Unidad Educativa INDOAMÉRICA a otro nivel

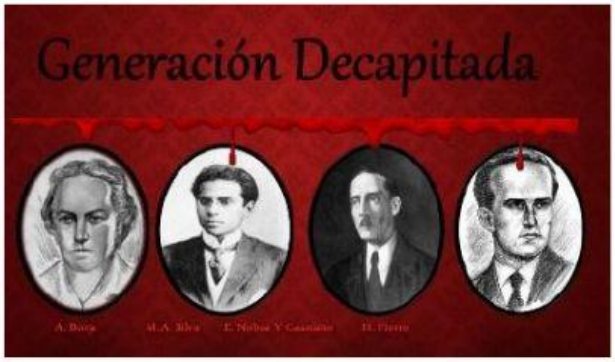
CLASS 7

TOPIC: Artistic manifestations	DATE: Week 7
SUBTOPICS: social realism in relation to literature.	
OBJECTIVE: Critically interpret artistic manifestations.	

1.- Look at the pictures and write one detail about each one.

Dr. Eugenio Espejo (1747-1795)

_____



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LIVEWORKSHEETS

2.- Read and develop the activities.

Ecuadorian literature has been characterized by being closely linked to national events, with narratives that allow us to face how the life of the common citizen is. The origin of Ecuadorian literature goes back to the ancestral narratives that passed from generation to generation; these first tried fantastic stories, mythological and legendary themes.

A) Based on the reading order the words

tasfantic _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

stiesor _ _ _ _ _ _ _

mythcalologi _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

rygenleda _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _

Speaking of poetry, the highest representative in Ecuador at that time was Father Juan Bautista Aguirre (1725-1786), born in Daule. His poetry and most colonial poets, were guided by Spanish models and almost exclusively religious in theme. Other Ecuadorian colonial poets were Antonio Bastidas and Jacinto de Evia

B) Based on the reading write true or false.

The highest representative of poetry in Ecuador was Father Juan Bautista Aguirre _____

His poetry, didn't like to most of colonial poets _____

Arriving at the time of independence, José Joaquín de Olmedo from Guayaquil (1780-1847), a poet of the libertarian deeds of Ecuador and America, comes to light. He was a clearly neoclassical poet and was the author of works that have passed down to posterity, including the Canto a Bolívar (which was greatly praised by the liberator himself) and the Song of October 9 (which was chosen as the city's anthem From Guayaquil).

Who was the author of "Canto a Bolívar" and "the Song of October 9"?

_____

Beheaded generation

Modernism arrived in Ecuador with considerable delay compared to the other countries. Reasons for this are the constant civil wars to which the country was subjected due to disputes between conservatives and liberals. However, the exponents of modernism in Ecuador reached a very high level of prestige throughout America and even today they are still included in collections of universal poetry. They all have the characteristic of having read Baudelaire and Verlaine in their original language, and their poetry is full of evocations of death and mysticism.

The four members of modernism in Ecuador were Medardo Ángel Silva (1898-1919) and Ernesto Noboa y Caamaño (1891-1927) from Guayaquil; and the Quiteños Arturo Borja (1892-1912) and Humberto Fierro

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(1890-1929). These were later called the Beheaded Generation, mainly because the four committed suicide and because of the common characteristics that their poetry shared.

Write the names.

Who were the members of the Beheaded Generation?

Choose a) or b) .

Why they were called the Beheaded Generation?

a) They were called the Beheaded Generation, because the four committed suicide and because of the common characteristics that their poetry shared.
b) They were called the Beheaded Generation, because they used to write plots for horror films.

Realism begins in Ecuador with the novel by Luis A. Martínez (1869-1909) A la costa.
This novel recounts the skills that a boy from a conservative Quito family has to go through when his father dies. He is then forced to work on a farm and at the same time see how his family gradually degrades until it completely disintegrates. All this against the background of the victory of the liberal revolution.
But the trigger for the appearance of social issues in literature is the book Los que se van, a collection of short stories by Demetrio Aguilera Malta (1909-1981), Joaquín Gallegos Lara (1911-1947) and Enrique Gil Gilbert (1912-1973); who, together with José de la Cuadra (1903-1941) and Alfredo Pareja Diezcanseco (1908-1993), formed the so-called Guayaquil Group. All these writers committed to social issues and determined to show the reality of the Cholo Montubio as it was (with popular slang, vulgar words, strong scenes, etc).

Read again and complete the missing words in each gap.

Realism begins in Ecuador with the novel by _____ (1869-1909) A la costa. This novel recounts the skills that a boy from a _____Quito family has to go through when his father dies. He is then forced to work on a farm and at the same time see how his family gradually degrades until it completely disintegrates. All this against the background of the victory of the liberal revolution.

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But without a doubt the greatest reference to modern Ecuadorian literature is the novelist Jorge Icaza (1906-1978) with his novel Huasipungo, which is perhaps the Ecuadorian work translated into more languages.

Who was the Ecuadorian author of the novel Huasipungo?

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Work on your pedagogical workshop CLASS 7

3.- REINFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

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