

## **Letras**

Edited by Daniel Arribas and Joe Crowther

1. In the first chapter of this work, the protagonist recalls how his mother used to cook for hundreds of students and wash horsemen's clothes. In an episode in this work, a character discovers that the protagonist had been eating more grapes than him. Some scholars believe that the brief fourth chapter of this work implies that the protagonist is sexually abused by a Mercedarian friar. The protagonist of this novella has a jug slammed into his face after his blind master finds out that he had been drinking wine from it on the sly. This work chronicles events concerning the different men the protagonist serves, including a priest and a squire. For 10 points, name this anonymous picaresque novella about a boy from Salamanca.

ANSWER: *The Life of **Lazarillo de Tormes** and of His Fortunes and Adversities* [or *La vida de **Lazarillo de Tormes** y de sus fortunas y adversidades*, prompt on **Lazarillo**]

2. One of this author's poems is set in "the flowering season of the year," and is composed in a combination of eleven- and seven-syllable lines known as a silva. A character in one of this poet's works is described as "a mountain, massive, thickset, high" with "his forehead's orb adorned by a single eye." This poet's aforementioned works, *Fábula de Polifemo y Galatea* and *The Solitudes*, caused great controversy from the time of their publication, but were celebrated by the Generation of '27. Poems by this author are characterized by an ornamental, erudite vocabulary and a message that is complicated by metaphors and complex syntactical order, a style known as culteranismo. For 10 points, name this Spanish Baroque lyric poet known for his lifelong rivalry with Quevedo.

ANSWER: Luis de **Góngora** y Argote

3. The protagonist of this play, has a conversation with his anarchist cellmate which concludes that revolution is the only option. Another character in this play comments that he enjoys seeing his reflection in the concave and convex mirrors on the Gato Street. In the thirteenth scene of this work, the medical student Basilio Soulinake claims that its blind protagonist is not dead, but has in fact experienced a bout of catalepsy. In a scene of this play set in the Tavern of the Pica Lagartos, the protagonist, described as a hyperbolic Andalusian, sells his coat so that he can buy a lottery ticket. That character later steals the wallet of the dying protagonist before abandoning him. This play ends with a drunk man yelling: "¡Cráneo privilegiado!" (privileged skull!) to a remark that life itself is an esperpento, a term used by the author of this play to describe his degenerate tragedies. For 10 points, name this play about Max Estrella, written by Ramón del Valle-Inclán.

ANSWER: **Bohemian Lights** [or **Luces de Bohemia**]

4. This author's first major work imitated Jorge de Montemayor's prose romance *Diana*. In one of this writer's short stories, two vagrant boys enter into a confraternity of thieves led by Señor Monopodio in Seville. In another of this author's short stories, Tomás Rodaja is convinced that his whole body is made of glass after eating a quince which had been laced with a love potion. Sigmund Freud is known to have signed 55 letters with the name of Cipión, after a dog who discusses with Berganza their experiences with their human masters in this writer's *El coloquio de los perros*. This author of *The Travels of Persiles and Sigismunda* ridiculed contemporary poets in *Viaje del Parnaso* and included *Rinconete y Cortadillo* among his *Exemplary Novels*. His first novel, *La Galatea*, is spared during the book burning scene in another of his novels. For 10 points, name this Spanish writer, who chronicled the adventures of the titular hidalgo in *Don Quixote*.

ANSWER: Miguel de **Cervantes** Saavedra

5. This poetry collection includes a prose and verse legend about the forcible drowning of the protagonist in the Black Lagoon. The author of this poetry book wrote it after his *Soledades, Galerías y otros poemas*, and included in it a description of an "old elm, split by lightning / and rotted inside." The first poem in this collection is a portrait of the author, whose "childhood is memories of a patio in Seville, and a garden where sunlit lemons are growing yellow." A poem in the romancero style titled *La tierra de Alvargonzález* is included in this collection, considered a cornerstone of the Generation of '98. A poem from this book's section *Proverbios y Cantares* proclaims "Wanderer, your footsteps are / the path, and nothing else; / wanderer, there is no path, / the path is made by walking." For 10 points, name this poetry book about the author's life in Soria, written by Antonio Machado.

ANSWER: ***Campos de Castilla***

6. The death of the protagonist of this novel is paralleled to that of Christ, with the exception that only the latter's redeems his people. A grasshopper and a colt symbolise this novel's protagonist's existential angst and memory, respectively. In this work, the character of Don Valeriano can be identified with Franco, while the children of the landlords are compared to the Nationals. The protagonist of this chapterless novel visits a cave house to administer last rites to a dying labourer. In this novel, the priest Mosén Millán remembers a series of tragic events, which happened during the Spanish Civil War, through the life of Paco. For 10 points, name this short novel about the title ceremony conducted in honour of the title labourer, written by Ramón J. Sender.

ANSWER: ***Requiem for a Spanish Peasant*** [or ***Réquiem por un campesino español***, prompt on **Réquiem**]

7. In Gabriel García Márquez's *Of Love and Other Demons*, Father Cayetano Delaura is an admirer of this poet, while Giannina Braschi's *Empire of Dreams* is a book of poems in homage to this writer. A recurring theme in this author is that of the "sense of pain," of which it is claimed that "nothing will ever take away from me / my sense of pain, unless / first they take out consciousness itself" in a poem which reflects upon "two shepherd's melodious laments / Salicio's and also Nemoroso's." In opposition to a traditionally Catholic view, this writer describes an idealised and neo-Platonist inspired of Heaven. After a journey during which he discovered Virgil's and Horace's poetic oeuvre, this author imported innovative verse forms, poetic techniques and themes from Italy. For 10 points, name this Spanish Renaissance soldier and poet who introduced the estancia and the lira in such poems as the *Églogas* and the *Coplas*.

