

Parte I, cap. 1

RESUMEN: Don Quixote is a fan of “books of chivalry” and spends most of his time and money on these books. These tales of knight-errantry drive him crazy trying to fathom them and he resolves to resuscitate this forgotten ancient order in his modern day in order to help the needy. He cleans his ancestor’s armor, names himself Don Quixote, names his horse, and finds a lady to be in love with.

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿De dónde es don Quijote?
2. ¿Era rico don Quijote?
3. ¿Quiénes vivían con don Quijote?
4. ¿Por qué quería tomar la pluma don Quijote?
5. ¿Cuál fue el “pensamiento extraño” de don Quijote?
6. ¿Qué preparaciones hizo don Quijote para su aventura?
7. ¿Qué le faltaba en sus armas?
8. ¿Cuál es el significado de «Rocinante»?
9. ¿Por qué añade don Quijote «de la Mancha» a su nombre?
10. ¿Conoce bien don Quijote a su dama?

IDENTIFICACIONES:

Feliciano de Silva	Belianís de Grecia
Sigüenza	maese Nicolás
Caballero del Febo	Amadís de Gaula
Palmerín de Inglaterra	Cid Ruy Díaz
Bernardo del Carpio	
Amadís de Grecia, el Caballero de la Ardiente Espada	
Roncesvalles y Roldán	Morgante
Reinaldos de Montalbán	Bucéfalo
Babieca	Caraculambro
Aldonza Lorenzo	

Parte I, cap. 2

RESUMEN: Don Quijote leaves early one morning only to discover that he has not yet been dubbed a knight so he cannot act as one. He muses about how his history will be written by a wizard/enchanter, which pleases him, then addresses his absent lady. He spends the whole day without adventure and finally arrives famished at an inn that evening. His horse is taken to the stable and Don Quixote manages to eat something with difficulty since he cannot remove all of his headgear.

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Por qué sale inmediatamente don Quijote? ¿En qué fecha sale don Quijote?
2. ¿Cuál fue el terrible pensamiento que se le ocurrió a don Quijote?
3. ¿Por qué don Quijote necesitaba armas blancas?
4. ¿Comienza su historia con «Apenas había al rubicundo Apolo...»?
5. ¿Tiene don Quijote un sabio encantador?
6. ¿Cuál fue la primera aventura de don Quijote?
7. ¿Qué pensaba don Quijote cuando vio la venta?
8. ¿Por qué se rieron las jóvenes en reacción a don Quijote?
9. ¿El huésped conoce los romances?
10. ¿Qué comió don Quijote aquella noche?
11. ¿Conoce bien don Quijote los nombres de los pescados?
12. ¿Qué significa para don Quijote el silbato del castrador de puercos?

IDENTIFICACIONES:

sabio encantador Puerto Lápice  
Campos de Montiel puente levadizo  
“No fuyan las vuestras mercedes...”  
truchuela

Parte I, cap. 3

RESUMEN: Don Quixote begs the innkeeper, whom he mistakes for the warden of the castle, to make him a knight the next day. Don Quixote says that he will watch over his armor until the morning in the chapel, which, he learns, is being restored. A muleteer comes to water his mules and tosses aside the armor and is attacked by Don Quixote. A second muleteer does the same thing with the same result. Made nervous by all this, the innkeeper makes Don Quixote a knight before the morning arrives.

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Qué le pide don Quijote al ventero?
2. ¿Por qué quiere hacer esto el ventero?
3. ¿Qué aventuras ha tenido el ventero?
4. ¿Por qué busca don Quijote la capilla?
5. ¿Qué consejos prácticos le da el ventero a don Quijote?
6. ¿Qué quería hacer el primer arriero al acercarse a don Quijote por la noche?
7. ¿Y qué hace don Quijote?
8. ¿Qué hizo el segundo arriero?
9. ¿Por qué no quería esperar el ventero para hacer la ceremonia?
10. ¿Cuál fue la ceremonia?
11. ¿Quiénes le pusieron la espada y las espuelas a don Quijote y qué hizo don Quijote para agradecerse lo?

IDENTIFICACIONES:

La Plaza del Potro de Córdoba  
ungüentos

Parte I, cap. 4

RESUMEN: Don Quixote’s first adventure is when he rescues a young shepherd who is being beaten by his master due to the boy’s carelessness. Don Quixote makes his master stop beating the boy and agree to pay him what he is owed. When Don Quixote leaves, the man again ties up the boy and beats him even further. Next, Don Quixote meets with some mirthful Toldedan merchants whom he asks to confess that Dulcinea is the most beautiful woman. This they do not do, but instead insult her, making Don Quixote very angry and he tries to attack them.

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Por qué quiere volver don Quijote a su casa?
2. ¿Qué oye don Quijote que le hace investigar lo que está pasando?
3. ¿Cuál es la reacción de Juan Haldudo al oír las amenazas de don Quijote?
4. ¿Sabe don Quijote la aritmética?
5. ¿Por qué quiere excusar las sangrías y los zapatos don Quijote?
6. ¿Por qué no le paga Juan Haldudo a Andrés ahora mismo?
7. ¿Si Juan Haldudo no le paga, quién le pagará a Andrés?
8. ¿Cómo se sentía don Quijote al salir de allí?
9. ¿Qué hace Juan Haldudo después de irse don Quijote?
10. ¿Qué quiere que los mercaderes confiesen?
11. ¿Por qué no quieren confesarlo?
12. ¿Qué cosas ofensivas dicen los mercaderes acerca de Dulcinea?
13. ¿Por qué no pudo don Quijote atacar a los mercaderes?
14. ¿Qué hizo un mozo de mulas después?

IDENTIFICACIONES:

«Miente, delante de mí, ruin villano...»  
Andrés Juan Haldudo  
Emperatriz de la Mancha Mercaderes de Toledo

Parte I, cap. 5

RESUMEN: Don Quixote is beaten up, lying on the ground, and begins to recite verses that deal with his plight. His neighbor happens by gives him some help before realizing that he is his neighbor. The neighbor picks him

up and puts him across his own donkey to take him back to their village. Don Quixote then recites verses from another story on the way back. The neighbor waits until nightfall to take Don Quixote into the village, and they overhear the priest, barber, housekeeper and niece discussing Don Quixote's situation. The niece makes a suggestion how to cure her uncle, and everyone agrees that is a good idea.

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Por qué don Quijote dijo los versos?
2. ¿Quién era al labrador que pasaba por allí?
3. ¿Cuánta sangre vio el vecino?
4. ¿Qué hizo el vecino para ayudar a don Quijote?
5. ¿Por qué esperó hasta que anocheciera antes de llevar a don Quijote a su casa?
6. El cura dice que don Quijote ya pasó tres días fuera de casa, pero ¿cuánto tiempo era en realidad?
7. ¿El ama tiene razón en sus razonamientos sobre la causa de la locura de don Quijote?
8. ¿Por qué se culpa la sobrina?
9. ¿Por qué dice el vecino: «Abran vuestras mercedes al Sr. Valdovinos...»?
10. ¿Conoce bien los libros de caballerías el ama?
11. ¿Qué va a hacer el cura con los libros?

IDENTIFICACIONES:

Marqués de Mantua	Carloto
Pedro Alonso	Abindarráez
Rodrigo de Narváez	Valdovinos
Jarifa	Pero Pérez
Urganda	

Parte I, cap. 6

RESUMEN: The priest and barber sort the books to be burned. Some of them they steal or hide. The priest has a fine knowledge of popular literature of all kinds.

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Qué hacía don Quijote cuando comenzó el escrutinio?
2. ¿Cuál es la superstición del ama?
3. ¿Por qué es *Amadís* el primer libro que encuentran?
4. ¿Qué hacen con *Amadís*?
5. ¿Cuál es el primer libro que va al corral, y cuál es su parentesco con *Amadís*?
6. ¿Qué le pasa al *Espejo de caballerías*?
7. ¿Cuál es el idioma de Boiardo y Ariosto?
8. ¿En qué lengua se escribió originalmente *Tirante el Blanco*?
9. ¿Por qué no se menciona el nombre del autor salmantino de *La Diana*?
10. ¿Cuál es la importancia [para nosotros] de *El Pastor de Iberia*?
11. ¿Cuántos amigos autores tiene el cura?

IDENTIFICACIONES:

<i>Las sergas de Esplandián</i>	<i>Amadís de Grecia</i>
<i>Florimorte de Hircania</i>	Mateo Boiardo
Luduvico Ariosto	<i>Palmerín de Oliva</i>
<i>Palmerín de Inglaterra</i>	<i>Tirante el Blanco</i>
<i>La Diana</i>	Gil Polo
<i>La Galatea</i>	

Parte I, cap. 7

RESUMEN: Don Quixote wakes up that evening, is calmed down, and the priest and barber finish throwing out books and later that evening burn them all. They wall up the library room and two days later Don Quixote wakes up. He looks for his book room, but the niece says that an enchanter took them and the room away. The niece suggests that Don Quixote remain at home, but in the ensuing two weeks Don Quixote arranges with

his neighbor Sancho Panza to be his squire and they collect what they will need on their adventure. One morning they leave together secretly talking about their future.

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Por qué el cura no sabe que había echado al corral *La Carolea*?
2. ¿Qué es lo que don Quijote quiere hacer antes de dormirse de nuevo?
3. ¿Cuándo se quemaron los libros?
4. ¿Qué hicieron el barbero y el cura para más engañar a don Quijote?
5. ¿Qué busca don Quijote al levantarse de su lecho?
6. ¿Y qué explicación le da la sobrina?
7. ¿Cuánto tiempo para don Quijote en casa antes de hacer planes para salir de nuevo?
9. ¿Qué le promete don Quijote a Sancho?
10. ¿En qué fecha salieron don Quijote y Sancho?
11. ¿Qué dudas tenía don Quijote al saber que Sancho sólo tenía un asno?
12. ¿Qué trae consigo don Quijote, según los consejos del ventero?
13. ¿Cuánto tiempo puede pasar antes de que don Quijote le dé un reino a Sancho.
14. ¿Cómo se llama la mujer de Sancho

IDENTIFICACIONES:

Muñatón	Frestón
Sancho Panza	ínsula
Mari Gutiérrez	Juana Gutiérrez

Parte I, cap. 8

RESUMEN: They see many windmills. Don Quixote thinks they are giants and decides to kill them all. When he attacks, his lance breaks and he is thrown to the ground. He laments his broken lance but resolves to make another. They spend the night outside and Sancho eats and drinks well. The next day they see people traveling on the highway and Don Quixote thinks that a kidnapped princess is in the coach. He attacks a Benedictine monk and declares that the princess is now free. After this he offends a Basque horseman and initiates a battle with him, but we do not know how it came out.

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Qué vieron según don Quijote y según Sancho?
2. ¿Por qué no parecen gigantes a Sancho?
3. ¿Qué hizo don Quijote antes de atacar el molino?
4. ¿Por qué don Quijote no cree que eran siempre molinos de viento?
5. ¿Qué va a hacer don Quijote para remediar su lanza rota?
6. ¿Por qué no se queja don Quijote de sus heridas?
7. ¿Por qué finalmente se quedó contento Sancho?
9. ¿Por qué no durmió don Quijote aquella noche?
10. ¿Por qué Sancho no puede ayudar a don Quijote en las batallas?
11. ¿A cuántas personas vio don Quijote [hay que contarlos]?
12. ¿Pero qué cree que son estas personas?
13. ¿Cuál es la amenaza que le dice don Quijote a esta gente?
14. ¿A quién ataca don Quijote?
15. ¿Por qué Sancho le quita los hábitos al fraile caído?
16. ¿Y qué le pasa a Sancho?
17. ¿Por qué no castigó don Quijote al vizcaíno?
18. ¿Por qué no sabemos el resultado de la lucha entre don Quijote y el vizcaíno?

IDENTIFICACIONES:

molinos de viento	
"Non fuyades, cobardes y viles criaturas"	
Briareo	Diego Pérez de Vargas
Frailes de San Benito	"¿Yo no caballero?"
el vizcaíno	el segundo autor

Parte I, cap. 9

RESUMEN: Our narrator is distressed that the story has ended yet believes that there must be more to it. One day, in Toledo, he runs across some Arabic notebooks which he takes to a Spanish-speaking Moor to translate for him and discovers that it is the continuation of the story. The story continues the battle, which Don Quixote finally wins, and asks the ladies in the coach to go to el Toboso to tell Dulcinea of his victory.

#### PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Cómo terminó la primera parte del libro?
2. ¿Quiénes escribieron las historias de los caballeros andantes?
3. ¿Cuánto tiempo se necesita para leer el *Quijote* según el narrador?
4. ¿Dónde encontró el narrador al manuscrito?
5. ¿Por qué tenía interés en el manuscrito?
6. ¿Era fácil encontrar una persona que leyera las letras?
7. ¿Cómo descubrió que era el manuscrito sobre don Quijote?
9. ¿Cuál es el título de la obra y quién es su autor?
10. ¿Cuánto vale el manuscrito en la estimación del narrador?
11. ¿Cuánto (o qué!) le pagó al traductor para traducir la obra?
12. ¿Qué perdió don Quijote en la batalla con el vizcaíno?
13. ¿Cuánto texto cita el narrador directamente de Cide Hamete?
14. ¿Quién ganó la batalla?
15. ¿Qué les promete las señoras del coche a don Quijote, y van a cumplir?

#### IDENTIFICACIONES:

Platir	el Alcaná de Toledo
morisco aljamiado	caracteres árabigos
Cide Hamete Benengeli	<i>Historia de don Quijote de la Mancha</i>
dos arrobas de pasas y dos fanegas de trigo	
Don Sancho de Azpetia	Sancho Zancas

#### Parte I, cap. 10

RESUMEN: After the battle Sancho asks Don Quixote what island he has won for his squire. Seeing there is none, Sancho suggests that they retire to a church for shelter. Don Quixote tells him not to worry, but rather to take care of his ear, wishing he had a flask of Fierabras' balm which would cure him instantly. Sancho wants the recipe for this drink. Don Quixote is upset because his helmet is ruined. Don Quixote vows to wrest one from the first knight he runs across. They then look for a place to spend the night.

#### PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Qué piensa Sancho que don Quijote ha ganado en la batalla?
2. ¿Por qué Sancho dice que deben ir a una iglesia?
3. ¿Por qué don Quijote no teme esto?
4. ¿Don Quijote está contento con su victoria?
5. ¿Por qué Sancho no leyó historias de caballeros andantes?
6. ¿Qué le curaría a don Quijote con una sola gota?
7. ¿Es caro o barato preparar este bálsamo?
9. ¿Por qué renuncia Sancho al gobierno?
10. ¿Por qué Sancho no quiere que don Quijote espere hasta que quite una lanza a otro caballero?
11. ¿Don Quijote está de acuerdo?
12. ¿Por qué Sancho no quiere dar cebollas a don Quijote?
13. ¿Dónde van a pasar la noche?

#### IDENTIFICACIONES:

Santa Hermandad	bálsamo de Fierabras
yelmo de Mambrino	Sacripante
Albraca	

#### Parte I, cap. 11

RESUMEN: Some goatherds invite Don Quixote and Sancho to dine with them. Don Quixote, picking up some acorns, is reminded of and gives a speech about the Golden Age when all things were owned in common, and

young women could travel freely and unmolested. A poet-goatherd arrives and sings a *romance* before they all sleep.

#### PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Con quiénes y qué comían Don Quixote y Sancho?
2. ¿Por qué don Quijote quiere que Sancho coma con él?
3. ¿Los cabreros habían visto caballeros andantes antes?
4. ¿Por qué don Quijote comienza su discurso sobre la edad dorada?
5. ¿Cuándo fueron los siglos dorados?
6. ¿Qué características tiene esta edad?
7. ¿Necesitaban ayuda las zagalas durante esta edad?
9. ¿Por qué se instituyó la orden de caballeros andantes?
10. ¿Cuál es el talento de Antonio?
11. ¿Quién le curó la oreja a don Quijote?

#### IDENTIFICACIONES:

bellotas	siglos dorados
alcornoque	Antonio

#### Parte I, cap. 12

RESUMEN: A goatherd bringing supplies tells of the death of the student-shepherd Grisóstomo because of his love for Marcela, who spurned him. With several interruptions by Don Quixote, Pedro, the goatherd tells the story of Grisóstomo and Marcela, both from rich families, she very beautiful, but orphaned, and he a student.

#### PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Qué noticias hay de la aldea?
2. ¿Dónde van a enterrar a Grisóstomo?
3. ¿Quién es Ambrosio y qué va a hacer?
4. ¿Grisóstomo fue poeta?
5. ¿Por qué se hizo pastor Grisóstomo?
6. ¿Qué hizo Marcela en vez de casarse? ¿Por qué?

#### IDENTIFICACIONES:

Grisóstomo	Marcela
Ambrosio	astrología
Guillermo	

#### Parte I, cap. 13

RESUMEN: Don Quixote and Sancho leave the goatherds early and get on the road. Soon they come across some shepherds and two travelers, one of whom is Vivaldo. Vivaldo asks Don Quixote why he is so armed in such a peaceful area. Don Quixote explains about knight-errantry. Vivaldo comments on the difficulty of such a profession then asks if all knights, and even if he also has a lady, and what her lineage is, and what her beauty is. At this point, Ambrosio and his friends arrive with Grisóstomo's body, at the place where Grisóstomo first saw Marcela. Ambrosio says that Grisóstomo willed his papers to be burned and takes one of them.

#### PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Qué dos grupos ve don Quijote viajando juntos?
2. ¿Por qué Vivaldo acompaña a los pastores?
3. ¿Por qué le pregunta Vivaldo a don Quijote por qué se viste así?
4. ¿En qué otro sitio ha visto used los cuatro versos de la segunda pág. del capítulo?
5. ¿Quiénes, según don Quijote son más necesarios—o los frailes o los caballeros andantes?
6. ¿Los caballeros se encomiendan a Dios jamás, según don Quijote?
7. ¿Qué caballeros no tienen una dama?
9. ¿Cuál es la alcurmia de Dulcinea?
10. ¿Es natural que Vivaldo nunca haya oído el nombre de Dulcinea?
11. ¿Quiénes llegan después?
12. ¿Dónde quería Grisóstomo que lo despositaran?
13. ¿Qué más quería Grisóstomo que a Vivaldo lo le gusta?

14. ¿Qué es lo que saca Vivaldo de entre los papeles?

IDENTIFICACIONES:

Vivaldo	Arturo, Artús
Ginebra	Quitañona
Belianís de Grecia	Felixmarte de Hircania
“Los ministros de Dios en tierra”	
Ambrosio	Augusto César
divino Mantuano	

Parte I, cap. 14

RESUMEN: Vivaldo reads the poem by Grisóstomo which deals with G.'s love for M., and wants to read more when Marcela arrives. Ambrosio asks why she has come, and she states her position, saying that she deceived no one and just wants to be left alone. When she leaves, others try to follow, but are stopped by Don Quixote.

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿El poema es un buen reflejo de Marcela?
2. ¿Qué tal es Marcela de belleza?
3. ¿Le hermoso tiene que responder al amor ajeno?
4. ¿Por qué quiere Marcela la soledad?
5. ¿Qué consejos tiene ella para la gente que la ama?
6. ¿Qué hizo Marcela después de su discurso?
7. ¿Qué quería hacer cierta gente al irse Marcela, y por qué no lo hacen?
8. ¿Había una losa ya preparada?
9. ¿Por qué es extraño que don Quijote quiera buscar a Marcela?

IDENTIFICACIONES:

Marcela	Nero (Nerón)
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Parte I, cap. 15

RESUMEN: While Don Quixote and Sancho eat, Rocinante trots off to a herd of mares. He is beaten by the cowboys, as are Don Quixote and Sancho when they come to the horse's aid. Once they are able to get up, Don Quixote rides across Sancho's donkey, and they off to look for a place to stay.

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Cuánto tiempo andan antes de hacer la siesta?
2. ¿Encuentran a Marcela?
3. ¿Qué hizo Rocinante mientras Sancho y Don Quixote comen?
4. ¿Cómo reciben las yeguas galicana a Rocinante?
5. ¿Qué hicieron los gallegos al ver lo que pasó con Rocinante?
6. ¿A quiénes más atacan los gallegos?
7. ¿Qué medicina no tiene don Quijote?
8. ¿Por qué, según don Quijote, debe Sancho defenderse?
9. ¿Por qué no afrontan las heridas hechas con estacas?
10. ¿Qué quiere hacer don Quijote con el rucio?
11. ¿Qué es lo que vieron en el camino real según don Quijote y según Sancho?

IDENTIFICACIONES:

harreros gallegos	trotico algo picadillo
feo Blas	Arcalaus
Caballero del Febo	

Parte I, cap. 16

RESUMEN: Don Quixote and Sancho arrive at the inn which don Quixote thinks is a castle. Sancho explains their wounds, and Don Quixote is out to bed. Sancho explains to Maritornes what a knight-errant is. That night Maritornes comes to lie with a muleteer, but Don Quixote seizes her, thinking she is the princess [innkeeper's daughter] and explains why he cannot be with her. The muleteer then delivers a terrible blow to Don

Quixote and a person from the Santa Hermandad thinks he is dead and has the inn closed.

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Por qué la ventera no es de las ordinarias?
2. ¿Cuál es la palabra irónica en la descripción de Maritornes, la asturiana?
3. ¿Dónde se alojó don Quijote? ¿Quién es su “compañero de cuarto” además de Sancho?
4. ¿Cuál es la primera mentira de Sancho? ¿Por qué miente?
5. ¿Cuál es la segunda mentira de Sancho?
6. ¿La explicación de Sancho de lo que es caballero andante recuerda a qué?
7. ¿Sancho dice que hace un mes que hacen su ejercicio, pero cuánto tiempo es realmente?
8. ¿Por qué la ventera, etc., no sabían lo que era don Quijote?
9. ¿Maritornes era perona en quien se podía fiar?
10. ¿El harriero era amigo de quién?
11. ¿Por qué no dormían don Quijote y Sancho?
12. ¿Cuál fue el error de don Quijote?
13. ¿Por qué llegó descalza Maritornes?
14. ¿Con quién topó Maritornes?
15. ¿Por qué don Quijote no puede satisfacer la voluntad de Maritornes?
16. ¿Por qué no dijo nada Maritornes?
17. ¿Por qué el harriero descarga una puñada sobre las quijadas de don Quijote?
18. ¿Quién subió al caramanchón después del ventero?
19. ¿Qué pensaba el cuadrillero cuando vio a don Quijote y qué hizo?

IDENTIFICACIONES:

Maritornes	Cide Mahamete Benengeli
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Parte I, cap. 17

RESUMEN: The beaten-up Don Quixote and Sancho come to their senses. The Santa Hermandad man comes to see how Don Quixote, but Don Quixote only offends him. Don Quixote then makes Fierabras' balm which both he and Sancho take, to different effects. Feeling better, Don Quixote helps Sancho to his mule, refuses to pay the innkeeper, and goes on his way. Sancho refuses to pay as well, and is taken into the courtyard and blanketed. Sancho leaves, contented, but leaves something behind

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Quiénes son los diablos que han andado con Sancho?
2. ¿Por qué cree don Quijote que el castillo está encantado?
3. ¿Por qué Sancho da la impresión que quiere que don Quijote muera mañana?
4. ¿Quién es el gigante?
5. ¿Quiénes son los 400 moros que le aporrearon a Sancho?
6. ¿Se sanarán en «un abrir y un cerrar de ojos»?
7. ¿Por qué se ofende don Quijote a lo que dice al cuadrillero?
8. ¿Qué hizo el cuadrillero?
9. ¿Cuál es la receta del bálsamo?
10. ¿A quién se lo pide Sancho, y en qué orden?
11. ¿Cómo terminó don Quijote la preparación del bálsamo?
12. ¿Cuánto bálsamo tomó don Quijote, y cuánto decía antes que iba a tomar?
13. ¿Qué hizo don Quijote después de tomar el bálsamo?
14. ¿Qué afecto tenía el brebaje en don Quijote?
15. ¿Se sintió aliviado Sancho después de beber el bálsamo?
16. ¿Qué tipo de paga desea el ventero?
17. ¿Y cómo finalmente recibe su paga?
18. ¿Cómo sentiría Sancho el manteamiento después de estar tan enfermo?
19. ¿Por qué don Quijote no pudo apear [realmente] para ayudar a Sancho?
20. ¿Qué le aconseja a Sancho que beba en vez de agua?
21. ¿Quién pagó el vino a Sancho?

23. ¿Qué se le olvidó a Sancho?

IDENTIFICACIONES:

salutífero bálsamo «buen hombre»  
manteamiento

Parte I, cap. 18

RESUMEN: Don Quixote explains that he was enchanted and that the blanketers must have been phantoms, but Sancho disagrees. Sancho complains of the various beatings they have taken. They soon see two clouds of dust approaching and Don Quixote claims they are two armies going to do battle. He describes everyone he sees. They turn out to be two flocks of sheep. Don Quixote attacks anyway, and the shepherds defend their flock with their slingshots causing more damage to Don Quixote.

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Qué cree don Quijote que eran los manteadores? ¿Por qué?
2. ¿Cómo sabe Sancho que no eran lo que pensaba don Quijote?
3. ¿Qué quiere hacer Sancho ahora [primera mención de su parte]?
4. ¿Qué quiere don Quijote para evitar futuros encantamientos?
5. ¿Qué es lo que piensa ver don Quijote en la polvareda?
6. ¿Y qué ve Sancho?
7. ¿Y qué es lo que ven según el narrador?
9. ¿A quiénes deben favorecer en la batalla?
10. ¿Qué oye Sancho en vez de relinchar de caballos?
11. ¿Cómo se defendieron los pastores? ¿Qué le pasó a don Quijote?
12. ¿Qué hizo don Quijote para curarse?
13. ¿Cómo puede Sancho verificar que sí son ajércios [pleez correct]
14. ¿Vomita don Quijote sangre??
15. ¿Por qué Sancho no pudo limpiarse?
16. ¿Conoce de verdad don Quijote las yerbas que ha dicho?
17. ¿Qué perdió don Quijote en la batalla?

IDENTIFICACIONES:

Juan Palomeque el Zurdo  
El Caballero de la Ardiente Espada  
Ale[i]fanfarón Pentapolín  
muelas

Parte I, cap. 19

RESUMEN: After Sancho advises Don Quixote not to forget his oath, they see torches approaching—an exhumation party going to Segovia to rebury a body there. Don Quixote attacks a priest when his questions are not answered, breaking the man's leg. Don Quixote is excommunicated by the man, but Sancho steals supplies from their pack mule and they are able to eat. Sancho also gives Don Quixote the nickname «Caballero de la Triste Figura»

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Por qué no cumplió don Quijote con su juramento?
2. ¿Qué eran las luces?
3. ¿Qué promesa le hace don Quijote a Sancho? ¿Cumple con su promesa después?
4. ¿Esta aventura, cuando comienzo, recuerda a qué?
5. ¿Qué hizo la mula cuando don Quijote tomó su cabestro?
6. ¿Cómo desfizo don Quijote agravios en esta aventura?
7. ¿Qué hizo Sancho para su propio provecho?
9. ¿Por qué, según don Quijote, Sancho lo había llamado el Caballero de la Triste Figura?
10. ¿Por qué don Quijote no necesita pintar la Triste Figura en su rodela según Sancho?
11. ¿Por qué cree don Quijote que no está descomulgado?
12. ¿Cómo podían almorzar, merendar y cenar a la vez?

