RUDOLFO ANAYA

Rudolfo Anaya nació en Pastura, Nuevo México, en el condado de Guadalupe. Su familia consiste de su mamá, Rafaelita Mares, su papá, Martín Anaya, 3 hermanos y 5 hermanas. Se mudaron para Santa Rosa cuando Rudolfo estaba joven. Anaya asistió a las escuelas de Santa Rosa hasta el grado 8 cuando se mudaron para Albuquerque.

Anaya tuvo un accidente mientras andaba nadando con unos amigos, en que él dañó su espalda y tuvo parálisis por un tiempo. Anaya pasó todo un verano en el hospital Carrie Tingley recuperando. Cuando regresó a su casa, solo podía caminar con ayuda. Pero, con su determinación recuperó casi todo su movimiento.

Rudolfo se graduó de Albuquerque High School con buenas calificaciones, pero dice que se sentía como extranjero por no haber estudiado nada de hispanos y por no tener maestros hispanos. Eventualmente se graduó de UNM con un BA y dos MA’s.

Luchó 7 años escribiendo y publicando su primer libro, Bless Me, Ultima. Empezó a buscar a alguien que lo publicara pero docenas de publicadores lo rechazaron. Al fin, Quinto Sol de Berkeley, California, lo aceptó. Anaya recibió un premio por el mejor libro escrito por un Chicano en 1972. Hoy en día, Rudolfo Anaya es profesor de inglés en UNM. El ha escrito muchos cuentos cortos, un sin número de artículos, y tres libros de ficción: Heart of Aztlan, Tortuga, y Alburquerque.
"The seasons of the llano are distinct. In the spring the wind blows, the dust clouds are thick, the tumbleweeds roll across the land. In the years of the late thirties and early forties I remember sandstorms that blocked out the light of the sun. Imagine, a small boy coming from school, leaving the warm safety of the school and entering the terrible windstorm that obliterated every familiar landmark. Down the town streets and toward the river, across the bridge and up the rocky path I struggled to reach the safety of home."

"How strange that I could grow up gentle and in a loving home, and outside the home I lived very much the life of a little savage. I grew tough and brown in the summer sun. No shoes, except for the movies in town on Saturday. My dog Sporty by my side, I feared no one. No one, that is, until the sounds and shadows of the ghosts in the brush reared their heads. I hated to travel alone along the river. In the deep brush lurked La Llorona. I heard her, I felt her, I saw her. As I cut wild alfalfa that grew by the river to feed my rabbits, it would suddenly grow dark, and I was alone, far from home, in a world full of strange powers."

"But the enchantment doesn't last long. The cold brought reality with it and the hardships of life. Our feet bundled in several pairs of socks and warm shoes wrapped in burlap (there was no money for galoshes), we trudged to school. My mother was fanatic about school, not one day was to be lost. She knew the value of education."

"People ask me why I became a writer. My answer is that I became a writer in my childhood. That is why that time has been so important to me. The characters of my childhood, the family, friends, and neighbors that made up my world, they and their lives fed my imagination. All cultural groups develop an oral tradition, and the tradition of the Mexican-Americans is immensely rich. The stories of characters, fanciful and real, constantly filled my life. In the circle of my community, my imagination was nourished."

"¿Qué haces, hijo?" the old woman asked. 'I am writing a story,' I said. Her presence in the room was strong, palpable. She laid her hand on my shoulder and I felt the power of the whirlwind. I closed my eyes and saw into the heart of the lake, the deep pool of my subconscious, the collective memory and history of my people."
RUDOLFO ANAYA: A WRITER

Rudolfo Anaya is a renowned author and writer. One of the stories that he wrote is “Bless Me, Ultima.”

His birthplace was Pastura, New Mexico. Pastura is located on the llanos of Guadalupe County. Rudolfo’s mother was Rafaelita Mares; his father, Martín Anaya. He had 3 brothers and 5 sisters. The family moved from Pastura to Santa Rosa when Rudolfo was still a child. Anaya attended the schools in Santa Rosa up until the 8th grade, when they moved to Albuquerque.

Because of a swimming accident with some friends, Anaya damaged his spine and was paralyzed for a while. He spent an entire summer recuperating at Carrie Tingley Hospital. When he came home, Rudolfo could walk only with help. With a lot of determination, Rudolfo regained most of his movement.

Anaya graduated from Albuquerque High School with very good grades, but he says that he felt very much like a stranger because of not having studied Spanish very much and because he didn’t have very many Hispanic teachers.

Rudolfo Anaya is now a profesor at the University of New Mexico and has written several new books including Albuquerque, Tortuga, and Heart of Aztlán.
THE 1680 PUEBLO REVOLT

In the year 1680, Indians forced the Spanish to leave the capital they had established in Santa Fe. They went to a place named Guadalupe close to present day El Paso and stayed there until Don Diego de Vargas returned again in 1692.

One of the leaders in the revolt was an Indian from San Juan Pueblo named Popé. The revolt started on August 8, 1680. By the 20th of that same month, 1,950 Spaniards had moved out of Santa Fe. The Indians burned all of the plaza with the exception of “The Palace of the Governors,” which was the capitol building.

The Spanish were then under the leadership of Governor Don Antonio de Otermín. He was determined to take back the capital, and during the years of 1681 through 1692 there were many attacks on the Indians. The Indians always ended up the winners. The Spanish had very few supplies in order to continue. Eventually, the Indians began to have fights amongst themselves. There was a very dry spell and the Indians suffered much. They even changed the locations of some of their pueblos.

De Vargas was then named governor, and on September 13, 1692- with 300 other Spanish soldiers-entered the Plaza of Santa Fe and took it back for Spain.
Esta rebelión empezó en 1680 con la ayuda de un líder Indio llamado Popé. La Rebelión empezó el 10 de agosto. El día veinte, 1,950 españoles se salieron de Santa Fe. Los indios quemaron todo en la plaza menos el Palacio de los Gobernadores.

Los españoles se fueron para El Paso, pero bajo el gobernador, Don Antonio de Otermín, determinaron reconquistar Nuevo México. Entre los años 1681 a 1692, hubo muchos ataques. Los indios siempre ganaban. Los españoles no tenían suficientes provisiones para seguir.

Eventualmente hubieron batallas entre los varios grupos de indios. Hubo una época muy seca y los indios sufrieron mucho, cambiaron de pueblos, y seleccionaron un líder nuevo llamado, Tu-pa-tu.

En 1690, Don Diego de Vargas fue nombrado gobernador y en 1692 él volvió para Santa Fe y llevó con él 300 soldados, incluso algunos Indios. Los pueblos de Santo Domingo y Cochiti junto estaban abandonados. Los españoles llegaron a Santa Fe el 13 de septiembre de 1692. Los indios primero no querían abandonar su rebelión, pero al fin decidieron no pelear más. El año siguiente, de Vargas regresó con 1600 más personas para establecerse de nuevo en Santa Fe. Hubo muchas más batallas durante los años siguientes.
AUTOBIOGRAFÍA

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