ANSWER: **Garcilaso de la Vega** [accept either underlined section]

8. The protagonist of this play offers her husband a glass of milk, to which he responds that "when men are thin they're strong, like steel." A washerwoman in this play remarks that one flock of sheep is missing from a passing herd. The protagonist sings "Let branches stir in the light / and fountains leap in the air!" while sewing, and later has a conversation with María, who describes her pregnancy as holding a live bird deep inside her. Two sisters dressed in black are asked to keep an eye on this play's protagonist, but they let her leave her house at daybreak to visit a wise woman named Dolores. This play ends with the protagonist exclaiming "Don't come near me: because I've murdered my child! I've killed my own son!" For 10 points, name this play about the titular childless woman, written by Federico García Lorca.

ANSWER: **Yerma**

9. In one of this writer's works, it is claimed that "Just as we cannot stop the movement of the heavens, revolving as they do with such speed, so we cannot restrain our thought." This author's writings include *Meditations on the Canticle*, as well as a didactic book on how to pray effectively titled *Way to Perfection*. In one of this author's works, the soul is said to contain seven mansions, which this writer interpreted as the journey of faith through seven stages, ending with union with God. In this figure's autobiography, it is said of God's words that they "are very distinctly formed; but by the bodily ear they are not heard." This author's seminal work *The Interior Castle* is an integral part of Spanish Renaissance literature and Christian meditation practices. For 10 points, identify this Christian mystic and saint, the founder of the Discalced Carmelites.

ANSWER: St. **Teresa** of **Ávila** [or St. **Teresa** of **Jesús**, or **Teresa Sánchez** de Cepeda y Ahumada, prompt on **St. Teresa**]

10. This poet wrote that “there is no pain greater than living, / nor sorrow greater than the conscious life” and yearned “Youth, divine treasure, / you are now leaving, never to return!” as part of a poetry collection which includes a section titled after a bird related to the myth of Leda. In her postcolonial novel *United States of Banana*, Giannina Braschi features this author as a character and uses his epigraph “If Hamlet grieves, Segismundo feels it” in its introduction. This poet used the swan as a symbol for both beauty and himself, for example in his poems *Blasón* and *El cisne*, which are included in his *Prosas profanas*. This writer of *Songs of Life and Hope* included Queen Mab and Puck as characters in his poetry collection *Azul...* For 10 points, name this Nicaraguan poet who initiated the literary movement known as modernismo.

ANSWER: **Rubén Darío** [or **Félix Rubén García Sarmiento**, prompt on **García**]

11. Lope de Vega said of this poem that it “deserved to be written in gold letters.” The beginning of this poem commands: “Let from its dream the soul awaken, / And reason mark with open eyes / The scene unfolding.” Later on, life is compared to a river “that gathers downward to the sea / We know as Death.” This poem notably touches upon fatalistic mediaeval subjects such as *tempus fugit*, *carpe diem*, and *ubi sunt?* In this work, the exploration of the subject of mortality progresses from an abstract point of view to a personal one. For 10 points, name this mediaeval elegy by Jorge Manrique, written upon the passing of a relative.

ANSWER: ***Coplas por la muerte de su padre*** [or **Jorge Manrique’s *Coplas*** before mention, prompt on ***Coplas***]

12. In this story, only a woman and the protagonist focus on a particular detail of the painting *Maternidad*. In a scene in this novel set in an estancia owned by Hunter, the protagonist interrogates that woman about her relationship with a blind man named Allende. The protagonist of this novel decides that another character is a prostitute who cheats on her husband, when she does not arrive in Buenos Aires. After a visit to the estancia, the protagonist accuses that character of leaving him alone in the world, and stabs her to death, thus killing “the only person capable of understanding him”. This novel begins with the main character introducing himself as the man “who killed María Iribarne.” This story’s title refers to the symbol for Juan Pablo Castel’s emotional and physical isolation from society. For 10 points, name this psychological novel about the obsession of a porteño painter with a woman, written by Ernesto Sabato.

ANSWER: ***The Tunnel*** [or ***El túnel***]

13. In his poem *El herido*, this writer exclaimed: “For freedom I tear myself away, with bullets, / from those who have toppled its statue into the mud.” Gerardo Diego

described this author's collection *Perito en lunas* as a series of poetic riddles. This poet included an elegy to his friend Ramón Sijé in his poetry book *El rayo que no cesa*, where this author experimented with the sonnet form. This poet's social and political commitment is demonstrated in his work *Viento del pueblo*, wherein sweat is treated as a symbol of proletarian dignity and class consciousness. Just before his death, this author scrawled his last verse on his hospital wall. That verse is "Goodbye, brothers, comrades, friends: let me take my leave of the sun and the fields." In response to this writer's wife's letter that all she had to eat was bread and onions, this author wrote *Nanas de la cebolla*. For 10 points, name this Spanish poet who died imprisoned in Alicante shortly after the end of the Civil War.

ANSWER: **Miguel Hernández**

14. A character in this work sings "Nero from Tarpey doth behold / How Rome doth burn all on a flame / He hears the cries of young and old / Yet is not grieved at the same." While chasing his falcon through the fields, a rich young bachelor in this play enters a garden where he meets the daughter of the house. Another character in this play claims that "Love is a hidden fire, a pleasant sore, a delicious poison, a delectable pain, an agreeable torment, a sweet and throbbing wound and a gentle death." Unable to see his beloved again privately, the protagonist of this work broods until his servant Sempronio suggests using the owner of a brothel, with whom he plots to make as much money out of his master as they can. In this work, the two titular characters meet secretly at night in a garden. For 10 points, name this Renaissance play about an old procuress, attributed to Fernando de Rojas.

