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English Code:30

American Romantic Period (1830-1870)

- It was a time of rapid expansion and growth in the United States that fueled intuition, imagination and individualism in literature. It started in 1820.
- Within the Romantic stories, novels and poems there are five characteristics which can be used to identify
- American Romantic Literature. There are"
- Imagination
- Individuality
- Nature as a source of Spirituality
- Looking to the past for wisdom
- Seeing the common man as a hero
- It stands for a literary renaissance. It was named after a medieval Romance, A Tale or Ballad of Chivalric adventure and individual Heroism.
- Among the first American Romantic authors were Ralph Waldo Emerson and Henery David Thoreau, and Nathaniel Hawthorne.
- Romantic writers saw themselves as revolting against the 'Age of Reason' (1700-1789) and it's values.
- Washington Irving is regarded as the father of American Literature.
- Romantics believed that they could achieve high level of insight and information about the world around them just by going to Nature (finding god in Nature). This period and these writers were known as the American Renaissance, a coined termed by F. O. Matthiessen in his book of same name in 1941.
- Other Romantic Writers are –
- Edgar Allan Poe
- Ralph Waldo Emerson
- David Thoreau
- Nathaniel Hawthorne

- Herman Melville
- Walt Whitman
- These American renaissance writers could generally categories in two:
- The Dark Romantics
- Transcendentalist

Nathaniel Hawthorne (1804 – 1864)

- Nathaniel Hawthorne was an American novelist and short story writer.
- Hawthorne published his first work, a novel titled Fanshowe (1828): he later tried to suppress it, feeling it was not equal to the standard of his later work. ☐ He published several short stories in various periodicals, which he collected in 1837 as Twice Told Tales, and later in 1842.
- His fiction works are considered part of Romantic Movement and more specifically Dark Romanticism.
- In 1836, Hawthorne served as editor of the American Magazine of Useful and Entertaining Knowledge.
- Hawthorne wrote most of the tales collected in Mosses from an Old Manse.
- Hawthorne became friends with Herman Melville in 1850, who read his short story collection. Mosses from an Old Manse, and his unsigned review of the collection titled Hawthorne and his Mosses, were printed in "The Literary World".
- Melville, who composing Moby-Dick at the time, wrote that these stories revealed a
 dark side to Hawthorne "Shrouded in Blackness, ten times Black". (Moby-Dick is
 dedicated to Hawthorne as Melville said: "In token of my admiration for his genius,
 this book is inscribed to Nathaniel Hawthorne.")
- Famous Quote of Hawthorne –
- "I have not lived but only dreamed about living."
- The Blithdale Romance (1852): His only work written in first person.
- Hawthorne admitted, he had aged considerably referring to himself as "Winkled with Time and Trouble".
- Longfellow wrote a tribute poem to Hawthorne in 1866 called "The Bells of Lynn".

- His later writing also reflects his negative view of the Transcendentalist Movement.
- His four major Romances were written between 1850 and 1860:
- *The Scarlet Letter* (1850)
- *The House of Seven Gables* (1851)
- *The Blithdale Romance* (1852)
- *The Marble Faun* (1860)
- Hawthorne is regarded as the master of Human Psychology.
- D. H. Lawrence said about "The Scarlet Letter" "There could be no more perfect work of the American imagination than Scarlet letter."
- Important Works of Nathaniel Hawthorne
- Fanshaw (Published unanimously in 1828)
- Main Characters Dr.Melmoth, Ellen Langton
- *The Scarlet Letter* (1850)
- "The Scarlet Letter: A Romance" is considered to be Magnum Opus of Hawthorne.
- It is set in 17th century Puritan Boston, Massachusetts during the years 1642 to 1649.
- It tells the story of Hester Prynne, who conceived a daughter through an affair and struggles to create a new life of repentance and dignity.

Plot:

• In June 1642, in the puritan town of Boston, a crowd gathers to witness the punishment of Hester Prynne, a young woman found guilty of adultery. She is requested to wear a Scarlet "A" ('A' standing for Adulteress) on her dress to shame her. ('A')also stands for 'Able' as Hester proves to be much an able woman in the last of the novel). She must stand on the scaffold for three hours to be exposed to public humiliation. As she reaches the scaffold, many of the women in the crowd are angered by her beauty and quiet dignity. When demanded, Hester refused to tell the father of her child. When Hester looks over the crowd, she notices her long-lost husband, who has been presumed lost at sea. When her husband sees Hester's shame, he asks a man in the crowd about her and is told the story of her adultery. He angrily exclaims that the child's father should also be punished, and vow's to find the man. He chooses a new name, Roger Chillingworth to aid him in his plan. John Wilson and

Arthur Dimmesdale (Minister of Hester's church) ask Hester about her lover but she refuses. In prison, jailor brings Roger Chillingworth, a physician to calm Hester and her child with his roots and herbs. Chillingworth makes a conversation with Hester about her marriage and her lover but she refused again to tell the name of the lover. Chillingworth forces Hester to hide that he is her husband, and warns her that if she reveals, he will destroy the child's father. Hester agrees to Chillingworth's terms. After her release from the prison, Hester settles in a cottage at the edge of a town and earns a meagre living with her needlework. She lives a quiet, sombre life with her daughter Pearl.She is troubled by her daughter's unusual fascination by Hester's scarlet 'A'. When Pearl grows her conduct starts rumours and church member suggests that Pearl be taken away from Hester. She meets the Governor Bellingham about Pearl not to be separated from her, and he agrees. Chillingworth suspects that Dimmesdale's illness is the result of some unconfessed guilt. He suspects Dimmesdale to be Pearl's father. One evening Chillingworth sees a symbol that represents his shame on minister's (Dimmesdale's) pale chest. Tormented by his guilty conscience, Dimmesdale goes to the Square and admits his guilt but can't find courage to do it publically. Hester is shocked by Dimmesdale deterioration and decides to obtain a release from her vow of silence to her husband. Hester tells Dimmesdale about her husband and his desire of revenge, and convinces him to leave Boston in secret, to Europe where they can start a new life. Dimmesdale is energized to hear Hester. On Election Day, Dimmesdale gives his most inspired sermons. Then he climbs the scaffold and confesses his sin, and dying in Hester's arm.Later, most witnesses swear that they saw a stigma in the form of a scarlet 'A' upon Dimmesdale'schest. Chillingworth losing his will for revenge, dies shortly thereafter and leaves Pearl a substantial inheritance. After several years, Hester returns to her cottage and resumes wearing the Scarlet Letter. When she dies, she is buried near the grave of Dimmesdale, and they share a tombstone engraved –"On a field, Sable. The letter A, gules "The House of Seven Gables (1851). It is a gothic novel. Inspired the horror fiction writer H. P. Lovecraft who called it - "New England's greatest contribution to weird Literature" in his essay "Supernatural Horror in Literature". Poet

and critic James Russell Lowell said that it was better than The Scarlet Letter and called "The most valuable contribution to New England History that has been made".

- *The Blithdale Romance* (1852)
- In Hawthorne (A book of literary criticism) Henery James called it "the lightest, the brightest, the liveliest" of Hawthorne's un-humorous fictions." Blithdale is a Utopian community.
- Protagonist Miles Coverdale
- *Marble Faun or The Romance of Monte Bem* (1860)
- The Dolliver Romance (1863): Remained Unfinished.
- Short Story Collections
- Twice Told Tales (1837)
- Mosses from an Old Manse (1846)
- A Wonder book for Girls and Boys (1851)
- The Snow Image and Other Twice Told Tales (1852)
- Tanglewood Tale for Boys and Girls (1853)
- It is a sequel to "A Wonder book for Girls and Boys"

• Hilda Doolittle (1886 – 1961)

- Hilda Doolittle (nicknamed H. D.) was an American Poet, Novelist and memoirist known for her association with the early 20th century Avant Garde Imagist group of poets such as Ezra Pound and Richard Addington.
- She published under the Pen-name H. D.
- From 1916-17, she acted as the literary editor of Egoist Journal, while her poetry appeared in the English Review and the Transatlantic Review.
- She had a deep interest in Ancient Greek Literature and her poetry often borrowed from Greek Mythology and classical poet.
- She was unapologetic about her sexuality and thus became an icon for both the Gay Rights and Feminist Movements.

- In 1901, she met and befriended Ezra Pound and in 1905, Pound presented her with a sheaf of love poems under the collective title Hilda's Book.
- Her first published writings, stories for children were published in The Comrade, a
 Philadelphia Presbyterian church paper between 1909 and 1913, mostly under the
 Edith Grey.
- H. D. worked on the plays by Euripides.
- Her work also appeared in Addington's "Imagist Anthology" in 1930.
- Harold Monro called H. D.'s early work 'Petty Podry', denoting either poverty of imagination or needlessly excessive restraint.
- Oread one of her earliest and best known poem in 1919, under the name D. Imagiste.
- In 1916, her first book, Sea Garden was published and she was appointed assistant editor of the Egoistreplacing her husband.
- In the early 1920's H. D. started to write three projected cycle of novels. The first of these Magna Graeca(1920) consists of Polimprest (1921), and Hedylus (1928).
- The Madrigal Cycle consists of Hermione (an autobiographical novel), Bid Me to Live, Paint it Today and Ashphodel and is largely autobiographical.
- Kara and Ka and The Usual Star, two novels are from Borderline Cycle (1933).
- H. D. wrote The Gift, a memoir of her childhood and family life in Bethlehem, was eventually published in 1960 and 1982.
- She also wrote trilogy published as The Walls do not Fall (1944), Tribute to the Angels (1945) and The Howering of the Rod (1946).
- H. D. was the first woman to be granted the American Academy of Arts and Letters medal.
- Her epitaph consists of the following lines from her early poem –"Let Zeus Record"
 "So you may say Greek flower: Gruk ecstasy reclaims forever one who died followingintricate song lost measure."
- Her poem "Helen in Egypt" is an examination from a feminist point of view of a male centred epic poetry.

- Herman Melville(1819 1891)
- Herman Melville was an American novelist, short-story writer and poet from the American Renaissance (Romantic) period.
- Most of his writings were published between 1846 and 1857.
- He is best known for his sea adventure *Typee* (1846) and his whaling novel *Moby-Dick* (1851).
- His *Typee* became such a success that he wrote up a sequel *Omoo* (1847).
- His short stories were collected in 1856 as *The Pizza Tales*.
- He worked in Egypt and Palestine into an epic poem: *Clarel: A Poem and Pilgrimage* in the Holy Land(1876).
- His last prose work was *The Confidence Man* (1857).
- His poetic reflection on the moral questions of the civil was appeared in *Battle-Pieces* and Aspects of the War (1866).
- During the last years of his life, when he turned to prose again, he started "Billy Budd, Sailor" but it remained unfinished and eventually published in 1924.
- Major Works of Melville
 - Type<mark>e: A Peep at P</mark>olynesian Life (1846)
 - Omoo: A Narrative of Adventures in the South Seas (1847): It is a sequel to Typee.
 - Mardi: And a Voyage Thither (1849)
 - Redburn: His first Voyage (1849)
 - White-Jacket; or, The World in a Man-of-War (1850)
 - Moby-Dick; or, The Whale (1851)
 - Pierre; or, The Ambiguities (1852)
 - *Isle of the Cross (1853 unpublished and lost)*
 - Bartleby, the Scrivener (1853): Short Story
 - The Encantadas; or Enchanted Tales (1854)
 - Israel Potter; His Fifty Years of Exile (1855)
 - The Confidence Man: His Masquerade (1857)
 - Battle-Pieces and Aspects of the War: Poetry collection (1866)

- The Martyr (1866): One of the poem in a collection, On the Death of Lincoln
 - Clarel: A poem and Pilgrimage in the Holy Land (1876): Epic poem
 - Billy Budd, Sailor (1924): Unfinished
- *Moby-Dick or The Whale* (1851)
- This novel is called an outstanding work of Romanticism or the American Renaissance.
- A sailor called Ishmael narrates the obsessive quest of Ahab, captain of the whaler 'Pequod' for revenge on Moby-Dick, a white whale, which on a previous voyage destroyed Ahab's ship and severed his leg at the knee.
- William Faulkner confessed about this novel as "He wished he had written it himself".
- D. H. Lawrence called it "One of the strangest and most wonderful books in the world", and "the greatest book of the sea ever written".
- "Call me Ishmael" is one of the world literature most famous opening lines, from this novel.
- Melville dedicated this novel to Nathaniel Hawthorne, as "in token of my admiration for his genius".
- In the novel the narrator Ishmael travels to New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he stays in Whaler's inn.At the end of the novel, everybody dies in the ship when attached by Moby-Dick, The Whale, only Ishmael survives. The name of the boat was 'Rachel' in which Ishmael was survived.

