

IDEALS AND IMPRESSIONS

The building, testament to the ideologies of peace, progress, and order, is characteristic of the early 20th century.

Its material heritage bears witness to southern participation in national history from the pre-Hispanic period to the Revolution, and its intangible heritage is represented by the living traditions that it also preserves.

ITS HISTORY AND MEMORIES

Some of the earliest archeological remains in the region, dating from 1500 B.C. to 1500 A.D., showing exceptional technique in ceramics related to funerary rituals and domestic uses; decorations with shell, snails, and green stone; granite sculptures, tools for making clothing; and other tributes.

Until 1870, the presbytery of the church of Chilpancingo stood in the northwest part of this site, where the First Government Palace was located. José María Morelos probably stayed here when the First Congress of Anáhuac was held, and this is where he wrote the historic document known as *Feelings of the Nation*.

In 1914, this was the Government Palace for the first Zapatista state government in the Mexican Republic, headed by Jesús H. Salgado.



Address
Plaza Cívica Primer Congreso
de Anáhuac s/n, Col. Centro,
Chilpancingo de los Bravo, Guerrero

Information
Tel. 747 472 8088
Free admission
Fee for video cameras
Fee for professional cameras

Opening Hours
Tuesday to Sunday from 9:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

museoregionalguerrero@inah.gob.mx

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HISTORIC MONUMENT

The original purpose of this Neo-Renaissance building, constructed in Chilpancingo at the start of the 20th century by engineer Manuel Galindo, was to house the Executive Branch of the State of Guerrero. It was built on the land occupied by the presbytery to Mary of the Assumption Cathedral in the 16th century, which was also the same site as the first Government Palace, destroyed by earthquake in 1902.

On June 20, 1986, the Presidential Declaration to make it a historic monument was signed by Miguel de la Madrid Hurtado and published in the Official Gazette of the Federation.





VALUABLE MURAL PAINTINGS

The mural paintings in the corridors of the inner courtyard were executed between 1950 and 1955 by Luis Arenal and Roberto Cueva del Río, professionally trained painters who were renowned for their works in Mexico and abroad. Depicting scenes from southern and national history, these pictorial works are representative of the Mexican Muralist Movement and show the official version of history in the middle of the 20th century.

CULTURAL VALUE

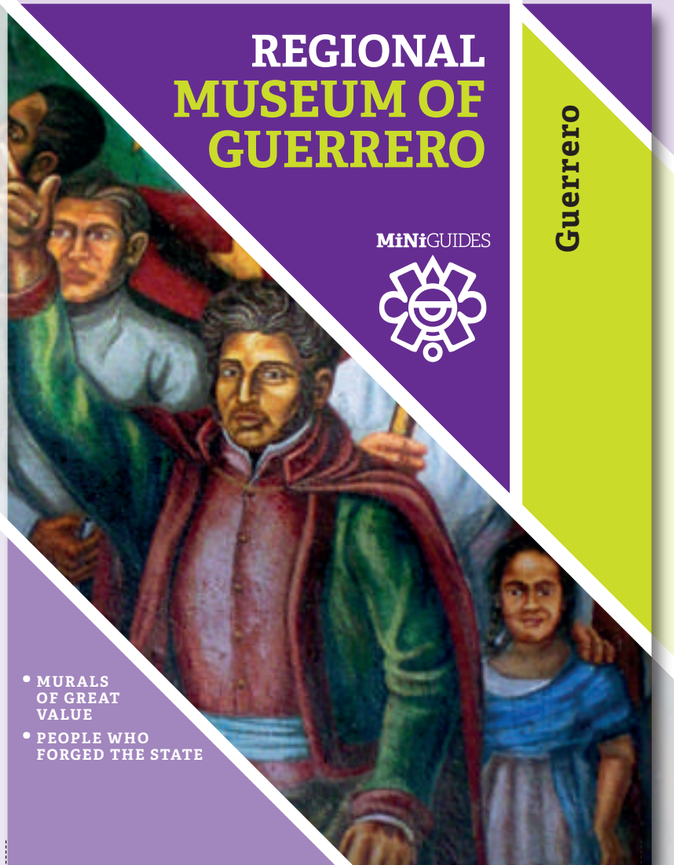
The museum has an outstanding archeological collection of anthropomorphic figures in green stone, which are presumed to be representations of deities from the Mexcala culture and different representations of the god Tlaloc. It also illustrates the trade from Acapulco to the center of New Spain, as well as displaying allegorical oil paintings of heroic feats such as the war of independence.