IDENTIFICACIONES:

Almete de Malandrino  
el Caballero de la Triste Figura

Alonso López  
Rodrigo de Vivar

Parte I, cap. 20

RESUMEN: The two go into the woods looking for water. When they hear the sound of water they also hear another incessant pounding which frightens them both. Don Quixote decides to find out what the noise is, but Sancho tries eloquently to dissuade him, and finally he hobbles Rocinante so that the horse cannot move. Sancho tries to tell his master a story to pass the time, then needs to relieve himself while staying close to his master, a grave problem. In the morning, Sancho unhobbles Rocinante, and the two go looking for the source of the noise, which turns out to be fulling mills in the river. Don Quixote finally asks Sancho to be more respectful

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Por qué piensa Sancho que hay un arroyo cerca?
2. ¿Qué ruido les alegró y qué otro ruido les espantó?
3. ¿Qué hará Sancho si don Quijote no vuelve en tres días?
4. ¿Por qué don Quijote no quiere seguir los consejos de Sancho?
5. ¿Qué hace Sancho para impedir la salida de don Quijote?
6. ¿Qué hará Sancho para pasar el tiempo?
7. ¿Por qué le cuenta Sancho esa historia [i.e., contar cabras]?
9. ¿Por qué se acaba la historia?
10. ¿Cuál fue la complicación de no querer apartarse Sancho de don Quijote?
11. ¿Qué hizo Sancho a Rocinante cuando venía el alba?
12. ¿Qué causó los ruidos?
13. ¿Cómo compara el discurso de don Quijote con lo que Sancho imita?
14. ¿Por qué don Quijote no reconoció el sonido de los batanes según él?
15. ¿Cómo quiere don Quijote que Sancho se porte desde ahora?
16. ¿Qué salario ganaban los escuderos, según don Quijote?

IDENTIFICACIONES:

Marte	“en un lugar de Extremadura”
Lope Ruiz y la Torralba	Catón Zonzorino
río Guadiana	mazos de batán—batanes
Gandalín	

Parte I, cap. 21

RESUMEN: It starts to rain and they see a barber wearing something golden on his head. Don Quixote thinks it is Mambrino's helmet. Don Quixote attacks the barber saying nothing. He flees and leaves his barber's basin which he was wearing behind. Sancho wants to take his donkey, but is allowed to take only the trappings. Sancho suggests that they go into the service of an emperor, but Don Quixote says they have to become famous first, and tells the story of an ideal romance of chivalry to show how one gets to be famous. Don Quixote gives advice on how Sancho is to act as a governor. Sancho wants to have a salaried barber follow him around.

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Cuál es el doble significado de la lluvia?
2. ¿Por qué teme Sancho la nueva aventura?
3. ¿Qué cree don Quijote que esa persona lleva?
4. ¿Quién era el hombre que llevaba el yelmo y qué hacía? ¿Por qué llevaba el yelmo así?
5. ¿Qué hizo el barbero para evitar daños?
6. ¿Qué dice Sancho que es y cuánto vale?
7. ¿Por qué tiene la forma de una bacía según don Quijote?
9. ¿Por qué insiste Sancho tanto en el manteamiento?
10. ¿Qué es lo que quiere Sancho que pertenece al barbero? ¿Qué se lleva finalmente?
11. ¿Qué idea tiene Sancho, y por qué no le gusta a don Quijote?
12. ¿Cuáles son las mayores calidades que Sancho tiene para ser gobernador?

Parte I, cap. 22

RESUMEN: Don Quixote and Sancho see some galley slaves chained together and Don Quixote asks to find out from each what his crimes are. They tell him in a jocular way, then Don Quixote demands that the guards let them go and attacks a guard. The galley slaves get into the fray and manage to get free. wants them to go to Dulcinea, they refuse, and shower him with stones.

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Qué son la gente que ven don Quijote y Sancho?
2. ¿Por qué las guardas no leen las sentencias del registro?
3. ¿Qué tipo de enamorado fue el primero?
4. ¿Qué es «cantar en el ansia»?
5. ¿Por qué necesitaba el galeote diez ducados?
6. ¿Es importante el oficio de alcahuete según don Quijote?
7. ¿Dónde está la vida de Ginés? ¿Por qué no está acabado?
9. ¿Cuál fue el delito de Ginés?
10. ¿Qué quiere don Quijote que hagan las guardas?
11. ¿Por qué los guardas no pudieron matar a don Quijote? ¿Qué hizo Ginés?
12. ¿Qué quiere don Quijote que hagan los galeotes, y por qué no quieren hacerlo?

IDENTIFICACIONES:

galeotes	gurapas
alcahuete	hechicero
Ginés de Pasamonte	Ginesillo de Parapilla
Ginesillo de Paropillo	<i>Lazarillo de Tormes</i>

Parte I, cap. 23

RESUMEN: Don Quixote and Sancho enter into the Sierra Morena where they find a little suitcase filled with shirts, papers, and even some gold money. Later they find a dead mule and see a tattered young man in the distance. A roving goatherd tells of the young man to whom it all belonged who wanders about crazy in that area. Sometimes the goatherds give them food and sometimes he beats them up for it. The young man then appears and Don Quixote greets him warmly.

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Por qué entran en el bosque?
2. ¿Por qué le gustó a don Quijote el estar en el bosque?
3. ¿Qué descubrió don Quijote?
4. ¿Además de las cuatro camisas qué más encontró Sancho? ¿Cuánto descubrió?
5. ¿Quién probablemente era el hombre que saltaba en la montaña?
6. ¿Por qué Sancho no quiere hallar al hombre?
7. ¿Qué más encontraron? Y ¿quién estaba cerca?
9. ¿Cómo miente Sancho esta vez hablando con el pastor?
10. ¿Cuándo llegó el hombre y adónde quería ir? ¿Cómo conseguía su comida? ¿Se sabía quién era?
11. ¿Quién era Fernando?
12. ¿Quién llega, y cómo lo trata don Quijote?

IDENTIFICACIONES:

Sierra Morena	Fernando
El Roto de la Mala Figura	

Parte I, cap. 24

RESUMEN: Cardenio begins his story, after eating, how he was in love with his neighbor Luscinda and before he could get his father to ask her father for her hand, he gets sent away to assist a neighboring Duke. The Duke's son, Fernando, tells Cardenio of his amorous adventure, and then they return to Cardenio's town where Fernando falls in love with Luscinda. The story ends abruptly and a fight ensues. Cardenio disappears back into the forest.

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Cómo quiere ayudar don Quijote a Cardenio [el Roto de la Mala Figura]?
2. ¿Qué quiere Cardenio antes de contar su historia?
3. ¿Por qué Cardenio quiere que no se le interrumpa?
4. ¿Es rico Cardenio? ¿Cómo se llama su amiga? ¿Ella es rica también?
5. ¿Por qué el padre de Luscinda no quiere darle permiso a Cardenio que se case con su hija?
6. ¿Qué dice la carde del duque Ricardo?
7. ¿Cómo se llaman los hijos del duque Ricardo?
9. ¿Cuál es el secreto de Fernando?
10. ¿Qué quería hacer Fernando para olvidar a la labradora y por qué le gusta a Cardenio?
11. ¿Qué hizo Fernando con la labradora sin decírselo a Cardenio?
12. ¿Qué pasó cuando Fernando vio a Luscinda?
13. ¿Qué cortó la historia de Cardenio?
14. ¿Qué le gustaba leer a Luscinda?
15. ¿Quién ganó la batalla que siguió?
16. ¿Por qué luchó después Sancho con el cabrero?
17. ¿Por qué quiere Sancho?

IDENTIFICACIONES:

el Caballero del Bosque	Cardenio
Luscinda	Tisbe
billete	duque Ricardo
Fernando	<i>Rugel de Grecia</i>
Elisabat y Madásima	

Parte I, cap. 25

RESUMEN: Sancho begs permission to speak and asks why Don Quixote insisted on standing up for Madásima. He says that he has to stand up for all to all. Don Quixote reveals that he is going to do penance imitating Roldán or Amadís for the love of Dulcinea and will send Sancho to visit Dulcinea. Sancho learns Dulcinea's real name. Don Quixote writes a letter to Dulcinea in Cardenio's book and also a bill to his niece so that Sancho can get some new donkeys. Sancho goes off to El Toboso after seeing Don Quixote do a few *locuras*.

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Por qué estaría más contento Sancho en tiempos de Guisopete?
2. ¿Qué hazaña le hará famoso a don Quijote? ¿Es peligroso?
3. ¿Por qué todo «ha da estar en la diligencia de Sancho»?
4. ¿A quiénes quiere imitar don Quijote? ¿Haciendo que? ¿Favorece el imitar a quién?
5. ¿Por qué lo considera Sancho tonto?
6. ¿Qué actividades hará don Quijote en su penitencia?
7. ¿Qué le aconseja Sancho a don Quijote en cuanto a las calabazadas?
9. ¿Por qué don Quijote no firmará su carta a Dulcinea?
10. ¿Sabe leer Dulcinea?
11. ¿Cuál es el nombre ordinario de Dulcinea? ¿La conoce Sancho?
12. ¿Qué «filosofía» sabe «Fulano»?
13. ¿Qué dos cosas escribe don Quijote en el librito de Cardenio?
14. ¿Qué hace don Quijote en vez de firmar la carta?
15. ¿Qué tipo de transporte va a usar Sancho para ver a Dulcinea?
16. ¿Qué vio Sancho un instante antes de partir?

IDENTIFICACIONES:

Guisopete	Ulises
Eneas	Oriana
Peña Pobre	Beltenebros
el hipogrifo de Astolfo	Angélica la bella
Roldán, Rotolando, Orlando	
Lorenzo Corchuelo	
Aldonza Nogales, Aldonza Lorenzo	
Elena	Lucrecia

Parte I, cap. 26

RESUMEN: Don Quixote starts his penance, deciding on whom to imitate and why. He writes poetry in honor of Dulcinea. Meanwhile, Sancho passes by the “blanketing” inn and is seen by the priest and barber who ask him where Don Quixote is. With that information they resolved to take Don Quixote out of the Sierra Morena and devise a plan to do so.

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿A quién finalmente imita don Quijote: Roldán o Amadís?
2. ¿Cómo se podía matar a Roldán?
3. ¿Por qué está seguro don Quijote que Dulcinea no ha dormido algunas siestas con un moro?
4. ¿Por qué se volvió loco Amadís?
5. ¿Cómo se procuró don Quijote un rosario?
6. ¿Por qué se rieron los que hallaron los versos?
7. ¿Quiénes salen de la venta al acercarse Sancho?
9. ¿Por qué finalmente Sancho les dice dónde está don Quijote?
10. ¿Qué no puede hallar Sancho?
11. ¿Qué tal la memoria de Sancho?
12. ¿Qué le pasará a Sancho si don Quijote se convierte en arzobispo?
13. ¿Por qué no quiere entrar Sancho en la venta?
14. ¿Quién se vestirá de doncella menesterosa?

IDENTIFICACIONES:

Peña Pobre

Parte I, cap. 27

RESUMEN: After dressing up as a distressed maiden and her squire, the priest and barber go out of the inn where they meet with Sancho. They take off their costumes and resolve to let the barber be the maiden. Once they all arrive at the entrance to the forest, Sancho goes ahead to tell Don Quixote of the damsel in distress, and the priest and barber wait behind. They then hear singing of poetry, and the voice belongs to Cardenio, who then relates to them the rest of his story, how Fernando deceived him in order to marry Luscinda himself. Cardenio finds out only in time to witness the marriage and the fainting of the bride. He then escapes to the Sierra Morena where hopes to end his days.

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Reconoció a don Quijote la ventera al oír de su locura?
2. ¿Qué es lo que hicieron el cura y el barbero para sacar a don Quijote?
3. ¿Cuál fue el pensamiento del cura al salir de la venta?
4. ¿Qué iba a hacer y decir Sancho al volver a su amo?
5. ¿Al partir Sancho, a quién ven el cura y el barbero?
6. ¿Cómo supieron quién era Cardenio?
7. ¿Quién le iba a hablar con el padre de Cardenio para arreglar su matrimonio?
9. ¿Qué hizo Cardenio antes de Fernando hiciera lo prometido?
10. ¿Qué decía la carta que Cardenio llevaba al hermano de Fernando?
11. ¿Cómo supo Cardenio del casamiento?
12. ¿En qué momento Cardenio llega a su pueblo?
13. ¿Qué idea y planes tiene Luscinda para su boda?
14. ¿Fernando y Luscinda se casan? ¿Qué la pasa a Luscinda al casarse?
15. ¿Qué se le cayó al desmayarse?

IDENTIFICACIONES:

Rey Bamba                      Galalón  
Vellido Dolfos

Parte I, cap. 28

RESUMEN: After Cardenio tells his story, they hear a sad voice, which turns out to belong to Dorotea, Fernando's wife. She tells them how Fernando courted her, appeared in her bedchamber, declared himself to be her husband, and then consummated their marriage. He never returned,

and she later learned that he had married Luscinda. She then packs up and goes into the wilderness.

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Qué oye todo el mundo al acabar la historia de Cardenio?
2. ¿Cómo sabemos que el mozo no es labrador?
3. ¿Por qué la moza no puede escaparse?
4. Cuando ella comienza su historia, ¿quién sospecha usted que ella es?
5. ¿Cómo era su familia, la de esta moza, y que responsabilidad tenía ella en el negocio familiar?
6. ¿Cómo la vio Fernando?
7. ¿Por qué y cuándo comenzó Cardenio a sudar?
9. ¿Cómo pudo Fernando penetrar en su habitación?
10. ¿Cuál es el problema social que existe entre Dorotea y Fernando?
11. ¿Quién era el testigo al casamiento, además de los santos?
12. ¿Cuándo volvió Fernando después de la primera noche?
13. ¿Cuál fue la triste noticia que llegó a Dorotea?
14. ¿Qué decía el papel que se descubrió después de desmayarse Luscinda?
15. ¿Qué le pasó a Dorotea con su criado?

IDENTIFICACIÓN:

Dorotea

Parte I, cap. 29

RESUMEN: Cardenio tells Dorotea that he is Cardenio. Sancho then appears, and Dorotea volunteers to be the damsel in distress, and she has a proper dress to wear. Sancho is not in on the scheme and believes that Don Quixote is supposed to kill a giant to restore Micomicona—Dorotea's adventure name—to her throne. The barber has his beard kicked off, but the priest re-installs it. The priest then recounts a lie how he was robbed by the galley slaves on his way to Seville.

