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BLUE BOOK

A+

18. Las condiciones antes del siglo XVIII son muy variadas. La nación no mira ^{primero} al futuro — todos viven en el pasado. El año 1588 es muy claro en los pensamientos de todos. No es una memoria simpática.

Hay "guerras" entre los cristianos y los islamos y, también, guerras entre cristianos y cristianos. Porque de Napoleón, hay gran dominación francés. Los pensamientos franceses son los pensamientos intelectuales. Ser muy especial no es siempre popular.

No hay ideas de libertad en España. El rey es todo — "todos aman al rey." Los Hapsburgos ya nada más son los reyes. Hay otra familia

que viene al trono.

El rey usa el dinero de las colonias en America para guerra, no para ayudar la nacion.

H. B. Luzán is almost the perfect neo-classicist. His interest in Horace, etc. identifies him as a man whose thoughts are in the classic mode. He is even called the Spanish interpreter of Horace.

Luzán was the instigator of a struggle between the neo-classic and the traditional ideals. His Poética (1737) was actually the cause of this struggle.

Being so actively neo-classical, we can almost anticipate his concepts. His belief was that poetry should either instruct or entertain. Perfect poetry should do both.

The classic unities should be closely followed, and epic poetry should be didactic.

In plays, there are autos -
the more religious, traditional
play. Heroic plays deal with
characters of high estate,
while comedia plays
are concerned more with
everyday life.

The ancient writers - Aristotle -
should be used for direct
inspiration while indirect
help should come from
Vigo, Italian and Cornille,
French, among others.

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C. Meléndez Valdés - vain, brilliant poet and friend of Cadalso. He wrote in both neo-classic and romantic veins, but his best poetry is a fusion of the two. Jos Besos de amor is a famous pastoral poem.

E. Quintana - perhaps the best interpreter of encyclopedism and eclecticism. Plat Lamento, he wrote many patriotic odes that border on the romantic. As a historian, he wrote of Balboa. He was influenced by American politics and the aesthetics of Boileau.

G. José Cadalso - a famous eclectic who founded the Salamanca school. He attempted to form a sort of

compromise between neo-classicism
and traditionalism.

7 A. Feyer - intelligent prose writer
interested in Cartesian method
and Aristotelian aesthetics. He
could be considered a sort of
Menschew of his day, hating
error. He wrote two collections
of discourses.

F. Martin - dramatist who
was the most important
writer of comedies de caractère.

Le périmètre is very famous.

He favoured the cause of
Napoleon, was a strong france-
soldo, and lived in Paris.