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|  | **Independence Period Timeline** |  |
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| **Date** | **History and Culture** | **Art and Architecture** |
| **1780-1783** | The Tupac Amaru Rebellion was led by José Gabriel Condorcanqui, also known as Túpac Amaru II |  |
| **1735-1744** | French explorer and geographer Charles Marie de La Condamine (1701-1774) leads an expedition in South America where he finds rubber. |  |
| **1759** | The accession of King Charles III to the Spanish throne. |  |
| **1775-1783** | The American Revolution. Colonialists’ discontent with the British Crown aggravates due to increasing taxations and lack of political participation. Colonialist revolt against British officials and royal army. |  |
| **1776** | The United States independence led by General George Washington (1732-1799). |  |
| **1783-1816** | Spanish priest and botanist José Celestino Mutis (1732-1808) leads the *Royal Botanical Expedition to New Granada* to study the flora and fauna of the region. |  |
| **1785** |  | The Academy of San Carlos in Mexico is established. |
| **1789** | Thomas Jefferson, in collaboration with others, writes The *Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen*. |  |
| **1789-1799** | The French Revolution. French citizens revolt as they seek to replace the long-standing institution of the Monarchy with a legislative assembly. |  |
| **1790-91** |  | Mexican artist Andrés López paints the portrait of *Don Matías de Galvez y Gallardo as Vice Protector of the Academy of San Carlos.* |
| **1791-1804** | Slave revolt on the French island of Saint-Dominique (Haiti) that eventually leads to its independence. |  |
| **1793** |  | All guilds are abolished in Quito. |
| **1793** | The Colombian creole and military general Antonio Nariño (1765-1823) translates into Spanish the *Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen.* |  |
| **1799-1804** | Prussian explorer Alexander von Humboldt (1769-1859) and French botanist Aimé Bonpland (1773-1858) survey the territory of Latin America collecting and classifying thousands of plants unknown in Europe. |  |
| **1803-1815** | Napoleonic Wars. After declaring himself Emperor, Napoleon led a series of imperialist raids against various European powers. The Wars ended with Napoleon’s failed invasion of Russia in 1815. |  |
| **1804** | Haiti gains its independence from France, under the leadership of Toussaint L’Ouverture (1743-1803). | Napoleon self-proclaimed himself emperor of France. |
| **1807-1821** | Portuguese royal family moves to Brazil to escape Napoleon. |  |
| **1808** | The French invade Spain and Napoleon’s brother Joseph Bonaparte (1768-1844) seizes the Spanish throne. |  |
| **1809** | First South American independence movement begins in Chuquisaca (Bolivia). |  |
| **1810** | (September 16) *Grito de Dolores Hidalgo.* The priest Miguel Hidalgo issues a cry for independence near Guanajuato - Mexico. | Friedrich George Weitsch paints *Alexander von Humboldt and Aimé Bonpland at the Foot of the Chimborazo.* |
| **1812** | In Cuba, the *Aponte Conspiracy* is instigated by the Afro-Cuban activist José Antonio Aponte (d. 1812). |  |
| **1813** | José Maria Morelos convokes the first Mexican Congress, which formally declares Mexican Independence. Slavery is also abolished. | Alexander von Humboldt and Aimé Bonpland’s findings were published in *Views of the Mountain Ranges and Monuments of the Indigenous Peoples of America.* |
| **1814-1816** | A series of civil wars facilitated the temporary re-conquest of the United Provinces of New Granada by Spain. |  |
| **1815** | Mexican Revolutionary leader José Maria Morelos (1765-1815) is defeated and executed. |  |
| **1816-1821** | Argentine General and Independence leader José de San Martín (1778-1850) liberates Argentina (1816), Chile (1818) and Peru (1921). |  |
| **1817** |  | Construction of Mexico City’s Metropolitan Cathedral ended with Manuel Tolsa’s Neoclassical contribution to the façade. |
| **1818** | Chile gains its independence from Spain. |  |
| **1819** | *Battle of Boyacá* – Venezuelan military and political leader Simon Bolívar initiates his fight for independence with a series of military victories and the expulsion of the viceroy of Nueva Granada, Juan José Francisco de Sámano (1753-1821). |  |
| **ca. 1820** |  | Colombian portraitist, Pedro José Figueroa (1780-1838) paints *Simón Bolívar: The Liberator of Colombia.* |
