

Section 2 - Connect with your University



Reading List – Spanish

Please check with your individual university to see if there is a reading list for your course. If not, have a go at some of our suggested activities below:

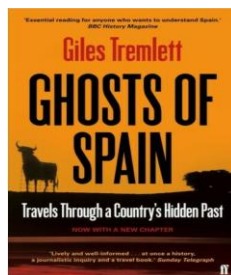
If you want to continue finding out more about Spain and its past, we thoroughly recommend this book:

Ghosts of Spain: Travels Through Spain and its Silent Past by [Giles Tremlett](#)

The appearance, more than sixty years after the Spanish Civil War ended, of mass graves containing victims of Francisco Franco's death squads finally broke what Spaniards call "the pact of forgetting" —the unwritten understanding that their recent, painful past was best left unexplored. At this charged moment, Giles Tremlett embarked on a journey around the country and through its history to discover why some of Europe's most voluble people have kept silent so long.

Ghosts of Spain is the fascinating result of that journey. In elegant and passionate prose, Tremlett unveils the tinderbox of disagreements that mark the country today. Delving into such emotional questions as who caused the Civil War, why Basque terrorists kill, why Catalans hate Madrid, and whether the Islamist bombers who killed 190 people in 2004 dreamed of a return to Spain's Moorish past, Tremlett finds the ghosts of the past everywhere. At the same time, he offers trenchant observations on more quotidian aspects of Spanish life today: the reasons, for example, Spaniards dislike authority figures, but are cowed by a doctor's white coat, and how women have embraced feminism without men noticing.

Drawing on the author's twenty years of experience living in Spain, *Ghosts of Spain* is a revelatory book about one of Europe's most exciting countries.



<https://www.top10listas.com/2013/10/top-10-escritores-espanoles-favoritos.html>

If your University course includes some literature, it would be very helpful for you to be familiar with the genre, context, author, characters and themes of the most representative pieces of Spanish literature. The best approach is to:

- Learn vocabulary related to literature (see pages 3,4 and 5) – Turn into a Quizlet set
- Complete a Review Log (included in the pack) for each one of the key pieces of literature on the table in page 7. Watch the videos and make notes, pausing as you go. Do further research if required.
- Don't forget about Latin-American authors!

La literatura española



La literatura medieval

"El Cantar de mio Cid" (1200) supone la primera gran obra de la literatura española escrita en una lengua romance. Es un cantar de gesta que relata libremente los últimos años de vida de Rodrigo Díaz el Campeador, un caballero castellano.



El Prerrenacimiento y el Renacimiento

Durante el Prerrenacimiento, Jorge Manrique compone las "Coplas por la muerte de su padre" (1476) y, unos años más tarde, a finales del siglo XV, se escribe "La Celestina" (hoy en día atribuida a Fernando de Rojas). Durante el Renacimiento, se publica "El Lazarillo de Tormes" (1554) y Cervantes publica la primera parte de "El Quijote" (1605).



El Barroco

Durante el Barroco, Lope de Vega publica "Arte nuevo de hacer comedia" (1609); Góngora, "Fábula de Polifemo y Galatea" (1613); Cervantes, la segunda parte de "El Quijote" (1615); Quevedo, "La vida del Buscón" (1626); y Calderón, "La vida es sueño" (1635).



El Romanticismo

Durante el Romanticismo, Espronceda publica "El estudiante de Salamanca"; Zorrilla, "Don Juan Tenorio" (1844); Bécquer, las "Rimas" (1859); y, unos años más tarde, Rosalía de Castro, "En las orillas del Sar".



El franquismo

Durante el franquismo, Buero Vallejo publica "Historia de una escalera" (1949); Cela, "La colmena" (1951); y, Torrente Ballester, "La saga/fuga de J.B" (1972).



La literatura de entreguerras

Durante este período, Juan Ramón Jiménez publica "Platero y tú" y Ortega y Gasset, "La deshumanización del arte" (1925).



El Modernismo

Durante el Modernismo, Antonio Machado publica "Soledades" (1903); Juan Ramón Jiménez, "Elejías puras" (1908); y, Unamuno, "Niebla" (1914).



