

Remote Learning Packet

There is no need to submit this packet at the end of the week. Enjoy your summer break!

Week 9: May 25-29, 2020

Course: Spanish I

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Monday, May 25

Happy Memorial Day! No School!

Tuesday, May 26 - Friday May 29

I. Handouts: Famous Names in Spanish America: Read about explorers, National heroes, Writers, Painters, Composers and Musicians. Then do Exercises A through E.

II. Handouts: Places of Interest in Spanish America: Read about places in Mexico, South America, and then answer exercises A through D.

3. FAMOUS NAMES IN SPANISH AMERICA

A. Discoverers and Explorers

1. **Cristóbal Colón** (Christopher Columbus). Discovered the New World in 1492. Made four voyages, touching various parts of Spanish America.
2. **Hernán Cortés**. Conquered México, defeating the Aztecs and their king, Montezuma.
3. **Francisco Pizarro**. Conquered Perú and founded the city of Lima.
4. **Juan Ponce de León**. Discovered Florida (1513). He named it *la Florida* because it was discovered at Easter (*la Pascua Florida*).
5. **Álvar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca**. Explored much of the southern coastal area of what is now the United States, from Florida to Texas, walking thousands of miles. During six years of wandering, he lived for a time as a slave and medicine man to the Indians.
6. **Francisco Vásquez de Coronado**. Explored the southwestern part of what is now the United States (1542), searching for the rich "Seven Cities of Cíbola." He discovered the Grand Canyon (Arizona).
7. **Hernando de Soto**. Discovered the Mississippi River (1541).
8. **Vasco Núñez de Balboa**. Discovered the Pacific Ocean.

B. National Heroes

1. **Simón Bolívar** (1783–1830). The principal figure in the fight for South American independence from Spain. He won independence for the northern part of South America. Was called "el Libertador" (the Liberator). Bolivia was named in his honor.
2. **José de San Martín** (1778–1850). An Argentine general who won independence for the southern part of South America.
3. **Bernardo O'Higgins** (1778–1842). A Chilean general who helped San Martín in the liberation of Chile. He became the first president of Chile.
4. **Antonio José de Sucre** (1795–1830). Defeated the Spanish army in the battle of Ayacucho (Perú), the last battle of the revolution (1824).
5. **Miguel Hidalgo** (1753–1811). A Mexican priest and patriot who began the struggle for Mexican independence (1810).
6. **Benito Juárez** (1806–1872). Fought to free México from Maximilian. He was called the "Abraham Lincoln of México."
7. **José Martí** (1853–1895). A famous Cuban poet and patriot who died fighting for Cuban independence from Spain.

C. Writers

1. **Andrés Bello** (1781–1865). Poet, critic, and a leading intellectual of Spanish America. Wrote *Gramática de la lengua castellana*.
2. **Domingo Faustino Sarmiento** (1811–1888). An Argentine educator and statesman. Was known as the "Schoolmaster President." He wrote *Facundo*, which deals with the life of a gaucho leader.
3. **Ricardo Palma** (1833–1919). Wrote *Tradiciones peruanas*, a collection of stories about life in Perú during colonial times.
4. **Rubén Darío** (1867–1916). Was born in Nicaragua. He was the greatest poet of Spanish America. He introduced a new poetic style called "modernism."

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5. Mariano Azuela (1873–1952). A Mexican novelist who wrote *Los de abajo*, a novel of the Mexican revolution of 1910–1920.
6. Gabriela Mistral (1889–1957) and Pablo Neruda (1904–1973). Chilean poets who won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1945 and 1971, respectively.
7. Rómulo Gallegos (1884–1969). A Venezuelan novelist and statesman. He wrote *Doña Bárbara*, a novel of life on the plains of Venezuela.
8. Octavio Paz (1914–). Mexican poet and essayist. He won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1990.
9. Gabriel García Márquez (1928–). A Colombian novelist who wrote *Cien años de soledad*, the history of an imaginary town in Colombia. He received the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1982.

D. Painters

1. Diego Rivera, José Orozco, and David Siqueiros are the three most important painters of México. All three specialized in mural painting, and all treated political and social topics.
2. Bernaldo de Quirós, of Argentina, painted scenes of gaucho life.

E. Composers and Musicians

1. Carlos Chávez (1899–1978), a famous Mexican composer and orchestra conductor.
2. Claudio Arrau was a famous Chilean pianist.

