GABRIEL GÁRCIA MÁRQUEZ/COLOMBIA

Level: high school
Course: Spanish

Lesson Overview

The lesson plan included is for a high school, Spanish Literature class, it will be taught entirely in Spanish. The attached questions are to be used as a study guide for the short story La Santa written by Gabriel Gárcia Márquez, and should be in Spanish. The questions are very basic, in order to verify comprehension by the students of a writing style and vocabulary that is more complex than what they are accustomed to reading.

The lesson plan consists of two parts. The first part will be the research by the students of the South American country of Colombia, birthplace of Gabriel Gárcia Márquez. The second part will be to read the short story “La Santa” by the 1982, Nobel Prize winner for literature, Gabriel Gárcia Márquez. The students will then compare the short story to the movie “Miracle in Rome” also authored by Gabriel Gárcia Márquez. The story “The Saint” is from a collection of short stories written by García Márquez called “Strange Pilgrims” which is the English translation of his book “Doce Cuentos Peregrinos.”

1. The students will investigate and broaden their knowledge about the country of Colombia. The students will log onto the Latin American Data Base at the University of New Mexico to read, answer questions and report on current events on Colombia. The students will also log onto Internet and other sources to research the country of Colombia its resources, form of government, etc. The students will write in Spanish a report on the article or
information they were assigned to investigate. The students will also be expected to do an oral report in Spanish to the class on their report.

2. The students will learn about Colombian author, Gabriel Gárcia Márquez, winner for the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1982. We will watch the movie “Miracle in Rome” which was written by Márquez. The students will read, analyze and answer the study guide questions to the short story “The Saint.” The movie “Miracle in Rome” includes the use of magical realism as its theme. The short story is a continuation of the movie. The students will be expected to analyze, discuss and compare the book and the movie.

Notes

Nobel Prize for Literature: The Nobel Prizes are awarded each year in the following fields; physics, chemistry, physiology or medicine, literature, economic science and peace. Established by Alfred Bernhard Nobel, who specified that the awards be made “to those, who during the preceding year shall have conferred the greatest benefit on mankind”. The first awards were made in 1901.

Magical Realism: Magical realism is a stylistic technique that combines the imaginary and what is real in such a manner that the reader accepts it as real. This style, although not originated by Gabriel Gárcia Márquez, reached its zenith in his works.

Lesson 1: Columbia

Time Needed

Time three days over a two week period

Objectives

* Gabriel Gárcia Márquez was born in Aracataca, Colombia in 1928. Before the students are introduced to his writings they will research the country of Colombia.
* Students will research the history, economy, people, land, and location of the country Colombia.
* Students will do an oral presentation on their research of Colombia to the class.
* Students will write a report in Spanish on their assigned topic research on Colombia.

Pre-class Preparation

1. Teacher must research and gather maps, pictures, books and other relevant information to get an overview of the country of Colombia.

2. Teacher needs to set up dates when students may use the computers in the computer lab, if computers are not available in their classrooms.
3. Teacher must reserve media center for a one day research day. If possible have librarian show students where and how to access information on Colombia.

4. Teacher must pair students and topics they are to research on Colombia.

Procedures

1. Ask students questions about the country of Colombia to check for knowledge, if possible show video on this country.

2. Explain project to students to research and write down information on the topic that they are assigned to research with a partner. Topics: Cities and Regions, What to see and how to get there. Where to stay, eat, sports, nightlife, excursions. Government. History break in down in different periods so that different groups will be in charge of one period. Some groups will be given specific dates and topics about news articles that they will research using the Latin American Data Base at the University of New Mexico.

3. Take students to computer lab to research and gather information. (One day, it is then up to them to return if needed).

4. Take students to media center to research and gather information. (One day, it is then up to them to return if needed).

5. Students will do an oral presentation in Spanish, on their investigations to the class.

6. Students will turn in a written report, a minimum of 200 words in Spanish on their assignment.

Evaluation

1. Did students comprehend how to use Internet and other sources to gather their information?

2. What changes would teacher make to the lesson plan?

3. Were the objectives met? Was students knowledge of the country of Colombia expanded?

Lesson 2: Gabriel Garcia Marquez

Time Needed

Time two weeks
Objectives

* Acquaint students with the Nobel Prize Winner for Literature of 1982, Colombian, Gabriel Gárcia Márquez. Introduce Márquez’s style of writing, including the definition of “Magical Realism.”
* Students will watch, discuss, analyze and answer questions based on the movie “Miracle in Rome.”
* Students will read, analyze, discuss, compare and contrast the short story “La Santa” to the movie “Miracle in Rome.”

Pre-class Preparation

1. From Internet receive information on Gabriel Gárcia Márquez, that will be shared with students. (Bring pictures of the author and other books you may have that were written by Márquez).


3. Copies of study guide to be distributed to students with questions on the short story plus vocabulary to be completed by students.

4. Movie Miracle in Rome written by Gabriel Gárcia Márquez.

5. Questions on the movie Miracle in Rome to be completed by students.

Procedures

1. Introduce the author to the class using his picture, books, magazine articles that you have collected.

2. Show the movie Miracle in Rome. Discuss and have students answer questions based on the movie.

3. Introduce and study the vocabulary in The Saint. Read The Saint. Use a variety of reading techniques. Students should answer the questions based on the story. Discuss the section that was read each day.