| **1821** | The Republic of Gran Colombia (formerly the Viceroyalty of New Granada) was established at the Congress of Cúcuta. During the congress, Simón Bolívar was elected president. | Independence of Mexico and Guatemala. |
| **1822** | Don Pedro I – King of Portugal proclaims Brazilian Independence and crowns himself Emperor. |  |
| **1823** | A rebellion led by Antonio López de Santa Anna (1794-1876) forces the abdication of independence leader and dictator Agustín de Iturbide establishing the Mexican Republic. | Peruvian portraitist Gil de Castro painted the Peruvian martyr of independence, José Olaya (1782-1823). |
| **1824** | With the last patriot victories against the Spaniards, Simón Bolívar and Antonio José de Sucre liberate Peru. | Founding of the Academia Imperial de Bellas Artes in Brazil. |
| **1826** | The French chemist Nicéphore Niépce (1765–1833) produces the first photographic negative and, the earliest surviving photographic image. |  |
| **1825** | Bolivia declares independence. | Juan Manuel Blanes documents the Uruguayan war of independence from Brazil in his historical painting titled *Oath of the Thirty-Three Orientals.* |
| **1828** | Simón Bolívar proclaims himself dictator following the self-imposed exile of the liberator of the Viceroyalty of La Plata, José Francisco de San Martín. |  |
| **1829** | Democracy is established in Mexico with the election of the first president, Guadalupe Victoria (1786–1843). |  |
| **1830** | The Republic of Gran Colombia dissolves due to internal political divisions between conservatives and the liberals. In the following years the countries of Colombia, Venezuela, Ecuador and Panama, are established. |  |
| **1831** | Bolivia abolishes slavery*.* | Mexican artist Antonio Serrano paints *Portrait of Miguel Hidalgo.* |
| **1833** | The United Kingdom abolishes slavery within the British Empire. |  |
| **1834** |  | French painter Jean-Baptiste Debret (1768-1848) published the *Picturesque and Historical Voyage of Brazil.* |
| **1836** | The State of Texas declares its independence from Mexico and begins a war against the central government. | German artist Carl Nebel (1805-1855) documented the people of the different regions of Mexico in his publication *Most Interesting Part of Mexico*. |
| **1838** | United Provinces of Central America breaks into five republics: Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Costa Rica. |  |
| **1841** |  | British draftsman Frederick Catherwood (1799–1854) and American writer John Lloyd Stephens (1805–1852) publish the illustrated *Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas, and Yucatán*. Their work spurs interest in Maya ruins. |
| **1846-1848** | Mexican-American War. The expansionist ideals (*Manifest Destiny*) of U.S President James K. Polk leads U.S armies to invade Mexican territory after battles fought at Rio Grande. | Spanish artist Edward Walhouse Mark (1817-1895) paints the watercolor *Plaza Mayor, Bogotá.* |
| **1847-1848** | The Caste War – The Maya rebel against plantation owners in Yucatán, Mexico. |  |
| **1848** - | *Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo* cedes northern half of Mexico to the U.S after the Mexican-American Wars. | Costa Rica abolishes its army. |
| **ca. 1850** |  | Colombian artist and Chronicler José María Espinosa (1796-1883), who served as a correspondent in General Nariño’s Campaign of the South, paints *The* *Battle of Palo River.* |
| **1850-1859** | Agustín Codazzi leads the *Comisión Corográfica* (Corographic Commission) - a specialized expedition to survey the different territories of Colombia. | Mexican artist Juan Cordero (1822-1884) paints *Columbus Before the Catholic Monarchs*. |
| **1851** |  | The Spanish-born sculptor Manuel Vilar (1812-1860) sculpts *The Tlaxcalan General Tlahuicole Doing Battle on the Gladiator’s Stone of Sacrifice.* |
| **1854** | Peru, Argentina and Venezuela abolish slavery. |  |
| **1855** | The Exposition Universelle is held in Paris with the aim of displaying the social, industrial, and cultural progress of France under Napoleon III. | Peruvian painter and politician José Francisco Domingo Laso (1823-1869) paints *The Inhabitant of the Cordillera of Peru*. |
| **1857** | A new and liberal Constitution is approved in Mexico opposing the interests of the Church and Mexican conservatives. |  |
| **1858-1861** | Civil War breaks out in Mexico between the liberals and conservatives, and Benito Juárez (1806–1872) is elected president. |  |
| **1858-1865** | Francisco Oller moves to France where he studies under Thomas Couture and Gustave Courbet. |  |
