Velasco, *Valley of Mexico*, 1875, Mexico

How does Velasco incorporate history into this landscape?

<https://smarthistory.org/velasco-the-valley-of-mexico/>



Oller, *Hacienda la Fortuna*,
1885, Puerto Rico





Oller, *Still Life with Plantains*, 1893



Post-Independence

Part 3: *Costumbrismo*



Costumbrismo: depiction of provincial life and local types



Oller, *The Wake*, 1893

1. Food staples of plantains, corn, and roasted pork.
2. Taino elements like the *duho* and *bohio*
3. Provincial types like the *jibaro*

How did *costumbrismo* help articulate a sense of nationalism?



Señoras i mercaderes de sombreros nacuna en Bucaramanga. - J. J. de la Cruz -

Fernandez, Colombia



Nebel, Mexico



Fierro, Peru



Ferrez, Brazil



Gutierrez, *The Young Indian's Farewell*, 1876, Mexico



Arrieta, *The Surprise*, 1850, Mexico