

## Los De Abajo Mariano Azuela

Introducción a la Lingüística Española with Student Workbook Azuela and the Mexican Underdogs Teatro: Los de abajo. El buho en la noche. Del llano. Hermanos, S. en C. Biografías: Pedro Moreno, el insurgente. Precursores. El padre don Agustín Rivera. Madero. Conferencias y ensayos, apuntes y notas The Two Versions of Mariano Azuela's Los de Abajo Equestrian Rebels Un paralelismo estructural Los de abajo, Mariano Azuela Mexico's Cold War Los de abajo La usurpación de la tierra en la literatura marcada por la revolución mexicana Un glosario de los provincialismos contenidos en dos novelas hispanoamericanas, Los de Abajo de Mariano Azuela y La voragine de Jose Eustasio Rivera The Shadow of the Strongman The Underdogs Los de Abajo. Novela de La Revolución Mexicana The Underdogs Mariano Azuela: Los de abajo Mariano Azuela, una crítica de la Revolución Mexicana La lógica de las acciones en "los de abajo" de Mariano Azuela Two Novels of the Mexican Revolution Mexican Modernity Mariano Azuela Mariano Azuela y la crítica mexicana The Underdogs The Vortex El Zarco A cien años de Los de abajo, de Mariano Azuela Writing Pancho Villa's Revolution Bitácora de la hoja Border Modernism Los de abajo Los de abajo ; La luciérnaga y otros textos Dictionary of Mexican Literature Borges and Translation Los de abajo The Caudillo of the Andes Azuela: Los de Abajo The Invention of Sodomy in Christian Theology En otra voz Literary Feasts Los de abajo y mala yerba

### Introducción a la Lingüística Española with Student Workbook

"Mariano Azuela's 1915 novel Los de Abajo, here newly translated, is a fictional account of the Mexican Revolution through which he lived. Exploring themes of camaraderie, inequality, love, and justice, The Underdogs' story of peasant Demetrio Macías and his group of fellow rebels is still relevant a century after its serialization in a Texan newspaper. Ilan Stavans and Anna More have freshly rendered the Spanish into English, which is here included with a number of contextual and critical materials by authors such as Octavio Paz, Waldo Frank, and Subcomandante Marcos to help students position the book in history and in today's world" --

### Azuela and the Mexican Underdogs

Entre las ediciones conmemorativas del 70 aniversario del FCE no podía faltar el nombre de Mariano Azuela. Publicada originalmente en la Colección Popular en 1960, Los de abajo se ha afirmado como la primera y más importante novela de las que se agrupan en el conjunto de novelas de la Revolución mexicana. Mala yerba, escrita seis años antes y publicada en la Colección Popular en 1971, ya deja ver una parte de la fuerza expresiva con la que el autor da voz a los personajes más desposeídos, y que alcanza su plenitud en Los de abajo.

## **Teatro: Los de abajo. El buho en la noche. Del llano. Hermanos, S. en C. Biografías: Pedro Moreno, el insurgente. Precursores. El padre don Agustín Rivera. Madero. Conferencias y ensayos, apuntes y notas**

La escritura fragmentaria de este libro, que da saltos en el tiempo y después regresa, rápidamente, para luego seguir su rumbo, más lentamente por momentos, aspira a dar cuenta —vívida, aunque no pormenorizada— de la vida de Mariano Azuela, uno de los escritores fundamentales de la narrativa mexicana del siglo XX. El eje central es Los de abajo, sin duda su novela más importante. Allí, un personaje define, célebremente, la Revolución como el huracán, y al hombre que se entrega a ella como la hoja seca, arrastrada por aquél. Están aquí las líneas generales que llevaron a esa hoja que fue Azuela, hombre revolucionario, al movimiento armado, a la literatura, a la medicina y, finalmente, a la celebridad más absoluta hacia el final de sus días.