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Cómo sabe Cardenio el nombre del padre?
2. ¿Cuál es la nueva esperanza de Cardenio?
3. ¿Quién va a ser la nueva dama menesterosa?
4. ¿Cuál es el favor que quiere pedirle a don Quijote la princesa?
5. ¿Por qué quiere Sancho que don Quijote se case con la princesa?
6. ¿Qué condiciones hay para el don que le pide Micomicona a don Quijote?
7. ¿Qué se hace para Cardenio para que don Quijote no lo reconozca?
9. ¿Qué le pasó al barbero con la mula y cuál fue la solución?
10. ¿Cuál es el problema de tiempo cuando Micomicona dice que “no ha dos años...”?
11. ¿Según el cura, por qué está él en el camino?

IDENTIFICACIONES:

El Rico Clenardo                      Guinea  
la Princesa Micomicona              Micomicon  
Meótides

Parte I, cap. 30

RESUMEN: Sancho confesses that it was his master who freed the slaves, but Don Quixote says that he is bound to free anybody in trouble. Micomicona then tells her story, how her father told her to seek Don Quixote so show would not have to marry a giant. Indeed, if he saves her, she will marry him. Don Quixote says he'll kill the giant, but his heart is elsewhere. Sancho balks at this. Don Quixote asks Sancho what happened on his errand to Dulcinea.

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Cómo sabía el cura lo de los galeotes?
2. ¿Por qué don Quijote ayudó a los galeotes, según él? ¿Cuál es la religión de don Quijote?

3. ¿Por qué don Quijote no puede luchar con los mentirosos que piensan mal de su acción con los galeotes?
4. ¿El cura miente cuando dice: “aunque me hubiera quitado un bigote”?
5. ¿Por qué Dorotea no puede decir su nuevo nombre?
6. ¿Cuál fue la peor cosa que Tinacrio descubrió con su arte mágica?
7. ¿Qué va a pasar al verse Micomicona huérfana?
9. ¿Qué debía hacer Micomicona para defender su reino después de ver muerto a su padre?
10. ¿Qué error de geografía hace Micomicona, y cómo se le corrige?
11. ¿Qué quiere hacer el gigante Pandafilando?
12. ¿Cuál fue la reacción de todos al ver lo que hacían don Quijote y Sancho?
13. ¿Don Quijote quiere cortar la cabeza al gigante, pero qué es lo que no quiere hacer después?
14. ¿Por qué le dio don Quijote muchos palos a Sancho?
15. ¿Qué otro plan sugiere Sancho en cuando al casamiento de don Quijote?
16. ¿Cómo sabía Dorotea hablar en el estilo de los libros de caballerías?
17. ¿Qué pasa si don Quijote habla de cosas no caballescadas?
18. ¿Cómo contesta Sancho a la pregunta sobre lo que hizo con la carta? ¿Mentiras?

#### IDENTIFICACIONES:

Tinacrio el Sabidor Jaramilla  
Pandafileando de la Fosca Vista/Pandahilando  
don Azote Osuna

#### Parte I, cap. 31

RESUMEN: Don Quixote asks Sancho about his visit to Dulcinea, and Sancho makes up everything. Don Quixote wonders how Sancho made the trip so quickly. Soon they stop, and Andrés from Chapter 4 happens by, recognizes Don Quixote and tells his story at Don Quixote's request.

#### PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Qué estaba haciendo Dulcinea cuando Sancho la vio?
2. ¿Qué le preguntó Dulcinea a Sancho acerca de don Quijote?
3. ¿Quién es más alto, Dulcinea o Sancho?
4. ¿Qué tipo de olor salía de Dulcinea?
5. ¿Cuándo se rio Dulcinea?
6. ¿Quién sí visitó a Dulcinea? ¿Quiénes no la visitaron?
7. ¿Qué hizo Dulcinea al leer la carta de don Quijote? ¿Qué le mandó hacer a don Quijote?
9. ¿Qué le dio Dulcinea a Sancho?
10. ¿Qué es lo que más le sorprendió a don Quijote?
11. ¿Cuál es el dilema de don Quijote?
12. ¿Por qué no necesita casarse don Quijote para poder darle mercedes a Sancho?
13. ¿Quién es el muchacho que pasa por allí?
14. ¿Por qué está contento don Quijote de verlo? ¿Qué le pide don Quijote?
15. ¿Por qué don Quijote no puede vengarse de Juan Haldudo?
16. ¿Qué le da Sancho a Andrés?
17. ¿Qué le pide Andrés a don Quijote?

#### Parte I, cap. 32

RESUMEN: All arrive at the inn. Don Quixote goes to sleep while others eat. The innkeeper brings out a suitcase with books and a discussion of books of chivalry ensures with several different opinions about them. Finally the priest says he would like to read aloud a manuscript of a story.

#### PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Por qué el barbero no quería devolver la cola a la ventera? ¿Por qué se la devolvió finalmente?
2. ¿Qué hacía don Quijote mientras la otra gente comía?
3. ¿Qué opiniones tiene la gente de la venta sobre los libros de caballerías?

4. ¿Qué significa “Falta nos hacen ahora el ama...”?
5. ¿Cómo puede ser verdad la anécdota de parar la piedra de un molino con un dado?
6. ¿Cómo pudo Cironcilio luchar contra 1,600,000 hombres armados?
7. ¿Quién más se parece a don Quijote según su predilección literaria?
9. ¿Por qué el Consejo Real permite que se publiquen tales obras?
10. ¿Quién salió confuso de esta plática?
11. ¿Si al cura le gusta la novela, qué quiere hacer con ella?

#### IDENTIFICACIONES:

*Cirongilio de Tracia* el Gran Capitán  
Gonzalo Hernández de Córdoba  
Diego García de Paredes  
Consejo Real *Novela del curioso impertinente*

#### Parte I, cap. 35 (hasta “Sucedió pues...”);

RESUMEN: Sancho bursts into where all are sitting and yells that his master is killing the giant right now and that blood is everywhere. It turns out that Don Quixote is asleep and has slashed at wineskins. The priest agrees to pay damages and Dorotea still promises a countship to Sancho.

#### PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Qué noticias sorprendentes tiene Sancho sobre el gigante?
2. ¿Por qué el cura piensa que son imposibles estas noticias?
3. ¿Qué sospecha tiene el ventero?
4. ¿Cómo estaba don Quijote?
5. ¿En efecto, qué es la sangre que ve Sancho?
6. ¿Qué le dice don Quijote a Micomicona al despertarse?
7. ¿Cómo se consoló Sancho y cómo se consoló el ventero?

#### Parte I, cap. 36

RESUMEN: A group of new guests arrive at the inn, at which notice Dorotea covers her face and Cardenio goes into another room. The woman turns out to be Luscinda and the man turns out to be Fernando. Dorotea and Luscinda between themselves avoid fights among the men, and both are reunited to their rightful husbands.

#### PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Por qué Dorotea se cubre la cara y Cardenio se ausenta al oír que viene gente?
2. ¿Los viajeros hablan entre sí mientras viajan?
3. ¿Adónde se sospecha que la recién llegada va, y es con o sin su voluntad?
4. ¿Por qué se sorprende Cardenio al oír esas voces?
5. ¿Quiénes son los recién llegados?
6. ¿Cómo puede Dorotea mirar a Fernando si está desmayada?
7. Según Luscinda, cómo es que Cardenio se encuentra delante de ella?
9. ¿Quién pone mano a la espada y por qué no hace nada?
10. ¿Cómo sale todo esto?

#### Parte I, cap. 37

RESUMEN: Sancho races to tell Don Quixote that Micomicona and the giant have been transformed, which does not surprise Don Quixote. When he asks Micomicona about her transformation, she says there has been none. They decided to maintain the ruse and leave tomorrow, when some new arrivals come. At dinner, Don Quixote starts talking about arms and letters.

#### PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Por qué estaba triste Sancho? ¿Por qué estaban contentos los venteros?
2. ¿Por qué don Quijote lo cree tan fácilmente cuando Sancho le dice que había matado al gigante?
3. ¿Por qué don Quijote cree fácilmente todas esas transformaciones?
4. ¿Pot qué no lo puede creer Sancho?
5. ¿Por qué quiere Fernando mantener el plan original para llevar a don



Quijote a su aldea?

6. ¿Por qué piensa que al padre de Micomicona la habrá transformado en dama particular?

7. ¿Según el ventero qué era el gigante.?

9. ¿Cuál será la prueba para don Quijote que eran cueros de vino con que luchó?

10. ¿Quiénes llegan ahora?

11. ¿Por qué no le contestó la recién llegada joven a Dorotea?

12. ¿Por qué el cura no bautiza a la nueva mujer enseguida?

13. ¿Cuál es el nombre, o los dos nombres, de la joven?

14. ¿Qué inspira el discurso de las armas y las letras?

15. ¿Las armas se ejercitan sólo con el cuerpo?

16. ¿Qué espíritu trabaja más—el del estudiante o el del guerrero?

17. ¿Cuál es el verdadero fin de la guerra?

18. ¿Qué diferencia eventual hay entre la pobreza del estudiante y la del guerrero?

IDENTIFICACIÓN:

*macange*

Parte I, cap. 38

RESUMEN: Don Quixote continues his lecture on arms and letters stating how poor soldiers always are, that warriors sustain the law, that they have to be trained as students and that they go further in that they risk their lives at every turn. He particularly is distraught about the invention of guns, with which the most cowardly person can kill the bravest warrior. The remainder are eating dinner, and the priest agrees with Don Quixote. The ladies will spend the night in the garret, and the men ask the new arrival to tell his story of captivity.

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Cómo es la cama del caballero?

2. ¿Qué es lo que don Quijote más lamenta, lo que no había en siglos pasados?

Parte I, cap. 42

RESUMEN: The captive finishes his tale, and a new party arrives at the inn, a judge, his daughter and their entourage. Don Quixote greets the judge saying that arms and letters can share the same space. The captive asks one of the judge's people what the name of the judge is, and it turns out to be his own brother (there was another brother, in commerce. One brother went for the law—the judge—, one went to be a soldier—the captive—, per their father's wish). The captive doesn't know how he will be received by his brother, so our priest makes up a story about how he knew the brother in Constantinople. The judge is tearful and most interested to learn of his brother, and then the judge presents the captive to his judge brother. Just before dawn, those who are awake hear a beautiful singing voice.

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Les gusta la historia del cautivo a los oyentes? ¿Cómo lo sabe?

2. ¿Qué trae el oidor que le permitir hospedarse en la venta?

3. ¿Es bonita la hija del oidor?

4. ¿Dónde dormirá la hija?

5. ¿Quién es el oidor—parentesco con alguien?

6. ¿Es don Quijote quien ayuda al cautivo a anunciarse al oidor?

7. ¿Está contento el oidor con las noticias de su hermano?

9. ¿Cómo está el padre de los dos Viedma?

10. ¿Qué oyó todo el mundo antes del alba?

IDENTIFICACIONES:

Juan Pérez de Viedma, el oidor                      Constantinopla

Ruy Pérez de Viedma, el cautivo                  Lepanto

doña Clara

Parte I, cap. 43

RESUMEN: The voice belongs to a mule lad, who is really a fellow who want so marry doña Clara and has been following her. Don Quixote keeps watch over the inn/castle and Maritornes and the innkeeper's daughter ask to see one of hands, which they take and tie fast so he is left almost hanging. People come to the inn demanding to be let in, but Don Quixote says it's too early to disturb the castle.

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Por qué temblaba, probablemente, doña Clara al oír la voz?

2. ¿Es un mozo de mulas el que canta? ¿Qué puede significar "mozo de lugares"?

3. ¿Por qué se viste de mozo de mulas?

4. ¿Cuánta conversación han tenido estos dos jóvenes?

5. ¿Dónde estaba don Quijote aquella noche?

6. ¿Quiénes se acercan a don Quijote y le cecean algo?

7. ¿Qué le pareció que el agujero era a don Quijote?

9. ¿Qué es lo que quiere la dueña? ¿Y qué hace una vez que la tiene? ¿Y después qué hacen?

10. ¿Dónde está don Quijote al comenzar esta escena y dónde está después?

11. ¿Quiénes llegan a la venta y qué discusión hay entre ellos y don Quijote?

IDENTIFICACIONES:

Lirgandeo                      Alquife

Urganda      don Luis

Parte I, cap. 44

RESUMEN: Don Quixote's bellowing wakes up the inn. and Maritornes unties the halter. Don Quixote denies that he has been enchanted. The men who arrive in the employ of don Luis' father looking for the lad. They have been looking for the judge's coach, which is at the inn, and decide to surround the inn so the lad cannot escape. They find him outside, asleep. Don Luis refuses to go back with them. The judge comes out and don Luis tells his story of love to his beloved's father. While this is going on, some guests try to leave without paying, and the innkeeper tries to stop them. A fight ensues, and the innkeeper's daughter asks Don Quixote to help. He first must secure permission from Micomicona, which is given, but then he realizes that they are not knights and that Sancho should do the fighting. The barber (of the yelmo de Mambrino) arrives at this point and sees the people who took his basin and trappings, claiming that they are highwaymen. Don Quixote has Sancho get the yelmo to prove that he is in the right.

PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Cómo se suelta don Quijote?

2. ¿A quién buscan los recién llegados?

3. ¿Cómo supieron dónde estaba don Luis?

4. ¿Este don Luis, necesita la ayuda de don Quijote?

5. ¿En qué condición podrán los hombres llevar a don Luis a su casa ahora?

6. ¿Por qué el oidor no reconoce a don Luis?

7. ¿Por qué don Quijote no ayuda al ventero? [¿justicia poética?]

8. ¿Qué sugerencia tiene don Quijote para ayudar al ventero?

9. ¿Y qué otra persona que hemos visto antes llega a la venta?

10. ¿Sancho: salteador de caminos?

11. ¿Qué justicia pide el barbero?

12. ¿Cómo prueba don Quijote que la bacía es yelmo?

Parte I, cap. 45

RESUMEN: The barber insists that the helmet is his basin. Our barber says that he knows barbers' tools and implements of war, and that this is indeed a helmet. An argument ensues as to whether or not the packsaddle is really the trappings of a horse, and Fernando has a vote taken: it is trappings of



6. ¿Cómo se llama la fugitiva cabra?
7. ¿Qué comentario sexista hace el cabrero?
9. ¿Qué hará Sancho mientras el cabrero cuente su historia?

