

The definition of a true inspiration

[Literature](#), [Novel](#)



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March 03, 2012 The Definition of a True Inspiration Miguel cervantes, was born on september 1547 on Alcala de Henares, Spain. The exact day he was born is unknown. He was a famous novelist and poet whose writings were and continue to be well liked in society. Cervantes was unsuccessful in portraying his thoughts and feelings on the corruption of the goverment and his life as a soldier. Nonetheless, Cervantes approached his goal of reducing corruption through his personal experiences into his writings. With the help of cervantes masterpieces, literature is viewed with a different prespective. The true meaning of the authors masterpieces was discovered after suffering several blows of life, but it is evident that he influenced history with his writings. As a teen boy, cervantes traveled from place to place due to his dads unstable job as a barber-surgion. His fathers job was inturn not the best stable job, leading the Cervantes family from middle class into ruins. Cervantes, the forth out seven children , was " poor in worldly posetions" and seemed to have received very little education, but was ambitious and worked his way to achive his goals. (Watts 5). Although Cervantes did not have any formal education, he seemed knowlagable and creative on his writings. James fitmaurice claims that even through " many troubled years", he always kept in memory his " imperial dream"(7) cervantes lived in rome in the late 1560's for about fifteen months and is said that this was where " Filena was written" and where he " laid the foundation of his knowlage for the " Italian Hernandez 2 literature"(fitzmaurice 19). During this time, Cervantes was also known to travel from Valencia and Barcelona with Aquaviva, according to the kings prescript. In this trip, Migel de Cervantes

observed the southcoast of France. Cervantes describes everything he observed in the scenes used for Galatea. He enlisted as a private soldier in the Diego de Urbina's company which was under the supervision of Marco Antonio Colonna summer of nineteen- seventy. (fitzmaurice 19) During this time, Cervantes took charge of renewing the treaty with the tribes of yemin" but never leaving the desire to obtain the Cyprus lands, which in turn, became very valuable. Obtaining these lands would fulfil one of his old, most wanted desires. There were many contravercies on whom Cervantes kept his loyalty, but as a " good son of the church", Cervantes always kept his loyalty to the pope(watts 19). This clearly states that anyone reading his works would feel as if religion was a huge part of an everyday custom.

During his service as a soldier, he acquired many different positions until reaching Captain. While in this position, he led the Tercio de Moncada. In this battle, Lempando, Miguel de Cervantes was kept undercover but " begged to be placed on the most dangerous position" stating that " he rather die for the pope and the king than to keep undercover"(Memoir 21). In this battle, Miguel received three gunshots, one of them marking his arm. On march 1573, cervantes was quartered. After being in so many wars, he also acquired many nicknames and fighting techniques. Nevertheless, during this time, Miguel and his brother Rodrigo were also sold into slavery to the moors for five years. They attempted to escape five times but were unsuccessful. His parents then payed a fine to have both Miguel and Rodrigo back home with them at Madrid. Miguel's ability for escaping and returning back home clearly states his perseverance, and influences readers to fight for valuable matters. Hernandez 3 During the fifteenth century's Cervantes has an affair

with a young woman, Ana de Villafrancas known as Ana Franca De Rojas. She became pregnant with a girl, Cervantes only daughter. The affair Miguel Cervantes had with this woman was two years before he got married. The name of his wife was "Catalina Vozmediano in 1584" (Classic Literature 1). His wife is rarely mentioned in his life and was never mentioned in his writings. What is known from her is that Cervantes never had any children together and were separated just a few years after their marriage. Cervantes also continuously applied for administrative jobs during this time, but was unsuccessful everytime. His ambition and motivation encouraged him to continue his journey for a job. Cervantes "finally found a job to Ora Alegria as a messenger" rather than an administrative position, which he had been searching for. After working as a messenger, it was not heard of Cervantes working in any other military jobs. Miguel de Cervantes dedicated himself to writing books on all the adventures he had during his life as a soldier. The first part of Don Quixote was published in 1605. It is unknown of where and when Miguel de Cervantes wrote the book, however, what is known is that Cervantes wrote the beginning of it in prison" (0) The main character, Don Quixote de la Mancha, was a poor man whom always read chivalry and whom was so addicted to reading books that he "sold an acre of tillage land to buy books of chivalry to read" (Cervantes 41). He names his ragg, which to him is a horse, Rocinante. He also renames himself Don Quixote de la Mancha. In the story Don Quixote gathers all his armor to start his journey with Rosinante. In Don Quixote's first adventure he spends the whole day riding and exploring. Once the sun has gone down, he ospedates himself in a hotel confusing prostitutes for princesses. He is happy with the welcome he

receives from the woman and compares Dulcinea, his old crush, to the beauty of the prostitutes in the hotel. He then is supposedly knighted by the innkeeper and leaves the hotel. Hernandez 4 Don Quijote then finds a man whipping a boy whom he had not paid, but after the farmer promises to pay the knight he continues on more adventures. Don Quijote then becomes friends with Sancho. Don Quijote and Sancho then have many adventures together and seems to actually consider Don Quijote a friend and "enjoys the fruit of his writings"(biblioteca 811) For he has now died. Don Quijote is a strong example of a comical but adventurous story. Miguel de Cervantes persuades and continues to persuade his readers to always satisfy and fulfill any dreams or ideals. It is not just about creating a dream but working to make it happen. The journey to Parnassus was published in 1614. Cervantes tries to criticize with humor people who are in favor of Apollo. There is a lot of allegory used in this book. After several humorous comparisons Mercury becomes a key character in the story. Indeed, the description of the Ship and of Mercury is an allegory and personification. The ship, is compared to a spread that "cleaves the air" and a length that is the "expanse of the sea".(Gibson 77) Miguel Cervantes also uses humorous synonyms to compare time with woman. "Comedies have their times as beautiful women have their chance. (Gibson 273)The Goddess Poesy is also part of this allegoric comical book. This book motivates readers to doubt and question everything. Cervantes tries to reach out to his readers but at the same time entertain them. The third book written by Miguel de Cervantes is Rinconete y Cortadillo. The story uses some picaresque. The story is about two boys, Pedro del Rincon, and Diego Cortado whom are renamed Rinconete y

Cortadillo. They have both ran away from home because they are being mistreated and possibly tortured. Rodrigo complained of having " a dull, mean life at the village" while pedro complained of being " publically sold in obscure villages"(literature network 2). The main moral of this story is that everyone does bad things but people can change and have a Hernandez 5 second chance. In this last story is where Miguel de Cervantes influences history with his writings. For every problem there is a solution, and for every solution there is a moral to be learned from. Just like this story is full of irony, so is life. The people who we trust in more, are the ones who cause more harm. Even to this day, Miguel de Cervantes is conidered the Mexican version of Shakespere. His three masterpieces, especially " Don quixote de la mancha" is greatly remembered and used to educate high school students in spanish classes. In all his poems, short stories and books, Miguel Cervantes shares his personal experiences by incorporating his feelings into his writings. It is evident that cervantes aims to reduce corruption and teach a moral . It is also evident that Cervantes has " influenced future generations like Walter Scott Charles Dickens, James Yoice" and many others (Classic Literature 2). Although it was not until he died that his work was better appreciated, his writings have influenced history in every aspect and will continue to do so for future generations.