ANSWER: ***Tragicomedia de Calisto y Melibea*** [or ***La Celestina***]

15. This author's first novel uses the titular shadow of a cypress as a metaphor for impending death. In this writer's *Cinco horas con Mario*, the personality of the titular character is revealed through a monologue of his widow, who is keeping vigil over his corpse. A baby jackdaw is the only concern of Azarías, a character in this author's critique of landowners and large estates titled *Los santos inocentes*. This writer narrated the life of Cipriano, an orphan boy born on the day that Martin Luther posted his *Ninety-five Theses* on the door of All Saints' Church in Wittenberg, in his novel *El hereje*. Born in Valladolid, the Castilian landscape features extensively in many of this author's novels, such as in *El camino* and *Las ratas*. For 10 points, name this Spanish author and journalist of the Generation of '36, known for his passion about hunting and the rural world.

ANSWER: Miguel **Delibes**

16. This country is home to an essayist who tried to identify the essence of American history through a hermeneutic interpretation of its poetry in *La expresión americana*. A poet from this country wrote a love letter to Tutankhamun after visiting his tomb at Luxor, while another writer from this country joined the Négritude movement after meeting with Langston Hughes, and incorporated the rhythmic sounds of son in his poem *La canción del bongó*, included in the collection *Sóngoro Consongo*. *El reino de este mundo* is a fictionalised account of the Haitian revolution written by an author from this country, home to the author of *Paradiso*, José Lezama Lima, and the setting of *Tres tristes tigres*. For 10 points, name this island country, the home of the poets Dulce María Loynaz and Nicolás Guillén, and the writers Guillermo Cabrera Infante and Alejo Carpentier.

ANSWER: República de **Cuba**

17. In an episode in this work, the narrator visits the local library with a bagful of dead insects and befouls the books by crushing those insects on their pages. The narrator of this novel addresses himself in second person, and enters a large model of the vagina of Isabella I in a scene set in an amusement park. In one section of this novel, the narrator imagines Arab hordes overrunning his country and commands them to “violate the sanctuary and the grotto, the citadel and the cavern, the bastion and the alcazar.” This novel is the second installment in the *Álvaro Mendiola* trilogy, which also includes *Marks of Identity* and *Juan the Landless*. This work’s protagonist, who lives in Morocco, seeks revenge on Spain, the country that cast him out, by destroying its literature, religion, cultural beliefs, myths, and language. For 10 points, name this novel about the titular ruler of Ceuta, written by Juan Goytisolo.

ANSWER: ***Count Julian*** [or ***Reivindicación del conde don Julián***, or ***Don Julián***]

18. This poet experimented with prose poetry in his collection *Pasión de la tierra*, while his free verses with no defined metric are termed *versicles*. This author’s poetry was explained via the concept of *visionary image*, coined to describe this writer’s use of dreamlike, nonconceptual, and emotional symbols. This frequent user of *écriture automatique* is considered a member of the *poesía desarraigada* movement for works such as *Sombra del paraíso*, wherein this poet yearns for a lost world and for his own imperfection. This author pioneered the use of the inverse simile, by which the natural order of a comparison is reverted to achieve a stronger poetic effect, as demonstrated in this writer’s *Espadas como labios*. For 10 points, name this Spanish author of *La destrucción o el amor*, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1977.

ANSWER: Vicente **Aleixandre**

19. A character in this novel wants to write a book entitled *Praise to Malthus*. In a scene in this novel set in an aquarium, the protagonist finds fish which are identical to the dead ones he had seen upon his arrival. The protagonist of this novel cites Cicero's book *De Natura Deorum* as an explanation of the appearance of two suns in the sky. This novel takes place in a location revealed to the protagonist by a rug seller named Dalmacio Ombrellieri. In the last entry of his diary, the protagonist of this novel requests "let me enter the heaven of [Faustine's] consciousness." The narrator of this novel is a fugitive who thinks that he is living in the island of Villings in Tuvalu, and begins to write a diary after the arrival of a group of tourists. For 10 points, name this novel about an eponymous machine that is capable of recording and displaying personal experiences, written by Adolfo Bioy Casares.

ANSWER: **The Invention of Morel** [or **Morel's Invention**, or **La invención de Morel**]

20. In a chapter titled *Chills*, this character "jumps into a stream, steps upon the moon and breaks it into pieces." In a later scene, this character is asked whether he knows "from where these flowers fall, [...], which soften the landscape and leave it tenderly pink, white and blue, like a painting by Fra Angelico." The prologue to the work in which this character appears features a quote from Novalis saying "Wherever there are children, there is a golden age." The brief chapters of the short novel which features this character correspond to impressions, feelings, and remembrances of the author's childhood in the Andalusian city of Moguer. In the first line of the novel in which he appears, this character is described as "small, fluffy, soft" and "so soft on the outside that one would say he is all cotton, that he carries no bones." For 10 points, who is this eponymous donkey protagonist of a novel by Juan Ramón Jiménez?

ANSWER: **Platero**

21. After the death of Lola, a character in this novel feels that "a nest of vipers stirred in [his] chest." This work is presented as a false document written by its protagonist, and includes two letters written by a chaplain and a Civil Guard. At the beginning of this novel, a character confesses that he is "not vicious, though [he] may have plenty of reasons to be." The protagonist of this work marries Esperanza shortly before killing his mother. It is hinted in this novel that its protagonist has an incestuous relationship with Rosario, who worked as a prostitute for the pimp El Estirao. Set in rural Extremadura, this postwar novel is considered to have begun the genre of *tremendismo*. For 10 points, name this work narrated by the eponymous Spaniard while awaiting his execution, the first novel by Camilo José Cela.

