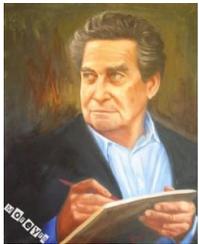


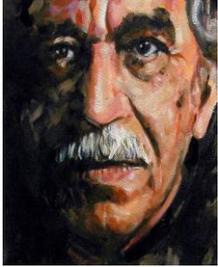
# FAMOUS LATIN AMERICAN LITERATURE NOBEL PRIZE WINNERS



**Miguel Angel Asturias** (October 19, 1899, Guatemala City, Guatemala - June 9, 1974, Spain) He was awarded the 1952 the Prix du Meilleur Livre Étranger Prize in Paris, France and the 1967 Nobel Prize in Literature. He was the first child of Ernesto Asturias Girón, a lawyer and judge, and María Rosales de Asturias, a schoolteacher who was the daughter of a colonel. Asturias's father opposed the dictatorship of Manuel Estrada Cabrera. His parents were quite persecuted. His father lost his job, and he and his family were forced to move in 1905 to one of his grandparents' house farm in Salamá. It was here that Asturias first came into contact with Guatemala's indigenous people; his nanny, Lola Reyes, was a young indigenous woman who told him stories of their myths and legends that would later have a great influence on his work. In 1908, his family returned to Guatemala. Asturias began writing as a student and wrote the first draft of a story that would later become his novel *The President*. In 1922, Asturias spent a year studying medicine before switching to the faculty of law at the Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala in Guatemala. After he finished his law studies, he went to study to Paris at the Sorbonne where he finished his novel *The President*. In 1949, Asturias served as an ambassador to Mexico where he wrote his masterpiece *Men of Maize*. He believed that the development in Guatemala depended on better integration of indigenous communities and a more equal distribution of wealth in the country. When the government of President Jacobo Arbenz fell in 1954, Asturias went into exile. In 1966, democratically elected President Julio César Méndez Montenegro achieved power and Asturias was given back his Guatemalan citizenship.



**Octavio Paz Lozano** ( March 31, 1914, Mexico City, Mexico- April 19, 1998, Mexico City) Mexican poet, essayist and diplomat and writer. He was awarded the 1981 Miguel de Cervantes Prize, the 1982 National Prize of Arts and Sciences in Mexico and the 1990 Nobel Prize in Literature. Paz was born to Octavio Paz Solórzano and Josefina Lozano. His father was an active supporter of the Revolution against the Díaz regime. Paz was introduced to literature early in his life through the influence of his grandfather's library. He used to read lots of books of classic Mexican and European literature. As a teenager in 1931, under the influence of D. H. Lawrence, Paz published his first poems, including *Cabellera*. Two years later, at the age of 19, he published *Luna* "Wild Moon", a collection of poems. In 1937, Paz abandoned his law studies and left for Yucatán to work at a school in Mérida for sons of peasants and workers. In 1943, Paz received a fellowship and began studying at the University of California at Berkeley in the United States. Two years later, he entered the Mexican diplomatic service. In 1945, he was sent to Paris, where he wrote *The Labyrinth of Solitude*. In 1952, he travelled to India, Tokyo and Switzerland. His early poetry was influenced by Marxism, surrealism, and existentialism, as well as religions such as Buddhism and Hinduism. When he returned to Mexico City in 1954, he wrote his great poem *Sunstone* which was praised as a magnificent example of surrealist poetry. From 1970 to 1974, he lectured the Charles Eliot Norton professorship at Harvard University. In 1990, Paz invited several of the world's writers and intellectuals to Mexico City to discuss the collapse of communism, including Cornelius Castoriadis, Mario Vargas Llosa and Carlos Franqui. The encounter was broadcast on Mexican television.