• Walt Whitman (1819 – 1892)

- Walter "Walt" Whitman was an American poet, essayist and journalist.
- As a Humanist, he was a part of the transition between Transcendentalism and Realism, incorporating both views in his works. In 1858 Whitman published 47,000 word series called Manly Health and Training under pen name 'MaseVelsor'.
- He is often called the father of Free Verse.

- He is famous for his poetry collection Leaves of Grass, which was very controversial
 in its time because it was described as obscene for its overt sexuality. It was first
 published in 1855.
- In New York he founded his own newspaper Long Islander. He served as a publisher, editor, pressman and distributor.
- As the American War was beginning in 1861, Whitman published his poem Beat! Beat! Drums! as a patriotic rally call for the North.
- At the end of 1891, he prepared final edition of Leaves of Grass, nicknamed the "Deathbed Edition". He published total 7 editions of it.
- In the last week of his life, he wrote "I suffer all the time, I have no relief, no escape: It is monotony monotony monotony in pain".
- Whitman is famous for propounding "Temperance Novel" into literature by writing a temperance novel "*Franklin Evans*".
- John Peter Lessy called Whitman as "a pretentious ass to Walt Whitman".
- Important Works of Whitman
- The Inebriate or Franklin Evans (1842), the only novel by Whitman
- Leaves of Grass (1855 first edition and 1891 last and 7th edition)
- "Peace is beautiful" appears in this poem. The poems are loosely connected and each represents Whitman's celebration of his philosophy of life and humanity.
- Among the poems in the collection are –
- Song of Myself
- I Sing the Body Electric
- Out of the Cradle Endlessly Rocking
- O Captain! My Captain!
- Later editions included Whitman's elegy to the assassinated President Abraham Lincoln,
- "When lilacs last in the Dooryard Bloom". This poem collection has its genesis in an essay called The Poet by Ralph Waldo Emerson published in 1844.
- About the deathbed edition of 1892 of this poem collection he said –

- "L. of G. at last complete after 33 years of hackling at it, all times and moods of my life, fair weather and foul, all parts of the land and Peace & War, Young and Old".
- In the deathbed edition Leaves of Grass contained almost 400 poems while it was only 12 in the first edition.
- *Drum Taps* (1865)
- *Democratic Vistas* (1871)
- O Captain! My Captain! (1865)
- It is an extended Metaphor poem about the death of American President Abraham Lincoln.
- It was included in the comprehensive collection Leaves of Grass's fourth edition in 1867.
- It is classified as an elegy or mourning poem written to honour Abraham Lincoln who was
- assassinated in 1865.
- Opening lines of the Poem: –

"O Captain! My Captain! Our fearful trip is done

The ship has weather'd every rack, the prize we sought is won."

- *Song of Myself* (1855)
- This poem was published as a part of first edition of Leaves of Grass in 1855.
- This poem has been credited as
 - "Representing the core of Whitman's poetic vision".
- In the first edition it was published without title and section but in the last edition of 1892 it took on the title "Song of Myself".
- In this poem he describes that he is 37 years old.
 - "I, now thirty seven years old in perfect health begin,

Hoping to cease not till death."

- A Passage to India (Poem)
- A Sight in Camp in the Day Break Gray and Dim.

• Sun-Down Papers – From the desk of a school master in an essay series by Whitman.

Ezra Pound (1885 – 1972)

- Ezra Weston Loomis Pound was an American poet and critic.
- Pound was a major figure in the early modernist movement.
- His contribution to poetry began with his development of Imagism, a movement derived from classical Chinese and Japanese poetry, stressing clarity, precision and economy of language.
- His best known works include Ripostes (1912), Hugh Selwyn Mauberley (1920) and the unfinished 120-section epic The Cantos (1917-69).
- Ezra Pound helped to discover and shape the work of contemporaries such as T. S. Eliot, James Joyce, Robert Frost and Ernest Hemingway.
- He was responsible for the 1915 publication of Eliot's The Love Song of J. Alfred
 Prufrock and the serialization from 1918 of James Joyce 'Ulysses'.
- Ernest Hemingway wrote about him as —"He defends (his friends), when they are attacked, he gets them into magazines and out of jail... He introduces them to wealthy women, he gets publisher to take their books. He sits up all night with them when they claim to be dying... He advances them hospital expenses and dissuades them from suicide."
- He moved to Italy in 1924, there he embraced Mussolini's Fascism and expressed support for Hitler.
- During World War II he was paid by the Italian government to make hundreds of radio broadcasts criticizing United States, Franklin D. Roosevelt and Jews, as a result of which he was arrested by American forces in Italy in 1945 on the charge of treason and sent to detention and was released in 1958.
- He wrote The Cantos in Italy became known as *The Pisan Cantos* (1948) for which he was awarded Bollinger Prize in 1949. It consists of 120 sections.
- The Time Magazine called him "A cat that walks by himself, tenaciously unhousebroken and very unsafe for children".

• Ernest Hemingway wrote about him: —"The best of Pound's writing — and it is in the Cantos — will last as long as there is any literature."

Important Works of Ezra Pound

- *The Spirit of Romance (1910)*
- Ripostes (1912) 25 poems collection
- Certain Nobel plays of Japan (Introduction is written by W. B. Yeats) (1916)
- Hugh Selwyn Mauberley (1920) A Homage to Rhymer's Club members.
- Personae: The Collected Poems of Ezra Pound (1926)
- *The Pisan Cantos* (1948)
- Elektra (1949): a play by Pound and Rudd Fleming
- In a Station of the Metro

"In a Station of the Metro" is a 1913 Imagist poem by Ezra Pound. In the poem Pound describes a moment in the underground metro station in Paris in 1912.

- The Poem "In a Station of the Metro"
- "The Apparition of these faces in the crowd; Petals on a wet black bough"

The poem contains only 14 words without a verb and a good example of verb less poetry and also Haiku.

Edgar Allan Poe (1809 – 1849)

- He was an American author, poet, editor and literary critic.
- He is considered as the part of Romantic Movement.
- He is best known for his tales of mystery and macabre.
- He was the earliest practitioners of the short story.
- He was the inventor of detective fiction genre.
- He was abandoned by his parents and became orphan but taken by John and Frances Allan, of Richmond, Virginia.
- He could not complete his university because of lack of money.

- His first collection of poems were "Tamerlane and Other Poems" (1827) credited only to "a Bostonian". It is a 40 page collection.
- In Jan 1845, he published his poem "The Raven" to instant success. It appeared in the "Evening Mirror".
- In 1835 when he was 26 years, he married his cousin who was 13 years old.
- He served in US Army.
- His only drama is Politian.
- He was awarded for his short story "MS. Found in a Bottle"
- Poe became the assistant editor of Burton's Gentleman's Magazine.
- In 1839, the collection "Tales of the Grotesque and Arabesque" was published in 2 vol.
- He wanted to start his journal 'The Penn' based on Philadelphia. The journal is also indicated as "The Stylus". But he never published it.
- He became editor of 'Broadway Journal'.
- He re-invented science-fiction "The Balloon Hoax" "The Poetic Principal" and "The Philosophy of Composition" are also by him.
- He wrote his first poem at the age of 15.
- Poe borrowed meter and rhythm of the "Raven" from Elizabeth Barret's poem "The Geraldines Courtship".
- The 'Raven' was published in the 'Evening Mirror'

Major Works of Poe

- Poetry
- The City in the Sea
- A Dream Within a Dream
- Eldorado
- The Haunted Place
- To Helen
- Tamerlane
- The Raven

- Tales
- The Black Cat
- The Fall of the House of Usher
- *The Masque of the Red Death*
- The Tell Tale Heart
- The Purloined Letter

Other Works

- *Politian* the only play (1835)
- The Narrative of Arthur Gordon Pym of Nantucket (1838): Poe's only complete novel.
- Eureka: A Prose Poem (1848): essay
- *The Poetic Principle* (1848): essay
- The Light House (1849) Poe's last but incomplete work.
 - Later it was completed by Leigh Hunt
- Science Fiction
- Balloon Hoax

Mark Twainor Samuel Clemens (1835 – 1910)

- Samuel Langhorne Clemens better known by his pen name Mark Twain was an American author and humorist.
- He wrote The Adventures of Tom Sawyer (1876) and its sequel *Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* (1885) which is also called "The Great American novel".
- Twain grew up in Hannibal, Missouri, which provided the setting for Huckleberry Finn and Tom Sawyer.
- In 1865, his humorous story "The Celebrated Jumping Frog of Calaveras County" was published and got International attention.
- He was lauded as the "greatest American humorist of his age".
- William Faulkner called him "The father of American Literature".

- Twain describes in "Life on the Mississippi" that when he was a boy 'there was but one permanent ambition among his comrades: to be a steam boatman'.
- Piloting gave him the name Mark Twain from "mark twain", the leadsman's cry for a measured river depth of two fathoms, which was safe water for a steamboat.
- Twain, patented, three inventions including an "Improvement in Adjustable and Detachable Straps for Garments and a history trivia game".
- Most successful invention of Twain was a 'self-pasting scrapbook'; a dried adhesive on the pages needed only to be moistened before use.
- Twain's novel "A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court" (1889) features a time traveller from the contemporary US using his knowledge of science to introduce modern technology to Arthurian England.
- Twain formed a club in 1906 for girls, he viewed as surrogate granddaughters 'The Angel Fish' and 'Aquarium Club'.
- Ernest Hemingway said about Mark Twain: -"All Modern American literature comes from one book by Mark Twain called 'Huckleberry Finn'."
- In 1910 he died of heart attack.

Important Works of Mark Twain xt with Technology

• *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* (1876)

Plot:

This novel by Twain is about a young boy Tom Sawyer who is growing up along the Mississippi river. It is set in the fictional town of St. Petersburg. Tom Sawyer lives with his aunt Polly and his half-brother 'Sid'. He falls in love with Becky Thatcher, a new girl in the town. Tom Sawyer accompanies Huckleberry Finn to the graveyard at night where they witness a trio of grave robbers, Dr. Robinson, Muff Potter and Injun Joe, getting into fight. In the fight Potter is knocked unconscious and Injun Joe stabs Doctor Robinson and puts the murderblame on Potter, who is arrested and charged with murder. When Potter's trial begins, Tom testifies against Injun Joe and Potter is acquitted but Injun Joe flees

from the window. Tom fears for his life as Injun Joe can easily find him. While Tom and Huck were on hunting, they saw Injun Joe and his companion planning to bury some stolen treasure. Huck overhears their plan to attack the widow Douglas, Huck prevents the crime and becomes an anonymous hero. Injun Joe is starved to death in a sealed cave. Tom and Huck takes the box of gold that was hidden by Injun Joe (carrying 12000\$). Douglas adopts Huck.

- Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (1885)
- This novel was first published in United Kingdom in Dec 1884 and in United States in Feb 1885.
- It is the sequel to The Adventures of Tom Sawyer.
- The novel is told in first person, by Huckleberry 'Huck' Finn, a friend of Tom Sawyer and narrator of two other novels of Mark Twain, i.e. Tom Sawyer Abroad and Tom Sawyer, Detective.
- The novel has a colourful description of people and places along the Mississippi River.
- The novel is set in Southern Antebellum Society.
- It became controversial because of its coarse language and use of racial stereotypes.
- It consists of 43 chapters.

