**The Baroque in Spanish America**

* According to the *Anthology…* p. 3-4, we state the following:
* One European idea uniquely and powerfully changed by its incarnation in Spanish America was the Baroque. Manifest typically as a style and an aesthetic, the Baroque was in fact a distinctive worldview, one that accommodated elements that were not necessarily harmonious or congruent.
* Think of examples we discussed in class to exemplify the above statement.

**How did the Baroque emphasize the power of the senses?**

[Remind students that as a result of the Council of Trent (1545-1563), the Counter Reformation addresses the threats posed by Protestantism by emphasizing the power of the senses specially in religious imagery. So, the Jesuits coupled those Counter Reformation goals with Baroque expression.

* **In architecture**
* - Church of the Compañía de Jesus, Quito, p. 117 [Solomonic columns, the Baroque gives movement to the classical columns and at the same time, their golden material overwhelms the senses]
* -Biblioteca Miguel Lerdo de Tejada, Mexico City, p. 139 [Another step in making the columns more elaborate was the *estípite*, as seen here bringing the style called *churrigueresco.* Another example is the Sagrario Metropolitano (Metropolitan Tabernacle )
* -Cathedral of Concepción with its imposing bell tower, p.140 [Jesuit Mission in Santa Cruz, Bolivia. Remind the students of the role of missions and how music played a role in emphasizing not only the power of the senses, but of socializing the indigenous populations as seen in the film *The Mission.*
* -Iturbide’s Palace, Mexico City, p. 142 [an example of civil architecture, where *tezontle* (the petrified form of volcanic lava) is used by providing a strong decorative contrast with the gray stones. Spanish borrowed the use of *tezontle* from the Aztecs who understood its light weight as more adequate for Mexico City, a city on water.
* -Chapel of the Rosary, Santo Domingo Church, Puebla Mexico
* <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jW8gX__QTjk>

This Chapel of the Rosay, was also rich in its gold decoration, plaster gilded with gold, marble columns, onyx pulpit

**In Painting:**

Virgen del Cerro de Potosi. You can see the *huaca,* the mountain is an Andean huaca, the Pachamama, mother earth. And you can also see elements of Andean culture and history. This is the baroque, a combination of seeing two things at once, (the Virgin and the Pachamama) and at the same time they do not really form a syncretic whole, they bring about a parallax view of the two cultures.

The Virgen of Guadalupe, same as above, you have its historical origin linked to a Indian past, in a church over ruins of Tepeyac, where the Aztecs venerated Tonantzin, an earth deity. The physical aspect of the Virgin and the fact of its discovery is also associated with indigenous culture.