

# Blake, douglas and bolivar's comparison by opposition of learning thing from outs...

[Government](#), [Colonialism](#)



Outside knowledge refers to the knowledge acquired through outside sources for instance, through schools, vocational training or from reading books. By contrast, self-knowledge is the knowledge that we acquire through life experiences. In most cases, self-knowledge shapes how we perceive our world. Both outside knowledge and self-knowledge are intertwined when we look at Blake's appeal to human conscience in his works (Reed 19). Whereas his work was too eccentric to become widely accepted during his lifetime, which led to his suffering financially, later people have come to appreciate it for its resonance with their emotions and self-knowledge. As much as he has influenced modern curriculum in the field of arts and poetry, his literary works have found their way into the hearts and minds of people in such a way that they can relate his works with their life experiences.

Blake is one of the world's greatest visual artists and a poet. His paint works and poems have influenced modern-day poets, artists, filmmakers, songwriters, novelists, graphic novelists, peace activists, cartoonists and child advocates. Through his works various artists have acquired great knowledge on how to improve their artistic skills (Reed 21). Besides he was the first reformer to turn poetry and art into ideological tools for fighting various forms of injustices making him a genius in the arena of social reforms.

## **Ways In Which These Forms Of Knowledge Are In Tension With Each Other**

Our creative self sometimes tends to be in conflict with our acquired knowledge actively projecting two worlds in contradiction with each other.

For example, most of Blake's stylistic devices used in his literary works have been replaced by new ones developed from modern research in literature, rendering the author's work redundant. In addition it is not always the case that Blake's narrative resonates with our aspirations. Some people get their sense of awareness from other things other than art and poetry such as sports or movies.

## **Narrative of the Life of Frederick Douglass**

### **Ways In Which Outside Knowledge And Self-Knowledge Complement Each Other**

Both forms of knowledge instill a sense of racial pride to black people. The author has an enlightened level self-knowledge that is why he was able to published one of the most eloquent narrative despite doubt doubts from his critiques about his capacity. We live in a world where people not only doubt about their own abilities but also other people's. A combination of acquired and self-knowledge ushers us to embrace our identity and raises our self-esteem.

From the life of Fredrick Doughlass, we learn about the wrongs and injustices done to slaves. His message exposes evils of slavery and warns the nation of dire consequences should America not accept its abolishment. Through the narrative, students of history can learn about the advancement in the fight for freedom course in America. Most white supremacists doubt that black man can eloquently write as Douglass did, however he proves them wrong. The author stands as a living counter-example to slave trade business arguments that slaves didn't have the intellectual ability to function as

independent. The author imparts knowledge to his black audience that they are equally human and they should not allow to be looked down upon. Besides, political scientists have conducted research into his abolitionist philosophy and published several papers.

### **Ways In Which These Forms Of Knowledge Are In Tension With Each Other**

Although Douglass works was intended to raise a black man's awareness about the worth of his soul, he still remains the victim of social evils (Douglass 4). Traditional slavery has been substituted with racial prejudice in our modern world so that most white people still see the black man as inferior despite his improved sense of self-appraisal.

Letter of September 6, 1815, entitled “ Reply of a South American to a Gentleman of this Island [Jamaica]”

### **Ways In Which Outside Knowledge And Self-Knowledge Complement Each Other**

Bolívar uses his writings to offer knowledge on questions of narrative usage and educational techniques. His goal in imparting erudition through his literary works complements the desire for humans increase their self-knowledge. This explains why his voluminous publications have been preserved, and the sturdiness of his prose style. He is almost always articulate even when presenting questionable facts; no wonder American history books cover his works (Brown 320). This is to help students have knowledge of how he contributed to their liberation from Spanish rule. Educational knowledge acquired through Bolívars works has helped in instilling a sense of self-awareness among Americans. For instance, in his

letter to Henry Cullen, the gentleman from Jamaica, Bolívar justifies the wars against the Spanish rule in America pointing out about its inhumanity to Americans. Somehow, his work has helped in shaping the American's political ideal of protecting their liberty at all costs.

### **Ways In Which These Forms Of Knowledge Are In Tension With Each Other**

From his “ Reply of a South American to a Gentleman of this Island

[Jamaica]” letter, Bolivar is determined to have America break free from the yoke of Spanish rule. However his approach is that of inciting the people against their enemies. His ideology contradicts with the philosophy of self-knowledge as it advocates for use of violence in liberating people. War should never be used as an excuse for fighting for freedom as it leads to loss of lives, destruction of properties, poverty and diseases (Brown 322).

Although Bolivar's contribution to America's liberty has been celebrated in history, his motive behind incitement to war seems unorthodox. He seems to be of the opinion that war shows a display of heroism. This contravenes the ideals of self-knowledge that sees people as member of human family as opposed to enemies.

In conclusion, William Blake, Frederick Douglass, and Simón Bolívar have all contributed to the advancement of both outside knowledge and self-knowledge. These forms of knowledge have been proven to complement each other except in very few instances where there has been tension between the two as has been reported in this paper.