#### IDENTIFICACIONES:

Campos Elíseos                      la Ínsula Firme  
Manchada

#### Parte I, cap. I-51

RESUMEN: Eugenio tells the story how he, with Anselmo and other, were in love with Leandra, the daughter of a rich father. When Vicente de la Rosa comes back to town after years in the army, he sweeps her off her feet and they run off. He steals her jewels and abandons her. She then is put into a monastery and Eugenio and Anselmo go off to tend goats, along with others.

#### PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Hasta dónde extendió la fama de la belleza de la joven?
2. ¿Cuál fue el dilema del padre de la joven?
3. ¿Quién iba a decidir finalmente a quién se iba a casar le joven?
4. ¿Cuántos años pasó Vicente en el ejército?
5. ¿Cuántos vestido tenía él?
6. ¿Por qué nadie pudo divisar las señales de heridas que tenía Vicente?
7. ¿Se casaron Vicente y Leandra antes de partir juntos?
9. ¿Adónde iban a ir los dos y qué finalmente hizo Vicente con Leandra?
10. ¿Qué es lo que no perdió Leandra?
11. ¿Qué hicieron los antiguos rivales, Eugenio y Anselmo?

12. ¿Este episodio recuerda a qué otro episodio? ¿Y en qué difiere?

#### IDENTIFICACIONES:

Eugenio    Anselmo  
Leandra                      Vicente de la Rosa  
Gante y Luna

#### Parte I, cap. 52, último capítulo

RESUMEN: Don Quixote returns to his village.

#### PREGUNTAS:

1. ¿Por qué don Quijote no puede comenzar otra aventura y qué haría si pudiera?
2. ¿Cree Eugenio que existen caballeros andantes?
3. ¿Cómo don Quijote se descubrió debajo de Eugenio? ¿Por qué así se lo arregló?
4. ¿Por qué se sonó la trompeta?
5. ¿Quién es la buena señora que va cautivada?
6. ¿Qué le mandó don Quijote a los disciplinantes?
7. ¿Por qué el villano dejó de apalea a don Quijote?
9. ¿Piensa Sancho que está muerto don Quijote?
10. ¿Cuándo, qué día volvieron a la aldea de don Quijote?
11. ¿Se cree Sancho de más alta estación que su mujer?
12. ¿Por qué no se sabe de lo que pasó en la tercera salida de don Quijote?
13. ¿Dónde se hallaron poseías sobre don Quijote y qué significa para la edad de la historia?

## Parte II.

### Capítulo I.

After a month the priest and the barber visited don Quijote to see if he was cured, he seemed normal when discussing politics, but when the priest said that a Turkish army was menacing, and his majesty alert Nápoles, Sicilia and Malta, Quijote says he will leave to conquer the Turks. He says that he is a knight-errant and he will die as one. The barber commented about a madman from Sevilla who couldn't leave the insane asylum because he believed he was Neptuno. Don Quijote told the barber that comparison wasn't a good one and that the world needs more knights-errant. The priest tells Quijote that knights, and giants are fantasies. Quijote says that giants are mentioned in the Bible and he does not doubt of the reality of Amadis de Gaula because he saw him.

#### Identificaciones

El graduado en cánones.  
El capellán  
Neptuno

### Capítulo II.

Sancho was trying to see don Quijote but Quijote's niece and house-keeper wouldn't let Sancho in. They said he caused Quijote's insanity. Sancho said that wasn't true. Quijote called Sancho to his bedroom and he told Sancho that knight and squire are like spirit and body. They need to be together. Don Quijote asks Sancho what people think of him. Sancho says they think Quijote is crazy because he does not have any money and wants to be a knight and to have the title of *Don*. But Bartolomé Carrasco's son told him, Quijote's name, as well as Dulcinea's and Sancho's are in a history book called the *Ingenioso hidalgo don Quijote de la Mancha*. The author is Cide Hamete Benengeli.

#### Identificaciones

Bachiller Carrasco

### Capítulo III.

Sansón Carrasco, Bartolomé's son goes to Quijote's home and tells him he is one of the most respected knights ever. The bachiller says that the book he read was translated from Arabic, so everyone could enjoy it. The book is also being printed in other countries because there is great interest in Quijote whose deeds are much greater than the deeds of other knight. The bachiller starts to enumerate Quijote's many deeds. He also talked about Sancho's island, and Sancho declares his capacity to manage it. He also mentions Rocinante's amazing name.

### Capítulo IIII.

Sansón Carrasco wants to know how Sancho's mule was robbed and he says it occurred the same way that the fictitious knight-errant, Sacripante, lost his horse. Sansón asks about the gold that Sancho found in the suit case and what he did with it. Sancho says he spent it on his wife and children. Don Quijote asks Sansón if he knew that Cide Hamete Benengeli's book about Quijote has a second part and Sansón says that the author has promised it. Quijote asks Sansón to write a poem to Dulcinea and also asks him not reveal that he, Quijote, will leave again.

### Capítulo V.

Sancho returns to his home very content and tells his wife Teresa he will soon leave again. She tells him since he became a squire, nobody can understand what he says. He tells her about his island. But she asks that he not forget about her and the children because Sanchico is fifteen and he does not know how to read and Mari Sancha would like to get married. Sancho says that if he gets an island to govern, Mari Sancha will marry somebody important, But Teresa says Mari Sancha doesn't need somebody important, just someone her equal. Teresa, she says, does not know how to speak in an elegant way. Teresa doesn't like the fact that the neighbors are talking about them.

#### Identificaciones.

Mari Sancha  
Sanchico  
Teresa  
Lope Tocho

### Capítulo VI

The housekeeper asks don Quijote if he could simply stay in the court rather than go out to the battlefields to fight. Quijote says that the king appreciates more those who go out to fight than those who stay in the court. Quijote says doesn't care what people say about knights errant, this is what he will be. His niece says he is too old and too poor to be a knight errant and that he should let the rich do this. Quijote says that he is humble, true, but people will judge him by his virtues rather than his money.

#### Capítulo VII.

The housekeeper discovers don Quijote's new adventures with Sancho. She talks to the Bachiller and he tells her not to worry. Meanwhile in don Quijote's room, they are discussing Sancho's concern. Sancho wants to know, how much don Quijote will pay him for his monthly services. Quijote responds that he has never read in the books of knighthood anything that say about paying a salary to squire. Don Quijote informs Sancho; if he does not want to travel with him, he will find another squire. At that precise moment Sansón enters the room. He tells don Quijote that he can provide him with anything he needs. Don Quijote tells Sancho that he now has a new squire; with tears in his eyes Sancho says that he will not leave him regardless what his wife says. They both hug each other and decide to leave for Toboso. The Bachiller explains to the housekeeper and the niece that the priest and the barber know about the new adventure.

#### Capítulo VIII.

Cide Hamete Benengeli says that Quijote and Sancho start on a new adventure and Quijote plans to visit Dulcinea and get her blessing. Sancho disagrees with Quijote's description of Dulcinea's home, and Sancho says he didn't see her beauty because of the wheat's dust. Quijote talks about how people got famous, and one way is by asking poets to write about them. Sancho asks Quijote who is more famous, someone who kills a giant or someone who revive a dead person. Then Sancho says if one gets more fame by reviving people, they should strive to be saints rather than knight and squire.

#### Identificaciones.

Alá  
Aguja de San Pedro  
Moles Hadriani

#### Capítulo IX.

Quijote tries to find Dulcinea's castle but he finds instead the village church. Sancho tells Quijote it is impossible to find the castle in the middle of the night. Quijote asks a farmer with two mules, where the castle is located, and the farmer answers that he works for a rich farmer outside of the village, and he is not familiar with the village. Sancho advises Quijote to wait outside of the village, in the forest, and Sancho will return and try to find the castle.

#### Identificaciones.

Labrador

#### Capítulo X

Don Quijote tells Sancho not to forget to pay attention to Dulcinea's reactions, so Quijote can read of that, and learn what she thinks of Quijote. Sancho leaves and asks himself how he can pursue Don Quijote's directions since Quijote is mad as a hatter, and Sancho is acting in the same way. Sancho sits down and devises an idea. The plan is to wait until any woman shows up and Sancho will tell Quijote that is Dulcinea who came to see him. And Sancho did that when he saw three peasants with their donkeys. He rides his donkey to Quijote waits for him and tells Quijote to follow him and see the three peasants that are supposed to be Dulcinea and her maidens. When Quijote sees the peasant, he believes the magician did something again him because he didn't see Dulcinea. The lady that is supposed to be Dulcinea spikes

her donkey and the donkey bucks and she falls down and start to run away and the other peasants do the same. Quijote thinks what happened to him is caused by the enchanter.

#### Identificaciones.

Tres labradoras.

#### Capítulo XI

Quijote tries to understand why the enchanter does not let him see Dulcinea. He feels depressed and Sancho tries to cheer him and he tells him to look for another adventure. Suddenly, a cart with people dressed as: an angel, evil, death, an emperor, and cupid, cross Quijote's way. He asks them, who they are, and they say, they are actors that they will perform behind a nearby hill. One of the actors carries bells, frighten Rocinante and the horse starts to run and throws don Quijote. Quijote wants to fight them, but when Sancho sees they want to fight also, he persuades Don Quijote not to do it.

#### Identificaciones.

Angulo el Malo  
Las cortes de la muerte.

#### Capítulo XII.

Quijote and Sancho decide to rest under a big tree, and Quijote is dozing when he hears a noise and he sees two men riding their horses. The man that looks like a knight gets down the horse and starts to sing a sad love song. When Quijote heard that, he goes to the knight of the mirror and tells him he suffers the same for his love, and both knights start to talk about their ladies and Sancho and the other squire talk also.

#### Identificaciones.

Caballero del bosque o Caballero de los espejos  
Casildea de Vandalia

#### Capítulo XIII

Sancho and the squire of the Knight of the Grove discuss the disadvantages of being a squire, and exchange information about their families. Sancho describes his daughter, and expresses his commitment to Don Quijote. The two squires share their food and drink much wine. They talk about returning to their homes. Sancho states he will accompany Don Quijote to Zaragoza, and then he'll decide his next move. Sancho tells an anecdote about wine tasting before they finally fall asleep.

#### Identificaciones:

Casildea de Vandalia  
Zaragoza

#### Capítulo XIII

The Knight of the Grove tells Don Quijote of his love and his feats. The Knight of the Grove describes Don Quijote. Don Quijote says that the enchanters have transformed himself and Dulcinea. The Knight of the Grove and Don Quijote decide to fight at sunrise. At dawn, Sancho notices the other squire's ugly nose. The Knight of the Grove falls to the ground during the fight. Don Quijote, believing himself to be the victor, makes the other knight confess that Dulcinea del Toboso excels his Casildea de Vandalia, in beauty, and promise to go to Dulcinea and report Don Quijote's feat.

#### Identificaciones:

Hércules  
la Giralda  
La Aruacana  
el Caballero de los Espejos  
Tomé Cecial

#### Capítulo XV

The scheme of Sansón Carrasco, the priest and the barber is revealed. The outcome is not the one they had anticipated. Sansón Carrasco and Tomé Cecial discuss the two types of madmen. They enter a town where a bonesetter attends to Sansón's

injuries. Tomé Cecial returns home, but Sansón Carrasco remains to contemplate vengeance on Don Quijote.

#### Capítulo XVI

Don Quijote believes that the magicians have transformed Sansón Carrasco and Tomé Cecial. He explains the magicians' plot to Sancho. Don Quijote asks a man in a green overcoat to travel with them. They introduce themselves to one another. Don Quijote questions the man about his children. A discussion on the nature of art and poetry ensues. A royal cart approaches, and Don Quijote perceives this to be a new adventure.

#### Identificaciones:

Don Diego de Miranda  
Homero  
*Iliada*  
Horacio  
*pane lucrando*  
*Est deus in nobis*  
el rayo

#### Capítulo XVII

Sancho puts curds in Don Quijote's helmet. It spills on Don Quijote's head. Don Quijote questions the cart attendant about their destination, and the contents of the cart. Don Quijote asks that the lions be released. Don Diego is confused about Don Quijote's sanity. Everyone except Don Quijote runs for cover. The lion comes out but does not attack. The lion keeper relates what occurred to those who were in hiding, praising Don Quijote. Don Quijote assumes a new title. He sends the royal cart on its way, asking that they make mention of him before the king. Don Diego praises Don Quijote, and invites them to his home. They arrive at Don Diego's home at two in the afternoon.

#### Identificaciones:

el Caballero de los Leones  
el Caballero del Verde Gabán

#### Capítulo XVIII

Don Quijote and Sancho meet Don Diego's wife and son (Don Lorenzo). Don Quijote speaks to Don Lorenzo about the science of knight-errantry. Don Quijote asks Don Lorenzo to read some of his poetry. Don Quijote stays for four days then takes his leave, after advising Don Lorenzo on how to become famous. He heads for the cave of Montesinos before going to Zaragoza, his final destination.

#### Identificaciones:

Doña Cristina  
Don Lorenzo  
Nicolás or Nicolao  
glosa  
cueva de Montesinos

#### Capítulo XIX

Don Quijote meets with a couple students and peasants. One of the student invites Don Quijote and Sancho to the wedding of the children of two rich farmers. The student relates the story of Camacho, Basilio and Quiteria. Don Quijote expresses his opinion on marriage and the selection of a partner. Sancho contributes very sensibly to the discourse on love. The students fight with fencing foils. Don Quijote officiates. They approach the village where preparations are in progress for the wedding. Don Quijote, denying himself the comforts of the village as a true knight-errant, sleeps in the grove with a displeased Sancho.

#### Identificaciones:

Camacho  
Quiteria

Basilio  
Corchuelo

#### Capítulo XX

Don Quijote wakes up Sancho and they enter the village. Don Quijote scolds Sancho for his much talking. Sancho cannot resist the food that is being prepared for the wedding. When he begs a cook permission to dip some bread in a pot, he is put to work. Dancers perform. Sancho expresses opinion on people and money. Don Quijote mentions Sancho's harangue. Sancho eats, but Don Quijote does not.