### **The Two Versions of Mariano Azuela's Los de Abajo**

Published in 1924 and widely acknowledged as a major work of twentieth-century Latin American literature, José Eustasio Rivera's *The Vortex* follows the harrowing adventures of the young poet Arturo Cova and his lover Alicia as they flee Bogotá and head into the wild and woolly backcountry of Colombia. After being separated from Alicia, Arturo leaves the high plains for the jungle, where he witnesses firsthand the horrid conditions of those forced or tricked into tapping rubber trees. A story populated by con men, rubber barons, and the unrelenting landscape, *The Vortex* is both a denunciation of the sensational human-rights abuses that took place during the Amazonian rubber boom and one of the most famous renderings of the natural environment in Latin American literary history.

### **Equestrian Rebels**

### **Un paralelismo estructural**

The 1910 Mexican Revolution saw Francisco "Pancho" Villa grow from social bandit to famed revolutionary leader. Although his rise to national prominence was short-lived, he and his followers (the villistas) inspired deep feelings of pride and power amongst the rural poor. After the Revolution (and Villa's ultimate defeat and death), the new ruling elite, resentful of his enormous popularity, marginalized and discounted him and his followers as uncivilized savages. Hence, it was in the realm of culture rather than politics that his true legacy would be debated and shaped. Mexican literature following the Revolution created an enduring image of Villa and his followers. Writing Pancho Villa's Revolution focuses on the novels, chronicles,

and testimonials written from 1925 to 1940 that narrated Villa's grassroots insurgency and celebrated—or condemned—his charismatic leadership. By focusing on works by urban writers Mariano Azuela (*Los de abajo*) and Martín Luis Guzmán (*El águila y la serpiente*), as well as works closer to the violent tradition of northern Mexican frontier life by Nellie Campobello (*Cartucho*), Celia Herrera (*Villa ante la historia*), and Rafael F. Muñoz (*¡Vámonos con Pancho Villa!*), this book examines the alternative views of the revolution and of the villistas. Max Parra studies how these works articulate different and at times competing views about class and the cultural "otherness" of the rebellious masses. This unique revisionist study of the villista novel also offers a deeper look into the process of how a nation's collective identity is formed.

## **Los de abajo, Mariano Azuela**

### **Mexico's Cold War**

### **Los de abajo**

### **La usurpación de la tierra en la literatura marcada por la revolución mexicana**

### **Un glosario de los provincialismos contenidos en dos novelas hispanoamericanas, Los de Abajo de Mariano Azuela y La voragine de Jose Eustasio rivera**

### **The Shadow of the Strongman**

Nine studies on on the novel, "Los de abajo" which marked the beginning of a literary subgenre on the Mexican Revolution. These studies provide an in-depth analysis and interpretation of the book that transcends the typical nationalist perspective, and explore the relationship between literature and other arts.

### **The Underdogs**

Durante la Revolución mexicana, Mariano Azuela fue médico de la facción comandada por Francisco Villa, de ahí que unas de sus más notables obras literarias estén inspiradas por aquellos hechos de las armas. De entre ellas, *Los de abajo*, redactada en 1915 en El Paso (Texas), sintetiza admirablemente lo que el escritor pensaba de la Revolución y como el mismo vio su fuerza destructora. Se trata de una historia descarnada, concebida con la sinceridad y la valentía de un hombre que nunca cedió a la tentación de adornar artificiosamente o falsear los acontecimientos, y escrita con un lenguaje directo que aúna la belleza a la sencillez.

## **Los de Abajo. Novela de La Revolución Mexicana**

Gallo examines the cultural revolution that shook Mexico in the 1920s & 30s, focusing on five artifacts that helped dethrone 19th century aesthetics: the camera, the typewriter, radio, Cement architecture & its celebration of functional internationalism, & the deployment of the stadium as a medium for political spectacle.

## **The Underdogs**

## **Mariano Azuela: Los de abajo**

## **Mariano Azuela, una crítica de la Revolución Mexicana**

## **La lógica de las acciones en "los de abajo" de Mariano Azuela**

## **Two Novels of the Mexican Revolution**

The story of Andrés de Santa Cruz, who lived during the turbulent transition from Spanish colonial rule to the founding of Peru and Bolivia.

