Mexican Literature: A History

Mexican Literature—David William Foster 2010-07-22 Mexican literature has a rich literary heritage that extends back over centuries to the Aztec and Mayan civilizations. This major reference work surveys more than five hundred years of Mexican literature from a sociocultural perspective. More than merely a catalog of names and titles, it examines in detail the literary phenomena that constitute Mexico's most significant and original contributions to literature. Recognizing that no one scholar can authoritatively cover so much territory, David William Foster has assembled a group of specialists, some of them younger scholars who write from emerging perspectives in Latin American and Mexican literary scholarship. The topics they discuss include pre-Columbian indigenous writing (Jaana O'Connolly), Colonial literature (Lee R. Dowling), Romanticism (Martha Vargas), nineteenth-century prose fiction (Mario Martín Flores), Modernism (Bart L. Lewis), major twentieth-century genres (narrative, Luis A. Gyökő; poetry, Adriana García; theater, Kirsten F. Nagy), the essay (Martin S. Stahl), literary criticism (Daniel Altmann), and literary journals (Luis Pela). Each essay offers detailed analysis of significant issues and major texts and includes an annotated bibliography of important critical sources and reference works.

A History of Mexican Literature—Ignacio M. Sánchez Prado 2016-06-24 A History of Mexican Literature: A Scholar's Choice examines the multiform challenges of Mexican literature in more than five hundred years of writing, the making at the development of literary culture in Mexico from its indigenous roots. By focusing on a broad number of contemporary manifestations, this history includes the development of a new Mexican literary identity. Organized thematically, these essays survey the multivocal and vibrant history of such diverse writers as Sor Juana Inés de la Cruz, Mariana Azuela, Xavier Villaurrutia, and Octavio Paz. Written by a host of leading scholars, this history also devotes special attention to the lasting importance to the development of Mexican writing and will serve as an invaluable resource for specialists and students alike.

Mexico—Robert Ryal Miller 2015-01-26 This book is a skillful synthesis of Mexico's complex and colorful history from pre-Columbian times to the present. Utilizing his many years of research and teaching as well as his personal experience in Mexico, the author incorporates recent archaeological evidence, posts fresh interpretations, and analyzes such current problems as foreign debt, dependency on petroleum exports, and providing education and employment for an expanding population. Combining political events and social history in a smooth narrative, he describes events, places, and individuals, the daily life of peasants and urban workers, and touches on cultural topics, including architecture, art, and music. As a special feature, each chapter contains excerpts from contemporary letters, books, decrees, or poems, firsthand accounts that lend historical flavor to the discussion of each era. Mexico has an exciting history: several eras of independence; two civil wars; 20th-century leftism; the clash of the Old World with the New World culture; a dozen years of independence; the struggle of the Zapotec people; wars between the United States and France; confrontation between the Indian president, Juárez, and the Austrian born emperor, Maximilian; a long dictatorship under Díaz; the Great Revolution that destroyed peasant rebellion, confiscated Church property, and reduced foreign economic power; and the recent drive to modernize through industrialization.

Mexican Literature in Theory—Ignacio M. Sánchez Prado 2018-08-25 Mexican Literature in Theory is the first book in any language to engage post-independence Mexican literature from the perspective of current debates in literary and cultural theory. It brings together scholars whose work is defined both by their innovations in the study of Mexican literature and by the theoretical explorations of their scholarship. Mexican Literature in Theory provides the reader with two complementary perspectives on the most complete and detailed theoretical productions in Mexican literary history. One is the effort by Mexican scholars in the last decades to make the important contribution to the elucidation of specific texts. Scholars and students in fields such as Latin American studies, comparative literature and literary theory will find in this book compelling readings of literature from a theoretical perspective, methodological considerations as to how to use current theory in the study of literature, and important debates and revisions of major theoretical works through the lens of Mexican literary works.

Dictionary of Mexican Literature—Eladio Cortés 1992 Provides entries for important writers, literary schools, and cultural movements in Mexican literary history, discussing major works, biographical sketches, and more.

Toho en Japon—Daphne Gibbs 2008-08-04 Gibbs has created a more literary anthology—this is a mosaic of the cultural and historical stories of Texas Mexican writers, musicians, and artists.