Plot

The novel begins with Huck introducing himself as the reader might have heard him in the past because it is a sequel. Huck has become rich from his last adventure with Tom Sawyer (The Adventures of Tom Sawyer) and the widow Douglas and her sister Miss Watson have taken Huck into their home in order to try and teach him religion and proper manners. However Huck sneaks out of the house at night to join Tom Sawyer's gang and pretend that they are robbers and pirates. Huck's father Pap Finn warns Huck of quitting school. Huck continues to attend school just to spite Pap. Huck's father Pap kidnaps him and takes him across the Mississippi river to a small cabin on the Illinois shore. Huck feels himself comfortable there because he was free from religion and school. Pap severely beats Huck and Huck faking his own murder escaped the Mississippi. Huck lands at Jackson's island where he met Miss

Watson's slave Jim. Huck and Jim learn that men are coming to search Jackson Island so they escaped. Jim plan was to reach the Illinois town of Cairo and from there to Ohio River to reach the Free states. Huck and Jim encounter several characters during their flight. They confronted the duke and the king and Jim is sold back into slavery. When Huck goes to find Jim, he discovers that Jim is being held captive on Silas at Sally Phelp's farm. Phelp thinks that Huck is their visiting nephew Tom Sawyer, and Huck easily falls into the role of Tom Sawyer. Tom Sawyer also arrives there and Huck tells him about Jim's captivity. Tom and Huck plan to free Jim. Tom plan of freeing Jim was based on the prison and adventure novels that he has read and thus the simple act of freeing Jim becomes complicated. When Jim's escape was taking place, a farmer shoots Tom in the calf. As Jim could not leave injured Tom alone, so he was captured again and taken back to Phelp's farm. Tom reveals the entire scheme to Aunty Sally and Uncle Silas. Miss Watson is passed away and freed Jim in her will. At the end of the novel, Jim is finally set free and Huck ponders his next adventure away from civilization.

- The Innocents Abroad (1869)
- Roughing it (1872)
- The Gilded Age: A Tale of Today (1873): It's a satire on post-civil war America, the era is called gilded age. Text with Technology
- *A Tramp Abroad (1880)*
- *The Prince and the Pauper (1881)*
- Life on the Mississippi (1883)
- A Connecticut Yankee in King Arthur's Court (1889)
- The Diaries of Adam and Eve (1893, 1905)
- The Tragedy of Pudd'nhead Wilson (1894)
- Personal Recollection of Joan of Arc (1896)
- Following the Equator (1897) It is a fifth and last travel book of Twain
- The Mysterious Stranger (1916)

Eugene O'Neill (1888 – 1953)

- Eugene Gladstone O'Neill was an American playwright and Nobel Prize winner in literature (1936). He is the First American dramatist to win this prize.
- His plays were among the first to introduce into American drama, techniques of realism.
- His drama Long Day's Journey into the Night is often considered as the finest American plays of 20th century and autobiographical work of O'Neill.
- O'Neill's plays were among the first to include speeches in American vernacular and involves characters on the fringes of society.
- He is also famous for his well-known comedy Ah, Wilderness!
- He got four times Pulitzer Prize for his drama.

Important Works of O'Neill

- Beyond the Horizon (1918): For this he got Pulitzer Prize in 1920.
- Anna Christie (1920): He got Pulitzer Prize for this in 1922.
- The Hairy Ape (1922) (Protagonist Yank)
- Desire under the Elms (1924)
- Dynamo (1924)
- Mourning Becomes Electra (1931)
- *Ah, Wilderness* (1933)
- Strange Interlude (1928): got Pulitzer Prize for this
- The Iceman Cometh (1939 Written, 1940 Published)
- *Hughie* (1959)
- Long Day's Journey into Night (1941): He got Pulitzer Prize for this work.
- A Moon for the Misbegotten (1941-43)
- A Touch of the Poet (1942)
- *More Stately Mansions (1967)*

One Act Play

• *The Movie Man: A Comedy* (1914)

• The Last Will and Testament of an Extremely Distinguished Dog (1940): It is written to comfort Carlotta.

Robert Frost (1874 – 1963)

- Robert Lee Frost was an American poet. His works frequently employed settings from rural life in New England (America).
- He honoured frequently during his lifetime receiving four Pulitzer Prize for poetry.
- He became one of America's "public literary figures almost an artistic institution".
- He was awarded the Congressnal Gold Medal in 1960 for his poetical works.. On July 22, 1961, Frost was named Poet Laureate of Vermont. He is called "A New England Poet".
- In 1894, he sold his first poem "The Butterfly; an Elegy" (1894).
- In 1895, he married ElinorMirium White.
- His first book of poetry A Boy's Will (1913) and North of Boston (1914).
- He made some important acquaintances including Edward Thomas (a member of the group known as 'The Dymock Poets' and Frost's inspiration for The Road not taken),
 T. E. Hulme and Ezra Pound.
- He called his colloquial approach to language 'The sound of sense'.
- In 1924, he won the first of four Pulitzer prizes for the book "New Hampshire: A Poem with Notes and Grace Notes."
- *The Second: Collected poems (1931)*
- *The Third: A Further Range (1937)*
- The Fourth: A Witness Tree (1943)
- From 1940, Frost started residing in a flat which he named Pencil Pines, till end of his life.
- His epitaph's quote the last line from his poem *The Lesson for Today* (1942) "I had a lovers quarrel with the world".
- Harriet Monroe said about Frost –
 "Perhaps no other poet in our history has put the best of Yankee spirit into a book so completely."

• Frost defined poetry as "Playing Tennis without net".

Important Books/Poems by Frost

- A Boy's Will (1913): Frosts first poetic volume published in England. Its title was borrowed from Longfellow's poem My Lost Youth "A Boy's Will is the winds will and the thoughts of youth are long long thought". It's introduction was given by Ezra Pound.
- *North of Boston* (1914): This volume shows Frost's skill in dramatic monologues or dialogues.
 - The Pasture (Introductory poem)
 - Mending Wall: It narrates a story drawn from rural England.

Famous lines from the poem "Mending Wall" -

- "Good fences make good neighbors".
- "Where it is we do not need the wall".
- "Something there is that doesn't love a wall".
- Mending Wall
- "Sometimes there is that does not love
- He only says 'Good fences make good neighbors."
- It is from Frost's second collection of poetry "North of Boston" (1914)
 - The Death of the Hired Man
 - After Apple Picking; Focuses on the themes of sleep dreaming
- Mountain Interval (1916): –
- 5 Lyrics were completed under the title "His wife"
 - The Road Not Taken (1916)

"Two Roads diverged in a yellow wood

and sorry I could not travel both

And be one traveler, long I stood

and looked down one as far as I could

To where it bent in the undergrowth".

- These are the opening lines of the poem published in 1916.
- It is the first poem in the collection "Mountain Interval".
 - *Birches* (1969)
- It is the most important poem of the volume,
 Famous line "Earth's right place for love."

Poem "Birches"

"When I see birches bend to left and right

Across the lines of straighter darker trees,

I like to think some boy's been swinging

Toward heaven, till the tree could bear no more

But dipped its top and set me down again

That would be good both going and coming back

One could do worse than be a swinger of birches."

- The poem 'Birches' was collected in Frost's third collection of poetry *Mountain Interval* published in 1916.
 - Out Out
 - *Note: Selected Poems* (1923) includes poems from first three volumes and poem '*The Runway*'.
- *New Hampshire* (1923): It attacks American glorification of materialism and commercialization.
 - Nothing Gold Can Say
 - Stopping by Woods on a Snowy Evening
- Frost called it "My best bid for remembrance".

• It is written in tetrameter in Rubaiyat stanza, created by Edward Fitzgerald.

Poem

Whose woods these are I think I know,

His house is in the village though;

He will not see me stopping here,

To watch his woods fill up with snow.

My little horse must think it queer

To stop without a farmhouse near

Between the woods and frozen lake

The darkest evening of the year.

He gives his harness bells a shake

To ask if there is some mistake

The only other sound's the sweep

Of easy wind and downy flake.

The woods are lovely, dark and deep

But I have promises to keep

And miles to go before I sleep with Technology

And miles to go before I sleep.

- ☐ The last 4 lines of this poem influenced JawaharLal Nehru.
 - Fire and Ice: It is inspired by a passage in Canto 32 of Dante's Inferno.
- West Running Brook (1928): On account of this volume Frost is called "Home Spun Philosopher".
- A Further Range (1936)
- It is divided into two groups
 - Taken Doubly
 - Taken Singly
- *A Witness Tree* (1942)
 - The gift Outright
 - The Silken Tent

- The Steeple Bush (1947)
- (An Afterward) *In the Clearing* (1962): It is Frost's last poem and is called 'Swan Song'

Plays of Robert Frost

- A Way Out: A One act play
- The Cow's in the Corn: A One act Irish Play in Rhyme (1929)
- A Masque of Reason (1945)
- \Box It is the biblical story of Job. In it Frost, like Milton's Paradise Lost, wants to justify ways of god to man.
- \Box It has 42 chapters.
- A Masque of Mercy (1947)
 - ☐ It has the influence of Milton's Paradise Regained.

Henry James (1843 – 1916)

- Henry James was an American writer who spent most of his writing career in Britain.
- He is regarded as one of the key figure of 19th century literary realism.
- His imaginative use of Point of View, Interior Monologue and Unreliable narrators brought a new depth to narrative fiction.
- In his literary criticism James insisted that "writers be allowed the greatest possible freedom in presenting their view of the world".
- James also claimed that a text must first and foremost be realistic and contain a representation of life that is recognizable to its readers.
- In addition to voluminous works of fiction he also published articles and books of travels, biography, auto-biography, criticism and plays.
- He was nominated for Nobel Prize in 1911, 1912, and 1916.
- James called 'Balzac' (French) his "greatest master" and said that he had learned more about the craft of fiction from him than from anyone else.
- His first published work was a review of a stage performance, "Miss Maggie Mitchell in Fanchon the Cricket." (1863).

- In 1864, his first story A Tragedy of Error was published.
- In 1870 he wrote and published his first novel Watch and Ward.
- In 1869-70, he met Ruskin, Dickens, Arnold, William Morris and George Eliot.
- He was impressed by Rome and wrote –

"Here I am then in the Eternal city."

- In 1859, he settled in London.
- In England, he continued to be a prolific writer, producing *The American* (1877), *TheEuropeans* (1878), *A Revision of Watch and Ward* (1878), *French Poets and Novelists* (1878), *Hawthorne* (1879) and several short work of fiction.
- In 1878, "Daisy Miller" established his fame on both the sides of Atlantic.
- His masterpiece *The Portrait of a Lady* (novel) was published in 1881.
- In 1886, he published *The Bostonians and The Princes Casamassima*, both influenced by the French writers.
- He also wrote a long drama *Guy Domville*.

Major Works

- The Ambassadors (1903)
 - ☐ It is divided into 12 sections called 'Books'.
- *The American* (1877)
 - ☐ The novel is an uneasy combination of social comedy and melodrama concerning the adventures and misadventures of Christopher Newman, an essentially good hearted but rather gauche American businessman. The core of the novel concerns Newman's courtship of a young widow from an aristocratic Persian family.
- The Aspern Papers (1888)
- The Beast in the Jungle (1903)
- *Daisy Miller (1903)*
 - \square It is a novella by Henry James.
 - ☐ It portrays the courtship of the beautiful American girl Daisy Miller by Winterbourne a sophisticated compatriot of hers. Daisy is 9 years.

- *The Portrait of a Lady* (1881)
 - □ It is the story of a spirited young American woman Isabel Archer, who in "affronting her destiny" finds it overwhelming. She inherits a large amount of money and subsequently becomes the victim of Machiavellian scheming by two American expatriates. It is set in Europe and regarded the masterpiece of James. The other characters are Ralph Touchett, Gilbert Osmand, Casper Goodwood and Lord Warburton.
- Roderick Hudson (1876)
- A passionate Pilgrim and other tales (1875)
- Watch and Ward (1878): First novel of James
- French Poets and Novelists (1878)
- The Europeans (1878)
- Tales of Three Cities (1884)
- The Golden Bowl (1904)
- Italian Hours (1909)
- The Ivory Tower (1917)
- *Julia Bride* (1909)
- The Turn of the Screw (1898)
- *Madonna of the Future (1880)*
- The Wings of the Dove (1902)
- Arts of Fiction
 - \Box In this he claimed that "The task of modern novelist is 'to infer the unseen from the seen, to track the implication of things to judge the whole from the pattern".

Tennessee Williams (1911 – 1983)

- Thomas Lanier Tennessee Williams III was an American playwright and author of many stage classics.
- After years of obscurity he became suddenly famous with his The Glass Menagerie, closely reflecting his own unhappy family background.

