

La Araucana I Spanish Edition

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The Araucaniad Alonso de Ercilla Y Zuniga 2012-10-15 Now back in print! The first English translation of this epic masterpiece of Chilean poetry.

A History of Chilean Literature Ignacio López-Calvo 2021-10-14 This book covers the heterogeneity of Chilean literary production from the times of the Spanish conquest to the present. It shifts critical focus from national identity and issues to a more multifaceted transnational, hemispheric, and global approach. Its emphasis is on the paradigm transition from the purportedly homogeneous to the heterogeneous.

Myth and Identity in the Epic of Imperial Spain Elizabeth B. Davis 2000 The first in-depth analysis of some of the most important epic poems of the Spanish Golden Age, *Myth and Identity in the Epic of Imperial Spain* breathes new life into five of these long- neglected texts. Elizabeth Davis demonstrates that the epic must not be overlooked, for doing so creates a significant gap in one's ability to appraise not only the cultural practice of the imperial age, but also the purest expression of its ideology. Davis's study focuses on heroic poetry written from 1569 to 1611, including Alonso de Ercilla's *La Araucana*, undeniably the most significant epic poem of its time. Also included are Diego de Hojeda's *La Christiada*, Juan Rufo's *La Austriada*, . Lope de Vega's *Jerusalén Conquistada*, and Cristóbal de Virués's *Historia del Monserrate*. Examining these epics as the major site for the construction of cultural identities and Renaissance nationalist myths, Davis analyzes the means by which the epic constructs a Spanish sense of self. Because this sense of identity is not easily susceptible to direct representation, it is often derived in opposition to an "other," which serves to reaffirm Spanish cultural superiority. The Spanish Christian caballeros are almost always pitted against Amerindians, Muslims, Jews, or other adversaries portrayed as backward or heathen for their cultural and ethnic differences. The pro-Castilian elite of sixteenth-century Spain faced the daunting task of constructing unity at home in the process of expansion and conquest abroad, yet ethnic and regional differences in the Iberian Peninsula made the creation of an imperial identity particularly difficult. The epic, as Davis shows, strains to convey the overriding image of a Spain that appears more unified than the Spanish empire ever truly was. An important reexamination of the Golden Age canon, *Myth and Identity in the Epic of Imperial Spain* brings a new twist to the study of canon formation. While Davis does not ignore more traditional approaches to the literary text, she does apply recent theories, such as deconstruction and feminist criticism, to these poems, resulting in an innovative examination of the material. Confronting such issues as canonicity, gender, the relationship between literature and Golden Age culture, and that between art and power, this publication offers scholars a new perspective for assessing Golden Age and Transatlantic studies

The Melancholy Void Felipe Valencia 2021-07 At the turn of the seventeenth century, Spanish lyric underwent a notable development. Several Spanish poets reinvented lyric as a melancholy and masculinist discourse that sang of and perpetrated symbolic violence against the female beloved. This shift emerged in response to the rising prestige and commercial success of the epic and was enabled by the rich discourse on the link between melancholy and creativity in men. In *The Melancholy Void* Felipe Valencia examines this reconstruction of the lyric in key texts of Spanish poetry from 1580 to 1620. Through a study of canonical and influential texts, such as the major poems by Luis de Góngora and the epic of Alonso de Ercilla, but also lesser-known texts, such as the lyrics by Miguel de Cervantes, *The Melancholy Void* addresses four understudied problems in the scholarship of early modern Spanish poetry: the use of gender violence in love poetry as a way to construct the masculinity of the poetic speaker; the exploration in Spanish poetry of the link between melancholy and male creativity; the impact of epic on Spanish lyric; and the Spanish contribution to the fledgling theory of the lyric. *The Melancholy Void* brings poetry and lyric theory to the conversation in full force and develops a distinct argument about the integral role of gender violence in a prominent strand of early modern Spanish lyric that ran from Garcilaso to Góngora and beyond.

The Araucana Alonso de Ercilla 2022-06-15 An English translation of Alonso de Ercilla's 16c epic poem, "La Araucana," with footnotes and index.

Mapping Colonial Spanish America Santa Arias 2002 The essays inquire into the spatial configurations of colonial Spanish America and its inhabitants as they both relate to issues of alterity, identity, the economy of geographical representation, gender, and the construction of the colonial city. The volume indicated a variety of essays dealing with different geographical regions, including the centers of cultural production (such as Mexico and Peru) as well as marginalized colonial territories.