Political movements are shown, such as the creation of the state of Guerrero by Juan Álvarez, and its coat-of-arms, which bears the jaguar as the greatest expression of the warrior hierarchy. Also present are the Reform Laws and education for the people; and the Revolution, during which the constitutionalist government made its presence known in this southern state.

REGIONAL MUSEUM OF GUERRERO

MiNiGUIDES

Guerrero



- MURALS OF GREAT VALUE
- PEOPLE WHO FORGED THE STATE

YOUR MUSEUM MINI GUIDE

A museum for everyone

We reopened our doors in 2016 with the inauguration of a new permanent exhibition, based on the latest archeological, historical, and anthropological research. The collections were enriched with donations, pieces created by local artists and artisans, and replicas of iconic objects kept in national museums.





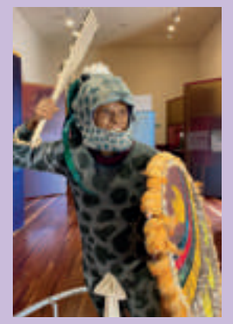
Gallery: Ethnohistory

Not much information is available due to the destruction of numerous pre-Hispanic codices. However, this gives us a sample of what is known about the former inhabitants of Guerrero before the Conquest.



Gallery: Archeology and Pre-Hispanic Period

Some of the most significant achievements of the former inhabitants of Guerrero are shown throughout this gallery, both in terms of their unity and their diversity.



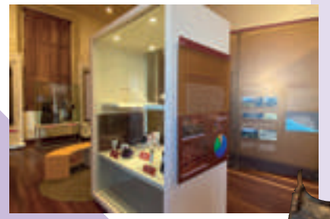
Blue Jaguar Warrior
A mannequin made with fiberglass, textiles, wood, and acrylic feathers.



Mezcala Miniature Sculpture
Porticoed palaces with pillars on their facades and flat roofs, reproduced with great skill in these Mezcala-style miniature architectural sculptures.

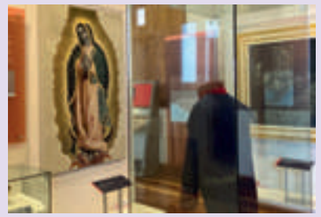
Gallery: Spanish Rule

This shows, as stated by documentary sources, that Spanish conquest of the territory which is currently the state of Guerrero was carried out with diplomacy and political settlements that Hernán Cortés and his troops employed to subjugate most of the indigenous rulers.



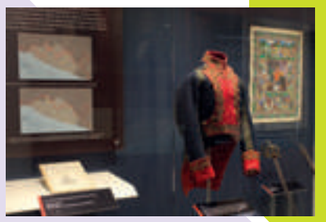
Armor Breastplate
Forged iron armor breastplate with leather straps, as worn by the Spanish army.



