**Federico Garcia Lorca biography**

**Student A**

Federico García Lorca was a Spanish poet, playwright and prose writer. He was born on June 5, 1898, in Fuente Vaqueros, province of Granada Spain, son of Federico García Rodríguez and Vicenta Lorca Romero, school teacher, who stimulated him for the literary taste.

The eldest of four brothers whose name of Baptism was: Federico Del Sagrado Corazón De Jesús García Lorca. His early years were spent in the rural environment of his Granada town and his greatest love of music, he studied piano with Antonio Segura, at the University his friends knew him as a musician.

He was the most influential and popular poet of the twentieth century Spanish Literature and belonged to the Generation 27.

When he was eleven years old, the whole family moved out to Granada, where he began his high school studies at the Sacred Heart high school. In 1909 he returned to Granada with his family and continued his university studies in Philosophy and Literature. He graduated in Law. In 1918 he published his first book in prose “Impresiones y Paisajes” and wrote some poems.

In 1919 he travelled to Madrid and settled in the student residence where he stayed until 1928, this place had a lot of influence on his intellectual training since there he met characters such as [John Maynard Keynes](https://history-biography.com/john-maynard-keynes/) and [Albert Einstein](https://history-biography.com/albert-einstein/): [Salvador Dalí](https://history-biography.com/salvador-dali/), Luis Buñuel, Rafael Alberti, Juan Ramón Jiménez and Antonio Machado

**Student B**

In 1929, he travelled to New York accepting the proposal of Fernando de Los Ríos, in order to learn English, change his life and renew his work. He described his stay in that city as one of the most useful in his life. In this city arises the book: “Poet in New York” which was published four years after his death.

.In 1932 Federico García Lorca was appointed the director of La Barraca, a university theater company that aimed to bring the classical theater of the Golden Age to the towns of Castile.He maintained a high creative rhythm and finished several works as: “Yerma,” “Doña Rosita la Soltera,” “La Casa de Bernarda Alba” and “Llanto by Ignacio Sánchez Mejías (published in 1935)

On July 14, 1936, he arrived in Huerta de San Vicente, to join his family, then sought refuge in Granada, home of the family of his friend the poet Luis Rosales because he felt safer there. But on the afternoon of August 16 of that same year, the Civil Guard arrested him, he was transferred to the Civil Government and then to the town of Víznar, spending his last night there (Due to his progressive ideas, his condition of homosexual and man of letters made him an object of persecution). The date of his death is still uncertain, it is said that Federico García Lorca was shot somewhere near the big fountain, next to the gully of Víznar (province of Granda) Spain, between August 17 and 19, 1936, a the age of 38, along with two banderilleros (Francisco Galadí and Joaquín Arcollas) and a school teacher (Dióscoro Galindo), all of republican ideology, his body is buried in an anonymous mass grave.