The Araucana David Russell 2013-10-29 This is a translation of the 16th Century Spanish epic 'La Araucana', which graphically describes the struggles between the Conquistadors and the Native Araucanians of Chile. Much ahead of its time, it shows both sides of the conflict.

The Armature of Conquest Beatriz Pastor Bodmer 1992 Focusing on certain key first-hand narratives of the discovery, exploration and conquest of the New World, the author views various journals, letters and other documents not merely as narratives of facts and events, but as literary expressions of the dynamics of the writer's experience. Bodmer uses early Spanish chronicles to take the reader on a journey of exploration into the ideology of conquest and how it fared in the face of New World realities. What emerges is a detailed analytical history of the gradual awakening of a critical consciousness concerning accepted versions of the discovery and conquest of America.

Introduction to Spanish Translation Jack Child 2012-07-10 This text, designed for a third or fourth year college Spanish course, presents the history, theory and practice of Spanish-to-English translation. The emphasis is on general material to be found in current journals and newspapers, with some specialized material from the fields of business, the social sciences, and literature.

THE GRAND ARAUCANIAN WARS (1541-1883) in the KINGDOM of CHILE Eduardo Agustin Cruz 2010-04-27 The Mapuches accomplished what the mighty Aztec and Inca empires failed so overwhelming to do- to preserve their independence, and keep the Spanish invaders at bay. The Mapuche infantry played a vital role in the Araucanian war, from the initial of the conquest in 1541 to 1883. The goals of this book: a) To provide an overview of the military aspects weaponry, armory, the horse, and tactic, strategy facing the Mapuches; at the beginning of the Spanish conquest. b) To provide

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an overview, of the military superiority enjoyed, by the Spanish army, in addition, the role of the Auxiliary Indian. c) To point out how, by military innovations, and adaptation in the face of Araucanian war, the Mapuches managed to resist Spanish military campaigns, for over 300 years.

How Literatures Begin Joel B. Lande 2021-07-20 A comparative history of the practices, technologies, institutions, and people that created distinct literary traditions around the world, from ancient to modern times Literature is such a familiar and widespread form of imaginative expression today that its existence can seem inevitable. But in fact very few languages ever developed the full-fledged literary cultures we take for granted. Challenging basic assumptions about literatures by uncovering both the distinct and common factors that led to their improbable invention, *How Literatures Begin* is a global, comparative history of literary origins that spans the ancient and modern world and stretches from Asia and Europe to Africa and the Americas. The book brings together a group of leading literary historians to examine the practices, technologies, institutions, and individuals that created seventeen literary traditions: Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Indian, Greek, Latin, Hebrew, Syriac, Arabic, English, Romance languages, German, Russian, Latin American, African, African American, and world literature. In these accessible accounts, which are framed by general and section introductions and a conclusion by the editors, literatures emerge as complex weaves of phenomena, unique and deeply rooted in particular times and places but also displaying surprising similarities. Again and again, new literatures arise out of old, come into being through interactions across national and linguistic borders, take inspiration from translation and cultural cross-fertilization, and provide new ways for groups to imagine themselves in relation to their moment in history. Renewing our sense of wonder for the unlikely and strange thing we call literature, *How Literatures Begin* offers fresh opportunities for comparison between the individual traditions that make up the rich mosaic of the world's literatures. The book is organized in four sections, with seventeen literatures covered by individual contributors: Part I: East and South Asia: Chinese (Martin Kern), Japanese (Wiebke Denecke), Korean (Ksenia Chizhova), and Indian (Sheldon Pollock); Part II: The Mediterranean: Greek (Deborah Steiner), Latin (Joseph Farrell), Hebrew (Jacqueline Vayntrub), Syriac (Alberto Rigolio), and Arabic (Gregor Schoeler); Part III: European Vernaculars: English (Ingrid Nelson), Romance languages (Simon Gaunt), German (Joel Lande), and Russian (Michael Wachtel); Part IV: Modern Geographies: Latin American (Rolena Adorno), African (Simon Gikandi), African American (Douglas Jones), and world literature (Jane O. Newman).

Walter Owen Edward Larocque Tinker

The Other Virgil Craig Kallendorf 2007-10-18 The story of how the Aeneid has been approached by various postclassical authors - including Shakespeare and Milton - not as an endorsement of the ideals of their societies, but as a model for poems that probed and challenged dominant values, just as Virgil himself had done centuries before.