## **Mexican Modernity**

## **Mariano Azuela**

### **Mariano Azuela y la crítica mexicana**

### **The Underdogs**

### **The Vortex**

Provides entries for important writers, literary schools, and cultural movements in Mexican literary history, discussing major works, biographical sketches, and more

### **El Zarco**

In this reexamination of what it means to have a tradition, Catholic and otherwise, Mark D. Jordan offers a powerful and provocative study of the sin of erotic love between men. The Invention of Sodomy reveals the theological fabrication of arguments for categorizing genital acts between members of the same sex.

### **A cien años de Los de abajo, de Mariano Azuela**

An anthology of eating scenes and meal-focused excerpts culled from some of literature's most beloved classics is a treasury of selected writings by such masters as Charles Dickens, Louisa May Alcott, and Shakespeare. 25,000 first printing.

### **Writing Pancho Villa's Revolution**

Los de abajo, la novela más conocida del escritor Mariano Azuela, narra la formación y vicisitudes de un grupo de combatientes liderado por el caudillo Demetrio Macías durante la Revolución mexicana, así como las batallas contra los federales y su alianza con el general Natera para la toma de Zacatecas. El autor introduce en la obra al personaje del médico y periodista Luis Cervantes, que emplea para ilustrar los contrastes entre los ideales políticos de la clase ilustrada y el pragmatismo de los guerrilleros campesinos. Los de abajo es el ejemplo más destacado de la Novela de la Revolución, un

género que engloba a todas las obras que trataron este periodo desde el realismo literario. El libro se publicó por entregas en 1915 en el periódico El Paso del Norte y como obra completa un año después, pero su gran popularidad llegó en 1925, cuando fue editado de nuevo por entregas por El Universal Ilustrado.

## **Bitácora de la hoja**

A searing novel of the post-1910 Mexican revolutionary era that itself challenged the Mexican political establishment, Guzmán's *The Shadow of the Strongman* (*La Sombra del Caudillo*) stands beside Azuela's *The Underdogs* (*Los de abajo*) in the pantheon of Mexican fiction. Unmasking the years of political intrigue and assassination that followed the Revolution, the novel was adapted in the 1960 film *La Sombra del Caudillo*, which was banned in Mexico for thirty years.

## **Border Modernism**

## **Los de abajo**

This book examines Mexico's unique foreign relations with the US and Cuba during the Cold War.

## **Los de abajo ; La luciérnaga y otros textos**

"Es una de las novelas mas realistas, dramaticas y esclarecedoras del proceso revolucionario de 1910, la cual se emparenta por derecho propio con las otras narraciones escritas por testigos y protagonistas de la lucha armada."

## **Dictionary of Mexican Literature**

Mariano Azuela (Mexico, 1873–1952) was a medical doctor by profession, recipient of Mexico's Premio Nacional de Literatura (1949), a distinguished member of El Colegio Nacional and, by mid-century, one of Mexico's leading novelists and literary critics. The author of novels, novellas, plays, biographies, and literary criticism, Azuela served as field doctor under Francisco Villa during the Mexican Revolution and, after Villa's military defeats in 1915, published *Los de abajo* (*The Underdogs*, 1915) while in exile in El Paso, Texas. This book of essays commemorates the first centenary of *Los de abajo*, and traces its impact on twentieth-century autobiographies, memoirs and, more specifically, on the Novel of the Mexican Revolution. *Equestrian Rebels: Critical Perspectives on Mariano Azuela and the Novel of the Mexican Revolution* includes a full-length introduction and nineteen essays by leading international scholars who study Azuela and other novelists of the

Mexican Revolution – such as Martín Luis Guzmán, Nellie Campobello and, among others, José Rubén Romero – from current, yet contrasting and innovative theoretical perspectives. Especially written for this volume, these critical essays are grouped into five sections that separately probe and analyze Azuela's realism and contemporary affinities with photography; Azuela's literary criticism; centennial studies on Los de abajo; critical approaches to other novels by Azuela; three independent analyses of Nellie Campobello's *Cartucho* (1931); and a concluding section on literary representations of Mexican colonialism and revolution in the narratives of Juan Rulfo (*El llano en llamas*), Carlos Fuentes (*Gringo viejo*), and David Toscana (*El último lector*). This book will be of importance to scholars, teachers, students, and the general reader interested in topics related to the literary, cultural, and political forces and conflicts that led to the transformation of Mexico into a modern nation.