ANSWER: **The Family of Pascual Duarte** [or **La familia de Pascual Duarte**]

22. This novelist wrote a children's short story inspired by socialist realism titled *Paco Yunque*. A novel by this author depicts the oppression of miners and their communities by a foreign-owned tungsten mine. In his poem *Black Stone on a White Stone*, this writer prophesied that "I will die in Paris with a rainstorm, / on a day I already remember." The death of this author of *The Black Messengers* is fictionalised in Roberto Bolaño's novel *Monsieur Pain*. Harold Bloom included this writer's *Spain, take this cup from me* in his list of the most influential works of the Western Canon. This poet's later works were published in his *Poemas humanos*, and after being imprisoned in 1920, he wrote an avant-garde collection which took language to a radical extreme, inventing words and stretching syntax, titled *Trilce*. For 10 points, name this Peruvian poet who spent much of his life in exile.

ANSWER: **César Abraham Vallejo**

23. A "paradise" of this colour titles a poem in the collection *Works and Nights* by Alejandra Pizarnik. In *The Art of Poetry*, Jorge Luis Borges claims that art is an eternity of this colour. Some scholars believe that this colour is used in *Don Quixote* as a symbol of deception and falsehood. In his poem *In the Depth of the Night Silver Water Trembles*, Gabriel Celaya describes sleepwalkers who "pass between sheets of ice transparent and [this colour]." An ink of this colour partially titles a poem by Octavio Paz which includes the lines "Never mind the scar, little and luminous: / look up at the sky and its [this colour] tattoo of stars." Apart from directing a poetry journal titled after a horse of this colour, Pablo Neruda wrote an ode to this colour, describing it as the "fingernail of the mountains" and a "river of conceit." This colour is used as a metaphor for death in several poems by Federico García Lorca, who wrote "[this colour], how I love you [this colour]" in *Romance sonámbulo*. For 10 points, name this colour commonly associated with foliage and plants.

ANSWER: **green**

24. The narrator of this work compares a kiss to "the cold and sticky belly of a toad." In this novel, the protagonist is said to devour the *Confessions* of Saint Augustine and the mystical writings of San Juan de la Cruz. The first fifteen chapters of this novel form a sketch of manners, wherein the city and its various locations are described. Fermín de Pas is compared to the female protagonist of this novel through parallel biographies by the narrator, who describes Álvaro de Mesía as a male Marguerite Gautier. This work is set on the fictional town of Vetusta, which can be identified with the Asturian city of Oviedo. For 10 points, name this realist novel about Ana Ozores, written by Leopoldo Alas 'Clarín'.

ANSWER: ***La Regenta***



25. A poet associated with this movement wrote a horror story set in Halloween in his work *El monte de las ánimas*. Latin-American representatives of this movement were Ricardo Palma and Jorge Isaacs. A poem written during this movement prophesies that “The dark swallows will return / their nests upon your balcony, to hang,” while another proclaims that “My law is might, the wind my mark, / My country is the sea.” The author of that poem, *Canción del pirata*, adapted the legend of *Don Juan* into his long poem *El estudiante de Salamanca*. A poem from this movement included in his author’s *Rimas y Leyendas* reflected: “What is poetry? you ask, while fixing / your blue pupil on mine. / What is poetry! And you are asking me? / Poetry.. is you.” For 10 points, name this 19th century movement, whose poets include Gustavo Adolfo Bécquer and José de Espronceda.

ANSWER: **Romanticism** [accept word forms, prompt on **19th century** before mentioned]

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1. For 10 points each, answer the following about pedagogical endeavours in Spain:

[10] This educational project was inspired by the philosophy of Krausism, and had a significant impact on the renovation of intellectual life. Founded by a group of disaffected university professors, they distanced themselves from the moral and political impositions of the time.

ANSWER: **Institución Libre de Enseñanza** [prompt on **ILE**]

[10] This progressive institution was set up in Barcelona at the start of the 20th century with the objective of educating the working class in a rational, secular and non-coercive setting. They inspired a series of similarly named centres in the United States, Cuba, South America and London.

ANSWER: **La Escuela Moderna** [or **The Modern School**]

[10] This Catalan anarchist and free-thinker was the founder of La Escuela Moderna. His execution by firing squad during the Tragic Week of 1909 prompted protests by George Bernard Shaw, Leo Tolstoy, and Emma Goldman, among others.

ANSWER: Francesc **Ferrer i Guàrdia**

2. For 10 points each, answer the following about 20th-century Spanish playwrights:

[10] This surrealist playwright and experimental novelist was responsible for placing Picasso's *Guernica* on display at the 1937 International Exhibition in Paris. Persecuted by the Franco regime and the Vichy government, this writer was exiled in Mexico after escaping from a forced labour camp in Algeria. While there, this author wrote the biography of the fictional Catalan painter *Jusep Torres Campalans*.

ANSWER: **Max Aub**

[10] This Spanish playwright was imprisoned for six years for serving as a medical aid in the Republican army during the Civil War. This author frequently used symbolism to attack Franco's government, such as in *Story of a Staircase*, a poignant critique of Spanish society.

ANSWER: Antonio **Buero Vallejo**

[10] This playwright cofounded the Panic Movement with Alejandro Jodorowsky and Roland Topor, as well as spending three years in André Breton's artistic group. This writer's dramatic output includes *Picnic of the Battlefield*, described as a Surrealist anti-war manifesto.

ANSWER: Fernando **Arrabal**

3. For 10 points each, answer the following about a group of Spanish writers:

[10] Named in part after a year of the 20th century, this movement were also known as the children of the Civil War. Significant members of this movement include Ignacio Aldecoa, Carlos Barral, and Jaime Gil de Biedma, who incorporated metaphysical and philosophical techniques in their work in order to circumvent the strict censorship of the Franco dictatorship.