- He got further successes in his life after the publication of *A Streetcar Named Desire* (1947), *Cat on a Hot*
- Tin Roof (1958) and Sweet Bird of Youth (1959).
- He also wrote short stories, poetries, essays and a volume of memoirs.
- In 1979, he was inducted into the "American Theatre Hall of Fame".
- He got Pulitzer Prize for his dramas, in 1948 for A Streetcar named Desire and in 1955 for Cat on a Hot Roof.
- The Parade or Approaching the end of a Summer was a semi-autobiographical depiction of his 1940 romance with Kip Kiernan in Massachusetts. It was produced on Oct 1, 2006.
- His last play was *In Masks Outrageous and Austere*.

Important Works

Plays

- Spring Storm (1937)
- Stairs to the Roof (1947)
- The Glass Menagerie (1945)
 - It is a four character memory play by Williams. It is set in 1941-43 in New York, St. Louis and Los Angeles. Its characters are based on Williams himself, his historic mother and mentally fragile Rose. The chief character Amanda Wingfield, is abandoned by her husband and is trying to raise her two children under harsh financial conditions. Amanda represents Tennessee's mother. Tom Wingfield is the son on Amanda. Laura Wingfield: Daughter of Amanda and older sister of Tom Mr. Wingfield: The absensentic husband of Amanda.
- A Streetcar Named Desire (1947 Play)
- Williams received Pulitzer Prize for this play in 1948.
- The play is opened on Dec 3, 1947 and closed in Dec 17, 1949.
- The major character of the play are –

Blanche Du Bois, Stella Kowalski, Stanley Kowalski

- The 'Poker game' is the key point of this play.
- The play ends with Poker game continues uninterrupted.
- Summer and Smoke (1948)
- The Rose Tattoo (1951)
- *Camino Real (1953)*
- Cat on a hot Tin Roof (1955)
- It is a play by Tennessee Williams.
- It won the Pulitzer Prize in 1955.
- It is set in the "Plantation home in the Mississippi Delta of Big Daddy Pollitt, a wealthy cotton tycoon."
- The play examines the relationship among member of Big Daddy's family, primarily between his son Brick and Maggie, the "Cat", Brick's wife. (the original of Maggie is Margaret)
- Sweet Bird of Youth (1959)
- The Night of the Iguana (1961)
- It is a stage play by Williams.
- It is based on his 1948's short story of same name.
- Chief character T. Lawrence Shannon (an ex-minister)
 - ☐ The Eccentricities of a Nightingale
 - ☐ A House Not Meant to Stand (1982)
 - ☐ A Masks Outrageous and Autere
 - ☐ The Milk Train Doesn't Stop here Anymore

Short Stories

- The Vengeance of Nitocris (1928)
- *One Arm and Other Stories* (1967)
 - \Box It also includes the story The Night of the Iguana.

One Act Play

• 27 Wagons full of Cotton and other plays (1946 & 1953)

Poetry

• Androgyne, Mon Amour

Ernest Hemingway (1899 – 1961)

- Ernest Miller Hemingway was an American novelist, short story writer and journalist
- He got Nobel Prize in literature in 1954.
- He published seven novels, six short story collection and two non-fiction works.
- His additional works were published posthumously that includes three novels, four short story collection and three non-fictions,
- His wartime experiences of World War I formed the basis of his novel A Farewell to Arms (1929).
- He published his first novel in 1926, *The Sun also Rises*.
- In 1940 he wrote another novel, For Whom the Bell Tolls.

Lost Generation

- □ "Lost Generation" was the generation that came of age during World War I. The term was popularized by Ernest Hemingway who used it as one of two contrasting epigraphs for his novel *The Sun also Rises*. In this volume Hemingway credits the phrase to Gertrude Stein, who was his mentor and Patron. This generation includes the artists such as F. Scott Fitzgerald, T. S. Eliot, James Joyce, John Steinbeck, William Faulkner, Franz Kafka, Aldous Huxley and Henery Miller, etc.
- "The Old Man and the Sea" was published in 1952.
- In 1961 he committed suicide. He married four times.
- In 1933, Hemingway visited East Africa and 10 weeks trip provided the material for his *Green Hills of Africa* as well as for short stories *The Snows of Kilimanjaro* and *The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber*.
- While he was in Spain in 1937, he produced *To Have and Have Not*.
- In 1937, Hemingway wrote his only play *The Fifth Column*.
- In 1947, he was awarded a Bronze Star for his bravery during World War II.

- In Jan 1946, he began work on *The Garden of Eden*.
- He also began work on the trilogy tentatively titled "The Land", "The Sea" and "The Air", which he wanted to combine in one novel entitled 'The Sea Book'
- In 1948, when Hemingway traveled to Europe he fell in love with Adriana Ivancich. This love affair inspired him to write the novel *Across the River and into the Trees*.
- In 1952, he got the Pulitzer Prize for his book '*The Old Man and the Sea*'. Hemingway said about this book that it was "The best I can write ever for all my life."

Important Works

- Three Stories and Ten Poems (1923)
- *Indian Camp (1926) (short story)*
- The Sun also Rises (1926) / Fiesta
- A Farewell to Arms (1929)
- Death in the Afternoon (1932)
- The Short Happy life of Francis Macomber (1935)
- To Have and Have Not (1937)
- For Whom the Bell Tolls (1940)
- The Old Man and the Sea (1951)
- A Movable Feast (published posthumously in 1964)
- Across the River and Into the Trees (1950)
- The Garden of Eden (1986)
- *Under Kilimanjaro (2005)*

Short Stories

- *In Our Time (1924)*
- *Man at War (1942)*
- Everyman's Library: The Collected Stories (1995)

Non-Fiction

• The Green Hills of Africa (1935): Autobiographical

- A Movable Feast (1964): Memoirs
- The Sun Also Rises (1926)/ Fiesta
 - ☐ This novel of Hemingway is about a group of American and British expatriates who travel from Paris to the festival of San Fermin in Pamplona to watch the running of Bulls and the Bullfights. In 1927, London publishing house published the novel with the title *Fiesta* and since then it is continuously in print with the same title. Hemingway presents the notion of "Lost Generation" in it.
- The novel is about a love story between the protagonists American Jake Barnes, a man whose war wounds has made him impotent and the promiscuous divorcee Lady Brett Ashley.
- A Farewell to Arms (1929)

This novel of Hemingway is set during Italian campaign of World War I. The title of the novel is taken from a poem by 16th century dramatist George Peele (English). It is about a love affair between the expatriate American, Frederic Henry serving as a Lieutenant in the "Ambulance Corpse" of the Italian Army and Catherine Barkley, an English Nurse. It is set against the backdrop of the First World War, cynical soldiers, fighting and the displacement of populations. The novel is divided into five books. Frederic and Catherine live a quiet life in the mountains until she goes into labour. After a long and painful birth their son is stillborn. Catherine begins to haemorrhage and soon dies. Frederic returns to his hotel in rain when the novel ends.

☐ Famous Quotes from Farewell to Arms:

- "When you love you wish to do things for. You wish to sacrifice for. You wish to serve."
- "But life's not hard to manage when you have nothing to lose."
- "All thinking men are atheist."
- *Death in the Afternoon* (1932)
 - It is non-fiction by Hemingway about the ceremony and traditions of Spanish Bullfighting.
- *To Have and Have Not* (1937)

- In this novel Hemingway revealed a new attitude of mind that a solution to the ills of the world may be discovered through collective social action.
- For Whom the Bell Tolls (1940)
 - This novel tells the story of Robert Jordan, a young American in the International Brigades attached to a republican guerrilla unit during Spanish Civil War. Robert is assigned to blow up a bridge during an attack on the city.
 - The Book's title is taken from the metaphysical poet John Donne's Devotions upon Emergent Occasions.
- *The Old Man and the Sea* (1951)
 - He got Pulitzer Prize for this novel in 1953.
 - It was the last work of Hemingway of fiction.
- The novel is centered upon Santiago, an aging fisherman who struggles with a giant Marlin far out in the gulf Stream.Santiago assistant is Manolin.

Famous Quote from 'Old Man and the Sea'

• "A man can be destroyed but not defeated."

William Faulkner (1897 – 1962)

- William Cuthbert Faulkner was an American writer and a Nobel Prize laureate from Oxford, Mississippi.
- He is primarily known for his novels, short stories set in the fictional *Yoknapatawpha* Country based on Lafayetle Country Mississippi where he spent most of his life.
- He got the Nobel Prize in literature in 1949.
- Two of his works *A Fable* (1954) and his last novel *The Reivers* (1962) won the Pulitzer Prize for Fiction.
- He wrote his first novel *Soldier's Pay* and second *Mosquitoes*.
- Faulkner wrote his first novel set in his fictional *Yoknapatawpha* Country entitled Flags in the Dust drew heavily on the traditions and history of the south and finally published in 1928 as Sartois.

- In 1962, he died of a massive heart attack.
- His most celebrated novels such as *The Sound and the Fury* (1929), *As I lay Dying* (1930), *Light in August* (1932) and *Absalom! Absalom!* (1936).
- His first story collection *These 13* (1931) includes many of his most acclaimed stories including *A Rose for Emily, Red Leaves, The Evening Sun and Dry September*, dedicated to his first daughter Alabama, and wife 'Estelle'.
- Three novels *The Hamlet, The Town and The Mansion* known collectively as *Snopes Trilogy*.
- *'Requiem for a Nun'* is the only play by Faulkner.
- Faulkner wrote two volumes of poetry which were published in small printings *A Marble Faun* (1924) and *A Green Bough* (1933) and a collection of crime short stories *Knight's Gambit* (1949).
- He wrote 19 novels, 125 short stories, 20 screenplays, 1 play and 6 collections of poetry.

Important Works

- *Soldier's Pay (1926)*
- *Mosquitoes* (1927)
- Sartoris (1929) or Flag in the Dust
- *The Sound and the Fury (1929)*
 - It is the autobiographical novel including the technique known as 'Stream of Consciousness' (in 4 parts).
- The title of the novel is taken from Macbeth's famous Soliloquy of Act 5, Scene 5, of William Shakespeare's –"It is a tale, told by an Idiot full of 'Sound and Fury'."
- It contains a 30 page history of Compson family from 1699 to 1945.
- The central characters Mr. and Mrs. Compson, their four children Quentin, Candace, Benjamin and Jason. Benjamin is nicknamed 'Benjy' in the novel.
- The novel is divided into 4 separate sections, 1st section is related to Benjamin Apr
 7, 1928, (Easter Saturday), 2nd is related to Quentin dated 2 Jun 1910, 3rd is related to Jason dated Apr 6, 1928,

- (Good Friday), and fourth shows the authors point of view Apr 8, 1928 (Easter Sunday).
- The writer himself called the novel as the tragedy of 'Two lost wombs of Caddy and Quentin, the mother and the daughter.'Quentin who has committed suicide, Caddy became the Mistress of Nazi general (Herbert), Jason turned to a cruel business man and Benjy was mad. The unfortunate daughter of Caddy whose also name was Quentin, after her dead uncle run away from home with a Youngman.
 - Chief characters of the novel

 Jason Compson III Father of the Compson family, a lawyer. He also narrates several chapters of Absalom! Absalom! Quentin Compson III The oldest Compson child who commits suicide, also appears in Absalom! Absalom! Candace 'Caddy' Compson: The second Compson child, strong, wished yet caring. Jason Compson IV: The bitter resist, third child who is troubled by monetary debt and sexual frustration Benjamin (Nicknamed Benjy, born Mauri)- Compson: 4th child, whose mental disability is a constant source of shame and grief for his father. Miss Quentin Compson: Daughter of Caddy & Herbert.
- Narrators of *The Sound and the Fury*
 - The novel has got four different narrators Benjy, Quentin, Jason and Faulkner himself.
 - Benjy: The first chapter is narrated by Benjamin, Benjy Compson. The events took place on Apr 7, 1928.
 - Quentin: He is the narrator of the 2nd chapter. It records his thoughts and feelings and dates to the day he commits suicide.
 - Jason: He narrates the third chapter dates to 08 Apr 1928.
 - Faulkner: He narrates the last chapter of the novel.
- *As I Lay Dying* (1930)
 - Faulkner described it as "Tour de Force".
 - Title is derived from Book IX of Homer's 'Odyssey'
 - It is narrated by 15 different characters over 59 chapters.