Beyond Borders—Timothy J. Henderson 2011-01-13 Beyond Borders: A History of Mexican Migration to the United States details the origins and evolution of the movement of people from Mexico into the United States from the first significant wave of Mexican immigration in the 1840s to the present. This revision of a classic bestseller updates the research on Mexican immigrants, a subject that has received only limited study in history. Beyond Borders is the first book to survey Mexican immigration, explaining why so many of the policies enacted in Washington have only worsened the problem, and suggests what policy options might prove more effective. This book is the only one that examines Mexican immigrants who come from the United States and the work they do to reconfigure the diaspora that propels Mexican immigrants to the United States.

Strategic Occidentalism—Ignacio M. Sánchez Prado 2018-04-15 Strategic Occidentalism examines the transformation, in both aesthetics and infrastructure, of Mexican fiction since the late 1970s. During this time a framework has emerged characterized by the corporatization of publishing, a fractional relationship between Mexican literature and global book markets, and the desire of Mexican writers to break from dominant models of national culture. In the course of this analysis, the book provides a detailed history of Mexican publishing and book production, identifies the major trends and debates that have characterized the field, and explores the changing relationship between the two traditions. The book explores the strategies through which Mexican writers have resisted the commodification of their work and the ways in which they have maintained the functionality of their texts in new and complex situations. The author argues that Mexican writers have been successful in creating a "strategic Occidentalism" in which their idiosyncratic connections with world literature have responded to dynamics different from those identified by world literature theory. Strategic Occidentalism identifies three areas in which a cosmopolitan aesthetics in Mexican world literature has been produced: Serpín Pérez’s translation of Eastern European and marginal British modernist literature, the emergence of the Crack group as a polemic against the legacies of magical realism; and the challenges of writers like Carmen Boullosa, Cristina Rivera García, and Ana Gabriela Guevara to the roles traditionally assigned to Latin American writers in world literature.

Pierrot Bourgeois in Hispanic Literature and Culture—Ignacio M. Sánchez Prado 2018-03-15 Pierre Bourgeois is the subject of this book, who was the first French-speaking writer to devote his attention to the work of the Mexican writers. The author delivers Bourgeois’ case in the study of Modernismo, avant-garde Mexico, contemporary Puerto Rican literature, Hispanic, Latin American cultural production, and culture. Each essay is also a contribution to the study of the publics and economics of culture in Spain and Latin America. The book, as a whole, is in dialogue with recent methodological and theoretical interventions in cultural sociology and Latin American and literary studies.

Triumphs and Tragedy—Benedicto Ruiz Ruiz 1992 Chronicles the history of Mexico from the Otler, Mayan, and Aztec civilizations through the arrival of the Spanish in the sixteenth century and their subsequent domination of the Indians, to the religious transformations and the revolutions that led them.

The History of Alta California—Antonio María Osio 1998-05-15 Antonio María Osio’s La Historia de Alta California was the first written history of upper California during the era of Mexican rule, and this is its first complete English translation. A Mexican-Californian, government official, and the landowner of Angel Island and Point Reyes, Osio writes colorfully of life in old Monterey, Los Angeles, and San Francisco, and gives a first-hand account of the political intrigues of the 1830s that led to the appointment of Juan Bautista Alvarado as governor. Osio wrote his History in 1851, conveying with immediacy and detail the years of the U.S.-Mexican War of 1846–1848 and the social upheaval that followed. As he witnesses California’s territorial transition from Mexico to the United States, he recalls with pride the achievements of Mexican California in earlier decades and writes critically of the onset of U.S. interference and imperialism. Unable to endure life as foreigners in the United States for over twenty years, Osio and his family left Alta California for Mexico in 1852. Osio’s account predates by a quarter century the better-known reminiscences of Mariano Guillermo Valdez and Juan Bautista Alvarado and the memories of California shared by Horace Bannerman’s staff in the 1870s. Editors Rose Marie Beebe and Robert M. Senkewicz have provided an accurate, complete translation of Osio’s original manuscript, and their helpful introduction and notes offer further details of Osio’s life and of society in Alta California.

Mexico—Robert Ryal Miller 2019-06-02 Describes pre-Columbian cultures, the Spanish conquest, colonial rule, the Mexican Revolution, and modern Mexico and its architecture, art, literature, music, education, and economic problems.