ANSWER: **Generation of '50**

[10] This Prince of Asturias laureate wrote about Pablo Klein in *Entre visillos*, and about her own life through a fictional visitor in *El cuarto de atrás*.

ANSWER: Carmen **Martín Gaité** [prompt on **Martín**]

[10] This husband of Martín Gaité wrote about a weekend party on the side of the titular river in the social realist novel *El Jarama*. This author's *Industrias y andanzas de Alfanhuí*, a coming-of-age novel in the picaresque tradition, is the first major example of magic realism in Spain.

ANSWER: Rafael **Sánchez Ferlosio** [prompt on **Sánchez**]

4. For 10 points each, answer the following about Latin-American political writers:

[10] This Cuban essayist and philosopher wrote for numerous newspapers, such as *El diablo cojuelo* and *La patria libre*, from which he defended his vision of an independent Cuba and criticised the dangers of American expansionism into the island. As a poet, this author is known for his *Simple Verses*, several of which were combined and adapted into the folk song Guantanamera.

ANSWER: José **Martí**

[10] This Peruvian intellectual analysed the history of his home country from a Marxist perspective in his *Seven Interpretive Essays on Peruvian Reality*. This author praised the collectivist economy of the Incas while blaming landowners for the stilted economy of the country and the miserable conditions of the indigenous peoples in the region.

ANSWER: José Carlos **Mariátegui**

[10] This Uruguayan writer said of himself that he was "obsessed with remembering the past of America and above all that of Latin America, an intimate land condemned to amnesia." In this author's *Open Veins of Latin America*, the history of exploitation of this region by colonial and imperial powers is examined, which caused it to be banned under the right-wing military governments of Brazil, Chile, Argentina and Uruguay.

ANSWER: Eduardo **Galeano**

5. For 10 points each, answer the following about female Cervantes prize laureates:

[10] Some of the most recurrent themes in this postwar author's writings are violence, alienation, misery, and especially the loss of innocence. Her works include *Celebration in the Northwest*, *El árbol de oro*, and *Olvidado Rey Gudú*.

ANSWER: Ana María **Matute**

[10] This French-born Mexican journalist and author specialises in works on social and political issues focused on those disenfranchised, especially women and the poor. This writer's *Massacre in Mexico* describes the repression of the 1968 student protests in Mexico City.

ANSWER: Elena **Poniatowska**

[10] This Spanish philosopher and member of the Generation of '36 developed a phenomenology of the divine, a theory of dream forms, and a poetic reason distinct to Ortega's vital reason. She was awarded the Prince of Asturias and Cervantes awards after a long political exile.

ANSWER: María **Zambrano**

6. For 10 points each, answer the following about Chilean poets:

[10] This author and mathematician created the style of anti-poetry, an art movement that attempts to break away from the normal conventions of traditional poetry, of which this poet's artefactos are short examples. *Poems and Antipoems* and *Versos de salón* are notable collections of antipoems by this author.

ANSWER: **Nicanor Parra**

[10] Parra created anti-poetry partly in response to what he perceived was the conventional style of this other poet, who anonymously published *Los versos del capitán* and titled his memories *Confieso que he vivido*. One of this Nobel laureate's collections contains a poem beginning "I like for you to be still: it is as though you were absent, / and you hear me from far away and my voice does not touch you."

ANSWER: Pablo **Neruda** [or **Neftalí Ricardo Reyes Basoalto**]

[10] This poet claimed that "there is no godless art" and "beauty is virginal and is not to be found at carnival or fair" in *Decalogue of the Artist*. In addition to writing *Tala*, this poet's collection *Desolación* was written after the suicide of her fiancé Romelio Ureta.

ANSWER: Gabriela **Mistral**

7. For 10 points each, answer the following about the Generation of '98:

[10] The name Generation of '98 was coined by this novelist, essayist and critic, who analysed concrete aspects of the Spanish reality in *Castilla*. This author's essays are written in a simple, compact style, while his novels include impressionistic descriptions of Castilian towns and landscape.

ANSWER: **Azorín** [or **José Martínez Ruiz**]

[10] This Basque writer's output is characterised by a pessimistic and picaresque style, as in *The Tree of Knowledge*, a Nietzschean Bildungsroman that depicts the futility of the pursuit of knowledge and of life in general.

ANSWER: **Pío Baroja**

[10] This author imagined Augusto's love for Eugenia before debating committing suicide with this man in his novel *Mist*. He also updated the Biblical story of Cain and Abel to a doctor and a painter in *Abel Sánchez*.

ANSWER: Miguel de **Unamuno**

8. For 10 points each, answer the following about the genre of dictator novels:

[10] Intended as a veiled critique of Stroessner's dictatorship, this novel by Augusto Roa Bastos is a fictionalized account of the 19th-century Paraguayan ruler José Gaspar Rodríguez de Francia, who proclaims "I don't write history. I make it. I can remake it as I please, adjusting, stressing, enriching its meaning and truth."

ANSWER: **I, the Supreme** [or **Yo, el Supremo**]

[10] This novel by Mario Vargas Llosa, which interlaces fictional elements and historical events, is set in the Dominican Republic. In this work, the assassination of the dictator Rafael Trujillo and its aftermath are portrayed from two distinct standpoints a generation apart: one during and immediately after the assassination in May 1961, and one thirty five years later.

ANSWER: **The Feast of the Goat** [or **La fiesta del chivo**]

[10] Themes in this novel by Miguel Ángel Asturias, include the inability to tell reality apart from dreams, the power of the written word in the hands of authorities, the alienation produced by tyranny, and the experience of living under a dictatorship. The strict censorship policies of Guatemala's dictatorial governments delayed the publication of this novel for thirteen years.