Main character: – AnseBundren

- *Sanctuary* (1931)
 - It is about the rape and abduction of a well-bred Mississippi college girl Temple Drake during prohibition era.
 - Faulkner later wrote *Requiem for a Nun* (1951) as a sequel to it, set in *Yoknapatawpha* country Mississippi and takes place in May/ June 1929. *Requiem for a Nun* is the only play by him.
 - Light in August (1932)
 - Belongs to the southern gothic modern literary genres.
 - Consists of 3 major and largely separate story.

Main character: – Gail Hightower, Lena Grave, Byron Bunch

- Absalom! Absalom! (1936)
 - Taking place before, during and after the civil war, it is a story about three families of the American South with a focus on the life of Thomas Sutpen.
 - This novel along with Sound and the Fury helped Faulkner to win Nobel Prize in Literature.
 - The title refers to the Biblical Story of Absalom, a son of David who rebelled against his father (then king of Kingdom of Israel) and who was killed by David's general Joab.
 - The story of the novel is that of a mountain boy named Thomas Sutpen. He gave the name "the design" to his lifelong ambitions. Once being humiliated by Negro. Sutpen determined to build a big plantation with slave and have a son to inherit his wealth. His plantation was called 'Sutpen's Hundred'. Sutpen meets very sad end.
- The Unvanquished (1938)
- *The Wild Palm (1939)*
- The Snopes Trilogy
- *The Hamlet (1940)*
- *The Town (1957)*
- *The Mansion (1959)*

- *Go down Moses (1942)*
- *Intruder in the Dust (1948)*
- Requiem for a Nun (1951) only play
- *A Fable (1954)*
- *The Reivers* (1962)
- Flags in the Dust

Poems

- Vision in Spring (1921)
- The Marble Faun (1924)
- The Green Bought (1933)
- The Earth: A Poem (1932)
- Mississippi Poems (1979)
- 'Helen': a courtship and Mississippi Poems (1981)

Short Story

• *A Rose for Emily* (1930)

Play

- Requiem For a Nun (only play)
- It is sequel to the novel 'Sanctuary'

Toni Morrison (1931 –2019)

- Toni Morrison is an American novelist, editor and professor.
- Her novels are known for their epic themes, vivid dialogue and richly detailed characters
- Her best known novels are *The Bluest Eye* (1970), *Sula* (1973), *Song of Solomon* (1977) and *Beloved*(1987).

- She was also commissioned to write the liberetto for a new opera Margaret Garner.
- She won Pulitzer Prize and American Book Award in 1988, for "Beloved".
- She also got Nobel Prize in Literature in 1993.
- In 2012 she got the Presidential Medal of Freedom.
- At the age of 12 she became a Catholic and received the baptismal name Anthony which later became the basis for her nickname 'Toni'.
- She played a vital role in bringing "Black Literature" into mainstream, editing books by authors such as Henery Dumas, Toni Cade Bambara, Angela Davis and Gayl Jones.
- Her first novel is *The Bluest Eye* (1970).
- In 1975, her novel *Sula* (1973) was nominated for the National Book Award.
- Her third novel 'Song of Solomon' (1977) brought her national attention.
- The book was a main selection of the Book of Month Club, the first novel by a black writer to be chosen since Richard Wright's Native Son (1940).
- 'Song of Solomon' won national Book critic circle award.
- Morrison lecture entitled "The Future of Time: Literature and Diminished Expectations" began with the aphorism "Time it seems has no future".
- Morrison's novel *Home*, half written when Slade, her younger son died, is dedicated to him.
- She wrote a dantesque trilogy (*Beloved, Jazz, Paradise*).

Important Works

- *The Bluest Eye* (1970)
- It is split into an untitled prelude and four units each named after a season begin with Autumn and end with Summer.
- The story is about a year in the life of a young black girl named Pecola who develops an inferiority complex due to her eye colour and skin appearance.
- Narrator Claudia MacTeer. Protagonist—Pecola Breedlove.
- It is set in Lorain Ohio against the backdrop of America's Midwet during the years following The Great Oppression.

- *Sula* (1973)
- The Main Antagonist Sula Peace
- Sula Peace has a birth mark "that spread from the middle of the lid toward the eyebrow, shaped something like a stemmed rose".
- Song of Solomon (1977)
- It follows the life of Macon Milkman Dead III, an African American man living in Michigan from birth to adulthood
- *Tar Baby* (1981)
- *Beloved* (1987)
 - It is set after American civil war (1861 1865). It is inspired by the story of an African American. Margaret Garner, who escaped slavery in Kentucky late Jan 1856 by fleeing to Ohio, a free state. In the novel the protagonist Sethe, is also a slave who escapes by running to Cinannati, Ohio. Sethekills her two year old daughter rather than allow her to be recaptured and taken back to Sweet home. It concerns the story of Sethe and her daughter Denver after their escape from slavery. A woman presumed to be her daughter called 'Beloved' years later to haunt Sethe's home at Ohio.
- Jazz (1992): Historical Novel
- *Paradise* (1997)
- Love (2003)
- A Mercy (2008)
- *Home* (2012)
- *God Help the Child (2015)*
- Playing in the Dark: Whitens and the Literary Imagination (1992)

Short Fiction

• *Recitatif* (1983)

Plays

• *Dreaming Eminett (1986)*

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- *Desdemona* (2011)
- Libretto (Musical Work)
- Margaret Garner (2005)

Harper Lee (1926 –2016)

- Nelle Harper Lee is an American novelist widely known for her novel 'To Kill a Mockingbird' published in 1960. It was immediately successful, winning Pulitzer Prize (1961) and has become a classic of modern American literature.
- Lee assisted her close friend Truman Lapote in his research for the book *In Cold Blood* (1966).
- Her second novel "Go Set a Watchman" written in the mid 1950's and published on 14 July 2015.
- In 2007, she was presented with Presidential Medal of Freedom.
- In 2010, she was awarded the National Medal of Arts.

Important Works

- To Kill a Mocking Bird (1960)
 - It is considered as Southern Gothic. The novel is based on her observation of her family and neighbors as well as on an event that occurred near her hometown in 1936. It is also called a Southern Gothic Fiction. The story takes place during three years (1933-35) of great depression in the fictional "tired old town" of Maycomb, Alabama. It focuses on 6 years old Jean Louise Finch, who lives with her older brother Jem and their widowed father Atticus, a lawyer.
- Go set a Watchmen (2015)
- Title comes from Isaiah 21:6.

Elaine Showalter (1941 –)

- Elaine Showalter is an American literary critic, feminist and writer on cultural and social issues.
- She is one of the founders of feminist literary criticism in United States academia developing concept and practices of Gynocritics.
- Showalter is a specialist in Victorian Literature.
- Her most innovative work in this field is in *Madness and Hysteria in Literature* specifically in women's writing and in the portrayal of female characters.

Major Works

- *Toward a feminist Poetics (1979)*
- The Female Malady: Women, Madness and English Culture (1830 1986)
- Sexual Anarchy: Gender and Culture at the fin de Siecle (1990)
- Hystories: Hysterical Epidemics and Modern Media (1997)
- Inventing Herself: Claiming a Feminist Intellectual Heritage (2001)
- Showalter's book *Inventing Herself (2001)*, a survey of feminist icons was the culmination of a lengthy interest in communicating the importance of understanding Feminist Tradition.
- In "*Towards a Feminist Poetics*" Showalter traces the history of women's literature suggesting that it can be divided into three phases
 - Feminine Phase (1840 1880)
 - Feminist Phase (1880 1920)
 - Female Phase (1920 Present)
- Showalter says that in Female phase women rejected both "Imitation & Protest" the two forms of dependency.
- Showalter coined the term "**Gynocritics**" to describe literary criticism based on a female perspective, probably the best description Showalter gives of Gynocritics is in *Toward a Feminist Poetics* (1979)

- The Female Malady was consulted by Elaine Di Rollo in "A Proper Education for Girls".
- Showalter's PhD thesis is called "The Double Critical Standard: Criticism of Women Writers in England 1845-1880" (1969) and later converted into a book A Literature of their Own: British Woman Novelists from Bronte to Lessing (1978) which contains a lengthy and much discussed chapter on Virginia Woolf.
- *The Female Malady* discusses hysteria which was once known as the Female Malady and according to Showalter is called 'Depression' today.
- Sexual Anarchy: It outlines a history of sexes and crises, themes and problems associated with battle for sexual supremacy and identity.
- Teaching Literature (2003) is essentially a guide to teaching English Literature to undergraduate students in Universities.
- Faculty Towers: The Academic Novel and its Discontents (2005) It is a study of Anglo-American academic novel from 1950's to the present.
- A Jury of Her Peers: American Women Writers from Anne Bradstreet to Anne Prailx (2009) makes a claim for a literary tradition of American woman writers.
- 'Gynocriticism'
 - It is the historical study of women writers as a distinct literary tradition.
 - It is coined by Elaine Showalter in her essay *Towards a Feminist Poetics*.
- It refers to a criticism that constructs "a female framework for the analysis of women's literature to develop new models based on the study of female experience, rather than to adapt male models and theories".
- It is the study of feminist literature written by female writers.
- TorilMoi accused her for "having a limited, essentialist view of women".

Sinclair Lewis (1885 – 1951)

- Harry Sinclair Lewis was an American novelist, short-story writer and playwright.
- In 1930, he became the first writer from the United States to receive the Nobel Prize in Literature, which was awarded "for his vigorous and graphic art of description and his ability to create with wit, humour and new types of character".

- He was known for his insightful and critical views of American capitalism and materialism between the wars.
- He has been honoured by the U.S. Postal Service with a postage stamp in the Great American series.
- Lewis's first published book was "*Hike and Aeroplane*", a Tom Swift style potboiler that appeared in 1912 under the pseudonym Tom Graham.
- His first serious novel *Our Mr. Wrenn: The Romantic Adventures of a Gentleman* (1914) followed by
- The Trial of the Hawk: A Comedy of Seriousness of Life (1915) and The Job (1917).
- *Innocents: A Story for Lover* an expanded version of a serial story that had originally appeared in *Woman's Home Companion* in 1917.
- 'Free Air' another refurnished serial story was published in 1919.
- Lewis followed up this first great success with *Babbitt* (1922), a novel that satirized the American commercial culture and bolstering. The story was set in the fictional Midwestern town
- Zenith, Winnemac, a setting to which Lewis would return in future novel including Gideon Planish and Dodsworth (1929).
- He continued his success in 1920's with *Arrowsmith* (1925), a novel about the challenges faced by an idealistic doctor. It was awarded Pulitzer Prize in 1926, but Lewis declined it.
- The next book of Lewis is *Elmer Gantry* (1927) which depicted an evangelical minister as deeply hypocritical.
- After winning the Nobel Prize in Literature, Lewis wrote 11 more novels. The best one among these is *It can't Happen Here* (1935), a novel about the election of a fascist to the American presidency.
- Lewis's final novel World So Wide (1951) was published posthumously.

Important Works of Lewis

- *Hike and Aeroplane (1912)*
- *Our Mr. Wrenn: The Romantic Adventures of a Gentleman* (1914)

- This novel was the first one to be published by his real name.
- The Trial of Hawk: A Comedy of Seriousness of Life (1915)
- The Job: An American Novel (1917)
- The Innocents: A Story for Lovers (1917)
- Free Air (1919)
- Main Street: The Story of Card Kennicott (1920)
- *Babbitt* (1922)
- *Arrowsmith* (1925)
- *Mantrap* (1926)
- *Elmer Gantry (1927)*
- *Dodsworth* (1929)
- *Ann Vickers* (1933)
- It can't Happen Here (1935)
- Cass Timberlane: A Novel of Husbands and Wives (1945)
- Kingsblood Royal (1947)

Short Story

- Little Bear Bong (1930)
- Plays
- *Hobohemia* (1919)
- Joyhawker: A Play in Three Acts (along with Lloyd Lewis)
- It can't Happen Here (1936) (along with John C. Moffitt)
- Angela Is Twenty-Two (1938) (along with Fay Wray

Ralph Ellison (1914 – 1994)

- Ralph Waldo Ellison was an American novelist, literary critic, scholar and writer.
- He was born in Oklahoma.