The Spanish Match Alexander Samson 2017-05-15 In the spring of 1623 Charles, Prince of Wales, the young heir to the English and Scottish thrones donned a false wig and beard and slipped out of England under the assumed name of John Smith in order to journey to Madrid and secure for himself the hand of the King of Spain's daughter. His father James I and VI had been toying with the idea of a Spanish match for his son since as early as 1605, despite the profoundly divisive ramifications such a policy would have in the face of the determined 'Puritan' opposition in parliament, committed to combatting the forces of international Catholicism at every opportunity. With the Spanish ambassador, the machiavellian Count of Gondomar's encouragement to 'mount' Spain, Charles impetuously took matters into his own hands and as the negotiations stalled he departed secretly in the guise of Mr Smith to win with his romantic and foolhardy daring what his father could not achieve through diplomacy. The

eventual failure and public humiliation that followed his journey to Madrid has been cited as a major influence on Charles's subsequent development and policies as king. Until now, there has been no attempt to systematically explore the failure of the Spanish match from an interdisciplinary perspective, including what it reveals about the practice of diplomacy, the taste, art, and dress of the period, its literature and the long-term consequences for Anglo-Spanish relations. In this volume leading scholars from a variety of disciplines analyse the reactions and representations of Charles's romantic escapade and offer their insights into the affair. In doing so many traditional assumptions about the trip are overturned. By taking into account the political, social, religious and international dimensions of the event, and examining historical, literary and artistic evidence, this volume paints a rounded, lively and vivid portrait of one of the most remarkable episodes of the Jacobean age.

Catalogue Bernard Quaritch (Firm) 1868

A Companion to Spanish-American Literature Stephen Hart 1999 "There are also separate sections on the modernistas and postmodernismo, avant-garde poetry in the twentieth century, and the Boom novel. A final chapter is dedicated to an analysis of some recent developments within the Spanish-American literary canon, such as the post-Boom novel, with a separate section on women writers, 'testimonio', Latino literature, the gay/lesbian novel, and Afro-Hispanic literature."--BOOK JACKET.

La Araucana Alonso de Ercilla y Zúñiga 1945

Lexikon of the Hispanic Baroque Evonne Levy 2014-01-06 Over the course of some two centuries following the conquests and consolidations of Spanish rule in the Americas during the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries—the period designated as the Baroque—new cultural forms sprang from the cross-fertilization of Spanish, Amerindian, and African traditions. This dynamism of motion, relocation, and mutation changed things not only in Spanish America, but also in Spain, creating a transatlantic Hispanic world with new understandings of personhood, place, foodstuffs, music, animals, ownership, money and objects of value, beauty, human nature, divinity and the sacred, cultural proclivities—a whole lexikon of things in motion, variation, and relation to one another. Featuring the most creative thinking by the foremost scholars across a number of disciplines, the *Lexikon of the Hispanic Baroque* is a uniquely wide-ranging and sustained exploration of the profound cultural transfers and transformations that define the transatlantic Spanish world in the Baroque era. Pairs of authors—one treating the peninsular Spanish kingdoms, the other those of the Americas—provocatively investigate over forty key concepts, ranging from material objects to metaphysical notions. Illuminating difference as much as complementarity, departure as much as continuity, the book captures a dynamic universe of meanings in the various midst of its own re-creations. The *Lexikon of the Hispanic Baroque* joins leading work in a number of intersecting fields and will fire new research—it is the indispensable starting point for all serious scholars of the early modern Spanish world.

Female Amerindians in Early Modern Spanish Theater Gladys Robalino 2014-08-20 This book uses a gender perspective to study the female Amerindian characters in Early Modern Spanish Comedias. The chapters in this collection bring different approaches and perspectives that intersect between feminism and cultural studies while they also critically deconstruct the European representation of Amerindian women.