ANSWER: **Mister President** [or **El señor presidente**]

9. For 10 points each, answer the following about Spanish Romantic literature:

[10] This essayist wrote for *El Pobrecito Hablador* and *La Revista Española*. He is known for his grim humour, his liberal satire of the Spanish government of the time,

and for committing suicide at the age of 27. His epitaph reads: "Here lies half of Spain. It died of the other half."

ANSWER: Mariano José de **Larra**

[10] This poet and dramatist is best known for his play *Don Álvaro, o la fuerza del sino*, used as the basis of the libretto for Verdi's opera *La forza del destino*.

ANSWER: Don Ángel **de Saavedra**, 3rd **Duke of Rivas** [accept either underlined section]

[10] This other dramatist born in Valladolid included the verses "Oh, my angel of love, do you see / that on this secluded shore / the moon shines clear and pure / and one breathes more easily?" in his adaptation of the legend of *Don Giovanni*, titled *Don Juan Tenorio*. He eloped several times and was exiled in France, Mexico and Cuba.

ANSWER: José **Zorrilla**

10. For 10 points each, answer the following about Spanish novelists of the 20th century:

[10] This writer's only completed novel, *Tiempo de silencio*, tells the story of Pedro, a cancer researcher who comes into contact with the lower classes in order to buy the mice he needs for his experiments. This author's use of stream of consciousness and narrative perspectivism combined with social realist subjects create what he termed "dialectical realism."

ANSWER: Luis **Martín Santos** [prompt on **Martín**]

[10] This author reflected on the poverty and stagnation that resulted from the Civil War in Spain in her existential novel *Nada*. In it, this writer criticises a conservative and bourgeois society through the eyes of the protagonist, Andrea, a girl who moves to Barcelona for her university studies.

ANSWER: Carmen **Laforet**

[10] This author broke with the contemporary trend of social realism to focus on more experimental and cryptic subjects. This writer was notably inspired by Faulkner's Yoknapatawpha County for the location of his first novel *Volverás a Región*.

ANSWER: Juan **Benet**

11. For 10 points each, answer the following about Spanish Realist literature:

[10] Three of this author's works were adapted into the films *Nazarin*, *Tristana*, and *Viridiana* by Luis Buñuel. He wrote a forty-six novel series modeled on Balzac, the *Episodios nacionales*, and described the two lovers of Juanito Santa Cruz in *Fortunata and Jacinta*.

ANSWER: Benito **Pérez Galdós**

[10] This novelist is known for introducing naturalism to Spanish literature with her novel *The House of Ulloa*, which included detailed descriptions of social reality. Her ideas about women's rights for education made her a prominent feminist figure.

ANSWER: Emilia **Pardo Bazán**

[10] This writer's *Blood and Sand* follows the career of Juan Gallardo from his poor beginnings as a child in Seville, to his rise to celebrity as a matador in Madrid. He is best known for his novel *The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse*, which tells of the French and German sons-in-law of an Argentinian landowner who find themselves fighting on opposite sides in the First World War.

ANSWER: Vicente **Blasco Ibáñez**

12. For 10 points each, answer the following about a Castilian epic poem:

[10] This work tells of the exile of Rodrigo Díaz, and of his later exploits during the Reconquista.

ANSWER: **The Poem of the Cid** [or **Cantar de Mio Cid**, prompt on **El Cid**]

[10] El Cid was born in Vivar, a town in this province located in Castile and León. Its Monastery of Santo Domingo de Silos houses the oldest known paper document in the West.

ANSWER: **Burgos**

[10] *The Poem of the Cid* is a work in this mediaeval tradition, which literally means "song of heroic deeds." Other works in this genre include the poem of *Fernán González* and the *Cantar de los Siete Infantes de Lara*.

ANSWER: **Cantar de gesta** [or **chanson de geste**]

13. For 10 points each, answer the following about theatre in the Spanish Golden Age:

[10] Goethe once wished he had been able to produce as "vast and colourful" an oeuvre as this playwright. Nicknamed *The Phoenix of Wits* by Cervantes, his best known works include *Punishment Without Revenge*, *The Dog in the Manger*, and *Fuenteovejuna*.

ANSWER: Félix **Lope de Vega** y Carpio [prompt on **Lope**, prompt on **de Vega**]

[10] This Baroque dramatist is primarily known for writing *The Trickster of Seville and the Stone Guest*, the play from which the popular character of *Don Juan* originates. His work is also of particular significance due to the abundance of female protagonists, as well as the exploration of sexual issues.

ANSWER: **Tirso de Molina** [accept either underlined section, or **Fray Gabriel Téllez**]

[10] This playwright's works, such as the *Autos Sacramentales*, usually show his vital pessimism, becoming extremely complex allegories of moral, philosophical and religious concepts. The anguish and distress usually found his oeuvre is best exemplified by the character of Segismundo in *Life is a Dream*.

ANSWER: Pedro **Calderón de la Barca** [or any version of his absurdly long name which includes **Calderón**]

14. For 10 points each, answer the following about philosophy in the Iberian peninsula:

[10] This Andalusian polymath was known as the Commentator for his emendations to Aristotle, whose theories he attempted to reconcile with Islam. Born in Cordoba, this thinker was a rival of Al-Ghazali and authored *Incoherence of the Incoherence*.

ANSWER: **Averroes** [or **Ibn Rushd**]

[10] This Jesuit thinker of the Baroque is known for his allegorical novel *El Criticón*, whose Byzantine and picaresque styles reveal a pessimistic philosophy which influenced Schopenhauer. His *The Art of Worldly Wisdom* was a collection of 300 maxims lauded by Nietzsche.

ANSWER: **Baltasar Gracián**

[10] This Spanish philosopher belonged to the Perspectivist school, and attempted to link social development to contemporary European crises in *The Revolt of the Masses*. In that work, this thinker blames much of those crises on the titular group's aspirations towards satisfaction, rather than true change.