## **Borges and Translation**

### **Los de abajo**

#### **The Caudillo of the Andes**

This book studies how Borges constructs a theory of translation that plays a fundamental role in the development of Argentine literature, and which, in turn, expands the potential for writers in Latin America to create new and innovative literatures through processes of re-reading, rewriting, and mis-translation. The book analyzes Borges's texts in both an Argentine and a transnational context, thus incorporating Borges's ideas into contemporary debates about translation and its relationship to language and aesthetics, Latin American culture and identity, tradition and originality, and center-periphery dichotomies. Furthermore, a central objective of this book is to show that the study of the importance of translation in Borges and of the importance of Borges for translation studies need not be separated. Furthermore, translation studies has much to gain by the inclusion of Latin American thinkers such as Borges, while literary studies has much to gain by in-depth considerations of the role of translation in Latin American literatures. Sergio Waisman is an Assistant Professor of Spanish at The George Washington University.

### **Azuela: Los de Abajo**

Renowned as the greatest novel of the Mexican Revolution, *The Underdogs* recounts a young peasant's recruitment into Pancho Villa's army. Demetrio Macías is compelled to defend his home from attacks by the Federales who serve Mexico's

hated dictator. Forced into a fugitive existence, he encounters a rebel band and becomes their charismatic leader, shaping the vagabonds into a dynamic guerrilla force. The unit is further strengthened by an unlikely ally, the aristocratic intellectual Luis Cervantes, whose revulsion at the country's rampant social injustice has turned him against the government. But the escalating violence and harsh realities of war erode Demetrio's and Cervantes' idealism, undermining their alliance and leading to their ultimate disillusionment. Mexican author and physician Mariano Azuela González (1873–1952) drew upon his experiences as a medic with Villa's troops to create this iconic work of Latin American literature. Prized for its authentic representation of Mexican peasant life, the novel offers a timeless portrayal of revolutionary zeal and disenchantment.

## **The Invention of Sodomy in Christian Theology**

En otra voz is the first Spanish-language anthology to bring together literature from the entire history of Hispanic writing in the United States, from the age of exploration to the present. The product of hundreds of scholars working with the Recovering the U.S. Hispanic Literary Heritage program over ten years, the anthology compiles for the first time scores of previously unknown works in the Spanish language written by Hispanics of diverse ethnic backgrounds and classes. It is the most comprehensive literary collection available in Spanish, spanning more than three centuries and including a broad range of genres. Organized chronologically into three sections which represent the three major manifestations of Hispanic culture in the United States Native, Exile, and Immigration, the anthology goes beyond the written tradition to also include oral literature: folk songs, tales, personal experience narratives, rhymes, etc. The anthology includes the political essays of revolutionaries and reactionaries, cul-tural elites and workers, academic creative writers and street poets, all reflecting the His-panic condition, past and present. Of course, such familiar names as Reinaldo Arenas, René Marqués, Cherríe Moraga, Dolores Prida, Piri Thomas, and Luis Valdez are found in its pages, as well as those of anonymous bards and numerous unheralded writers whose works appeared in Spanish-language newspapers in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

## **En otra voz**

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## **Literary Feasts**

Cuando leemos una historia de amor casi siempre se llega a un final feliz. Esto es porque cuando se encuentra presente este sentimiento existe bondad y cariño entre la pareja de enamorados, quienes se entregan sin exigir nada a cambio. Sin embargo, la historia que leerás en estas páginas será completamente diferente. Conocerás lo que sucede a dos parejas,



una que está unida por el interés pero no por el amor, y otra en la que lo único importante es la felicidad. Te invitamos a que descubras a cuál de esas dos parejas pertenece el Zarco, el protagonista de este libro, y la hermosa joven que lo acompaña. Te aseguramos que te sorprenderá el final.

## **Los de abajo y mala yerba**

In addition to a fresh translation of Azuela's classic novel, this volume offers a substantial Introduction setting the work in its historical, literary, and political contexts. Related texts include contemporary reviews of Azuela's work, excerpts from John Reed's *Insurgent Mexico*, and selections from Azuela's correspondence.

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