El Realismo

Durante el Realismo, Galdós publica "La fontana de oro" (1868) y "La desheredada" (1881); Clarín, "La regenta" (1885); y, Emilia Pardo Bazán, "Los pazos de Ulloa" (1886).

Durante el siglo XVIII, se publica la Gramática de la Real Academie Española.

<https://territorioele.wordpress.com>

Introducción: Toda la LITERATURA de ESPAÑA

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KDZaAUFXAeM>

Las diferentes etapas de la Literatura Española

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=I_gTUG6oBfg

Literary Spanish vocabulary

Spanish word	English word	Meaning
acotación	side note / stage direction	an instruction to an actor or director, written into the script of a play
alegoría	allegory	a representation of an abstract or spiritual meaning through concrete or material forms;
alejandrino	Alexandrine	line of poetic meter comprising 12 syllables
aliteración	alliteration	repetition of a particular sound in the first syllables of a series of words and/or phrases
antítesis	antithesis	juxtaposition of contrasting ideas in balanced phrases
argumento	plot	events that make up a story, particularly as they relate to one another through cause & consequences
arquetipo	archetype	universally understood symbol or term
“arte por el arte”	art for art's sake	the only "true" art, is divorced from any didactic, moral or utilitarian function
asonante	assonant	the use of the same vowel sound with different consonants or the same consonant with different vowels in successive words or stressed syllables
barroco	Baroque	artistic style prevalent from the late 16th century to the early 18th century in Europe
clímax	climax	The most intense, exciting, or important point of something
comedia	comedy	A book, play, or poem intended to make an audience laugh
contrapunto	counterpoint	An argument, idea, or theme used to create a contrast with the main element
copla	couplet	Two lines of verse, usually in the same meter and joined by rhyme, that form a unit
costumbrismo	costumbrism	literary or pictorial interpretation of local everyday life, mannerisms, and customs, primarily in the Hispanic scene
creacionismo	creationism	literary movement, initiated by Chilean poet Vicente Huidobro around 1912. Creationism is based on the idea of a poem as a truly new thing, created by the author for the sake of itself
cultismo	learned word or expression	
desenlace	ending / denouement / resolution	An end or final part of something, esp. a period of time, an activity, or a book or movie
discurso	speech / discourse	Written or spoken communication or debate
égloga	eclogue	A short poem, esp. a pastoral dialogue
elegía	elegy	A poem of serious reflection, typically a lament for the dead
enciclopedista	encyclopelist	A person who writes, edits, or contributes to an encyclopedia
endecasílabo	pentameter	A line of verse consisting of five metrical feet, or (in Greek and Latin verse) of two halves each of two feet and a long syllable
entremés	interlude / short farce	A pause between the acts of a play
epístola	epistle	A poem or other literary work in the form of a letter or series of letters
epíteto	epithet	An adjective or descriptive phrase expressing a quality characteristic of the person or thing mentioned
escena	scene	A sequence of continuous action in a play, movie, opera, or book
esperpento	macabre story	
estribillo	chorus	A part of a song that is repeated after each verse, typically by more than one singer
estrofa	stanza	A group of lines forming the basic recurring metrical unit in a poem; a verse
existencialismo	existentialism	A philosophical theory or approach that emphasizes the existence of the individual person as a free and responsible agent determining their own development through acts of the will
fábula	fable	A short story, typically with animals as characters, conveying a moral
figuras retóricas	figures of speech	Rhetorical devices often used to give decorative and imaginative expression to literature
hipérbaton (el)	hyperbaton	An inversion of the normal order of words, for the sake of emphasis (ex. “this I must see.”)
hipérbole	hyperbole	any rhetorical device or figure of speech that employs exaggeration
Ilustración	Enlightenment	A European intellectual movement of the late 17th and 18th centuries emphasizing reason and individualism rather than tradition
ironía	irony	The expression of one's meaning by using language that normally signifies the opposite, typically for humorous or emphatic effect
leyenda	legend	A traditional story sometimes popularly regarded as historical but unauthenticated
lírica	lyric	A lyric poem or verse
marco escénico	setting	The place and time at which a play, novel, or film is represented as happening
metáfora	metaphor	A figure of speech in which a word or phrase is applied to an object or action to which it is not literally applicable
metonimia	metonymy	The substitution of the name of an attribute or adjunct for that of the thing meant, for example suit for business executive, or the track for horse racing
métrica	metric	The meter of a poem
modernismo	Modernism	A movement toward modifying traditional beliefs in accordance with modern ideas