EXERCISES

A. Identify each of the following as:

- a. explorer b. writer c. painter d. composer-musician e. national hero

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Mariano Azuela | 9. Rubén Darío |
| 2. Francisco Pizarro | 10. Carlos Chávez |
| 3. Álar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca | 11. Rómulo Gallegos |
| 4. Diego Rivera | 12. Claudio Arrau |
| 5. Andrés Bello | 13. Antonio José de Sucre |
| 6. Vasco Núñez de Balboa | 14. Bernaldo de Quirós |
| 7. Bernardo O'Higgins | 15. Benito Juárez |
| 8. Hernando de Soto | |

B. To the left of each item in column A, write the letter of the matching item in column B.

- | A | | B |
|-------------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Ponce de León | 6. Coronado | a. novelist |
| 2. Sarmiento | 7. Orozco | b. Seven Cities of Cibola |
| 3. San Martín | 8. Palma | c. <i>Tradiciones peruanas</i> |
| 4. Martí | 9. Bolívar | d. Schoolmaster President |
| 5. García Márquez | 10. Cortés | e. Montezuma |
| | | f. Florida |
| | | g. painter |
| | | h. Argentine independence |
| | | i. Cuban patriot |
| | | j. "the Liberator" |

C. Underline the name, title, or word that correctly completes each statement.

1. (Siqueiros, Pizarro, Columbus) discovered the New World.
2. (Juárez, Hidalgo, San Martín) was called the "Abraham Lincoln of México."
3. The greatest poet of Spanish America was (Ricardo Palma, Rubén Darío, Rómulo Gallegos).
4. (*Doña Bárbara*, *Facundo*, *Los de abajo*) is a novel of the Mexican revolution.
5. (Claudio Arrau, Bernardo O'Higgins, Gabriela Mistral) was a famous Chilean pianist.
6. Diego Rivera was a famous (musician, novelist, painter).
7. The last battle in the struggle for South American independence took place at (Lima, Ayacucho, México).
8. (Gabriela Mistral, José Martí, Andrés Bello) won the Nobel Prize for Literature.
9. The first president of Chile was (Sucre, O'Higgins, Azuela).
10. Sarmiento wrote (*Facundo*, *Gramática de la lengua castellana*, *Tradiciones peruanas*).

D. 1. Write the name of a (an, the) . . .

- a. city founded by Pizarro _____
- b. Mexican painter _____
- c. Argentine educator _____
- d. Spanish-American novelist _____
- e. Spanish-American poet _____
- f. conqueror of México _____
- g. country named for Bolívar _____
- h. Mexican composer _____
- i. discoverer of the Mississippi River _____
- j. discoverer of Florida _____

2. Who wrote . . . ?

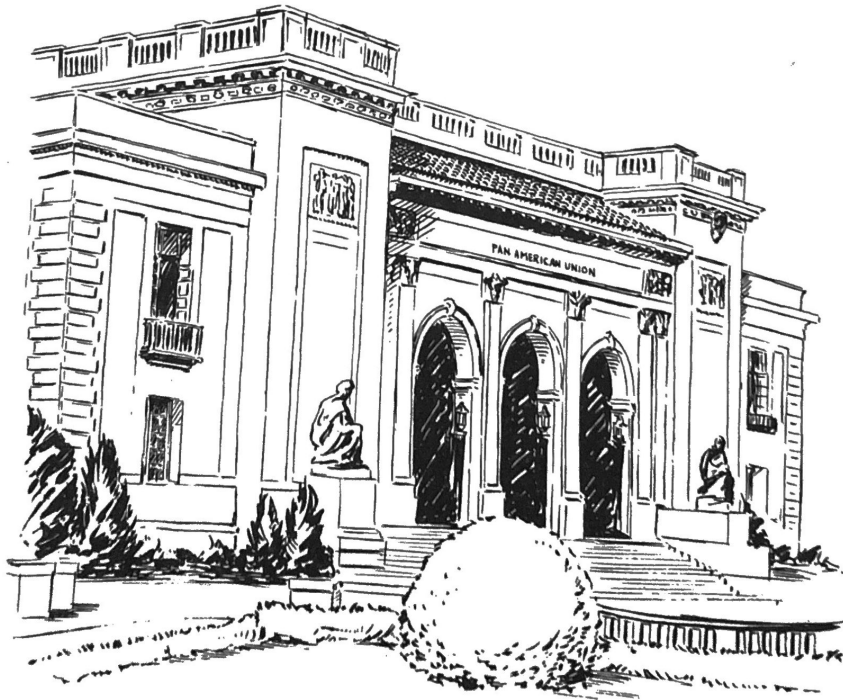
- a. *Facundo* _____
- b. *Doña Bárbara* _____
- c. *Tradiciones peruanas* _____
- d. *Los de abajo* _____
- e. *Cien años de soledad* _____

E. Complete the following statements:

1. Montezuma was king of the _____
 2. *Doña Bárbara* was written by _____
 3. San Martín won independence for Chile and _____
 4. Bernaldo de Quirós painted scenes of the life of the _____
 5. The Mexican movement for independence from Spain was begun by _____
-

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6. Columbus made voyages to the New World.
7. The Spanish army was defeated by Sucre at the battle of
8. José Orozco was a Mexican
9. José Martí was killed in the war for the independence of
10. discovered the Mississippi River.



The Pan-American Union building in Washington, D.C., is the permanent headquarters of the Organization of American States. This magnificent marble structure has sometimes been called the "House of the Americas." Flags of the twenty-one American Republics and busts of their heroes are displayed in the central hall. One of the attractions of this building is its tropical patio in which are found brilliantly colored birds and exotic plants from all the American nations.