- Ellison is best known for his novel *Invisible Man* which won the National Book Award in 1953.
- He also wrote *Shadow and Act* (1964) a collection of political, social and critical essays and *Going to the Territory* (1986).
- A posthumous novel *Juneteeth* was published after being assembled from voluminous notes he left after his death.
- He specifically cited reading T.S. Eliot's "The Waste Land" as a major awakening moment.
- His first published story was Hymie's Bull inspired by his 1933, hoboing on a train with his uncle to get to Tuskegee.
- In 1969, he received the "Presidential Medal of Freedom".

Important Works of Ralph Ellison

- Invisible Man (1952)
- This novel is narrated in the first person by protagonist an unnamed Black Man who considered himself socially invisible.
- According to the 'New York Times', U.S. president Barrack Obama modeled his memoir "Dreams from my Father" on Ralph Ellison's Invisible Man.
- Flying Home and Other Stories
- *Juneteeth* (1999)
- *Three Days before the Shooting* (2010)

Essays

• *Shadow and Act* (1964)

John Steinbeck (1902 – 1968)

• John Ernst Steinbeck Jr. was an American author of 27 books (16 novels, 6 non-fiction and 5 collection of short stories)

- He is widely known for the comic novels *Tortilla Flat* (1935) and *Cannery Row* (1945), the multi generation epic *East of Eden* (1952) and the novellas *Of Mice and Men* (1937) and *The Red Pony* (1937).
- He won Pulitzer Prize in 1940 for *The Grapes of Wrath* (1939) widely attributed to be part of the
- American Literary Canon is considered Steinbeck's best work.
- He got Nobel Prize in Literature in 1962.
- He has been called "A Giant of American Letters".
- Most of his works are set in Southern and Central California.
- Steinbeck's first novel *Cup of Gold* (1929) loosely based on the life and death of Privateer Henery Morgan.
- In between 1930-33, Steinbeck produced three shorter works.
- The Pastures of Heaven published in 1932 consists of 12 interconnected stories about a valley near monetary, which was discovered by a Spanish Corporal while chasing run away Indian slaves.
- In 1933 appeared, *The Red Pony*, a four chapter story weaving in memoirs of Steinbeck's childhood. To a God Unknown, named after a Vedic hymn, follows the life of Homesteader and his family in California, depicting a character with a primal and pagan worship of land he works.
- Steinbeck achieved his first critical success with Tortilla Flat (1935), a novel set in post war Monetary California that won the California Commonwealth Club's gold medal.
- He began to write a series of California Novels and Dust Bowl fiction set among common people during the Great depression. These included In Dubious Battle of Mice and Men and The Grapes of Wrath.
- He also wrote an article series called "The Harvest Gypsies" for San Francisco News about the plight of the migrant worker.
- Steinbeck's novel *The Moon is Down* (1942) about Socrates inspired spirit of resistance in an occupied village in Northern Europe.
- He wrote *The Pearl* (1947) already knowing it would be filmed; it is set in Mexico.

- In 1952 Steinbeck's longest novel *East of Eden* according to his third wife Elaine, he considered it his magnum opus.
- His last novel is *The Winter of our Discontent* (1961).
- His incomplete novel based on King Arthur legends by Thomas Massy The Acts of King Arthur and his Nobel Knights
- He was a close associate of playwright Arthur Miller.

Major Works

- *Cup of Gold (1929)*
- *In Dubious Battle (1936)*
- It is the first novel of Dustbowl trilogy. The other two works are Of Mice and Men and The Grapes of Wrath.
- Of Mice and Men (1937)
 - It is a tragedy written in the form of a play. It's title is taken from Robert Burn's poem "To a Mouse" The story is about two travelling ranch workers, George and Lennie trying to work up enough money to buy their own farm/ranch.
- The Grapes of Wrath (1939)
 - It is set in Great Depression and describes a family of sharecroppers, the Joads who were driven from their land due to the dust storms of the dust bowl.
- The source of the novel is *The Harvest Gypsies*.
- *East of Eden* (1952)
- Steinbeck deals with the nature of good and evil in this Salinas Valley saga. The story follows two families The Hamiltons and The Trasks.
- Travels with Charley: In search of America
- The Forgotten Village (1941): Film

Harold Bloom (1930 - 2020)

- Harold Bloom is an American literary critic.
- He has written several books of literary criticism and edited hundreds of anthologies for Chelsea Housing Publishing Firm.
- Hart Crane's Collected Poems inspired his lifelong fascination with poetry.
- Bloom began his writing career by defending the reputations of the High Romantics
 through a sequence of highly regarded monographs beginning with his Doctoral
 Dissertation on P. B. Shelley, W. B. Yeats, and Wallace Stevens, against neoChristian critic influenced by such writers as T. S. Eliot who becomes a recurring
 intellectual foil.
- His first book 'Shelley's Myth Making' charged many contemporary critics with sheer carelessness in their reading of Shelley.
- He once in an interview said to Paris Review that
 - "I am using Gnostic in a very broad way. I am nothing if not Jewish. ... I really am a product of Yiddish culture."
- W. B. Yeats challenged the conventional critical view of his poetic career.
- Bloom set out the basic principles of his new approach to criticism: "Poetic Influence as I conceive it is a variety of melancholy or the anxiety principle".
- "School of Resentment" is a term coined by Bloom.
- "Flight to Lucifer" is the only novel by Harold Bloom.
- Bloom's book "The Anxiety of Influence" drew upon the examples of 17th and 18th century poets about their ability to match the achievements of their predecessors. He dedicated it to six different revisionary ratios (Viz.- Clinamen, Tessera, Kenosis, Askesis...)
- Bloom drew a sharp distinction between Strong Poets, who perform "strong misreading" of their precursors and "Weak Poets" who simply repeat the ideas of their precursors as though following a kind of Doctrine.

- Bloom described this process in terms of a sequence of "Revisionary Ratios" through which each strong poets passes in the course of his career. In this book he developed the idea of Misreading.
- Bloom's fascination with fantasy novel A Voyage to Arcturus by David Lindsay led him to take a brief break from criticism in order to compose the sequel of Lindsay's novel as the only fiction book of Bloom entitled The Flight to Lucifer (only novel by Bloom).
- In American Religion (1992), Bloom surveyed the major varieties of Protestant and Post-protestant religious faiths that originated in the United States.
- In 1994, Bloom published, *The Western Canon*, a survey of the major literary works of Europe and the Americans since 14th century focusing on 26 works he considered sublime and representatives of their nation and of Western canon.
- In his 1998 survey, *Shakespeare: The Invention of the Human*, Bloom provides an analysis of each of Shakespeare's 38 plays, 24 of which are masterpieces.
- The two paragons of Bloom's theory are Sir John Falstaff of Henery IV and Hamlet, whom Bloom sees as representing self-satisfaction and self-loathing respectively.
- He consolidated his work on the western canon with the publication of How to Read and Why (2000) and Genius: A Mosaic of One hundred Exemplary Creative Minds (2003).
- In 2003, Hamlet: Poem Unlimited was published.
- He began a book under the working title *Living Labyrinth Centering on Shakespeare* and *Whitman* was published in 2011, as *Anatomy of Influence: Literature as a Way of Life*.
- Harold Bloom dedicated his "Anxiety of Influence" to W. K. Wimsatt.
- *In Omens of Millennium*, Bloom posits that America is Obsessed with angels prophesies and other millennial omens and that Americans are ironically, Gnostic without knowing it.
- Blooms Doctoral dissertation is "Shelley's Myth Making".

Important Works

- Blake's Apocalypse: A Study in Poetic Argument (1963)
- The Literary Criticism of John Ruskin (1965)
- The Anxiety of Influence: A Theory of Poetry (1973)
- The Flight to Lucifer: Gnostic Fantasy (1980)
- The American Religion: The Emergence of Post-Christian Nation
- The Western Canon: The Books and the School of Ages.
- Living Labyrinth: Centering on Shakespeare and Whitman (2011 Published); published as "Anatomy of Influence"
- Genius: A Mosaic of One Hundred Exemplary Creative Minds
- Omens of Millennium

Frederick Douglass (1818 – 1895)

- Frederic Douglass was an African American social, abolitionist, orator, writer and statesman.
- After escaping from 'Slavery' he became a leader of 'abolitionist movement' gaining note for his dazzling oratory and incisive anti-slavery writings.
- Douglass wrote several autobiographies. He describes his experiences of a slave in his 1845 autobiography *Narrative of the life of Frederick Douglass*, an *American Slave*, the second *My Bondage and My Freedom* (1855).
- After the Civil War, Douglass remained an active campaigner against slavery and wrote his last autobiography Life and Times of Frederick Douglass first published in 1881, and revised in 1892.
- He famously said "I would unite with anybody to do right and with nobody to do wrong."
- He later often said "Knowledge is the pathway from Slavery to Freedom".
- He remarked that in English he treated not "as a colour but as a man."
- He first started publishing his abolitionist newspaper "The North Star", which motto
 was: "Right is of no sex Truth is of no colour God is the father of us all and we
 are all brethen."

• His last major speech "The lesson of Hour"

Stephen Crane (1871 – 1900)

- Stephen Crane was an American poet, novelist and short story writer.
- Crane began writing at the age of four and his first novel was the 1893 Bowery tale Maggie: A Girl of
- Streets, generally considered by the critics to be the first work of American Literary Naturalism. About Maggie, Crane wrote "It tries to show that environment is a tremendous thing in the world".
- He got international acclaim in 1895 for his civil war novel "The Red Badge of Courage" which he wrote without having any battle experience.
- He befriended writers such as Joseph Conrad and H. G. Wells
- He is also known for his poetry, journalism and short stories such as "The Open Boat", "The Blue Hotel", "The Bride Comes to Yellow Sky" and "The Monster"
- His writing inspired writers like Ernest Hemingway and also the modernists and the imagist.

 Text with Technology
- Crane wrote his first known story "Uncle Jake and the Bell Handle" when he was 14.
- He began a novel on the subject entitled "Flowers of Asphalt" which he later abandoned.
- His other two novels are *The Third Violet* and *George*'s *Mother*.
- Later he produced five more civil war tales:
- Our Soldiers
- The Veteran
- An Indiana Campaign
- An Episode of War
- The Little Regiment
- His fiction is typically categorized as representative of Naturalism, American Realism, Impressionism or the mixture of the three.

 Crane wrote – "A Newspaper is a court where everyone is kindly and unfairly tried by squalor of honest men." (from the poem – "A Newspaper is a Collection of Half-Injustices").

Important Works

- *Maggie: A Girl of the Streets* (1893): Novella
 - It was published under the pseudonym 'Jonston Smith'
- The Red Badge of Courage (1895): War novel
- The Black Riders and Other Lines (1895) Poetry
- George's Mother (1890); Novel
- The Open Boat and Other Tales of Adventure; Short Story

Stanley Fish (1938 –)

- Stanley Eugene Fish is an American literary theorist, legal scholar, author and public intellectual.
- Fish is a major figure associated with Postmodernism, instead he views himself as an advocate of Anti-Foundationalism,
- He is also viewed as being a major influence in the rise and development of Reader Response Theory.
- He started his career as Medievalist.
- His first book was on the late medieval/ early Renaissance poet John Skelton.
- Fish revealed in his partly biographical essay Milton, Thou Shouldst be Living at this Hour that he came to Milton by accident.
- Fish is best known for his analysis of Interpretive Communities an off shot of Reader-Response Criticism.
- Terry Eagleton, a prominent British Marxist, excoriates Fish's "discreditable epistemology" as 'Sinister'.
- Camille Paglia, author of "Sexual Personae" and "Public Intellectual", denounced Fish as Totalitarian Tinkerbell.
- The concept of "Interpretive Community" was developed by him.

Important Works

- Self-Consuming Artifacts: Experience of 17th Century
- *In There A Text in This Class (1870)*
- Save the World on Your Own Time (2008)
- How Milton Works (2001)
- *There is No Such Thing as Free Speech* (1994)

Important Quotes

• "In there a text in the class".

Harriet Beecher Stowe (1811 – 1896)

- Harriet Beecher Stowe was an American abolitionist and author.
- She is best known for her novel Uncle Tom's Cabin (1852). It depicts the harsh life for African Americans under slavery. It is sub-titled as Life among the Lowly.
- In 1868, Stowe became one of the first editors of Hearth and Home magazine.