monólogo	monologue	A long speech by one actor in a play or movie, or as part of a theatrical /broadcast program
monólogo interior	interior monologue	A piece of writing expressing a character's inner thoughts
motivo	reason	A cause, explanation, or justification for an action or event
narrador	narrator	Person who narrates something, esp. a character who recounts the events of a novel or narrative poem
narrativo	narrative	A spoken or written account of connected events; a story
naturalismo	Naturalism	A style and theory of representation based on the accurate depiction of detail
neoclasicismo	Neoclassicism	The revival of a classical style or treatment in art, literature, architecture, or music
novela de tesis	thesis novel	a novel that advances, illustrates, or defends a thesis
novela negra	thriller	A novel, play, or movie with an exciting plot, typically involving crime or espionage
objetivismo	Objectivism	The belief that certain things, esp. moral truths, exist independently of human knowledge or perception of them
octava	octave	A poem or stanza of eight lines; an octet
octosílabo	octosyllabic	A line of verse that has eight syllables
oda	ode	A lyric poem in the form of an address to a particular subject, often elevated in style or manner and written in varied or irregular meter
onomatopeya	onomatopoeia	The formation of a word from a sound associated with what is named (e.g., cuckoo, sizzle)
oxímoron	oxymoron	A figure of speech in which apparently contradictory terms appear in conjunction (e.g., faith unfaithful kept him falsely true)
paradoja	paradox	A statement or proposition that, despite sound (or apparently sound) reasoning from acceptable premises, leads to a conclusion that seems senseless, logically unacceptable, or self-contradictory
paralelismo	parallelism	The use of successive verbal constructions in poetry or prose that correspond in grammatical structure, sound, meter, meaning, etc
parnasianismo	Parnassianism	A mid nineteenth-century movement in French literature. Followers of the movement stressed adherence to well-defined artistic forms as a reaction against the often chaotic expression of the artist's ego that dominated the work of the Romantics
parodia	parody	Imitation of the style of a particular writer, artist, or genre with deliberate exaggeration for comic effect
perspectivismo	Perspectivism	The theory that knowledge of a subject is inevitably partial and limited by the individual perspective from which it is viewed
personificación	personification	The attribution of a personal nature or human characteristics to something nonhuman, or the representation of an abstract quality in human form
prosopopeya	prosopopoeia	A figure of speech in which an abstract thing is personified
poesía pura	pure poetry	Poetry written without instructional intent or moral purpose that aims only to please a reader by its imagery or musical flow.
realismo	Realism	The movement or style of representing familiar things as they actually are
regionalismo	Regionalism	Regionalism is an American realist modern art movement that was popular during the 1930s. The artistic focus was from artists who shunned city life, and rapidly developing technological advances, to create scenes of rural life
retórica	rhetoric	Language designed to have a persuasive or impressive effect on its audience, but is often regarded as lacking in sincerity or meaningful content
retrospectiva	retrospective	Looking back on or dealing with past events or situations
rima	rhyme	Correspondence of sound between words or the endings of words, esp. when these are used at the ends of lines of poetry
ritmo	rhythm	The measured flow of words and phrases in verse or prose as determined by the relation of long and short or stressed and unstressed syllables
romance	ballad	A poem or song narrating a story in short stanzas. Traditional ballads are typically of unknown authorship, having been passed on orally from one generation to the next as part of the folk culture
romanticismo	Romanticism	A movement in the arts and literature that originated in the late 18th century, emphasizing inspiration, subjectivity, and the primacy of the individual
simbolismo	Symbolism	An artistic and poetic movement or style using symbolic images and indirect suggestion to express mystical ideas, emotions, and states of mind.
simil	simile	A figure of speech involving the comparison of one thing with another thing of a different kind, used to make a description more emphatic or vivid (e.g., as brave as a lion, crazy like a fox)
sinecdoque	synecdoche	A figure of speech in which a part is made to represent the whole or vice versa, as in Cleveland won by six runs (meaning "Cleveland's baseball team")
sinestesia	synesthesia	The poetic description of a sense impression in terms of another sense, as in "a loud perfume" or "an icy voice."
Soliloquio	soliloquy	An act of speaking one's thoughts aloud when by oneself or regardless of any hearers, esp. by a character in a play
soneto	sonnet	A poem of fourteen lines using any of a number of formal rhyme schemes, in English typically having ten syllables per line
subjetivismo	Subjectivism	The doctrine that knowledge is merely subjective and that there is no external or objective truth