| **1859** | Charles Darwin published his book *On the Origin of the Species* inspired by his trip through the Pacific coast of South America. | American Landscape painter Frederic Edwin Church’s paints *Heart of Andes.* |
| **1862** | The French Army, supported by Mexican Conservatives, invades Mexico. The War of the French Intervention (*Maximilian Affair*) begins when Napoleon invades Mexico to establish access to Latin American markets and exploit natural resources to finance his empire. |  |
| **1862–63** | Cuba abolishes slave trade. | Photographer Désiré Charnay's (1828–1915) publishes his photo album *Cités et Ruines Américaines*, based on his expedition in 1857. |
| **1863** |  | The Salon des Refusés is established in Paris to exhibit works rejected by the jury of the French Salon. |
| **1864** | The French Army and Mexican Conservatives establish the Second Mexican Empire, crowning the Austrian archduke Maximilian von Hapsburg emperor of Mexico. |  |
| **1865** | The U.S. abolishes slavery with the Thirteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. |  |
| **1867** | The Mexican liberal army executesEmperor Maximilian I. Benito Juárez reestablishes the Republic. |  |
| **1868-1878** | *Ten Years’ War* - The fight for Cuban independence began with the cry of Yara, and an uprising led by Cuban-born planters and other wealthy natives including sugar mill owner Carlos Manuel de Céspedes (1819-1874). | The Académie Julian in Paris is founded by Rodolphe Julian. The Académie was a private studio school where independent training in the arts was offered. |
| **1869** |  | Mexican Costumbrista artist José María Obregón (1832-1902) paints *El Descubrimiento del Pulque*. |
| **1870s** | Bananas are introduced as a cash crop to Costa Rica, and soon the fruit expands across Central and South America. |  |
| **1872** | Death of Benito Juárez. Sebastián Lerdo de Tejada (1823-1889) becomes President of Mexico. |  |
| **1876** | Porfirio Díaz overthrows Lerdo de Tejada and becomes President in Mexico. He will reelect himself seven times, and his dictatorship, the "Porfiriato," lasts thirty-four years (1876-1911). |  |
| **1877** |  | Mexican *costumbrista* painter Félix Parra (1845-1919) paints *Episodes of the Conquest: Massacre of Cholula.* |
| **1879-84** | *War of the Pacific* – Armed despite between Chile, Peru and Bolivia over territory. |  |
| **1880** |  | Colombian portraitistEpifanio Garay (1849-1903) immortalizes the revolutionary martyr, Policarpa Salavarrieta (Colombian, 1795-1817) in a portrait of the heroine. |
| **1885** |  | Mexican landscape painter José María Velasco (1840-1912) creates *Atlas Pintoresco e Historico de los Estados Unidos Mexicanos* (*Picturesque Historical Atlas of the United States of Mexic*o). |
| **1886** | Cuba abolishes slavery for all. |  |
| **1888** | Abolition of slavery in Brazil. | Mexican illustrator José Guadalupe Posada (1852–1913) opens his first print shop in Mexico City to illustrate and publish newspapers and broadsheets. |
| **1889** | Brazil is proclaimed a republic with the abdication of Emperor Don Pedro II. | The Exposition Universelle is held in Paris. The Eiffel Tower, designed by Gustave Eiffel (1832–1923) is erected for the centennial celebration of the French Revolution. |
| **1895** | Political activist and literati José Julián Martí Pérez (1853-1895) and Major General Máximo Gómez y Báez (1836-1905) write the *Montecristi Manifesto* where they laid out the arguments that inspired the Revolutionary Party in Cuba to pursue their Independence from Spain. |  |
| **1896-1901** | The Italian ethnologist Guido Boggiani (1861–1902) explores the indigenous people of the Gran Chaco (parts of Paraguay, Argentina, Bolivia and Brazil). | Venezuelan academic artist Francisco Arturo Michelena Castillo (1863-1898) paints *Miranda in La Carraca*. |
| **1898** | Spanish-Cuban-American War ends with the signing of the Treaty of Paris, through which Cuba gains its independence and Puerto Rico becomes a territory of the United States. |  |
| **1899** |  | The Brazilian Realist artist José Ferraz de Almeida Júnior (1850-1899) paints *The Guitar Player*. |
| **1900** | *The Foraker Act* establishes civil government in Puerto Rico and allows for free trade between the island and the United States. |  |
| **1903** | The Republic of Panama declares its independence from Colombia with the backing of the United States and France. |  |
| **1907** |  | Colombian Impressionist artist Andrés de Santa Maria (1860-1945) paints *Return from the Market.* |
| **1910** |  | *Exposición Internacional del Centenario* in Buenos Aires, Argentina. |