4. Break students into groups, they will conduct an interview with each other in which they must answer questions about the author, movie or book. Each group will be given a specific topic.

5. Test students knowledge and comprehension of the text. Evaluate your objectives.

Evaluation

1. Where your objectives met?

2. Where students able to discuss, understand and identify Magical Realism?

3. What changes would you make to the lesson plan?
Lesson 3: The Saint

Answer the following questions about the story “The Saint:”

1. How long had it been since the author had seen Margarito Duarte?
2. In what country and city does this story take place?
3. What country is Margarito from?
4. What is Margarito doing in the cemetery and what does he discover?
5. What happened to Margarito’s wife?
6. How old was Margarito’s daughter when she died?
7. What miracle had occurred to Margarito’s daughter?
8. Why does Margarito go to Rome?
9. What happened to the roses that the little girl was holding in her hands?
10. What did Margarito do every day?
11. Why couldn’t Margarito get an audience with the Pope?
12. Where did Margarito have to go to get his first audience with the Pope?
13. What odor did Margarito smell?
14. Was Margarito able to get an audience with the Pope? Why or why not?
15. Why does Margarito write all of his expenses down with such preciseness?
16. What was the author doing in Rome at the time that he met Margarito Duarte?
17. Who are Maria Bella and Tia Antonieta?
18. Who is Ribero Silva and what is his occupation?
19. Who would answer Ribero every morning when he sang?
20. Who is Maria Caniglia?
21. What does Maria Bella do daily?
22. What was it like to live in Rome during the month of August?
23. What do the author and Ribero like to do every afternoon?
24. What does Ribero do to Margarito one hot afternoon?
25. What does Tia Antonieta think happened?
26. Who is Lakis?
27. What happened between Lakis and Margarito in the restaurant?
28. What does Lakes want to do with the saint?
29. Who is Cesare Zavattini?
30. What does Cesare tell Margarito?
31. What does Cesare tell the author?
32. What does Cesare want to do?
33. Did Margarito get an audience with Pope John XXIII?
34. What happens at the end of the story?
35. Which ending did you prefer the movie or the book? Why?
36. Describe the main character
37. What is the central theme of this story?
38. Are there secondary themes associated with this story?
39. Where is the narrator? (Inside or outside the story, participating or not participating in the action)?
40. What is the central conflict that forms the base for the theme? (The conflict refers to the central problem — it may possibly suggest the theme — that is developed).
Bibliography

Resources For Teachers


Internet Resources

Topic: information Latin America Data Base.
http://ladb.unm.edu

Topic: an e-mail conference for general discussions and information exchange about Colombia.
lissserv@andescol.uniandes.edu.co

Topic: education resources—Eric Clearinghouse on Information & Technology
askeric@ericir.syr.edu

Gabriel Garcia Marquez


Multifaceted novel, follows the Buendia family and the story of Macondo. This novel has had by far the most appeal and widest acceptance by the international reading public.


The protagonist is an aged colonel, as well as Macondo's other inhabitants, who avoid political language at all cost.


Historical novel on Simon Bolivar, in his old age. The greatness is insinuated on the man that once was.


Novel about the dictatorship.


First novel. Central themes are death, loneliness, communication. This novel has traces of surrealism.


Contains “Un señor muy viejo con unas alas enormes,” “El mar del tiempo perdido,” “El ahogado más hermoso del mundo,” “Muerte constante más allá del amor,” “El último viaje del buque fantasma,” “Blacamán el buen vendedor de milagros,” and “La increíble y triste historia de la candida Eréndira y de su abuela desalmada.” Series of short stories dealing with faith, reflection and magical realism.


Contains “Nabo, el negro que hizo esperar a los angeles,” “Alguien desordena estas rosas,” “La mujer que llegaba a las seis,” “Ojos de perro azul,” “Dialogo del espejo,” “Amargura para tres sonambulos,” “Eva esta dentro de su gato,” “La otra costilla de la muerte,” and “La tercera resignacion.”


Contains “La siesta del martes,” “Un día de estos,” “En este pueblo no hay ladrones,” “La prodigiosa tarde de Baltazar,” “La viuda de Montiel,” “Un día despues del sabado,” “Rosas artificiales,” and “Los funerales de la Mamá Grande. Humorous narration and a continuation of the people of Macondo, some dealing with violance and the funeral of the towns most prodigious woman.


Contains “La tercera resignacion,” “La otra costilla de la muerte,” “Eva esta dentro de su gato,” “Amargura para tres sonambulos,” “Dialogo del espejo,” “Ojos de perro azul,” “La mujer que llegaba a las seis,” Nabo, el
negro que hizo esperar a los angeles,” “Alguien desordena estas rosas,” “La noche de los alcaravanes,” and “Monologo de Isabel viendo llover en Macondo.”


Internet Resources

Latin American Network Information Center

http://lanic.utexas.edu

Latin American and Caribbean Center

gopher://gopher.fiu.edu

Handbook of Latin American Studies

gopher://locis.loc.gov

Prologo de Garcia Marquez

http://dfiuz.unizar.es/alex/gmarquez/gmarquez.html

Audiovisual Material
