

Nov. 21, 2013

Spanish Language and Literature

Timeline

4,000-1,000 BC (?) Indo-European spreads into continental Europe.

200BC – 440AD Roman rule of *Hispania*

440-700AD Germanic Control – (Visigoths, Vandals, Suevi)

710-1100 – Islamic Control *Al-Andalusa*

~1080 *Carmen Campidoctoris* and ~1180 *Cantar de Mio Cid*

1450 -1490 – political centralization under Isabellé and Ferdinand, Defeat of Islam
Columbus

1500-1800 – New World Empire, Consolidation of Spain.

1605 – *Don Quixote*

1800-today Expansion of Spanish, fragmentation of the empire.

Nobel Prize Winners Writing in Spanish

José Echegaray - Spain

Jacinto Benavente - Spain

Gabriela Mistral - Chile

Juan Ramón Jiménez - Spain

Miguel Ángel Asturias - Guatemala

Pablo Neruda - Chile

Vicente Aleixandre - Spain

Gabriel García Márquez - Columbia

Camilo José Cela - Spain

Octavio Paz - Mexico

Mario Vargas Llosa - Peru

Epic of El Cid

Castillian

From his eyes so sorely weeping,
he turned his head and was looking at them,
he saw open gates and doors without locks,
empty hangers, without furs or mantles
and without falcons or molted goshawks.
My Cid sighed, for he had many grave
concerns,
my Cid spoke well and so measuredly,
-Thanks to you, Lord, Father who are on
high,
this my evil enemies have brought upon me.-

Latin

We can tell about the deeds of the warriors,
Paris and Pyrrhus, and also Aeneas
that many poets in their honor
have written.

But, what enjoy have the pagan stories
if they lose their value due to their antiquity?
Then let's sing about prince Rodrigo
about this new battles.

Because if I sang his victories,
there are so many that not even one thousand
books
could gather them, even if Homer himself
sings,
with great effort.



Year 1500

