

RMST / SPAN 280

“La juventud” (“The Youth”)

“There is a **youth, that is the one that propels...**

There is a **youth** that is the one that **advances...**

There is a **youth** that evolves...

and there another **youth...** that **TAKES US BACKWARDS....”**



Carlos Molina (singer-song-writer of folklore)

Wednesday, January 10

Welcome back! (or Welcome!)

COURSE INFO! (Canvas)

Here are some highlights...

Participate! And often!... in many ways!

- In-class
- Canvas (*weekly discussions!*)
- Weekly Assemblies (*Fridays are “student-led discussion days!*)

Assignments/Assessments

- Facilitation Guide (1)
- Focused Responses(2)
- Final Project (1)

Midterm exam... but no
Final ☺

RMST/SPAN 280



ARIEL

José Enrique Rodó's text focuses on pathways toward a stronger America.



MOTORCYCLE DIARIES

Alberto Granado and Che Guevara travel through South America by motorcycle... and discover themselves and social medicine along the way.



REMINISCENCES AND NEGOTIATIONS

Che Guevara writes revolution from Cuba and then we explore other texts and a film!



STUDENT MOVEMENT OF '68

Explore written and visual narratives of the student massacre of 1968 (Mexico).



SANDINISTA REVOLUTION

See how Omar Cabezas moves from university student to guerrilla rebel in Fire from the Mountain!



OCCUPY... EVERYWHERE AND MORE!

Explore how Occupy and social media change how students do revolution around the world!



REVIEW AND EXPAND!

Build on the semester's reading by adding your own perspectives and ideas for the future!

Revolution... according to you!

Join at menti.com | use code 4246 1196



What is revolution? or What is a revolutionary?

43 responses

A revolution is a movement made up of like minded individuals who seek to change or disrupt the status quo

Akin to an uprising, typically a more violent form of pushback against political rule within a territory. Often performed by the masses

A revolution is an action by a group to counteract the actions of another, often in disagreement.

Protest

a group of people who share the collective belief that something must change, and take action to promote that change

A revolution is a response to injustice, or to a system that serves its participants inadequately.

A revolution is a moment in time that results in mass societal/structural change

A significant and notable event of social or political change

Revolution is a movement that aims to restructure an institution/social structure. Revolutionaries lead or significantly influence a revolution



43

What's on for today?

- **Warm-up:** Brief recap of Latin American history
- **Introduction** to *arielism*, José Enrique Rodó, and *Ariel*
- *For Friday:* Read pp. 31-40 in *Ariel*.

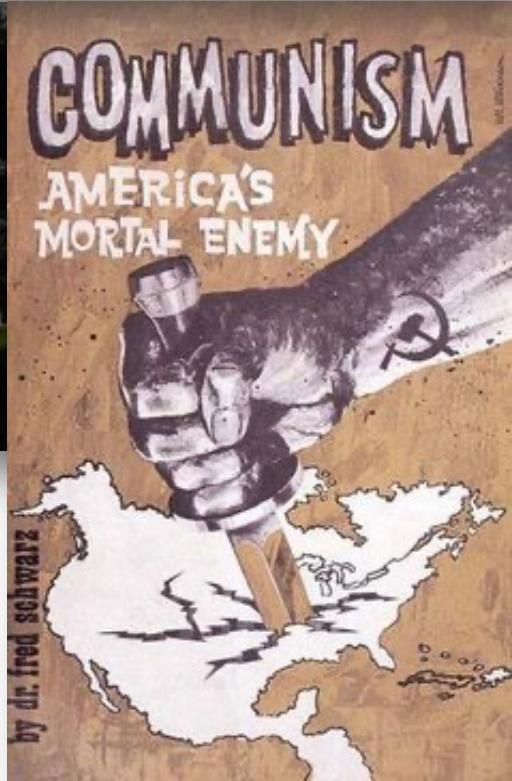


Warm-up

A brief history of Latin America... through its art!

- On the next slide, you will see several images that represent different phases Latin American history (from the 15th-21st centuries).
- Discuss and decide what historical moments each work represents! (if you don't know anything or much about Latin American history, don't worry **about it... you will by the end of today's class!**)

7-8 minutes!



What do these works of art/
photographs/graffiti/
propaganda tell us
about Latin American
history?

A thematic refresher of Latin American history up to the 21st century...