**Gabriel José de la Concordia García Márquez** (March 6, 1927, Aracataca, Colombia - April 17, 2014, Mexico City) Colombian novelist, short-story writer, film critic, screenwriter and journalist, known affectionately as Gabo throughout Latin America. He was awarded the 1969 the Prix du Meilleur Livre Étranger Prize in Paris, France, the 1972 Romulo Gallegos Prize and the 1982 Nobel Prize in Literature. His father Gabriel Eligio García was a pharmacist. His mother, Luisa Santiaga Marquez, was the daughter of a liberal veteran Coronel of the Thousand Days War, whom García Márquez described as his "umbilical cord with history and reality," for being an excellent storyteller. He enjoyed his grandmother's unique way of telling stories. No matter how fantastic or improbable her statements, she always delivered them as if they were the irrefutable truth. His parents had to leave Gabito and

his brother when his father became a pharmacist in Barranquilla. Since García Márquez's parents were more or less strangers to him for the first few years of his life, his grandparents influenced his early development very strongly. His grandfather used to teach him lessons from the dictionary and take him to the circus each year. García Márquez began his career as a journalist while studying law at the National University of Colombia. After the so-called "Bogotazo" in 1948, bloody riots that erupted on April 9 because of the assassination of the popular leader Jorge Gaitan, the university closed indefinitely and his pension was burned. García Márquez moved to the University of Cartagena. He pursued a self-directed education that resulted in his leaving law school for a career in journalism. From early on, he showed no inhibitions in his criticism of Colombian and foreign politics. His literary works such as ***A Hundred Years of Solitude***, ***Love in the Time of Colera***, ***No one writes to the Colonel*** among others labeled as magic realism, which uses magical elements and events in otherwise ordinary and realistic situations. Garcia Marquez's imagination produces a visual image; that is why many of his histories have been adapted to films, the television series and even to form opera.



**Jorge Mario Pedro Vargas Llosa** (March 28, 1936, Arequipa, Peru) Peruvian writer, politician, journalist, essayist and a college professor. He was awarded the 1967 Romulo Gallego Prize, the 1994 Miguel de Cervantes Prize and the 2010 Nobel Prize in Literature. Upon announcing the 2010 Nobel Prize in Literature, the Swedish Academy said it had been given to Vargas Llosa "for his cartography of structures of power and his trenchant images of the individual's resistance, revolt, and defeat". His maternal family, the Llosas, was sustained by his grandfather, who managed a cotton farm. As a child, Vargas Llosa was told that his father had died—his mother and her family did not want to explain that his parents had separated. In 1946, at the age of ten, he moved to Lima and met his father for the first time.<sup>[15]</sup> His parents re-established their relationship and lived in Magdalena del Mar. When Vargas

Llosa was fourteen, his father sent him to the Leoncio Prado Military Academy in Lima. At the age of 16, before his graduation, Vargas Llosa began working as an amateur journalist for local newspaper. In 1953, during the government of Manuel A. Odría, Vargas Llosa enrolled in Lima's National University of San Marcos, the oldest university of the Americas, to study law and literature. Upon his graduation from the National University of San Marcos in 1958, he received a scholarship to study at the Complutense University of Madrid in Spain. Vargas Llosa rose to fame in the 1960s with novels such as ***The Time of the Hero*** and ***The City and the Dogs***, ***The Green House*** and the monumental ***Conversation in the Cathedral***. In 1971, Vargas Llosa published ***García Márquez: Story of a Deicide*** which was his doctoral thesis for the Complutense University of Madrid. He writes prolifically across an array of literary genres, including literary criticism and journalism. His novels include comedies, murder mysteries, historical novels, and political thrillers. Several, such as ***Captain Pantoja and the Special Service*** and ***Aunt Julia and the Scriptwriter*** have been adapted as feature films.

Material adapted from:

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miguel\\_%C3%81ngel\\_Asturias](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Miguel_%C3%81ngel_Asturias)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Octavio\\_Paz](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Octavio_Paz)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gabriel\\_Garc%C3%ADa\\_M%C3%A1rquez](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gabriel_Garc%C3%ADa_M%C3%A1rquez)

[http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mario\\_Vargas\\_Llosa](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Mario_Vargas_Llosa)

## IMÁGENES

Link de Imágen de Octavio Paz <http://www.cafleurebon.com/wp-content/uploads/2011/10/Octavio-Paz.jpg>

Link de Imágen de Gabriel Garcia <http://images.virtualcurator.com/default/artworks/mediums/69/rafael90.jpg>

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