2019/2020

Spanish American Literature: Pre-Hispanic to 19th Century
Code: 100630
ECTS Credits: 6

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Contact
Name: Beatriz Ferrus Anton
Email: Beatriz.Ferrus@uab.cat

Use of Languages
Principal working language: spanish (spa)
Some groups entirely in English: No
Some groups entirely in Catalan: No
Some groups entirely in Spanish: Yes

Prerequisites
By obtaining the minimum of credits in basic training subjects, students have demonstrated to have acquired the basic competences and they will be able to express themselves orally and in writing.

For this reason, any spelling and expression errors that may be committed will lead to a score decrease in the final grade.

Activities, practical sessions and papers submitted in the course must be original and under no circumstances will the total or partial plagiarism of third-party materials published on any medium be admitted. Any submission of non-original material without properly indicating its origin will automatically result in a failure rating (0).

It is also expected that students know the general rules of submission of an academic work. However, students could apply the specific rules that the teacher of the subject may indicate to them, if they deem it necessary.

Objectives and Contextualisation
“Spanish American Literature: from pre-Hispanic literature to the 19th century” is integrated into the subject of Colonial and Spanish-American Literature, which is part of the 108 credits of compulsory education of the Spanish Language and Literature Degree, which the student attends along with other subjects of Spanish language and literature.

This subject inaugurates the course of Spanish-American Literature in the Spanish Language and Literature Degree, within which it is responsible for introducing the student in the chronological period that goes from the indigenous literatures to the 19th century. Since it is the first time that students enter the critical reality of literature in Latin America, it is very important to teach them to think about the differences and similarities that
exist between the object "Hispanic American literature" and the object "Spanish literature". As well as it is very important delving them into the specific problems of the Latin American critical field. Therefore, history of literature, historiography and criticism will be part of this subject. The fundamental objectives of the subject are, therefore, to make known the specificity of this object of study, while teaching how to to analyze it with the proper tools of the subject.

**Competences**

**Spanish Language and Literature**
- Demonstrate knowledge of the history of Spanish and Latin American literature, with special attention to the evolution of genres, movements, trends, trends and styles, and relate them to their historical, artistic and ideological context.
- Master the techniques and methods of literary text analysis and critical analysis of works as a whole and its related disciplines: rhetoric and poetics.
- Students must be capable of communicating information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.

**Catalan and Spanish**
- Demonstrate knowledge of the history of Spanish and Latin American literature, with special attention to the evolution of genres, movements, trends, trends and styles, and relate them to their historical, artistic and ideological context.
- Master the techniques and methods of literary text analysis and critical analysis of works as a whole and its related disciplines: rhetoric and poetics.
- Students have the ability to gather and interpret relevant data (normally within their study area) to issue judgments that include reflection on important issues of social, scientific or ethical.
- Students must be capable of communicating information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
- Students must develop the necessary learning skills in order to undertake further training with a high degree of autonomy.

**English and Spanish**
- Demonstrate knowledge of the history of Spanish and Latin American literature, with special attention to the evolution of genres, movements, trends, trends and styles, and relate them to their historical, artistic and ideological context.
- Master the techniques and methods of literary text analysis and critical analysis of works as a whole and its related disciplines: rhetoric and poetics.
- Students have the ability to gather and interpret relevant data (normally within their study area) to issue judgments that include reflection on important issues of social, scientific or ethical.
- Students must be capable of communicating information, ideas, problems and solutions to both specialised and non-specialised audiences.
- Students must develop the necessary learning skills in order to undertake further training with a high degree of autonomy.

**Learning Outcomes**

1. Analyze complete works of colonial and Hispanic literary production, from Modernism to contemporary times.
2. Comment pre-Hispanic and colonial texts from the perspective of rhetoric.
3. Critically interpret literary works take into account the relationships between different areas of literature and its relationships with human, artistic and social areas.
4. Critically interpreting literary works taking into account the relationships between the different areas of literature and its relationships with human, artistic and social areas.
5. Define the main resources of historiography and Indian epic, written by professionals, monks or soldiers.
6. Describe and explain generic concepts applied to the main works of the colonial literature and Latin American
7. Describe and explain generic concepts applied to the main works of the colonial literature and Latin American.
8. Discriminate and analyze the main characteristics of the genres of American literature from colonial times until the nineteenth century.
9. Interpret the Hispanic culture: notions of mythology, religion, anthropology, ethnology and arts.
10. Present works in formats tailored to the needs and personal styles, both individual and small group.
11. Relate different literary aspects of works of colonial literature until the nineteenth century.
12. Social contextualize and ideologically colonial and Latin literary production.
13. Submitting works in accordance with both individual and small group demands and personal styles.
14. Use suitable terminology when drawing up an academic text.
15. Using suitable terminology when drawing up an academic text.