surrealismo	Surrealism	A 20th-century avant-garde movement in art and literature that sought to release the creative potential of the unconscious mind, for example by the irrational juxtaposition of images
teatro del absurdo	Absurd theatre	Tragic farces in which human existence is seen to be pointless
tema	theme / topic	A matter dealt with in a text, discourse, or conversation; a subject
tragedia	Tragedy	A play dealing with tragic events and having an unhappy ending, esp. one concerning the downfall of the main character
tropo	trope	A figurative or metaphorical use of a word or expression
ultraísmo	ultraism	The Ultraist movement was a literary movement born in Spain in 1918, with the declared intention of opposing Modernismo, which had dominated Spanish poetry since the end of the 19th century
verso	verse	Writing arranged with a metrical rhythm, typically having a rhyme
vanguardismo	avant-garde	New and unusual or experimental ideas, esp. in the arts, or the people introducing them
verso libre	free verse	Poetry that does not rhyme or have a regular meter
villancico carol		A religious folk song or popular hymn, particularly one associated with Christmas

FICHA LITERARIA

T Also:	
G See <u>Glossary</u> in:	
P https://secure-media.collegeboard.org/apc/AP_SpanishLiteratureGlossaryOfLiteraryTerms.pdf	
Resumen breve:	Vocabulario esencial en castellano:
INVESTIGA Y EVALÚA CON TU PROPIA OPINIÓN (continua en la parte posterior de esta hoja)	
¿Por qué es esta una obra importante o representativa de la literatura española?	

1. EL CANTAR DEL MIO CID

Literatura medieval (en inglés)	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mDsVUG974TE https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=mhO_4xVIbQo
Literatura medieval (en español)	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=8OJqXeQ9kIM
Cómo fue la vida de El Cid Campeador	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ArBwrhBs_pQ
Resumen del Cantar del Mio Cid	https://www.caminodelcid.org/cid-historia-leyenda/cantar-mio-cid/argumento/

2. LA CELESTINA

Resumen en español	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ixnz_t3mBnY
Introducción de personajes y resumen	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=QCkuOBbgjzo
Resumen por capítulos e imágenes	https://resumiendolo.com/c-novela/la-celestina/

3. DON QUIJOTE DE LA MANCHA

Why should you read "Don Quixote"?	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=dDUPu6tMWHY
Don Quijote, summary in English	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u0_ptatf6Lc
Don Quijote, resumen en español	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ir6A-Ns5Em8

Don Quijote, resumen, características, personajes y más	https://resumiendolo.com/c-fantasia/don-qui-jote/
Película complete, Don Quijote	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hjR5g3mbkcw

4. EL LAZARILLO DE TORMES

Animation trailer in English	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=3gHF1hXWT64
Animación, en español	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PYREvqXzBY
El lazarillo de Tormes, literatura picaresca del siglo de Oro (video resumen)	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NKa91CBEumI
El Lazarillo de Tormes, película 1959	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=upmIKYQuwNc
Resumen por capítulos e imágenes	https://resumiendolo.com/c-novela/lazarillo-de-tormes/

ESCRITORES LATINO-AMERICANOS

Latinoamérica ha producido a grandes exponentes de la literatura, todos nacidos en diferentes contextos económicos, sociales e históricos, todos con raíces diferentes y en situaciones sociales muy variadas. Conoce a escritores latinoamericanos que no podeis dejar de leer, muchos de ellos Premios Nobel de Literatura.