Important Works

- Uncle Tom's Cabin: or Life among the Lowly (1852)
 - It is an anti-slavery novel "helped by the groundwork for the civil war", according to Will Kaufman. Itis based on the life of an Afro-American writer...
 - This sentimental novel depicts the reality of slavery while also asserting that Christian love can overcome something as destructive as enslavement of fellow human things.
 - ☐ Main characters:
 - Uncle Tom
 - Eliza
 - Slave
 - A Key to Uncle Tom's Cabin (1851): Non-fiction

- Dred: A Tale of the Great Dismal Swamp (1856)
- The Minister's Weeing
- Old Two Town Folks (1869)
- My Wife and I (1871)
- The Pearl of Orr's Island
- A Christopher Crowfiel

James Cooper (1789 – 1851)

- James Fenimore Cooper was a prolific and popular American writer of the early 19th century.
- His historical romances of frontier and Indian life in the early American days created a unique form of American literature.
- He was the member of the Lionian Society but was expelled for misbehavior.
- He started his writing career with the novel The Spy, a tale about counterespionage set during the Revolutionary war, published in 1821.
- He wrote numerous sea stories and his best known works are five historical novels of the frontier period known as the Letherstocking Tales.
- Among his most famous work is the Romantic novel *The Last of the Mohicans* regarded as his masterpiece.

Important Works

- Precaution (1820)
- The Spy: A Tale of Neutral Ground
- The Pioneers: or The Sources of the Susquehanna (1823)
- Lionel Lincoln or The Leaguer of Boston (1825)
- The Last of Mohicans: A narrative of 1757 (1826)
- The Pathfinder or The Island Sea (1840)
- Autobiography of a Pocket-Handkerchief: An Autobiographical Romance

H. W. Longfellow (1807 – 1882)

- Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was an American poet and educator whose works include Paul Revere's *Ride: The Song of Hiawatha and Evangeline*.
- He was also the first American to translate Dante Alighieri's The Divine Comedy and one of five fireside poets.
 - { Fireside Poets (also known as Schoolroom or Household Poets) were a group of 19th century American poets from New England. They are
 - Henry Wadsworth Longfellow
 - William Cullen Bryant
 - John Greenleaf Whittier
 - James Russel and
 - Oliver Wendell Holmes Jr.}
- These poets were first American poets whose popularity rivaled that of British poets.
- His first major poetry collection were *Voices of the Night* (1839) and *Ballads and other Poems* (1841).
- His first published book was 1833, a translation of the poetry of medieval Spanish poet Jorge Marque.

 Text with Technology
- He also published A Pilgrimage Beyond the Sea.
- The bulk of *Voices of the Night* is Longfellow's debut book of poetry.
- A small collection *Poems of Slavery* was published in 1842 as Longfellow's first public support of abolitionism.
- Longfellow himself wrote "The Poems were so mild that even slaveholder might read them without losing his appetite for breakfast".
- Longfellow's only love poem and sonnet is "The Evening Star" (1845).
- When his son injured during the war, he wrote the poem "Christmas Bells" later the basis of the card Heard the Bells on Christmas Day.
- In 1878, in a journal he wrote "I have only one desire; and that is for harmony, and a frank and honest understanding between North and South."
- Edgar Allen Poe called Longfellow "Unquestionably the Best Poet in America".

- R. W. Emerson called him "A sweet and beautiful soul".
- Longfellow became first non-British writer for whom a commemorative sculpted bust was placed in Poet's corner of Westminster Abbey in London.

Important Works:

- Hyperian, a Romance (1839)
- The Spanish Student: A Play in 3 acts (1843)
- Evangeline: A Tale of Acadie (1847) (epic poem)
- *Kavanagh (1849) (Novel)*
- The Golden Legend (1851) (Poem)
- The Song of Hiawatha (1855) (Epic poem)
- Christus: A Mystery (1872) (Poem)
- *Aftermath (1873) (Poem)*
- The arrow and the Song (Poem)

Poetry Collections

- Voices of Night (1839)
- Ballads and Other Poems (1841)
- Poem on Slavery (1842)
- Tales of Wayside Inn (1863)
- A Psalm of Life

Pearl S. Buck (Sai Zhenzhu) (1802 – 1973)

- Pearl Sydenstricker Buck also known by her Chinese name Sai Zhenzhu was an American writer and novelist.
- As the daughter of missionaries Buck spent most of her life before 1934 in China.
- Her novel *The Good Earth* (1931) won the Pulitzer Prize.

- In 1938, she was awarded the Nobel Prize in literature for her rich and truly epic description of *Peasant Life in China* and for her biographical masterpieces.
- She was the first American woman to win the Nobel Prize in literature.
- Her novel *East Wind: West Wind* appeared in 1934, and in the same year she left China forever.
- During the "Cultural Revolution" Buck as a prominent American writer of Chinese village life was denounced as an "American Cultural Imperialist".
- Her 1962 novel Satan Never Sleeps described the communist tyranny in China.
- She died of lung cancer and she designed her own tombstone.
- In 1938, when she got Nobel Prize in her speech to the academy she took as her topic "The Chinese Novel". She explained "I am an American by birth and by ancestry but my earliest knowledge of story of how to tell and write stories came to me in China".
- Her important Chinese novels are
 - Romance of the three Kingdoms
 - All Men are Brothers
 - Dream of the Red Chamber
- She concluded that in China "The novelists did not have the task of creating art but of speaking to the people". And like the Chinese novelist she concluded "I have been taught to want to write for these people. If they are reading their magazines by the million, then I want my stories there rather than in magazines read only by a few".
- The biography of her parents is entitled Fighting Angel and The Exile.
- In 1964, to support kids who were not eligible for adoption, she established The Pearl S. Buck Foundation.
- She once said that "Sexual allegations were 'a bunch of downright lies'."

Important Works

- My Several Worlds: A Personal Record (1954)
 - A Bridge for Passing (1962)
 - Novels

- East Wind: West Wind (1930)
- The House of Earth
 - *The Good Earth (1931)*
 - Sons (1933)
 - *A House Divided* (1935)
- China Sky (1941)
- *Dragon Seed (1942)*
- Peony (1948)
- *The Big Wave (1948)*
- Imperial Women (1956)
- The Living Reed
- Biographies
- Fighting Angel
- The Exile

Ralph Waldo Emerson (1803 - 1882)

- Ralph Waldo Emerson was an American essayist, lecturer and poet who led the Transcendentalism Movement of Mid-19 century.
- He expressed the philosophy of Transcendentalism in his 1836 essay *Nature*. Following this ground- breaking work he gave a speech entitled "The American Scholar" in 1837, which Oliver Holmes Sr. considered to America's "Intellectual Declaration of Independence".

His well-known essays are:

- Self-Reliance
- The Over Soul
- Circles
- The Poet and Experience

- Emerson is one of the several figures who took a more pantheist or Pandeist approach by rejecting views of god as separate from World. When asked to sum up his work, he said his central doctrine was "Infinitude of the Private Man"
- He is also known as a mentor and friend of fellow transcendentalist Henry David Thoreau.
- Emerson anonymously published his first essay Nature on 9 Sep 1838.
- The transcendental group began to publish its flagship journal "The Dial" in 1840.
- Emerson was introduced to Indian philosophy when reading the works of French Philosopher Victor Cousin.
- In 1845, Emerson's journal shows, he was reading the *Bhagvad Gita* and Henry Thomas Colebrook's *Essay on Vedas*.
- He was strongly influenced by 'Vedanta'.
- Walt Whitman's *Leaves of Grass* is a copy sent to Emerson for his opinion.
- In 1874, Emerson published an anthology of poetry called Parnassus.
- He is often known as one of the most liberal Democratic thinker of his time.
- Harold Bloom's The American Religion repeatedly refers to Emerson as "The Prophet of American Religion" with Technology

Important Works

- Essay: First Series(1841)
 - Self-Reliance
 - Compensation
 - Circles
 - The Over Soul.
- Essay: Second Series (1844)
 - The Poet
 - Experience
 - Politics
 - Gifts

- Manners
- Characters
- Nature
- Nature, Addresses and lectures (1849)
- Representative Men (1850): Collection of 7 lectures
- The Conduct of Life
- *Nature* (1836)
- The American Scholar
- New England Reformers

Poetry

- Conlord Hymn (Hymn: Sung at the completion of the concord Monument, Apr 19, 1836)
- The Rhodora
- Brahma
- Uriel
- The Snow-Storm
- A Nation's Strength

William Carlos Williams (1883-1963)

- William Carlos Williams was an American poet closely associated with Modernism and Imagism.
- William is often counted as being among a group of four major American poets who were all born in twelve – year period that began in 1874. The group consists of Robert Frost, Wallace Stevens and Hilda Doolittle
- His first book *Poems* (1909), second book *The Tempers* was published through the help of his friend Ezra Pound.

- In 1920, William sharply criticized his peers when he published his most experimental books *Kora in Hell: Improvisation*. Pound called the work 'Incoherent' and H.D. thought it 'Flippant'.
- He had an especially significant influence on many of American literary movements of 1950's including
- Beat Movement, the San Francisco, Renaissance, the Black Mountain School and New York School.

Williams major collections are :-

- *Music and other Poems (1954)*
- Pictures from Brueghel and other poems (1962)
- *Patorson* (1963)
- His most anthologized poem is 'The Red Wheelbarrow', an example of the Imagist
 movement's style and principles.
- He won national book award for poetry recognizing III Vol of Paterson.
- In 1963, he was posthumously awarded Pulitzer Prize for *Pictures from Brueghel* and *Other Poems* (1962) and gold medal for poetry.
- William said "An Image in not a poem ".

Important Works

- *Poems* (1909)
- *Al QueQuiere (1917)*
- *Sour Grapes (1921)*
- Go Go (1923)
- An Early Martyr and other Poems (1935)
- Paterson
- The Desert Music and Other Poems (1954)
- *Journey to Love (1955)*

Drama

• Many Loves and other Plays: The collected plays of William Carlos William

Sylvia Plath (1932-1963)

- Sylvia Plath was an American poet, novelist and short-story writer.
- She married Ted Hughes in 1956.
- She committed suicide in 1963.
- Plath is credited with advocating the genre of Confessional Poetry and is best known for her two published collections The Colossus and Other poem and Ariel.
- Confessional poetry or 'Confessionalism' is a style of poetry that emerged in the United States during the 1950's.
- It has been described as poetry of the personal, focusing on extreme moments of individual experience, the psyche and personal trauma including taboo matter such as mental illness, sexuality and suicide often set in relation to broader social themes.
- Sometimes it is classified as post-modernism.
- It was associated with several poets including Sylvia Plath, Anne Sexton, Allen Ginsberg, Robert Lowell etc. With Technology
- In 1959 M.L. Rosenthal first used the term 'Confessional' in a review of Robert Lowell's life studies entitled "Poetry as Confession".
- In 1982 she was awarded with the Pulitzer Prize for "The Collected Poems".
- She also wrote The Bell Jar (Her only novel), a semi-autobiographical novel published shortly before her death.
- Her Sep 1961 poem "Wuthering Heights" title was taken from Emily Bronte's Wuthering Heights.
- Plath's poem "Morning Song" from Ariel is regarded as one of the best poems in the world on freedom of expression of an Artist.

Important Works

• Poetry Collection

- The Collosus and Other Poems (1960) Total Poems 44
- Arial (1965) (Firstly 43 and later 13 Poems)
- Three Women: A Monologue for Three Voices (1968)
- Crossing the Water (1971)
 - ☐ Collection of Poetry-Wuthering Heights
- *Winter Trees (1971)*
- *The Ball Jar : A Novel* (1963)
 - ☐ It appeared under the pseudonym Victoria Lucas.
- Daddy

Important Lines:

- "I have always been scared of you
- With your luftwaffe, your gobbledygoo.
- And your neat mustache
- And your Aryan eye, bright blue
- Panzer-man, Panzer man, O you-"
- -Daddy
- lext with Technolog
- Opening line "Perfection is terrible
- It can not have children ".