Mexican Literature As World Literature—Ignacio M. Sánchez Prado 2021-10-07

Mexican American Civilization during the Nineteenth Century—Jose Angel Hernandez 2013-04-30 This study is a reinterpretation of nineteenth-century Mexican American history, examining Mexico's struggle to secure its northern border with reparations from the United States, following a war that resulted in the loss of half Mexico's territory. Responding to past interpretations, Jose Angel Hernandez suggests that these settlement schemes centred on developments within the Mexican republic, the modernization of the country with local Mexican American settlers, and the taking of the territories to the United States to prevent the incorporation of its fractured northern border. Through an examination of Mexico's immigration and colonization policies they developed in the nineteenth century, this book focuses primarily on the population of Mexican citizens who were 'lost' after the end of the Mexican American War of 1846–48 until the end of the century.

The Cambridge History of Latin American Literature—John Morán González 2018-02-02 The Cambridge History of Latin American Literature emphasises the importance of understanding Latin America's literature not simply as a US ethnic phenomenon but more broadly as an important element of a trans-American literary current. Engaging with the dynamics of migration, linguistic and cultural translation, and the uneven distribution of resources across the Americas that characterise Latin American literature, the essays in this History provide a critical overview of key texts, authors, themes, and contexts as discussed by leading scholars in the field. This book demonstrates the relevance of Latin American literature to a world defined by the migration of people, commodities, and cultural expressions.

When We Arrive—2003 Most readers consider Mexican American literature as a subset of American literature, not as a stream running parallel to the main literary current. Juárez Aranda now reexamines American history from the perspective of Chicana/o studies to show that Mexican Americans have had a key role in the literary output of the United States for one hundred fifty years. In this bold new look at the American canon, Aranda weaves the threads of important works through the lens of Mexican literary works.

[EPUB] Mexican Literature: A History
there are many secrets behind the walls of High Place. The family's once colossal wealth and faded mining empire kept them from prying eyes, but as Noemí digs deeper she unearths stories of violence and madness. And Noemí, mesmerized by the project's themes, provides brief historical contexts for each section. They have also furnished a lengthy list of resources about Mexico, including websites and suggestions for further reading.

The Mexico Reader is a vivid introduction to muchos Méxicos—the many Mexicos, or the many varied histories and cultures that comprise contemporary Mexico. Unparalleled in scope and historical depth, it ranges over five thousand years of Mexican history, from time before Columbus to the present day. The materials relating to the latter half of the twentieth century focus on the contradictions and costs of postrevolutionary modernization, the rise of the military state, and the continuing role of the Roman Catholic Church. A diverse collection of more than eighty selections, The Mexico Reader brings together poetry, folklore, fiction, polemics, scholarship, and personal recollections written for the traveler, student, and expert alike, the collection offers a comprehensive guide to the history and culture of Mexico—including its difficult, uneven modernization; the ways the country has been profoundly shaped not only by Mexicans but also by those outside its borders; and the extraordinary economic, political, and ideological power of the Roman Catholic Church. The book looks at what underlies the chronic instability, violence, and economic turmoil that Mexico has endured throughout much of its modern era.

Our America: A Hispanic History of the United States

Our America: A Hispanic History of the United States was written by one of our greatest historians. The importance of recovering the Hispanic dimension to our national story has never been greater. This absorbing narrative begins with the explorers and conquistadores who planted Spain's first colonies in Puerto Rico, Florida, and the Caribbean, and concludes with the completion of the Mexican Revolution in 1917. An authoritative and compelling account of the contributions of Hispanic Americans to the making of the United States, Our America is written for the traveler, student, and expert alike, the collection offers a comprehensive guide to the history and culture of Mexico—including its difficult, uneven modernization; the ways the country has been profoundly shaped not only by Hispanics but also by those outside its borders; and the extraordinary economic, political, and ideological power of the Roman Catholic Church. The book looks at what underlies the chronic instability, violence, and economic turmoil that Mexico has endured throughout much of its modern era.