#### Identificaciones:

Poesía  
Discreción  
Buen linaje  
Valentía  
Liberalidad  
Dávida  
Posesión pacífica  
Castillo del buen recato

#### Capítulo XXI

Sancho marvels at the bride's ornaments and beauty. Basilio appears and addresses Quiteria. He fakes a suicidal attempt. He and Quiteria confess their love and the priest pronounces blessing on them. Basilio reveals his trick. Camacho and friends attack Basilio. Don Quijote intervenes and dares anyone to attack. Everyone is pacified. Camacho allows the festivities to continue. Don Quijote departs with the newlyweds, the party that arrived with him, and a saddened Sancho.

No hay Identificaciones

#### Capítulo XXII

Don Quijote counsels newlyweds. Sancho realizes Don Quijote's knowledge on marriage. Sancho speaks ill of his wife, and is chastised by Don Quijote. The licentiate provides his cousin as a guide to Don Quijote to the caves of Montesinos. On the way, Don Quijote learns about the cousin's vocation and his books. The next day at two o'clock, the cousin and Sancho lower Don Quijote into the caves. After more than an hour, Don Quijote is pulled out unconscious. When he comes to, they eat and Don Quijote prepares to relate his adventure in the cave.

#### Identificaciones:

*El libro de las libreas*  
*Metamorfóseos*  
*Olvidio español*  
*Suplemento a Virgilio*  
*Polidoro*  
*Transformaciones*

#### Capítulo XXIII

Don Quijote relates that he fell asleep in the cave, and awakened to discover a meadow, and a castle. He met Montesinos, the cave warden and governor, a dead knight, and others. Sancho encourages Don Quijote to consider the nonsense he is relating. Don Quijote forgives Sancho for his lack of experience in worldly matters and promises to tell them more.

#### Identificaciones:

Montesinos  
Durandarte  
Belerma  
Guadiana  
Merlín  
las lagunas de Ruidera

#### Capítulo XXIII

Cide Hamete Benengali includes a note about the incredulity of Don Quijote's experience. The cousins states the benefits of being with Don Quijote. A man carrying arms approaches briskly on horseback. Don Quijote asks him to stop.

He refuses, but invites them to the inn where he is staying so that he can tell them the reason for carrying arms. They meet a young man singing on the way. Don Quijote advises him not to complain of his misfortunes. He is invited to stay with them at the inn. They arrive at the inn.

Don Quijote de la Mancha

#### Capítulo XXV

At the inn, a man tells the story of the braying aldermen, who were trying to find a donkey. After the story, Maese Pedro comes to the inn with his divine monkey a theater of puppetry. The innkeeper is thrilled to see him and excited about his show. Maese Pedro explains what his divining monkey can do, and Sancho asks the monkey a question. Don Quijote does not believe that the abilities of the monkey are divine, but a result of the work of the devil. Later the monkey tells the truth about Montesinos's Cave.

Identificaciones:

Los regidores  
Maese Pedro  
Duque de Alba  
El mono divino

#### Capítulo XXVI

The boy tells Sancho, don Quijote, and the innkeeper the story about Melisendra and Gaiferos. Don Quijote interrupts the story several times which frustrates Maese Pedro. Suddenly don Quijote draws his sword and attacks what he thinks are Moors, who are coming after Melisendra and Gaiferos. Maese Pedro is angry because don Quijote has destroyed his theater of figurines. Don Quijote pays Maese Pedro for his loss.

Identificaciones:

Melisendra  
El emperador Carlo Magno  
Don Gaiferos  
La Aljafería  
El rey Marsilio de Sansueña

#### Capítulo XXVII

We discover that Maese Pedro was really Ginés de Pasamonte, one of the galley slaves. Later, don Quijote discovers the warring braying village. Don Quijote sees the turmoil that the village is in and begins a speech about war. He explains that people should not battle over just anything, and he continues to list the main reasons why people should take up arms against one another. Sancho explains who don Quijote is and then brays at the people. Don Quijote fears that fighting will ensue, but he waits for Sancho.

Identificaciones:

Ginés de Pasamonte  
El río Ebro

#### Capítulo XXVIII

Sancho finds his way to don Quijote, who helps him and scolds him for picking such a bad time to bray. Sancho suggests that they flee, but don Quijote explains that he never flees. Instead he retreats. Sancho is angry and tired of how hard his life is as a squire. Don Quijote brings up the issue of Sancho earning a salary. Sancho compares what his life was like working for Tomé Carrasco and what his life is like working for don Quijote. They argue about how long Sancho has served as don Quijote's squire. Don Quijote scolds him, and they make up.

Identificaciones:

Tomé Carrasco

#### Capítulo XXIX

After traveling for two days, Sancho y don Quijote arrived at the Ebro river. They find a boat without oars, and take it out on the river because don Quijote believes that he is destined to do so. Don Quijote believes that they have traveled far. They come across a water mill in the middle of the river, which don Quijote believes to be a castle where a knight is being held against his will. The millers see that they are headed for the wheels of the mill and yell to warn them. However, don Quijote mistakes them for evil devils or enchanters. The boat runs into the wheels of the mill wrecking the boat and throwing them into the water. After don Quijote and Sancho are saved by the millers, Sancho pays the fishermen for their wrecked boat.

Identificaciones:

Cádiz  
Las aceñas

#### Capítulo XXX

After their last adventure, don Quijote and Sancho are lost in thought. Sancho is thinking that he might return home without telling don Quijote. Then the two arrive where there is a hunting party who is hunting with falcons (practicing falconry). Don Quijote notices a Duchess, and Sancho approaches telling her about don Quijote. She is familiar with him because she read the book *Del ingenioso hidalgo don Quijote de la Mancha*. Don Quijote meets the duke and duchess, who invite both he and Sancho to their country house.

Identificaciones:

El duque  
La duquesa

#### Capítulo XXXI

Don Quijote is treated like a knight errant arriving at a castle, and for the first time he feels like a true knight. Then Sancho gets into an agreement with Doña Rodríguez (la dueña) where they insult one another. While dressing for dinner, don Quijote chastises Sancho for his behavior. Don Quijote also advises him to keep quiet. The two go to dinner, and the Duke asks don Quijote to sit at the head of the table. Sancho tells a story and is repeatedly interrupted by the cleric. After Sancho's story, the cleric insults don Quijote, who prepares to respond.

Identificaciones:

Doña Rodríguez  
Medina del Campo  
Herradura  
El eclesiástico

#### Capítulo XXXII

Don Quijote argues with the cleric about whether or not he is a knight, who has killed giants and had other adventures. The cleric claims that don Quijote and Sancho are dullwitted and crazy. The cleric leaves in anger after the Duke gives Sancho an island. Don Quijote explains the difference between *afrenta* and *agravio*. Later some of the Duke's servants wash his and don Quijote's beards. This involves a great deal of ceremonial techniques that are for don Quijote's benefit. The Duchess asks don Quijote about Dulcinea, and she asks if she is a real person. Don Quijote explains that Dulcinea has been enchanted by the enchanters. Sancho refuses his beard washing because he is not getting the same treatment as don Quijote. The Duchess finds this humorous and asks Sancho to stay with her during siesta.

Identificaciones:

Madásimas  
Hércules a Anteón  
La Cava

#### Capítulo XXXIII

Sancho is alone with the Duchess and a few of her attendants. The Duchess asks Sancho about some inconsistencies regarding his stories about having seen or not Dulcinea. She also asks him how he can govern an island when he cannot even govern himself. Sancho explains that if she and the Duke do not see him

fit to have the island then he is smart enough not to let it bother him. She explains that that will not be necessary and tells him to go rest.

Identificaciones:  
El rey Rodrigo

#### Capítulo XXXIII

Don Quijote and Sancho go hunting with the Duke and Duchess. They kill a wild boar. Sancho is afraid of the boar and runs up a tree. While they are talking, and don Quijote helps Sancho, they hear instruments that announce the presence of someone. The devil arrives to announce the arrival of Montesinos. More music announces the arrival of Lirgandeo, Arcaláus and Alquife.

Identificaciones:  
Favila  
Lirgandeo  
Alquife  
Urganda la Desconocida  
Arcalaus

#### Capítulo XXXV

After the arrival of all of the enchanters, Merlin delivers a message to don Quijote and Sancho in the form of a poem. He explains what Sancho has to do in order to disenchant Dulcinea and return her to her normal state. Sancho refuses to do the penance at first, then he asks for time to think about it. Merlin tells him that he must decide immediately. Sancho concedes and asks Merlin to help him.

Identificaciones:  
Merlín  
Dite  
*Abrenuncio*  
Los Campos Elíseos

#### Capítulo XXXVI

The Duchess finds out that Sancho has begun his lashes to help the disenchantment of Dulcinea, but only with five slaps on his back. After claiming that he is too delicate for such a punishment, the Duchess tells him to write a letter to his wife, Teresa Panza. The Duchess takes the letter to the garden to show the Duke when they are interrupted by music. Trifaldín arrives, who don Quijote agrees to help.

Identificaciones:  
Trifaldín  
Trifaldi  
La dueña Dolorida  
El reino de Candaya

#### Capítulo 37

Resumen: Sancho states that he does not want la dueña Dolorida to jeopardize his government because he says when a dueña is involved, nothing good can happen. Doña Rodríguez chimes in that squires are always the enemies of maids. Doña Rodríguez lectures Sancho on the life of a maid and states that they are virtuous. The duchess agrees with doña Rodríguez. Then there is the sound of trumpets announcing the arrival of la dueña Dolorida. The duke tells Sancho that they are to receive la dueña Dolorida with courtesy.

#### Capítulo 38

Resumen: Accompanied by the sad music arrive twelve dueñas in a procession with black veils covering their faces followed by the Countess Trifaldi and her squire Trifaldín. The Countess Trifaldi approaches the duke as Don Quijote remains quiet and Sancho is scared of the faces of the countess and her dueñas. The Countess Trifaldi proceeds to flatter Don Quijote and kisses his feet and tells Sancho

he is such a loyal squire. She then begins to tell her story. She was the dueñato the widowed queen doña Maguncia, who was married to King Archipiela. They had a daughter Antonomasia who would inherit their kingdom, which was Candaya. The Countess Trifaldi raised and cared for Antonomasia for having been the oldest and most prestigious dueña of the queen. At the age of fourteen, Antonomasia blossomed into a beautiful young woman. Many princes fell in love with her; however, there was a knight in particular that fell in love with Antonomasia. He was a poet and a wonderful dancer, with many other abilities, too. This knight, don Clavijo, first tried bribing Countess Trifaldi for the keys to Antonomasia's room. It was when he began singing one night from the street that the Countess gave in. When the countess noticed the swelling of Antonomasia's belly (she was pregnant), she immediately had don Clavijo and the princess vow to marry.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES

La Condesa de Las Tres Faldas  
La Condesa de Lobuna  
La Condesa Zorruna  
El reinode Candaya  
Doña Maguncia  
Antonomasia  
Don Clavijo

#### Capítulo 39

Resumen: Three days after the marriage of Antonomasia and don Clavijo, the queen doña Maguncia died from being so angry. At her funeral appeared the giant Malambruno, who was the queen's first cousin. He was a cruel enchanter who got vengeance for the death of his cousin by transforming Antonomasia into a bronze female ape, don Clavijo into a metal crocodile and by giving all of the dueñas of the palace beards.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES

Malambruno

#### Capítulo 40

Resumen: The Countess Trifaldi tells Don Quijote and the others about Malambruno's wooden horse that flies, Clavileño. She proceeds to inform every one that it is the same horse Pierres, the great friend of the giant, used to steal the beautiful Magalona. The horse has a peg on his forehead that steers and works like brakes. Malambruno travels all over the world with Clavileño. Doña Dolorida tells Sancho and Don Quijote that the horse is big enough for two people and it is usually ridden by a knight and his squire. Sancho refuses to take on the adventure of riding Clavileño with Don Quijote, he says Don Quijote can go by himself. Don Quijote tells Sancho he will do as he is told and Don Quijote accepts the adventure.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES

Clavileño  
Pierres  
Magalona

#### Capítulo 41

Resumen: Clavileño is brought in by four men. Don Quijote is prepared for the adventure, but Sancho refuses to go until the duke threatens to give Sancho the island he was promised. Don Quijote and Sancho get on Clavileño and Sancho says nothing will taste good to him until the dueñas are disenchanted. Don Quijote's and Sancho's eyes are covered and as they are leaving, they hear the dueñas telling them God is with them. Sancho cannot understand why the voices sound like they are coming from next to them when they are so high in the sky. Sancho says that it is so hot and he wants to see where they are. Don Quijote persuades him not to do this by saying how Torralba was brought through the sky by devils and with his eyes closed he was in Rome in two hours. To add to the excitement, inside the wooden horse were loud rockets and fire was set to the horse's tale. When the adventure is over, Don Quijote and Sancho find a note from Malambruno saying they were successful and the dueñas, Don Clavijo and Antonomasia were also enchanted. The duke hugs Don Quijote for being the most brave knight ever. The dueñas no longer had beards nor stubble. Sancho tells the duchess what he

saw from the sky because he uncovered his eyes a little. The dukes received great pleasure having witnessed the adventure, which ended there. Don Quijote tells Sancho if he wants him to believe what he saw from the sky, then he must believe what Don Quijote saw in the Cave of Montesinos.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES

Torrallba  
granos de mostaza

#### Capítulo 42

Resumen: The dukes were so content with the adventure of the dueña Dolorida, they were ready to move ahead with the tricks. The duke told Sancho to prepare himself to govern. The duke tells Sancho what he should wear as a governor. Don Quijote also gives Sancho advice. Don Quijote advises Sancho: to fear God, to get to know himself well, to be proud of his humility and his lineage, and other advice too. Don Quijote tells Sancho that if he follows this advice, his days will be long and his fame will be eternal, his happiness inexpressible, etc. Don Quijote says the advice he gave Sancho is instructions to adorn his soul and the advice he is about to give is to adorn his body.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES

El uniforme de Sancho  
Catón

#### Capítulo 43

Resumen: The reasoning of Don Quijote involving his advice regarding Sancho adorning his soul showed how Don Quijote could be sane in some moments. This was contradicted when Don Quijote began to give his advice how Sancho was to adorn his body. Don Quijote advises Sancho: to be clean and to cut his nails without letting them grow, to wear a belt and not wear loose clothing, to sleep and eat little, not burp in the presence of others, not to use too many proverbs etc. Don Quijote also stresses the importance of being able to read and write. Sancho states he does know how to sign his name. Don Quijote tells Sancho he does not only not know how to be quiet, but he speaks horribly and is terribly persistent. Sancho states that if Don Quijote does not think he is fit to govern, then he will not take on the position. But in Sancho's government, every one is equal, the big and the small, the poor and the rich. Don Quijote says for just the reasoning just made, he deserves to govern a thousand islands.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES

Erutar vs. regoldar  
Úbeda

#### Capítulo 44

Resumen: Sancho is accompanied to his island by the duke's butler who also played the part of Countess Trifaldi. Sancho actually recognizes the butler's face and voice and says he looks and sounds just like la Dolorida. As Sancho is leaving, he is accompanied by many people, he kisses the hands of the dukes. While saying his goodbyes to Don Quijote, they both cry. Don Quijote immediately misses Sancho after his departure. Don Quijote wants to be alone in his room. The duchess promises Don Quijote that no one will bother him. When he opens the window in his room, he hears people talking in the garden and so he listens attentively. It is a servant of the dukes Altisidora telling her friend Ermerencia since the stranger arrived and she saw him, she cannot sing but only cry. Ermerencia suggests to her friend that she sing to her harp. Don Quijote imagines that it is he who she is in love with and he listens to her song. He discovers from the song that he is the one Altisidora is in love with; however, he states he lives for and loves only Dulcinea.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES

Altisidora  
Ermerencia

#### Capítulo 45

Resumen: Sancho is greeted by the people of the island and he is immediately brought to the church to give his thanks to God. His island is the Island of Barataria and has a thousand inhabitants. When Sancho is referred to as Don Sancho, he states there are no *dones* nor *DONAS* in his family and his name is just Sancho Panza. Sancho is then asked to give judgments when he is confronted with a few situations. His people claim that this is a custom for new governors of Barataria. The judgments he makes are based on the cases of: the tailor and the peasant with the dispute of the caps, the old man with his stick and the dispute of the ten escudos and the alleged rape.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES

Ínsula de Barataria  
La gente envuelta en los juicios de Sancho

#### Capítulo 46

Resumen: Don Quijote cannot sleep because he thinks about the music of the damsel Altisidora who is in love with him. The next day when Altisidora sees him, she pretends to faint and she falls into the arms of her friend Ermerencia. Don Quijote asks for a lute to play because he wants to sing to console the suffering Altisidora. The duchess finds out about Don Quijote's intention of singing and so she sets up another joke to play on him. When Don Quijote began to sing, the dukes, Altisidora and other people of the castle began to lower one hundred cow bells on a cord and they released a bunch of cats with cow bells tied to their tails. Don Quijote thinks this is the doing of enchanters and so he pulls his sword out and starts to slash out against the cats. One cat jumps on his face and bites his nose and digs its nails into Don Quijote's face. The duke wants to help Don Quijote, but he refuses any one's help. But finally the duke removes the cat from Don Quijote's face. Don Quijote, in order to recover from the incident with the cat, stays in his room in bed for five days.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES

Saco de gatos

#### Capítulo 47

Resumen: Sancho is brought to his palace and is greeted with music, he is brought to a table with different foods. Sancho meets Pedro Recio, who is his own personal doctor who is to watch what Sancho eats to make sure he is healthy. Everything Sancho wants to eat the doctor says he cannot. Sancho receives a letter from the duke saying there is someone who has entered the island that wants to kill him and that he should eat nothing they try to feed to him. Sancho claims that Pedro Recio has bad intentions and that he should be put in prison. A peasant comes and tells Sancho about his son who wants to marry a paralytic and he asks Sancho for money. Sancho is furious and throws him out.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES

Pedro Recio  
Omnis saturatio mala, perdisces autem pesima  
Detrás de la cruz está el diablo  
Secretario del gobernador  
El Labrador de Miguelturra  
Clara Perlerina  
Andrés Perlerino

#### Capítulo 48

Resumen: Don Quijote did not leave his room for six days due to the horrible incident with the cats. When someone opens his door with a key, he imagines it is Altisidora when it is Doña Rodríguez. Don Quijote sees a dueña covered from head to toe wearing a white veil but thinks it may be a witch or sorceress coming to harm him. Don Quijote tells the woman he wants to know who she is and what she wants. Doña Rodríguez reveals herself and says she has come



to ask for Don Quijote's help. She tells him about her past and how her husband died and about her daughter. Doña Rodríguez came to Don Quijote to get help because the son of a rich farmer made love to her daughter promising to marry her and then deceived her because he refuses to keep his promise. She had spoken to the duke about this issue, but he refused to help her because he receives loans from the rich farmer and does not want to jeopardize this. Suddenly the door of Don Quijote's room opens and Doña Rodríguez is being choked and hit. Don Quijote feels horrible because he cannot get up from the bed. Don Quijote is then unwrapped from the sheets and pinched by the same people who beat Doña Rodríguez. Don Quijote defends himself by punching back. This silent battle takes place a half hour and then the *ghosts* leave with the dueña and Don Quijote is left thinking and wondering what enchanter caused this incident.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES:

Doña Rodríguez  
Doña Casilda

#### Parte II, Capítulo 49

Resumen: The doctor promises Sancho bring him supper that night; after eating Sancho says that he is not used to rich food and he would like to eat what others eat; Sancho also tells the doctor how he is going to rule the island. Later Sancho begins the rounds accompanied by the steward, secretary, and butler; he hears the case of the gambling house; the case of a young man who fled from the constable, and the one of a young woman dressed as a man and her brother, who escaped from their father's house. Sancho likes the girl's brother and decides to marry him to Sanchica, while the butler falls in love with the girl.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES:

Pedro Recio Agüero de Tirteafuera  
Hipócrates  
El tejedor  
Pedro Perez Mazorca  
Hija de Diego de la Llana  
Sanchica

#### Parte II, Capítulo 50

Resumen: The page goes to Sancho's village to find his wife. He meets Sanchica who takes him to her mother. The page tells Teresa Panza that Sancho is now a governor of the island and as a proof he reads them the letters from Sancho and the duchess. Teresa, full of joy runs to tell the great news to the neighbors and the first two people she meets are the priest and Sansón Carrasco. The priest could not believe his ears and doesn't know what to think; he suspects that the messenger is an enchanted ambassador. Teresa talks about her new wardrobe and her trip to the court.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES:

Doña Rodríguez  
Aranjuez  
Teresa Pacza  
Insula Barataria

#### Parte II, Capítulo 51

Resumen: Sancho continues governing and resolves different cases. He receives a letter from Don Quijote and asks the secretary to read it, first to himself and then allowed. Don Quijote praises Sancho's acts and gives him great advices on his duties as a governor. After that Sancho responds to Don Quijote, relating him about his activities on the island, complaining that they don't give him enough food, and that he has too much work. That night Sancho tries to behave as a perfect governor and starts making edicts.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES:

*Amicus Plato, sed magis amica veritas*  
Las Constituciones del Gran Gobernador Sancho Panza

#### Parte II, Capítulo 52

Resumen: After recuperating from his scratches Don Quijote decides to leave the castle and proceed with his duty of a knight. One day, when Don Quijote is at the mess with the dukes two ladies come to him and beg for his help. One of them is Doña Rodríguez and the other, her daughter who was deceived by the son of a rich farmer. Duke gives Don Quijote permission to help the ladies and offers his help as well.

Soon after comes the page with Teresa's letter addressed to the duchess; Sancho's letter to his master also arrives at the same time and Don Quijote reads it allowed.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES:

Dueña dolorida o Angustiada  
El hijo del labrador rico

#### Parte II, Capítulo 53

Resumen: On the seventh night of his governing, being in his bed hungry and tired of creating the rules Sancho hears terrible sounds and is frightened at what they might mean. He soon finds out that the enemy has occupied the island; his people urge him to get the arms and be their leader in the battle. Sancho is terrified and couldn't even move; soon people knock him down and some walk over him, some stand on him. When he decides that it's time for him to save his life and leave, he hears the voices shouting: Victory!

After the battle, Sancho announces his desire to leave the island.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES:

Estro  
Filósofo homomético

#### Parte II, Capítulo 54

Resumen: Don Quijote is ready for the combat against the son of the farmer. As the young man has already fled to the north, the dukes replace him by a groom from Gascony.

Sancho leaves the island and on his way he comes across a group of foreign travelers. One of them recognizes Sancho. His name is Ricote, a moor who used to be Sancho's friend. The travelers stop to rest and eat, and Ricote tells Sancho his story. He came back to Spain to find his family and a hidden treasure. Ricote offers Sancho two hundred gold coins if he helps him dig the treasure. Sancho refuses the offer and they both go their own ways.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES:

Tosilos  
Ricote el morisco  
Ricota  
Francisca Ricota  
Juan Tiopieyo

#### Parte II, Capítulo 55

Resumen: Sancho proceeds his way to the castle, where he wants to join his master; it gets dark and he tries to find a place to sleep; while looking for it he falls in a pit. Luckily, Don Quijote happens to be wandering nearby, and he hears Sancho calling for help. Don Quijote gets the help and hurries to Sancho's rescue.

They take Sancho out of the pit and he tells everyone why he is here, why he left the island, and all about his governing days.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES:

Montesinos  
Palacios de Galiana

#### Parte II, Capítulo 56

Resumen: It is time for the combat between Don Quijote and the offender of

Doña Rodríguez's daughter. It was agreed that the young man had to defeat Don Quijote without injuring or killing him and according to the duke's request the points of the lances were taken off, so that the battle could be less harmful for both sides.

Upon seeing the young woman the groom falls in love with her and announces his readiness to marry the girl without fighting. Everyone finds out that he is not who they thought he was, and Don Quijote tries to calm everyone down saying that it must have been his secret enchanter who changed the face of the young man and so, Doña Rodríguez's daughter agrees to marry the groom.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES:

El decreto de Santo Concilio  
Tosilos

#### Parte II, Capítulo 57

Resumen: Don Quijote decides that it is time for him to leave the castle. During his and Sancho's departure Altisidora recites her romance and says that Don Quijote has stolen her garters and night caps. Don Quijote asks Sancho if he has them, on what Sancho replies that he only has the three nightcaps. Don Quijote gives the woman her night caps and she later finds the garters as well. Don Quijote and Sancho soon leave.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES:

Trifaldí  
Altisidora  
Barrabás

#### Parte II, Capítulo 58

Resumen: Don Quijote feels free and happy when they leave the castle. Sancho tells him that the duke gave them two hundred gold coins.

Soon they come across a group of peasants who show them the images of four saints—St. George, St. Martin, St. Diego Matamoros, and St. Pablo. When the men leave Don Quijote and Sancho proceed their journey talking about what they saw. Sancho tells Don Quijote that that was the sweetest adventure they ever had. Soon they enter a forest where Don Quijote gets tangled in the overhead nets. At that moment two most beautiful shepherdesses appear. They have heard of Don Quijote, his squire, Sancho, and his mistress Dulcinea. Don Quijote and Sancho join the villagers and tell them that they will uphold these two girls' beauty wherever they go; so to fulfill his promise Don Quijote goes to the highway where he is trampled by a herd of bulls.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES:

San Jorge  
San Martín  
San Diego Matamoros  
San Pablo  
Cipión  
Caballero de la cruz bermija  
Garcilaso  
Anteón

#### Parte II, Capítulo 59

Resumen: Don Quijote and Sancho proceed their journey. They rest in the woods and next day they come to an inn. This time Don Quijote doesn't say that they are in a castle. While in his room, Don Quijote hears someone in the next room mentioning the Second Part of his story; the stranger also says that in this Second Part Don Quijote is already out of love with Dulcinea, what certainly enrages Don Quijote and he rushes in the man's room shouting that that's a lie. The two gentlemen show the book to Don Quijote and later, they ask Don Quijote to dine with them.

Don Quijote decides to go to Barcelona and not to Zaragoza, as it was foretold by the historian who wrote the Second Part of Don Quijote.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES:

Segunda parte de Don Quijote de la Mancha  
Don Jerónimo  
Don Juan  
El Sabio Merlin

#### Parte II, Capítulo 60

Resumen: At the end of the sixth day Don Quijote and Sancho stop to rest and eat in the woods. Sancho discovers bodies, hanging in the trees. Don Quijote consoles Sancho, saying that those must be the bodies of outlaws and highwaymen, what indicates that they are close to Barcelona. When they wake up in the morning they find out that they are surrounded by a crowd of highwaymen. Soon comes their captain—Roque Guinart. While Don Quijote and Roque talk, a young woman comes up to the captain. Her name is Claudia Jeronima and she tells them her story—how she fell in love with Vicente, who deceived her and was going to marry someone else, and how she found out about it and shoot her secret lover. Roque accompanies her to find Vicente while Don Quijote and Sancho go their way to find and punish him. Roque and Claudia find dying Vicente, who says that he was not going to marry anyone else but her. After his death heartbroken Claudia goes to a convent.