Epics of Empire and Frontier Celia López-Chávez 2016-04-26 First published in 1569, *La Araucana*, an epic poem written by the Spanish nobleman Alonso de Ercilla, valorizes the Spanish conquest of Chile in the sixteenth century. Nearly a half-century later in 1610, Gaspar de Villagrà, Mexican-born captain

under Juan de Oñate in New Mexico, published *Historia de la Nueva México*, a historical epic about the Spanish subjugation of the indigenous peoples of New Mexico. In *Epics of Empire and Frontier*—a deft cultural, ethnohistorical reading of these two colonial epics, both of which loom large in the canon of Spanish literature—Celia López-Chávez reveals new ways of thinking about the themes of empire and frontier. Employing historical and literary analysis that goes from the global to the regional, and from the sixteenth to the twenty-first centuries, López-Chávez considers Ercilla and Villagrà not only as writers but as citizens and subjects of the powerful Spanish empire. Although frontiers of conquest have always been central to the regional histories of the Americas, this is the first work to approach the subject through epic poetry and the main events in the poets' lives. López-Chávez also investigates the geographical spaces and landmarks where the conquests of Chile and New Mexico took place, the natural landscape of each area as both the Spanish and the natives saw it, and the characteristics of the expeditions in both regions, with special attention to the violence of the invasions. In her discussion of law, geography, and frontier, López-Chávez carries the poems' firsthand testimony on the political, cultural, and social resistance of indigenous people into present-day debates about regional and national identity. An interdisciplinary, comparative postcolonial interpretation of the history found in two poetic narratives of conquest, *Epics of Empire and Frontier* brings fresh understanding to the role that poetry plays in regional and national memory and culture.

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1882

Joel Barlow's Columbiad Steven Blakemore 2007 The year 2007 marks the two-hundredth anniversary since Joel Barlow, an American poet and diplomat, first published his controversial and lengthy poem, *The Columbiad*. Grandiose in its ambition, Barlow framed the poem as an epic for the New World, a nationalist primer to teach republican citizens the history of the relatively new nation culminating in the American Revolution and the promise of a future utopia stimulated by the United States' republican ideas and institutions. Unfortunately, history has not been kind to Barlow's work. Literary critics have long dismissed it for its obscure references and allusions to historical and mythic events, to individuals and characters that a select few would know or care about. Indeed, as Joseph Buckminster, an acquaintance of Barlow, noted, "[This poem] requires an amazing universal knowledge A man must be not only a poet and a man of letters, but a lawyer, politician, physician, divine, chemist, natural historian, and adept in all the fine arts." But this work does matter, argues Steven Blakemore, and *Joel Barlow's Columbiad* is the first full-length study of poem. Blakemore shows that Barlow crafted a historically relevant New World epic—a literary foundation myth for America as ambitious as those created by Homer and Virgil for Greece and Rome—an epic that is the most significant American narrative poem of the nineteenth century. Blakemore offers a close reading of *The Columbiad* within the context of contemporary national debates over the significance of America. In doing so, he helps the reader understand the variety of national discourses that Barlow was promoting, challenging, or subverting. Long neglected, *The Columbiad* fundamentally engages the core issues and strategies of national self-definition and the creation of a vital republican culture. This book will appeal to all those interested in early American literature, the literature of the early Republic, and American literary nationalism. Steven Blakemore is associate professor of English at Florida Atlantic University. He has published on a variety of topics in English and American literature and is the author of three recent books dealing with the Anglo-American debate on the French Revolution.

Dictionary of the Literature of the Iberian Peninsula Germán Bleiberg 1993 Compiled by more than 90 experts, this two-volume dictionary includes representatives from all major peninsular literatures: Catalan, Galician, Portuguese and Spanish. The rich history of the literary achievements in the Iberian

Peninsula--from historical to dramatic--can now be enjoyed by both European and American researchers. Spanning centuries, all literary titles have been followed in the text with a published translation or a literal rendering of the original. Virtually all entries have been composed by noted scholars and are complemented wherever possible by bibliographies of primary texts and selected critical studies as well as existing English translations of primary texts.