The Uses of Failure in Mexican Literature and Identity

The Mexico Reader is a vivid introduction to the postrevolutionary modernization, the rise of the military state, and the continuing role of the Roman Catholic Church. A diverse collection of more than eighty selections, The Mexico Reader brings together poetry, folklore, fiction, polemics, scholarship, and personal recollections written for the traveler, student, and expert alike, the collection offers a comprehensive guide to the history and culture of Mexico—including its difficult, uneven modernization; the ways the country has been profoundly shaped not only by Hispanics but also by those outside its borders; and the extraordinary economic, political, and ideological power of the Roman Catholic Church. The book looks at what underlies the chronic instability, violence, and economic turmoil that Mexico has endured throughout much of its modern era.

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by the terrifying yet seductive world of High Place, may soon find it impossible to ever leave this enigmatic house behind. "It's as if a supernatural power compels us to turn the pages of the gripping Mexican Gothic."—The Washington Post

"Mexican Gothic is the perfect summer horror read, and marks Moreno-Garcia with her hypnotic and engaging prose as one of the genre's most exciting talents."—Nerdist

"A period thriller as rich in suspense as it is in lush '50s atmosphere."—Entertainment Weekly

The Story of My Teeth—Valeria Luiselli 2015-09-07

"Luiselli follows in the imaginative tradition of writers like Borges and Márquez, but her style and concerns are unmistakably her own. This deeply playful novel is about the passion and obsession of collecting, the nature of storytelling, the value of objects, and the complicated bonds of family. . . Luiselli has become a writer to watch, in part because it's truly hard to know (but exciting to wonder about) where she will go next."—The New York Times

I was born in Pachuca, the Beautiful Windy City, with four premature teeth and my body completely covered in a very fine coat of fuzz. But I'm grateful for that inauspicious start because ugliness, as my other uncle, Eufópides López Sánchez, was given to saying, is character forming. Highway is a late-in-life world traveler, yarn spinner, collector, and legendary auctioneer. His most precious possessions are the teeth of the "notorious infamous" like Plato, Petrarch, and Virginia Woolf. Written in collaboration with the workers at a Jumex juice factory, Teeth is an elegant, witty, exhilarating romp through the industrial suburbs of Mexico City and Luiselli's own literary influences. Valeria Luiselli was born in Mexico City in 1983 and grew up in South Africa. Her work has been translated into many languages and has appeared in publications including the New York Times, Granta, and McSweeney's. Her novel, The Story of My Teeth, is the winner of the LA Times Book Prize in Fiction.

A Companion to Mexican History and Culture—William H. Beezley 2011-03-16

A Companion to Mexican History and Culture features 40 essays contributed by international scholars that incorporate ethnic, gender, environmental, and cultural studies to reveal a richer portrait of the Mexican experience, from the earliest peoples to the present. Features the latest scholarship on Mexican history and culture by an array of international scholars. Essays are separated into sections on the four major chronological eras. Discusses recent historical interpretations with critical historiographical sources, and is enriched by cultural analysis, ethnic and gender studies, and visual evidence. The first volume to incorporate a discussion of popular music in political analysis. This book is the recipient of the 2013 Michael C. Meyer Special Recognition Award from the Rocky Mountain Conference on Latin American Studies.

Narratives of Greater Mexico—Héctor Calderón 2004

Once relegated to the borders of literature—neither Mexican nor truly American—Chicana/o writers have always been in the vanguard of change, articulating the multicultural ethnicities, shifting identities, and postmodern anxieties and hostilities that already characterize the twenty-first century. Indeed, it is Chicana/o writers' very in-between-ness that makes them authentic spokespersons for an America that is becoming increasingly Mexican/Latin American and for a Mexico that is ever more Americanized. In this pioneering study, Héctor Calderón looks at seven Chicana and Chicano writers whose narratives constitute what he terms an American Mexican literature. Drawing on the concept of "Greater Mexican" culture first articulated by Américo Paredes, Calderón explores how the works of Paredes, Rudolfo Anaya, Tomás Rivera, Oscar Zeta Acosta, Cherríe Moraga, Rolando Hinojosa, and Sandra Cisneros derive from Mexican literary traditions and genres that reach all the way back to the colonial era. His readings cover a wide span of time (1892–2001), from the invention of the Spanish Southwest in the nineteenth century to the América Mexicana that is currently emerging on both sides of the border. In addition to his own readings of the works, Calderón also includes the writers' perspectives on their place in American/Mexican literature through excerpts from their personal papers and interviews, correspondence, and e-mail exchanges he conducted with most of them.

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