1. Gabriel García Márquez

Premio Nobel de Literatura en 1982, García Márquez (1927-2004) es considerado un emblema de literatura latinoamericana y uno de los **máximos exponentes del realismo mágico**. Entre sus obras más destacadas se encuentran:

- [Cien años de Soledad \(1967\)](#)
- [El amor en el tiempo del cólera \(1985\)](#)
- [El coronel no tiene quien le escriba \(1961\)](#)

2. Pablo Neruda

El escritor chileno Pablo Neruda (1904-1973) fue considerado “el más grande poeta del siglo XX en cualquier idioma”, según Gabriel García Márquez, ganó el **Premio Nobel de Literatura en 1971** y fue consagrado con el Doctorado Honoris Causa por la Universidad de Oxford.

Algunas de sus obras más importantes son:

- [Veinte poemas de amor y una canción desesperada \(1924\)](#)
- [Canto General \(1950\)](#)
- [Cien sonetos de amor \(1956\)](#)

3. Mario Vargas Llosa

Premio Nobel de Literatura, Premio Príncipe de Asturias a las Letras y Premio Nacional de Novela de Perú, el escritor peruano es un ferviente defensor de las ideas liberales y **uno de los más importantes novelistas y ensayistas de la actualidad**. De su repertorio se destaca:

- [La ciudad y los perros \(1963\)](#)
- [La fiesta del Chivo \(2000\)](#)
- [Travesuras de la niña mala \(2006\)](#)

4. Jorge Luis Borges

Sin duda Borges (1899-1986) es uno de los autores más intrincados y complejos del siglo XX, con infinidad de premios y distinciones, y un amplio catálogo de obras, entre las que encontramos:

- [Inquisiciones \(1925\)](#)
- [El tamaño de mi esperanza \(1926\)](#)
- [Historia de la eternidad \(1936\)](#)
- [Antología personal \(1961\)](#)

5. Julio Cortázar

Otro gran representante de Argentina, Cortázar fue un maestro del cuento corto, el realismo mágico y las historias despojadas de linealidad temporal y colmadas de lo fantástico. Entre sus mejores obras:

- [Rayuela \(1963\)](#)
- [Antología \(1975\)](#)
- [Salvo el crepúsculo \(1984\)](#)

6. Isabel Allende

La escritora chilena (1942) es una de las más destacadas de su género y la escritora viva de lengua española más leída del mundo, Premio Nacional de Literatura y miembro de la Academia Estadounidense de las Artes y las Letras, con más de 65 millones de ejemplares vendidos en 35 idiomas. Algunos de sus libros más importantes son:

- [La casa de los espíritus \(1982\)](#)
- [De amor y de sombra \(1984\)](#)
- [El bosque de los pigmeos \(2004\)](#)
- [El cuaderno de Maya \(2011\)](#)

7. Gabriela Mistral

Otra gran escritora chilena, Mistral (1889-1957) fue la primera mujer en ganar un Premio Nobel de Literatura (1945) y recibió además el Premio Nacional de Literatura de Chile (1951). Entre sus mejores obras encontramos:

- [Ternura \(1924\)](#)
- Nubes blancas y breve descripción de Chile (1934)
- Lagar (1954)

8. Octavio Paz

Premio Nobel de Literatura de 1982, el escritor mexicano (1914-1998) fue un reconocido poeta, ensayista y escritor del siglo XX, además de una figura incluyente en la política y sociedad mexicana, europea y asiática. Sus obras más importantes son:

- [El laberinto de la Soledad \(1950\)](#)
- [El arco y la lira \(1959\)](#)

9. Mario Benedetti

Mario Benedetti (1920 -2009)¹ fue un escritor, poeta y dramaturgo uruguayo, integrante de la Generación del 45, con más de 80 libros, algunos de ellos traducidos a más de 20 idiomas. Entre sus mejores obras encontramos:

- [La Tregua \(1960\)](#)
- [Quién de nosotros \(1953\)](#)
- [Antología Poética \(1984\)](#)
- [El amor, las mujeres y la vida \(1995\)](#)