4. PLACES OF INTEREST IN SPANISH AMERICA

A. Interesting Places in México

1. **México City.** The capital of México. It was the old capital (*Tenochtitlán*) of the Aztec Indians. Today it is a large and modern city, the largest Spanish-speaking city in the world.
 - a. **Cathedral of México:** The largest and oldest cathedral on the North American continent.
 - b. **Piedra del Sol** (Stone of the Sun): An ancient stone inscribed with the Aztec calendar.
 - c. **Chapultepec:** A large, beautiful park; contains a beautiful castle.
 - d. **Palacio de Bellas Artes** (Palace of Fine Arts): Contains a beautiful theater and art museum.
 - e. **University City:** The site of the National University, the oldest university of the North American continent.
 - f. **Popocatépetl** and **Ixtaccíhuatl:** Picturesque volcanoes overlooking México City.
 - g. **Xochimilco:** Town near México City, famous for its floating gardens.
2. **Taxco.** The most picturesque city in México. The Spanish colonial atmosphere is still preserved.
3. **Acapulco.** A fashionable seaside resort on the west coast.
4. **Guadalajara.** The second largest city in México. It is an important industrial city.

B. Interesting Places in South America

1. **Buenos Aires** (Argentina). One of the most beautiful capitals in the world.
2. **Lima** (Perú). The capital and main industrial and cultural center of Perú. The **University of San Marcos**, the oldest university in South America, is located here.
3. **Cuzco** (Perú). The ancient capital of the Inca civilization. Nearby are the famous Inca ruins of **Machu-Picchu**.
4. **Valparaíso** (Chile). The largest seaport on the entire west coast of South America.
5. **Bogotá** (Colombia). The capital and most important cultural center of Colombia. It has many excellent examples of colonial architecture.
6. **Quito** (Ecuador). Is located a few miles from the equator, but has a pleasant climate, due to its great altitude (nearly 10,000 feet). There are many excellent examples of colonial architecture.
7. **Lake Titicaca.** In the Andes Mountains, between Bolivia and Perú. It is the highest navigable lake in the world.
8. **Iguazú Falls.** Spectacular waterfall between Argentina and Brazil; higher than Niagara Falls.
9. **Cristo de los Andes.** A giant statue of Christ located in the Andes Mountains, on the border between Chile and Argentina. It was erected to commemorate the peaceful settlement of a boundary dispute.
10. **Viña del Mar** (Chile). A famous seaside resort. It has excellent beaches and casinos.

EXERCISES

A. To the left of each item in column A, write the letter of the matching item in column B.

A	B
----- 1. Valparaíso	a. floating gardens
----- 2. Tenochtitlán	b. seaside resort
----- 3. Cristo de los Andes	c. second largest city in México
----- 4. Popocatépetl	d. statue
----- 5. Cuzco	e. important Chilean seaport
----- 6. Iguazú	f. Aztec capital
----- 7. Xochimilco	g. lake
----- 8. Viña del Mar	h. volcano in México
----- 9. Titicaca	i. Inca capital
----- 10. Guadalajara	j. waterfall

B. *¿Sí o No?* If the statement is true, write *sí*; if it is false, correct it by changing the words in italics, writing the correct words in the blank.

1. The *Piedra del Sol* is a famous theater in México. -----
2. The city of *Quito* is located near the equator. -----
3. The University of San Marcos is located in *Perú*. -----
4. Bogotá is the capital of *Colombia*. -----
5. Taxco is a picturesque city in *Argentina*. -----
6. *Acapulco* is a famous beach in México. -----
7. The "*Christ of the Andes*" is located between Bolivia and Perú. -----
8. The largest Spanish-speaking city in the world is *Buenos Aires*. -----
9. The oldest university in North America is located in *México*. -----
10. The ruins of Machu-Picchu are located near *Cuzco*. -----

C. Complete the following statements:

1. The volcanoes Popocatépetl and Ixtaccíhuatl are located near -----
2. The highest navigable lake in the world is -----
3. The oldest university of South America is located in -----
4. "Christ of the Andes" commemorates the settlement of a dispute between Argentina and -----
5. The largest seaport on the west coast of South America is -----
6. The second largest city in México is -----

7. Quito has a pleasant climate because of its
8. Between Brazil and Argentina there is a waterfall called
9. Viña del Mar is a seaside resort in
10. Cuzco was the ancient capital of the

D. Identify each of the following in an English sentence:

1. Palacio de Bellas Artes
2. Ixtaccíhuatl
3. Viña del Mar
4. Chapultepec
5. Guadalajara
6. Titicaca
7. Buenos Aires
8. Piedra del Sol
9. Xochimilco
10. Cathedral of México

General Francisco Franco led the Nationalist forces against the Republican government during the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939). This bitter struggle attracted thousands of volunteers from other nations, who came to fight for one side or the other. After the overthrow of the Republic in 1939, Franco became dictator of Spain, and ruled the country till his death in 1975.

