Abstract
This article explores how the members of the peasant movement developed at the hacienda Bomboná between 1950 and 1964, and the sectors promoting the agrarian reform in Nariño during the Lleras Camargo administration, have recurred to the historiographic discourse about independence in Southern Colombia, particularly to narratives about the events surrounding the battle between patriots and realists in the same hacienda on April 7, 1822, and offered them as filters from which their respective actions could be interpreted and validated.

Keywords
Anthropology, Peasant Movements, Battle of Bomboná, Agrarian Reform, Subaltern Studies.