

Coeducación Escuelas Oficiales de Idiomas
Proyecto Blog "Desarrollando inteligencia feminista" de la EOI Fuengirola
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Trabajos del curso presentados en la I Semana Cultural Feminista 2019 "Mujeres que transforman el mundo"

Taller: "Mujeres que transforman el mundo I"

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Course 2018-19 Classroom Exercises: Orals learned by ear by heart. After the Feminist Cultural Week, we will read out the written texts in class, noticing textual structure and thinking about the use of verbs: When can we change from present to past and viceversa in narratives?

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Teresa de la Parra

[1. Relevant & interesting introduction]

Teresa de la Parra is one of the most important writers in Venezuela. We **consider** her the first feminist writer in our country, because she always **defended** women's rights.

[2. Biography. 2.1 General information]

De la Parra **was born** on October 5 [the fifth of October], 1889, in Paris, France. Her family **was** a Venezuelan wealthy **family** -- her father **worked** as an ambassador in Europe. However, Teresa's family **moved** to Caracas when she **was** a child. After her father's death, Teresa de la Parra and her sisters **returned** to Europe to study in Spain.

In her lifetime, Teresa **traveled** a lot from Venezuela to Europe -- back and forth!

[2.2 Focusing on her work & chosen life]

As a young woman, she **starts writing** fantastic **STORIES**. They **are published** in a Venezuelan newspaper, *El Universal*. Her story *Mama X* **wins** a prize!

Teresa de la Parra **writes** her **first novel** in 1921 and 1922 during the Juan Vicente Gómez dictatorship in Venezuela. The title **is** surprising! *Iphigenia: Diary of a Young Girl Who Wrote Because She Was Bored*. In this story she **describes** her society critically!

The protagonist **is** an intelligent young woman. She **wants** to be a writer. But society **says** a woman **cannot** be a writer because women just **have to** marry and **have** children. So she **thinks** about this dangerous question: "How **can** I be respected if I **don't** marry?"



Teresa de la Parra **cannot** publish her work in Venezuela. The dictator **is** very angry. So she **travels** to Paris. There, in 1924, she finally **publishes** her novel! It **becomes** very popular! It also **gets** an award, and it **is translated** into French.

[2.3 Her last years]

While in Europe, tragically, she **gets tuberculosis**. **There is** no cure. Luckily, she **meets** Cuban poet and anthropologist **Lydia Cabrera**, a pioneer writer on Afro-Cuban culture. Lydia becomes a very important person in Teresa's life until she dies.

Teresa's **diaries and letters** at this time **share her thoughts** about philosophy and literature, **analyze** her literary work, and also her life experiences. These letters are the longest and the most beautiful letters she writes to her family and friends.

Teresa de la Parra **died** in Madrid on April 23 [on the 23rd of April], 1936, but she **is buried** in Venezuela now.