ANSWER: José **Ortega y Gasset**

15. For 10 points each, answer the following about poets of the Generation of '27:

[10] This poet's move from the beaches of Puerto de Santa María to the Sierra de Guadarrama in inland Madrid prompted his first book of poetry, *Marinero en tierra* (lit. Sailor on Dry Land). His Marxist leanings resulted in his exile after the Civil War and on his return to Spain after the death of Franco, he was named *Favourite Son* of Andalusia.

ANSWER: Rafael **Alberti**

[10] This author of the love poetry book *La voz a ti debida* died in Boston, exiled as a result of the outbreak of the Civil War. This poet delivered the Turnbull lectures at Johns Hopkins University, on *Poet and Reality in Spanish Literature*.

ANSWER: Pedro **Salinas**

[10] This student of Salinas at Seville University taught at the universities of Glasgow and Cambridge before moving to the United States and eventually Mexico. His



collected poems were published under the title *La realidad y el deseo*, which refers to the conflict between reality and desire, or between appearance and truth.

ANSWER: Luis **Cernuda**

16. For 10 points each, answer the following about 20th-century Spanish dramatists:

[10] This playwright of *El dragón de fuego* was awarded the 1922 Nobel Prize in Literature. His play *Los intereses creados* incorporates characters from the Italian commedia dell'arte to subtly criticise Spanish society and what he perceived was an excessively positivist thinking.

ANSWER: Jacinto **Benavente**

[10] This absurdist dramatist broke with the traditional comedies of the past through an intensive use of irony, as seen in his plays *Eloísa está debajo de un almendro* and *Los ladrones somos gente honrada*. Persecuted by Francoist censorship, he died alone and impoverished. His epitaph reads: "If you seek the highest of praises, die."

ANSWER: Enrique **Jardiel Poncela**

[10] This playwright of *Anillos para una dama* wrote about the vagrant Juan in his play *Los verdes campos del Edén*, which was awarded the National Theatre Prize. This author's play *¿Por qué corres, Ulises?* recreates the last days of the protagonists of the *Odyssey*.

ANSWER: Antonio **Gala**

17. For 10 points each, answer the following about Muslim poetry in the Iberian peninsula:

[10] This word denotes the final refrain of a muwashshah, a lyric form of five stanzas. It is the earliest recorded form of lyric poetry in Ibero-Romance languages. There is some debate over whether this form originated within Spanish folklore or is in fact part of the Arabic tradition.

ANSWER: **Kharja** [or **kharjah**, or **markaz**, or **jarcha**, or **carja**]

[10] Most of the Ibero-Romance kharjas were written with the Arabic script, a practice known by this name. In *Don Quixote*, the fictitious Morisco scholar Cide Hamete Benengeli translates most of the book, which is found in a manuscript written using this practice.

ANSWER: **Aljamiado** [or **aljamía**]

[10] Moriscos were former Muslims who converted or were coerced into converting to Christianity after Spain conquered this Muslim territory on the Iberian peninsula.

Maimonides was born in Cordoba in this territory and Moses ibn Ezra is considered one of the most revolutionary and influential poets born here.

ANSWER: **Al-Andalus** [prompt on **Muslim Spain** or **Islamic Iberia**]

18. For 10 points each, answer the following about a Spanish writer of the Baroque:

[10] This author's *Gracias y desgracias del ojo del culo* is a vocal defence of the anus, which this writer claims is more important than any other body part, including the eyes. Writing under a pseudonym and quoting fictional philosophers to support his pro-anus arguments, this Baroque author goes on to list seventeen "misfortunes of the arsehole," which this writer uses to prove his point that the anus's bad reputation is unmerited.

ANSWER: Francisco de **Quevedo**

[10] The style of Quevedo is defined by this word, starkly opposed to Góngora's culteranismo. This genre is characterized by a rapid rhythm, directness, simple vocabulary, witty metaphors, and wordplay. In this style, multiple meanings are conveyed in a very concise manner, and satirical wit is emphasised over elaborate vocabulary.

ANSWER: **Conceptismo**

[10] The only novel written by Quevedo is this profound satire written in the picaresque style. The antihero protagonist is punished by the author for attempting to better himself, as this wordplay-ridden novel claims that children of parents without honor will never be able to achieve honour themselves.

ANSWER: *Historia de la vida del **Buscón**, llamado Don Pablos, ejemplo de vagamundos y espejo de tacaños* [or **Paul the Sharper**, or **The Scavenger**, or **The Swindler**]

19. For 10 points each, answer the following about literature of the Spanish colonial Empire:

[10] This epic poem about the Spanish conquest of Chile was written by Alonso de Ercilla. Its sources include *Orlando Furioso* and *Gerusalemme Liberata*.

ANSWER: **The Araucaniad** [or **La Araucana**]

[10] This Dominican friar and social reformer became the first resident Bishop of Chiapas. His *A Short Account of the Destruction of the Indies* chronicles the first decades of conquest of the West Indies and focuses on the atrocities committed by the colonisers against the indigenous peoples.

ANSWER: **Bartolomé de las Casas**

[10] This Hieronymite nun of New Spain, known in her lifetime as *The Tenth Muse* and the *American Phoenix*, is known for the long philosophical poem *The Dream*. Condemned by the Bishop of Puebla, she was forced to sell her collection of books and focus on charity towards the poor.

ANSWER: Sor **Juana Inés de la Cruz** [prompt on **de la Cruz**]

20. For 10 points each, answer the following about Argentine literature:

[10] This epic poem by the Argentine writer José Hernández is centred on the life of the titular gaucho, and on his contribution to the national development of Argentina.