Content

BLOCK I: Theoretical foundations for the study of Hispano-American literature.

DIDACTIC UNIT I. Theoretical foundations for the study of Hispano-American literature: Heterogeneity, origins and periodization.

DIDACTIC UNIT II. Theoretical foundations for the study of Hispano-American literature II: theory of dependence, transculturation, alterity and postcolonial and decolonial theories.

DIDACTIC UNIT III. Theoretical problems around the indigenous literatures.

BLOCK II: From prehispanic literatures to the colonial society

DIDACTIC UNIT IV. Indigenous literary manifestations. Aztec and Nezahualcoyotl's poetry.

DIDACTIC UNIT V. The conquest: fiction and figuration.

DIDACTIC UNIT VI: The "Covering of America": the voyages of Christopher Columbus and the Sumario de la natural historia de las Indias by Gonzalo Fernández de Oviedo.

DIDACTIC UNIT VII: The Conqueror before the mirror: Cartas de relación by Hernán Cortés and Historia verdadera de la conquista de la Nueva España by Bernal Díaz del Castillo.

DIDACTIC UNIT VIII: Controversy about the legitimacy of the conquest and the discurso del fracaso Bartolomé de las Casas and the indigenous issue. Los Naufragios by Alvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca. The voice of the others: Indian and mestizo chroniclers.

DIDACTIC UNIT IX: The voice of the others. Alonso de Ercilla, the Inca Garcilaso and Guamán Poma de Ayala.


DIDACTIC UNIT XI: Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz and her others. The woman in the colony.

DIDACTIC UNIT XII: Theater during the colony. Origins of the theater in Hispanic-America. Indigenous cultures and the superposition of cultural systems in the theater. The baroque theater.

BLOCK III: The eighteenth and nineteenth centuries


DIDACTIC UNIT XIV: Travel literature. The emergence of romanticism.

DIDACTIC UNIT XVI: The woman in the national imaginary. The sentimental novel. María by Jorge Isaacs and Sab by Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda.


Methodology

The methodology is typical of the literary historiography, especially of the new Latin American studies; as well as of the cultural studies, feminism, postcolonialism and decolonialism. It is combined, in turn, with the proper tools of the commentary of texts.

The learning of this subject by the students is distributed as follows:

- Directed activities. These activities are divided into master classes and seminars and classroom practices led by the faculty, in which theoretical explanation is combined with discussion of all types of texts.
- Supervised activities. These tutorials are programmed by the teacher, dedicated to correcting and commenting on problems at different levels of literary analysis.
- Autonomous activities. These activities include both time devoted to individual study and production of papers and analytical comments written, as well as oral presentations.
- Evaluation activities. The evaluation of the subject will be carried out through written tests.

Activities

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<th>ECTS</th>
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Assessment

The evaluation is continuous and includes three aspects:

The supervised works, where the student will go into depth on aspects studied in the class, elaborating a more extensive essay, on a script provided for such purpose. The work will be supervised by the teacher, who will set a timetable agreed with the student. Effort capacity, critical reflection, correct writing, justification of ideas, use of bibliography, search of material and compliance with the required deadlines will be taken into account.

Exam, where starting from each block question the student must write a report of the subject. The accuracy of contents, the way in which they are exposed and elaborated, the justification of ideas, the critical capacity will be taken into account; but, above all, the mastery of the work methodology from which the subject has been presented.
The student who does not perform any of the three evaluation blocks will be considered "Not evaluated".

Exceptional cases should be discussed with the teacher during the first week of class so that the evaluation can be adapted.

Punctuation

Work 1: 2.5 points: 25%
Work 2: 2.5 points: 25%
Exam: 5 points 50%

Re-evaluation

Initially, it should be taken into account that in order to be eligible for re-evaluation, students are obliged to attend all the evaluable tests. Therefore, only students who previously submitted all the tests will have the opportunity to recover those suspended.

If students fail an evaluation test (below 4), they are entitled to apply for the re-evaluation set by the faculty only if their average grade is equal to or greater than 4.

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Activities, practical sessions and papers submitted in the course must be original and under no circumstances will the total or partial plagiarism of third-party materials published on any medium be admitted. Any submission of non-original material without properly indicating its origin will automatically result in a failure rating (0).

Assessment Activities

<table>
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Bibliography


Block I


Block II


-(1996): El jardín y el peregrino: Ensayos sobre el pensamiento utópico latinoamericano (1492-1695), Amsterdam: Rodopi.


Block III


Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz, *Poemas*. Selección a cargo de la profesora.

Gertrudis Gómez de Avellaneda, Sab, Madrid, Cátedra.

José Hernández, *Martín Fierro*.


Eugenio Cambaceres, *En la sangre*.