Roque returns and tells Don Quijote his story. Later Don Quijote and Sancho witness how Roque and his men rob the travelers.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES:

Doña Sancha  
Roque Guinart  
Claudia Jerónima  
Leonora  
Vicente

#### Capítulo 61

Resumen: Don Quijote passed three days and three nights with Roque Guinart, whom he admired very much. Roque, Don Quijote, Sancho and six other squires arrived at Barcelona in the middle of the night. Roque gave Don Quijote and Sancho a goodbye hug and the ten escudos promised. It was the first time Don Quijote and Sancho ever saw the ocean. A knight who was a friend of Roque Guinart invites Don Quijote and Sancho to join him and they accept. The knight previously stated that this Don Quijote was the real one described by Cide Hamete Benengeli. As Don Quijote and Sancho are leaving with the group of knights who are friends of Roque, two young men stick bunches of thorny plants underneath the tails of Rocinante and Sancho's donkey. As a result, Don Quijote and Sancho get thrown off onto the ground.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES

La playa

#### Capítulo 62

Resumen: The knight who invites Don Quijote and Sancho along is Don Antonio Moreno. Don Antonio Moreno brings Don Quijote out in public so others see him. Don Antonio and all of his friends treat Don Quijote like a real knight errant. Don Antonio mistakes our Sancho for the Avellaneda's Sancho when he says that Sancho is known for loving creamed chicken breasts and small meat balls. Don Quijote talks about Sancho Panza and his island Barataria. Then Don Antonio shows Don Quijote his secret enchanted head that answers any questions asked, except on Fridays. Don Antonio and Don Quijote go for a walk around town. Don Antonio put a sign on Don Quijote's back without him knowing which read *This is Don Quijote of la Mancha*. A Castilian screams out to Don Quijote that he is crazy and that he should head home to take care of his hacienda and his wife and children. Later on that day, there is a dance with Don Antonio's wife's friends who have come to see Don Quijote's insanity. Later that evening, Don

Quijote, Sancho, two male friends of Don Antonio along with D.A. and his wife and two of her friends move into the room where there is the enchanted head for all to see. Every one asks the enchanted head a question. Don Quijote sees on a door when he is walking down the street a sign that reads *Here books are printed*. He goes inside and talks to the man working there who is translating a book from Italian. Don Quijote sees a copy of the *Segunda parte del ingenioso Hidalgo don Quijote de la Mancha*.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES

Don Antonio Moreno  
El manjar blanco y las albóndigas  
La cabeza encantada  
El pergamino- *Éste es Don Quijote de la Mancha*  
La imprenta

#### Capítulo 63

Resumen: Don Antonio brings Don Quijote and Sancho to see the *galeras* and the ocean once again. Sancho is intrigued by it all and sits on the beam of the deck. The galeotes pick up Sancho and turn him around in the air, which reminds him of the demons at the inn who blanketed him in the first part of the book. Don Quijote sees what is being done to Sancho and he asks Don Antonio if this is a ceremony done to those who enter the galleys for the first time and says he is not interested in partaking in the ceremony. Two drunken Turks from a boat kill two soldiers from a nearby boat. The captain of the boat is not a man, but a Christian woman. The woman is Ana Félix. After Ana reveals her identity and tells her story, her father Ricote comes over and hugs her and they cry together; they are finally reunited. To get back Ana's love Don Gaspar Gregorio, Ricote offers two thousand ducados, which he has in pearls and jewels.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES

Las galeras  
Un bajel de remos  
El arráz del bergantín  
Don Gaspar Gregorio  
Ana Félix

#### Capítulo 64

Resumen: Don Antonio's wife is very pleased to have Ana Félix in her house as her guest. People from all over the town come to see the beautiful Ana. The *Caballero de la Blanca Luna* approaches Don Quijote and tells him to confess that his damsel, if he had one, is the most beautiful woman, even more attractive than Don Quijote's Dulcinea. He wants to fight Don Quijote and if he wins, Don Quijote is to return to home for a year where he is not to touch his sword. The *Caballero de la Blanca Luna* hit Don Quijote on Rocinante head on with such force that Don Quijote fell off the horse, *el Caballero de la Blanca Luna* never even used his sword. Don Quijote continues to say that Dulcinea is the most beautiful woman in the world. He says to the *Caballero de la Blanca Luna* that he can go ahead and take his life because he has already taken his honor. The *Caballero de la Blanca Luna* says that he will not kill Don Quijote because he is content knowing Don Quijote must now return home for a year.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES

Caballero de la Blanca Luna

#### Capítulo 65

Resumen: Don Antonio follows *el Caballero de la Blanca Luna* to find out who he is. He finds out that it is Sansón Carrasco who has also been known as *el Caballero de los Espejos*. The *bachiller* was defeated

by Don Quijote last time and so he came back for vengeance. Sansón claims to have battled Don Quijote so he could win and send him home. Don Antonio informs Sansón that he should not try to bring sanity to a man as crazy as Don Quijote. Don Quijote stays in bed for six days ill and sad for having been defeated. Meanwhile, Ana is reunited with Don Gregorio who is accompanied by a renegade. Don Antonio is to accompany Don Gregorio to see his parents. Don Gregorio cries as he says goodbye to Ana, who will be staying behind with Don Antonio's wife. Don Quijote and Sancho leave two days after Don Antonio and Don Gregorio.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES

El renegado

#### Capítulo 66

Resumen: Don Quijote is sad and says that there is no fortune in the world. He is disappointed that he lost the battle with *el Caballero de la Blanca Luna* because he says he lost his honor. Sancho tries to make him feel better, but nothing seems to work. They run into a crowd who need help solving their problem and Sancho suggests a resolution to the issue of the race between the thin and the fat man. Don Quijote and Sancho then run into Tosilos, the servant of the dukes who was to battle Don Quijote but decided to marry the daughter of Doña Rodríguez instead. But for being disobedient and not carrying out the wishes of the dukes, Tosilos was beaten and the daughter of the dueña was sent to a convent. Doña Rodríguez returned to Castilla. Tosilos offers food to Sancho and to Don Quijote. Don Quijote tells Sancho he is a glutton when he accepts the food and Don Quijote says he will continue on his journey and he will wait for Sancho ahead. Sancho eats quickly and departs saying he must not leave his master to travel alone.

#### Capítulo 67

Resumen: Don Quijote asks Sancho if Tosilos mentioned Altisidora, whether or not she cried in Don Quijote's absence. Don Quijote mentions to Sancho the slashes he must give himself and Sancho says he does not understand what whipping himself in the behind has to do with the disenchantment of the enchanted. Don Quijote gets an idea to become a pastor. He will change his name to Quijotiz and Sancho's to Pastor Pancino. Don Quijote says he will buy sheep so he and Sancho can spend their days in the fields and mountains and in the woods. Sancho suggests Sansón Carrasco and the barber Nicolás join them. Don Quijote thinks this is a wonderful idea and he gives them pastoral names too.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES

El pastor Quijotiz  
Pastor Pancino  
Pastor Sansónino/ pastor Carrascón  
Pastor Miculoso  
Curiambro  
Teresona  
Albogues

#### Capítulo 68

Resumen: Don Quijote wants Sancho to give himself three or four hundred slaps and Sancho tells Don Quijote to let him sleep in peace. Don Quijote responds by telling Sancho that it was because of him Sancho was a governor and through him Sancho has the hopes of being a count or it's equivalent. Don Quijote and Sancho encounter some men selling six hundred pigs who plow through knocking Don Quijote and Sancho onto the ground. Sancho is furious and wants to fight them, but Don Quijote says to leave them. Don Quijote sings verses which reflect the pain and suffering of his defeat and the absence of Dulcinea. Ten men on horses and four or five walking approach and circle Don Quijote with their swords. They are leading him somewhere, but they do not say a word and they refuse to let Don Quijote or Sancho speak. They then insult Don Quijote and Sancho calling them murderers and other names too. They bring them to a castle.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES

*Post tenebras spero lucem*

## Capítulo 69

Resumen: Don Quijote and Sancho are brought to the patio of the castle where there is a tomb, lit, white candles and more than a hundred silver candlesticks. There is a body on top of the tomb of a beautiful damsel with flowers surrounding her. There are two kings, Radamanto y Minos, the kings of hell who are either real or false, with crowns and seated on the patio. There are two other seats for Don Quijote and Sancho. This scene on the patio is set up like a theater and the duke and duchess appear. A young man dressed in a toga, as a harp is playing in the background, announces the death of Altisidora as a result of Don Quijote's cruelty. Sancho is given a penance that can save Altisidora. Sancho does not understand what he has to do with saving Altisidora or disenchanting Dulcinea for that matter. Sancho is told he will die if he does not complete the penance. Sancho is flicked in the face by six dueñas, pinched by other people and poked with pins. Altisidora rises from the dead and she immediately kneels before Sancho and says he must whip himself to disenchant Dulcinea, but he refuses. Altisidora tells Don Quijote God forgives him for his cruelty.

### IDENTIFICACIONES

Terciopelo negro  
Rodamanto y Minos  
Seis dueñas  
La penitencia de Sancho  
Seis camisas

## Capítulo 70

Resumen: Don Quijote and Sancho are sleeping in the same room and Sancho knows Don Quijote is going to ask and answer many things, but he just wants to sleep from the pain he is in from the penance. The dukes planned the entire event of the death of Altisidora when they found out Don Quijote must return home for a year because he lost the battle with the Caballero de la Blanca Luna. The dukes set up the scene with the tomb and candles and sent their men to track down Don Quijote and Sancho. Altisidora goes to Don Quijote and Sancho's room where she continues to profess her love for Don Quijote and she tells them what she saw at the gates of hell. She claims to have seen the devils playing ball, but they were using books instead of balls. The books were horrible and one in particular, *la Segunda parte de la historia de don Quijote de la Mancha*, was banned from the abysses of hell. Altisidora is about to continue to profess her love for Don Quijote when he interrupts to say he was born and only lives for Dulcinea. The dukes also enter Don Quijote's room and he asks for permission to leave that same day. He and Sancho leave that evening.

### IDENTIFICACIONES

Tordesillas

## Capítulo 71

Resumen: Don Quijote is pensive and is sad when he thinks of his defeat, but proud when he thinks of how Sancho resurrected Altisidora. Sancho is unhappy because Altisidora did not give him the six shirts promised. Don Quijote offers to pay Sancho to whip himself in order to disenchant Dulcinea. When Sancho hears he will be paid for whipping himself, he suddenly agrees to follow through. Sancho says he must whip himself three thousand and some more. That evening Sancho promises to begin whipping himself. Sancho goes by some trees and undresses from the waist up. Sancho begins to whip himself but complains after six or eight whippings that the price Don Quijote offered is too little and he wants more money. Don Quijote agrees to double the price and tells Sancho to continue. Sancho stops giving himself the whippings, but rather hits the trees faking by breathing and groaning

to be hitting himself. Don Quijote and Sancho then continue with their trip and they stop at an inn.

### IDENTIFICACIONES

Tres mil y trescientos y tantos  
825 reales  
Cien reales  
Medio cuerpo arriba

## Capítulo 72

Resumen: Don Quijote and Sancho meet Don Álvaro Tarfe y Don Quijote asks him where he is going and he responds to his home town of Granada. Don Quijote asks Don Álvaro if he appears in *la Segunda parte de la historia de don Quijote de la Mancha* and he says yes, that he was a great friend of Don Quijote and he encourage the other Don Quijote to go to Zaragoza to see the jousts. Don Quijote asks if he, the real Don Quijote, appears in this book and Don Álvaro says no, not at all. Don Quijote proceeds to ask Don Álvaro several questions regarding the other Don Quijote Don Álvaro tells Don Quijote and Sancho that he left the Bad Don Quijote in a crazy house in Toledo so he could be cured. Don Quijote the Good and real one says he will not step foot in Zaragoza and he went to Barcelona instead. Don Quijote has Don Álvaro sign a document with a notary stating that the Don Quijote present is the REAL Don Quijote and not the one that appears in *la Segunda parte de la historia de don Quijote de la Mancha*. Don Álvaro agrees to this and signs. They all depart from the inn and Don Álvaro accompanies Don Quijote and Sancho for part of the way while Don Quijote tells him about Dulcinea's enchantment and Sancho's penance. Then they depart and Sancho is to finish his penance, which he finishes in the same way he did the night before. Don Quijote wishes they run into Dulcinea on the way home because now she is disenchanted from the lashes Sancho gave himself.

### IDENTIFICACIONES

Álvaro Tarfe  
*Segunda parte de don Quijote de la Mancha*

## Capítulo 73

Resumen: Don Quijote over hears the conversation of two boys and believes what was said by the boys is a sign that he will never see Dulcinea in all of his life. Sancho gives Don Quijote hope. Don Quijote also runs into the priest and Sansón Carrasco and they embrace. Don Quijote returns to his hometown with Sancho, the priest and Sansón Carrasco. The housekeeper and niece knew Don Quijote would be returning home and they greet him at the door. Sancho returns home to his family. Don Quijote tells the priest and Sansón about his defeat and how he must stay home for a year. He also asks them if they would like to join him and become pastors. They all find this new idea to be another crazy one and they hope Don Quijote can be cured in the year he will spend home. Sansón and the priest play right along with Don Quijote's crazy idea. The niece and the housekeeper express their opinions on Don Quijote's new idea to become a pastor, being against it. Don Quijote tells them to bring him to bed because he does not feel well.

### IDENTIFICACIONES

Dos agujeros  
Curambro  
Teresaina

## Capítulo 74

Resumen: Don Quijote is ill and is on his death bed. He is visited frequently by the priest, Sansón Carrasco, the barber and Sancho Panza, his loyal squire. Everyone thinks Don Quijote's illness is a result of his grief of defeat and for not liberating Dulcinea from her enchantment. The bachiller encourages Don Quijote to get up and begin his life as a pastor and says he bought two dogs and an eclogue. After Don Quijote awakes from a long rest, he claims to be sane

and he asks his niece to call his friends over because he wants to confess. Don Quijote proceeds to tell his friends that he is no longer Don Quijote de la Mancha, but rather Alonso Quijano the Good and his enemy is Amadís de Gaula. He admits to the harm the stories of knights errant caused him and he claims to hate books of chivalry. Sansón Carrasco tries to provoke Don Quijote to say something crazy, but Don Quijote tells him to stop and to bring him a confessor because he is dying and needs to confess. The housekeeper, the niece and Sancho all cry at Don Quijote's bedside. A scribe enters and Don Quijote states his will and then dies. The priest asks the clerk for an affidavit stating no author other than Cide Hamete Benengeli falsely resuscitate Don Quijote.

#### IDENTIFICACIONES

Sanazaro  
Barcino y Butrón  
Alonso Quijano el Bueno  
Antonia Quijana  
El escribano  
Testamento de Don Quijote  
Veinte ducados