Alonso de Ercilla Y Zúñiga Frank Pierce 1984

Epics of Empire and Frontier Celia López-Chávez 2016-04-26 First published in 1569, *La Araucana*, an epic poem written by the Spanish nobleman Alonso de Ercilla, valorizes the Spanish conquest of Chile in the sixteenth century. Nearly a half-century later in 1610, Gaspar de Villagrà, Mexican-born captain under Juan de Oñate in New Mexico, published *Historia de la Nueva México*, a historical epic about the Spanish subjugation of the indigenous peoples of New Mexico. In *Epics of Empire and Frontier*—a deft cultural, ethnohistorical reading of these two colonial epics, both of which loom large in the canon of Spanish literature—Celia López-Chávez reveals new ways of thinking about the themes of empire and frontier. Employing historical and literary analysis that goes from the global to the regional, and from the sixteenth to the twenty-first centuries, López-Chávez considers Ercilla and Villagrà not only as writers but as citizens and subjects of the powerful Spanish empire. Although frontiers of conquest have always been central to the regional histories of the Americas, this is the first work to approach the subject through epic poetry and the main events in the poets' lives. López-Chávez also investigates the geographical spaces and landmarks where the conquests of Chile and New Mexico took place, the natural landscape of each area as both the Spanish and the natives saw it, and the characteristics of the expeditions in both regions, with special attention to the violence of the invasions. In her discussion of law, geography, and frontier, López-Chávez carries the poems' firsthand testimony on the political, cultural, and social resistance of indigenous people into present-day debates about regional and national identity. An interdisciplinary, comparative postcolonial interpretation of the history found in two poetic narratives of conquest, *Epics of Empire and Frontier* brings fresh understanding to the role that poetry plays in regional and national memory and culture.

CATALOGUE OF WORKS ON THE FINE ARTS 1869

Domesticating Empire Karen Stolley 2021-04-30 Why has the work of writers in eighteenth-century Latin America been forgotten? During the eighteenth century, enlightened thinkers in Spanish territories in the Americas engaged in lively exchanges with their counterparts in Europe and Anglo-America about a wide range of topics of mutual interest, responding in the context of increasing racial and economic diversification. Yet despite recent efforts to broaden our understanding of the global Enlightenment, the Ibero-American eighteenth century has often been overlooked. Through the work of five authors--Jose de Oviedo y Banos, Juan Ignacio Molina, Felix de Azara, Catalina de Jesus Herrera, and Jose Martin Felix de Arrate--*Domesticating Empire* explores the Ibero-American Enlightenment as a project that reflects both key Enlightenment concerns and the particular preoccupations of Bourbon Spain and its territories in the Americas. At a crucial moment in Spain's imperial trajectory, these authors domesticate topics central to empire--conquest, Indians, nature, God, and gold--by making them familiar and utilitarian. As a result, their works later proved resistant to overarching schemes of Latin American literary history and have been largely forgotten. Nevertheless, eighteenth-century Ibero-American writing complicates narratives about both the Enlightenment and Latin American cultural identity.

Robert Southey and the Contexts of English Romanticism Lynda Pratt 2016-04-08 Lynda Pratt's

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collection of specially commissioned essays is the first edited volume devoted to the multiple connections between Robert Southey (1774-1843) and English Romantic culture. A major and highly controversial personage in his own day, Southey has until recently been the forgotten member of the Lake School.

Intertextual Pursuits Hal L. Boudreau 1998 This book brings together twelve essays that attest to the continuing viability of intertextuality, a widely recognized by-product of a cosmic readjustment in thinking about the nature and boundaries of texts. All the contributors to this collection are well versed in the theoretical implications of intertextuality. Their essays give repeated evidence that intertextuality is itself dynamically intertextual and that it is as endlessly fruitful as its myriad applications. The essays further demonstrate that, whether theoretically in fashion or out of it, whether seen as rhetorical exercises, ideological statements, or philosophical meditations, intertextual pursuits remain the paramount adventure in the literary-critical enterprise.

The Literature of Spain and Latin America J. E. Luebering Manager and Senior Editor, Literature 2010-08-15 Provides an understanding of the events and cultural differences shaping these nations' texts, the lives of their writers, and the impact of Spanish and Latin American literature.

Puritan Conquistadors Jorge Cañizares-Esguerra 2006 The book demonstrates that a wider Pan-American perspective can upset the most cherished national narratives of the United States, for it maintains that the Puritan colonization of New England was as much a chivalric, crusading act of Reconquista (against the Devil) as was the Spanish conquest.