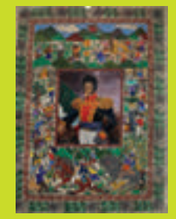


Gallery: War of Independence to Porfirio Díaz Era

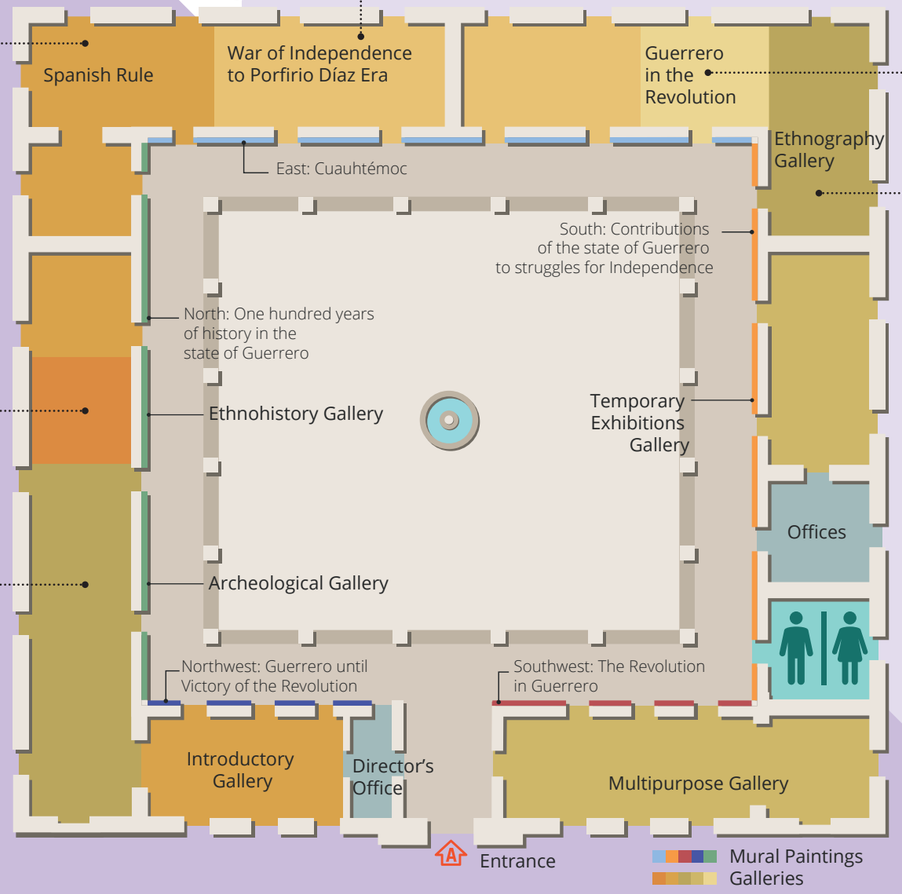
Its contents combine to illustrate the struggle for independence in the South (1808-1821), the struggle for southern autonomy (1821-1867), economic affairs of the Southerners, and the state of Guerrero in the liberal republic (1867-1910).



Vicente Guerrero
In post-independence Mexico, he was head of the General Captaincy of the South, member of the Supreme Executive Branch in 1823, President of the Republic in 1829, and died a victim of treason in 1831.



Painting on amate paper, from Xalitla, executed by Pablo Nicolás Parra, 2016.



Gallery: Revolution

After November 20, 1910, when Madero called the Mexican people to armed struggle, there was a fertile and explosive response from Guerrero. In the following stages, the Zapatistas continued their struggle against the governments of Madero, Huerta, and Carranza. This space provides diverse elements that will help us understand the development of some important aspects of the South's participation in the Revolution.



Gallery: Ethnography

This gallery offers evidence of the jaguar's constant presence in the construction and development of Guerrero's culture.





Lienzo of Petlacala
A colonial codex describing the people's origins, after a Mexica migration in the 14th century.



NOT TO BE MISSED

1. Various vessels bearing depictions of characters and animals, as well as decorations with natural elements, used for everyday life or rituals and offerings. There are also pieces made of textile, shell, stone, and precious metals.
2. Oil on canvas paintings depicting scenes from national history such as "The Embrace of Acatempan" and printed books from the late 19th century including Guerrero in public education.



GUERRERO'S HERITAGE OVER TIME

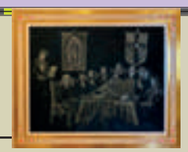
1000-500 B.C.
Presence of Olmec human settlements, considered by many to be the first civilization of the nascent Mesoamerica.



1438-1521
Tribute to the Mexica, based on evidence from the Tribute Roll.



1565-1818
Trade expeditions across the Pacific Ocean between New Spain and the Orient on Manila galleons.



1813
Inauguration of the First Congress of Anáhuac and presentation of the Feelings of the Nation by Generalissimo José María Morelos y Pavón.



1829 AND 1855
Vicente Guerrero and Juan Álvarez were Presidents of Mexico, respectively. Álvarez established a liberal government.



1914
Jesús H. Salgado was the first Zapatista governor of the state of Guerrero, putting the Plan of Ayutla into practice.

2022
The fight between the yellow tiger and the green tiger represents the myth about the origins of agriculture and corn.