- **15th-16th Centuries:** The conquest and exploration of America
- **17th Century:** Spanish management of the Colonies (Viceroyalty, Spanish Monarch)



Aztec Codice (15th century)

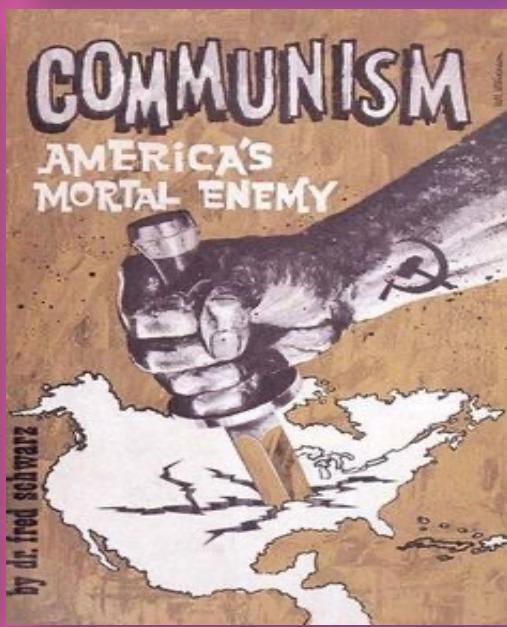


Allegory of Independence, 1834

(Museo Histórico Curato de Dolores, Guanajato, INAH)

18th-early 19th Centuries:
Defining “**America**” in a post-colonial world/ the emergence of “Independent” minds (José Martí (Cuba), Simón Bolívar (Bolivia), Benito Juárez (México))

19th Century: The Wars of Independence (*from Spain/USA*); Benito Juárez reforms



20th Century:
Authoritarian regimes
(US-backed)
Cold War
Dirty Wars
Civil Wars
Revolution

Late 20th-21st centuries



Democracy, diversity, inclusion, social consciousness and justice, dignity, humanity, peace?

Introduction to José Enrique Rodo, *Ariel* and *arielism*

José Enrique Rodó

(1871-1917)



29

Nordomanía
(Nordo-mania)

- Excellent
- Average
- Poor

“Youth, divine treasure, you leave
to never return.”

- “I am that one”, Rubén Darío



1900

Now that we know a little bit
about Latin America and our
author...