The Hispanic-Mapuche Parlamentos: Interethnic Geo-Politics and Concessionary Spaces in Colonial America José Manuel Zavala 2019-09-06 Anthropological histories and historical geographies of colonialism both have examined the material and discursive processes of colonization and have identified the opportunities for different kinds of relationships to emerge between Europeans and the indigenous people they encountered and in different ways colonized. These studies have revealed complex, differentiated, colonializing and colonized identities, shifting and ambiguous political relations, social pluralities, and mutating and distinctive modes of colonization. This book focuses on the complementary historical, linguistic, and archaeological evidence for indigenous resistance and resilience in the specific form of parlamento political negotiations or attempted treaties between the Spanish Crown and the Araucanians in south-central Chile from the late 1600s to the early 1800s. Armed conflict, the rejection of most Spanish material culture, and the use of the indigenous Mapundungun language at parlamentos were obvious forms of Araucanian resistance. From a bigger picture, the book is based on an interdisciplinary perspective and asserts that historical archeology can provide better interpretations of past societies only if combined with other disciplines experienced by the treatment of existing data for historical periods, such as those provided by the written documents and which can be subjected to an anthropological, ethnohistorical, and linguistic reading by these disciplines. This creates tension because complementarity but also requires a questioning of the methods themselves as an offset look in order to include the other disciplinary perspectives.

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La Araucana, an Annotated Critical Edition of a Seventeenth-Century Spanish Auto-Sacramental Text
Patricio Lertzundi 2011-01-01 Araucana, an Annotated Critical Edition of a Seventeenth-Century Spanish Auto-Sacramental Text

Introduction to Spanish Translation Jack Child 2010 This text, designed for a third or fourth year college Spanish course, presents the history, theory and practice of Spanish-to-English translation. The emphasis is on general material to be found in current journals and newspapers, with some specialized material from the fields of business, the social sciences, and literature.

Anthology of Spanish Poetry John A. Crow 1980-12-01 John A. Crow, a leading Hispanist, has culled the best translations available--by such poets as Richard Franschawe, Edward Fitzgerald, Percy Bysshe Shelley, Lord Byron, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, William Cullen Bryant, Robert Southey, and many distinguished modern poets--of poems ranging from the eleventh century to the present to make this the most complete collection of both Spanish and Spanish American poetry in English translation. Represented here is work by such twentieth century poets as Gabriela Mistral, Octavio Paz, Federico García Lorca, César Vallejo, Pablo Neruda, Anotnio Machado, and Juan Ramón Jiménez, many of whom the editor has known personally. The inclusion of many contemporary poets whose verse has never before appeared in English makes this anthology a particularly valuable collection.

The Virgilian Tradition II Craig Kallendorf 2021-10-26 The Virgilian Tradition II brings together thirteen essays by historian Craig Kallendorf. The essays present a distinctive approach to the reception of the canonical classical author Virgil, that is focused around the early printed books through which that author was read and interpreted within early modern culture. Using the prefaces, dedicatory letters, and commentaries that accompanied the early modern editions of Virgil's Eclogues, Georgics, Aeneid, and Appendix Virgiliana, they demonstrate how this paratextual material was used by early readers to develop a more nuanced interpretation of Virgil's writings than twentieth-century scholars believed they were capable of. The approach developed throughout this volume shows how the emerging field of book history can enrich our understanding of the reception of Greek and Latin authors. This book will appeal to scholars and students of early modern history, as well as those interested in book history and cultural history.

Hesitancy and Experimentation in Enlightenment Spain and Spanish America Ann L Mackenzie 2013-09-13 Published in memory of Ivy L. McClelland, a pioneer-scholar of Spain's eighteenth century, this volume of original essays contains, besides an Introduction to her career and internationally influential writings, three previously unpublished essays by McClelland and nine studies by other scholars, all of which are focused on elucidating the Enlightenment and its characteristic manifestations in the Hispanic world. Among the Enlightenment writers and artists, works and genres, themes and issues discussed, are: Nicolás Moratín and epic poetry, Lillo's *The London Merchant* and English and French influences on eighteenth-century Spanish drama, José Marchena and literary historiography, oppositions and misunderstandings within Spanish society as reflected in *El sí de las niñas*, Goya and the visual arts, Quintana's *Pelayo* and historical tragedy, Enlightenment discourse, the Periodical Press, theatre as propaganda, the ideology and politics of Empire, the roots of revolt in late viceregal Quito, women's experience of Enlightenment in Spain, social and cultural difference in colonial Peru, ideological debate and uncertainty during the Age of Reason, eighteenth-century Spain on the nineteenth-century stage, and public opinion in Spain on the eve of the French, and European, Revolution. First published as a Special Issue of the *Bulletin of Spanish Studies* (LXXXVI [November-December 2009], Nos 7-8), this book will be of value and stimulus to all scholars concerned to investigate and interpret the culture, theatre, ideology, society and politics of the Enlightenment in Spain, Europe and Spanish America.

The Araucaniad Alonso de Ercilla y Zúñiga 1945

