

Appendices

I. Appendix I

Biography of Gabriel Garcia Marquez

Gabriel Jose Garcia Marquez was born on March 6, 1928 to Luisa Santiaga Marquez Iguaran and Gabriel Eligio Garcia in Aracataca, Colombia. He is the oldest son of twelve children. He was raised by his maternal grandparents in a house filled with countless aunts and the rumors of ghost. Nicknamed Gabito, little Gabriel grew up as a quiet and shy lad, entranced by his grandfather's stories and his grandmother's superstitions. His grandfather died when he was eight and due to his grandmother's blindness, he went to live with his parents in Sucre. He was sent to school in Barranquilla and in 1940, when he was twelve, he was awarded a scholarship to a secondary school for gifted student. In school, the Liceo Nacional, he found himself growing quite stimulated by his studies, and in the evening, he often read books a loud to his companions in the dormitory. In 1946, he entered National University in Bogota as a law student. It was during this time when he first met his future wife, Mercedes Barcha Pardo, who was then a 13- year-old girl. In 1948, the political in Colombia was unstable and the National University was closed. Marquez was forced to go to University in Cartagena and took up journalism. In 1950, he abandoned his legal studies and began writing columns and stories for El Heraldo, a liberal newspaper. In 1954, he returned to Bogota, as a reporter for El Espectador. In 1955, Marquez's first novel, Leaf Storm and Other Stories , was published by a small Bogota Press. He also wrote his second novel, In Evil Hour, and began to work on a collection of short stories called No One Write to the Colonel. For several years, Marquez was active in

journalism. In 1958, he returned to Barranquilla to marry Mercedes Barcha. In 1961, he won the Esso Literary Prize in Colombia for In Evil Hour. For the next four years, Marquez wrote no new fiction. While concentrated raising his family, he wrote screen plays with famed Mexican writer Carlos Fuentes. In January, 1965, when he and his family were on trip to Acapulco, he turned the car around, drove back to home in Mexico and barricaded himself for almost 15 months. When he emerged, in 1967, with the book One Hundred Years of Solitude, it was immediately hailed as a classic. It was an incredible popular success as well. It was published in English in 1970 and won many prizes in different countries. In 1981, he was awarded the French Legion of Honor, the highest decoration French gives to Foreigner. In 1982, he won the Nobel Prize for Literature. In 1980s and 1990s, Marquez lived in Mexico city and Colombia. He continued to take an active role in politics and organization. In 1986, he organized the Foundation of New Latin American Cinema in Havana. He also wrote screen plays, plays and two novels: Love in the Time of Cholera(1985) and General in His Labirynt(1989). He continues to live and write in Colombia.

II. Appendix 2

Synopsis of One Hundred Years of Solitude

One Hundred Years of Solitude is both the history of Macondo, a small town in unnamed region of South America and the history of the town founder, the Buendias' family. The book tells the seven generations of the Buendia and the rise and fall of Macondo. The family patriarch, Jose Arcadio Buendia, founded the town with his wife Ursula. Because Jose Arcadio Buendia and Ursula Iguaran are cousins, they have a fear of bearing children with a pig's tail and this fear lingers over the book as a result of incest. By committing incestuous marriage, Jose Arcadio Buendia has to kill Prudencio in order to kill the rumor that has spread over the village. His guilty conscience cause him to leaves the village and find Macondo. Jose Arcadio Buendia is an intrepid, curious man with flair for exploration and scientific. He delves into one scientific experiment after another and eventually loses his senses, forcing the men of the town to tie him to a chestnut tree. Both his strength and weaknesses are exhibited in the Buendia men and through out the novel, starting with his sons Jose Arcadio and Aureliano, they all experience more or less similar issues and live in solitude. Both of these men go to their own extreme: Jose Arcadio Buendia becomes an ultimate macho and dies mysteriously after usurping lands, while Aureliano becomes one of the greatest and most notorious rebels in the country during an extended period of civil war. Macondo, once an innocent paradise becomes acquainted with the outside world during the period of civil war. It is during that period that death and bloodshed first come to Macondo's door. The women in the novel, starting from Ursula Iguaran are fiercely practical and possessed of much common sense.

Ursula, for example, is energetic, tenacious and she spends her life looking after the family line. Amaranta, her daughter, is tenacious only in her bitterness, while her great great-grand daughters, Renata Remedios and Amaranta Ursula are possessed in their energetic but lack of common sense. After civil war, foreign imperialism comes in with devastating effect. White capitalist come to Macondo and seem to usurp God's power with their ability to change the season and the water flow. They set up banana plantation and exploit the resident of Macondo. When the workers organize and strike, they are all systematically killed in government-sponsored massacre. For Macondo, the banana massacre brings major change. Rain begins in the night of the massacre and does not stop for almost five years, washing away the banana plantation and leaving Macondo in a state of desperation. For the Buendias, the rain signals the quickening speed of their downward spiral. The older members of family are lost in nostalgia and solitude, the younger members are lost in debauchery and solitary isolation. As the town is abandoned, the last member of the family succumbs the incestuous desire and gives birth a child with a pig's tail. At the very end of the book, it is revealed that the history of Buendias have been ordained since the beginning and that they will never have a second opportunity.