ANSWER: **Martín Fierro** [or **El gaucho Martín Fierro**]

[10] This author analysed *Martín Fierro*, commenting that its aesthetic merit does not indicate moral merit for its protagonist. In 1933, he first published the pieces collected as *A Universal History of Infamy*. This collection includes several literary forgeries which anticipate this author's *Tlön, Uqbar, Orbis Tertius*.

ANSWER: **Jorge** Francisco Isidoro **Luis Borges**

[10] Chilean novelist Roberto Bolaño cited Borges and this author as key influences on his novel *The Savage Detectives*. Michelangelo Antonioni's film *Blowup* was inspired by this writer's story *Las babas del diablo*, while Jean-Luc Godard based his film *Week-End* on this author's *La autopista del sur*.

ANSWER: Julio **Cortázar**

21. For 10 points each, answer the following about one of the masterpieces of Spanish mediaeval poetry:

[10] This semi-autobiographical account of romantic adventures written by the Archpriest of Hita was inspired by Ovid's *Ars Amandi* and parodies the *Pamphilus*.

ANSWER: **The Book of Good Love** [or **El libro de buen amor**]

[10] *The Book of Good Love* was this type of poem, written by learned authors. It can be understood as an opposition and surpassing of the Mester de juglaría tradition.

ANSWER: **Mester de clerecía**

[10] Another prominent author of the Mester de clerecía tradition is this first Castilian poet known by name, whose output is mostly composed of devotional and theological works.

ANSWER: Gonzalo de **Berceo**

22. For 10 points each, answer the following about Spanish mystical poetry:

[10] This work explains the journey of the soul with God allegorically by exploring the search of the husband (Christ) by the wife (the human soul). The wife feels wounded by love, and thus decides to start the search of the Beloved; the soul asks everywhere for him in despair until they finally get together in the solitude of paradise.

ANSWER: **Spiritual Canticle** [or **Cántico espiritual**]

[10] This Carmelite friar of the Counter-Reformation is the author of *Spiritual Canticle*. One of the thirty-six Doctors of the Church, his other works include *Dark Night of the Soul* and *Ascent of Mount Carmel*. Among those influenced by his writings is T. S. Eliot, who alluded to this mystic in *East Coker*.

ANSWER: Saint **John of the Cross** [or **San Juan de la Cruz**, prompt on **Saint John**, prompt on **San Juan**, prompt on **de la Cruz**]

[10] This Augustinian friar and Bible scholar of the Renaissance was imprisoned by the Inquisition for translating the *Song of Songs* into Spanish. His ascetic poems *The Life Removed* and *Ode to Salinas* touch on the beatus theme introduced by Horace. In the former poem, he proclaims "How tranquil is the life / Of him who, shunning the vain world's uproar, / May follow, free from strife, / The hidden path, of yore"

ANSWER: Fray **Luis de León** [or **Luis Ponce de León**]

23. For 10 points each, answer the following about Spanish novelists of the 21st century:

[10] This most recent Cervantes laureate's first novel was *La verdad sobre el caso Savolta*, where he used different resources and styles, including newspaper cutouts and police reports to describe the persecution of trade unions and the social, cultural, and economic reality of the Barcelona of the 1910s. Other novels by this author include *La ciudad de los prodigios* and *El año del diluvio*.

ANSWER: **Eduardo Mendoza**

[10] This author's *Las edades de Lulú* represented a breakthrough for eroticism in women's writing. Her works usually show great realism and intense psychological introspection, such as in *El corazón de hielo* and *Te llamaré Viernes*.

ANSWER: **Almudena Grandes**

[10] This author of the young adult mystery novel *Papel mojado* is known for his invention of a synthetic genre called the articuento (article-tale), which he uses to write about everyday events as though they were fantastic occurrences.

ANSWER: Juan José **Millás**

24. For 10 points each, answer the following about Spanish mediaeval prose and nonfiction.

[10] This collection of short stories written by Don Juan Manuel in 1335 drew from various sources, such as Aesop's fables and Arabic folktales. Works inspired by this collection might include *The Taming of the Shrew* and *The Emperor's New Clothes*.

ANSWER: **Tales of Count Lucanor** [or **Libro de los ejemplos del conde Lucanor y de Patronio**, or **Libro de los ejemplos**, or **Libro de Patronio**]

[10] Don Juan Manuel was the nephew of this Castilian king, a prolific author of Galician poetry and composer of astronomical tables. He is credited with introducing the first vernacular law code in Spain in 1265.

ANSWER: **Alfonso X of Castile** [or **Alfonso the Wise**]

[10] This Renaissance scholar wrote the first grammar of the Castilian language in 1492, which set the standard for subsequent Romance language grammars.

ANSWER: Antonio de **Nebrija** [or **Elio Antonio de Lebrija**, or **Antonius Nebrissensis**, or **Antonio of Lebrixa**]

25. For 10 points each, answer the following about magic realism writers:

[10] This Uruguayan author wrote *La tregua* in the style of the personal diary of the protagonist, Martín Santomé. His *El cumpleaños de Juan Ángel* is a novel written in verse, while this author explored other forms of poetry in his *Rincón de Haikus*.

ANSWER: Mario **Benedetti**

[10] This Colombian novelist wrote about a veteran of the Thousand Days' War who still hopes to receive the pension he was promised some fifteen years earlier for his service in the army of Aureliano Buendía, in *No One Writes to the Colonel*.

ANSWER: Gabriel **García Márquez** [or **Gabo**, or **Gabito**, prompt on **García**]

[10] This Mexican writer explored magic realism in his collection *The Burning Plain and other Stories*. In his novel *Pedro Páramo*, this author wrote about a man named Juan Preciado who travels to his recently deceased mother's hometown to find his father, only to come across a town populated by spectral figures.

ANSWER: Juan **Rulfo**