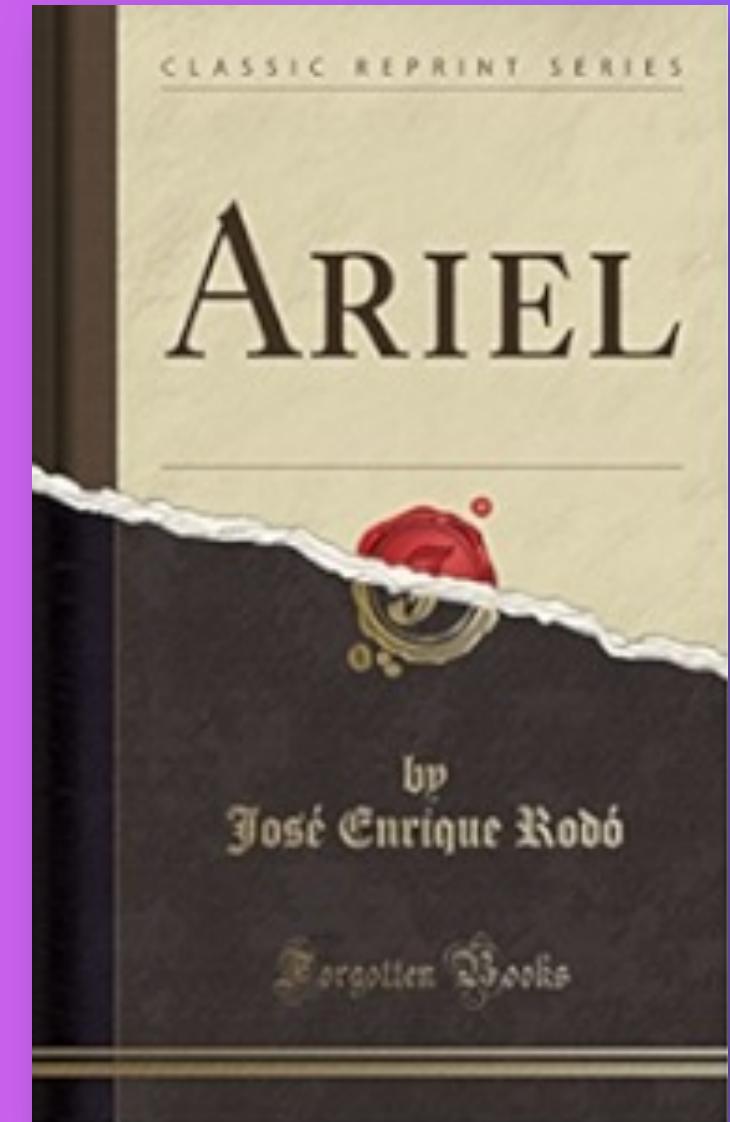
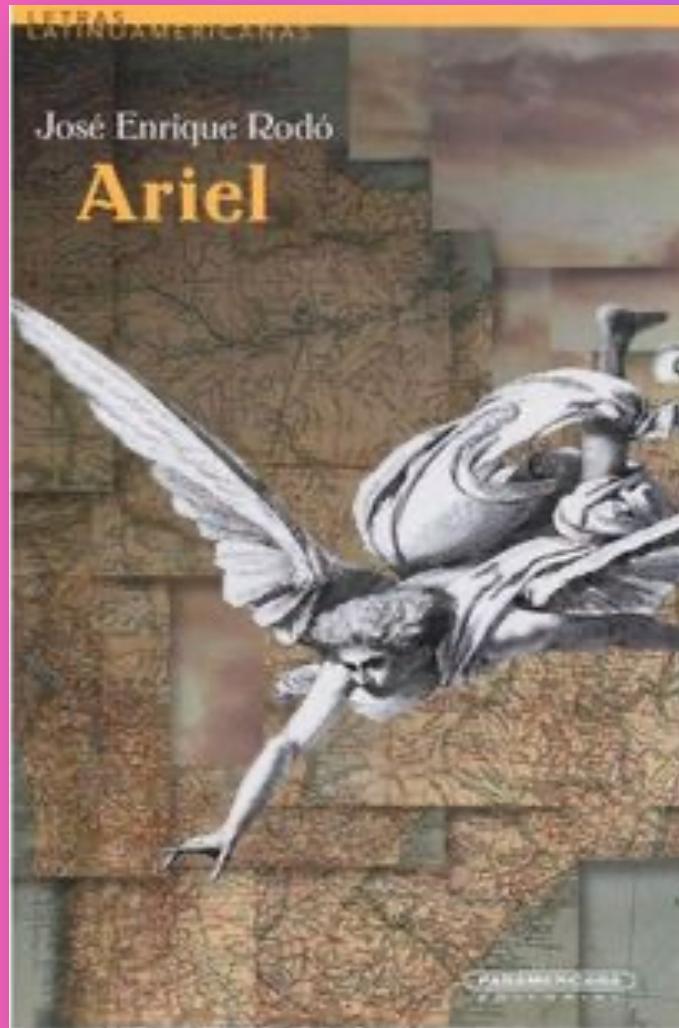
Let's get into our "first impressions" of the text!

What's in a title?

Ariel (1900)

What do these book covers suggest about the content?

3 minutes to discuss!



Intertextuality:

When literary texts establish concrete or implied connections with other texts and ideological or philosophical concepts.

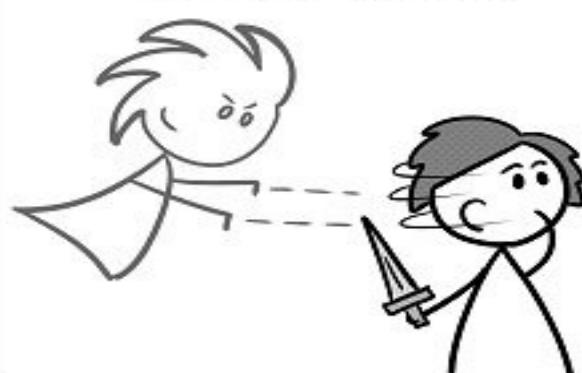
THE TEMPEST

Prospero conjurs up
a storm in order to
shipwreck his enemies.



©2017 Mya Lixian Gosling

Prospero's spirit
servant manipulates
the survivors.



Everyone lives
happily ever after.



www.goodticklebrain.com

Ariel

Ariel is a turn-of-the-century text in which José Enrique Rodó outlines his philosophy on why America should return to the classics and (Greece, Rome, Europe (France, in particular), and turn away from a hasty “pioneer” way (US) of establishing a new ideological and cultural identity for Latin America.

In the work, “youth” is the mindset of the future.

What does youth mean to Rodó?

Enthusiasm, intellect, a capacity to forge ahead (without forgetting the past, but also while thinking of a bright new future), and not conforming to the masses...

For Friday!

- Read pp. 31-40 in *Ariel*. (*Available in PDF on Canvas!*)
- In class, we will hold our first **mock-Assembly**, and combine a brief (*very brief!*) recap of Shakespeare's *The Tempest* and some opening analyses of Rodó's *Ariel*.