Arthur Miller (1915-2005)

- Arthur Asher Miller was a prolific American playwright, essayist and prominent figure in 20th century American Theatre.
- Among his most popular Works/Plays are:
 - ☐ *All My Sons (1947)*
 - ☐ Death of a Salesman (1947)
 - ☐ *The Crucible* (1953)
 - \Box A View from the Bridge (1955)

- He also wrote several screenplays and most noted among them is his work on *The Misfits* (1956).
- The drama *Death of a Salesman* is among the finest American plays of 20th century.
- In 1947, Miller's play *All My Sons* established his reputation as a playwright. Critics regarded it as a very depressing play in a time of great optimism.
- His Death of a Salesman (1949) won all the three major awards of America i.e.
 - Pulitzer Prize
 - Tony Award for best author and
 - The New York Drama Critic Circles Award
- In 1956, One act version of Miller's verse drama *A View from the Bridge* opened on a broad way in a joint bill with a well-known play *A Memory of Two Mondays*.
- In 1964, *After the Fall* was produced and is said to be deeply personal view of Miller's experiences during his marriage.
- He also wrote the penetrating drama *The Price* (1968). It was his most successful play since *Death of a Salesman*.
- The Death of a Salesman was a major success also in China and thus in 1984 "Salesman in Beijing" a book of Millers experiences in Beijing was produced.
- In late 1987, Miller's autobiographical work *Timebenels*, which is about his experiences with Monroe in detail, was published.
- During the early mid 1990's Miller wrote two new plays *The Last Yankee* (1992) and *Broken Glass* (1994).
- Miller's Lecture was entitled *On Politics and the Art of Acting*.
- Miller's final play *Finishing the Picture* was published in 2004.
- Christopher Bigsby wrote "Arthur Miller: The Definitive Biography".
- In 1993, he received four freedom awards for Freedom of Speech.
- In 1969, Miller's works were banned in the Soviet Union after he campaigned for the freedom of dissident writers.

Important Works

• No Villain (1936)

- They too Arise (1937, based on 'No Villain')
- Hohors at Dawn (1938, based on "They Too Arise")
- The Grass Still Grows (1938, based on "They Too Arise")
- The Golden Years (1940)
- Man who Had All the Luck (1940)
- The Half Bridge (1943)
- All My Sons (1947)
 - \square It is a 3 acts play.
 - Main Characters:
 - ☐ Joe Keller: Joe 60 years, was exonerated after being charged with knowingly shipping damaged aircraft engine cylinder heads from his factory to the Military during WW II causing death of 21 pilots. He placed his crime for 31/2 years.
 - ☐ Kate Keller (Mother): She is the wife of Joe Keller. Kate knows Joe's guilty but lives in denial while mourning for her older son Larry who MIA (Mission in action) for 3 years.
 - ☐ Chris Keller: 32 years Chris, returned home from WW II, 2 years before the play begins. He is son of Joe Keller.
 - ☐ Ann Deever : 26 years (Sleeve's daughter) Annie had relation with Larry. Later engaged to Chris Keller.
 - ☐ George Deever: 31 years, a lawyer and 2nd WW veteran, friend of Chris & brother of Ann Deever.
 - ☐ Jim Bayliss : A Doctor and close friend to Keller family.
 - ☐ Lydia Lubey : 27 years, Married to Frank.
 - \square Steve Deever : The convict who along with Joe Keller supplied the defective engine heads
- *Death of a Salesman* (1943)
- For this play Miller got the Pulitzer Prize for Drama and award for best play.
- In the play before the curtain rises "A melody is heard, played upon a flute".
- The curtain hires before us in the salesman house.

Plot:

Willy Loman returns home exhausted after a cancelled business trip. He is a 63 years old and very unstable, tending to imagine events from the past as if they are real. His full name is William "Willy "Loman. Worried over Willy's state of mind and recent car accident, his wife Linda Loman suggests that he ask his boss Howard Wagner to allow him to work in his home city so he will not have to travel. Willy complains Linda that their son Biff has yet to make good in his life. But Biff after his schooling never went to college. Uncle Ben is the older brother of Willy Loman. 'Biff' and his brother 'Happy', reminisce about their childhood together. They discuss their father's mental degeneration. Willy in anger says that the two boys have never amounted to anything. In order to pacify their father that Biff plans to make a business proposition next day. The next day Willy goes to ask his boss, Howard, for a job in town while Biff goes to make a business proportion, but both fails. Willy's boss tells him that he is no longer required to represent the company and Willy is thus angered and fired. Biff steals a fountain Pen. Happy, Biff and Willy meet for dinner at a restaurant, but Willy refuse to hear bad news from Biff. Willy gets angry and slips into a flashback of what happened in Boston the day Biff came to see him. Willy was having an affair with a receptionist on one of his sales trips when Biff unexpectedly arrived at Willy's hotel room. Shocked, Biff angrily confronted his father, calling him a liar and a fraud. From that moment Biff's view of his father changed and set Biff adrift. Biff and Happy leaves the restaurant leaving Willy alone. When they returned home, Linda, their mother angrily confronts them for abandoning their father. Biff tries to reconcile with his father but it escalates into another argument The feud reaches an apparent climax with Biff hugging Willy and crying as he tries to get Willy to let go of the unrealistic expectations. Wily appears to believe that his son has forgiven him. Biff and Linda cry out in despair as the sound of Willy's car blares up and fades out. The final scene takes place at Willy's funeral which is attended only by his family, Bernard and Charlie. The ambiguities at the funeral of mixed and unaddressed emotions persist, particularly over whether Willy's choices or circumstances

- The play was originally entitled *The Inside of His head*.
- *An Enemy of the People* (1950)
- It is based on Henrik Ibsen's play *An Enemy of the People*.
- *Crucible* (1953)
 - It is a central work in the canon of American Drama. It is in 4 acts. John Proctor is the protagonist.
- A View from the Bridge (1956)
 - The play is set in 1950's America in an Italian American neighbourhood near Brooklyn bridge in New York. It employs a chorus and narrator in the charter of "Alfier". Eddie the tragic protagonist has an improper love of the most obsessions with Catherine. Mr. Alfieri, a lawyer in the small Brookly community of Red Hook, Narrates the story of Eddie Carbone. Eddie Carbon was an Italian American Longshoreman who lives with his wife Beatrice and her orphaned niece Catherine. Eddie is stabbed with his own knife and dies with his family and neighbourhood standing around him. It is in 2 acts.
- A Memory of Two Mondays (1956)
 - ☐ It is one act play based on Miller's own experience.
- After the Fall (1964): Play
- Incident at Vicky (1964): One act play
- The Price (1968): Play
- The Creation of the World and other Business (1972)
- The Archbishops Ceiling (1979)
- The American Clock (1980)
- Mr. Peter Connections (1998)
- Resurrection Blues (2002)

• Finishing the Picture (2004)

Henry David Thoreau (1817 - 1862)

- Henry David Thoreau was an American author, poet, philosopher, abolitionist, naturalist, tax resister, development critic, surveyor and historian and a leading Transcendentalist.
- Thoreau is best known for his book *Walden*, a reflection upon simple living in natural surroundings and his essay Resistance to Civil Government. (Also known as Civil Disobedience).
- Thoreau's philosophy of Civil Disobedience later influenced the political thoughts and actions of such notable figures as Leo Tolstoy, Mahatma Gandhi, and Martin Luther King Jr.
- Thoreau had taken up a version of P. B. Shelley's principle in the political poem *The Mask of Anarchy*(1819).
- In 1854, he would publish as *Walden or Life in the Woods recounting the 2 years*, 2 *months and 2 days* that he had spent at Walden Pond.
- He was influenced by Indian Spiritual thought.
- Robert Frost wrote of Thoreau, "In one book...he surpasses everything we have had in America".
- Mahatma Gandhi was influenced by Thoreau essay 'Resistance to Civil Govt''.

Important Works

- *The Service (1840)*
- A Walk to Wachuselt (1842)
- Paradise (to be) Regained (1843 essay)
- Sir Walter Raleigh (1844)
- Herald of Reformers (1844)
- Reform and Reformers (1846-48)
- Resistance to Civil Government or

- Civil Disobedience or The Duty of Civil Disobedience (1849).
- Walden (1854) or Life in the Woods.
 - Memoir
- A Plea for Captain John Brown (1854)
- Excursion (1863): Anthology of essay entitled "Biographical Sketches".

kind. This land was purchased by Thoreau's mentor R. W. Emerson.

- Life Without Principle.
- Walden
 - □ Walden or Life in the Woods by transcendentalist Thoreau is a reflection upon simple living in natural surroundings.
 □ The book compresses the time into a single calendar year and uses passage of four seasons to symbolize human development.
 □ It is a part memoir and part spiritual quest , It opens with the announcement that Thoreau spent two years at Walden Pond living a simple life without a support of any
 - ☐ 'Economy' is the first chapter of this work.
 - ☐ John Updike compared Walden with Bible.
- Skinner wrote Walden 2. When Henry David Thoreau was being criticized for his publications then George Eliot came with her review in support of Thoreau.

Important Quote-

- "The mass of men lead lives of quiet desperation".

Emily Dickinson (1830-1886)

- Emily Elizabeth Dickinson was an American poet. She once said "I Find ecstasy in living ".
- A few of Dickinson's poem appeared in Samuel Bowles *Springfield Republican* between 1858 and 1868.

- Dickinson published her poem *Success is Counted Sweetest* anonymously in a volume called *A Masque of Poets*.
- In 1981, *The Manuscript Books* of Emily Dickinson was published.
- Dickinson's biographer Alfred Hebegger wrote in *My Ears are Laid Away in Books* : *The Life of Emily Dickinson* (2001) that "The consequences of poet's failure to disseminate her work in faithful and orderly manner are still very much with us".
- *The Belle of Amherst* (1976) by William Luce, is based on the life of Poet Emily Dickinson from 1830 to 1886.
- At the time of her death she left behind close to 1800 poems but only 7 of then had been published during her life time.
- She wrote "Because I could not stop for death, he kindly stopped for me; The carriage hold just ourselves and immortality".

Important works

- Success is Counted Sweetest
- Hope is a thing with Feathers
- To Fight Aloud is Very Brave
- Because I Could not Stop for Death.
- The Brain is Wider than the Sky.
- I am Nobody! Who are you.
- I had no Time to Have Because.
- A Bird Came Down the Walk.
- I Dreamed that First Robin.

Philip Roth (1933 - 2018)

- Philip Milton Roth was an American novelist.
- His first work that got attention in 1959 is Good Bye, Columbus, an irrelevant and humorous portrait of American Jewish life which he received the U.S. National Book Award fiction.

- He rose significantly in 1969 after the publication of the controversial Portnoy's Complaint the humorous and sexually explicit, psychoanalytical monologue of "a Lust-ridden, mother addicted young Jewish bachelor filled with "Intimate, shameful detail and coarse, abusive language.
- Roth's books have twice received National Book Award, twice National Book Critics
 Circle Award and three times –PEN/Faulkner award.
- He received Pulitzer Prize for his 1997 novel American Pastoral, which featured one
 of his best known characters Nathan Zuckerman, the subject of many other of Roth's
 novel.
- *The Human Stain* (2000) another Zuckerman novel was awarded the United Kingdom's WH Smith literary Award as a best book of the year.
- In 2001, Roth received the inaugural Franz Kafka Prize.
- Roth's first book *Goodbye*, *Columbus and 5 Short Stories* won the National Book
 Award in 1960 and afterward he published two novels Letting Go and When She was Good.
- The publication of 4th novel *Portnoy's Complaint* in 1<mark>96</mark>9.
- Our Gang (1971), a political satire written in the form of a closet drama entitled Tricky Comforts a troubled Citizen in six chapters.
- Sabbath's Theatre (1995), may have Roth's most lecherous protagonist Mickey Sabbath, a disgraced former puppeteer. This novel won him second National Book Award.
- I married a Communist (1998) focuses on the Mc Carthy era.
- *The Dying Animal* (2001) is a short novel about eros and death that revisits literary professor David Kepesh, protagonist of two 1970's works The Breast and The Professor of Desire.
- In The Plot Against America (2004), Roth imagines an alternative American history in which Charles Lindbergh aviator hero and isolationist, is elected U.S. president in 1940.
- Roth's novel *Everyman* (2006), a meditation on illness, aging, desire and death won him third PEN/Faulkner Award.

- Exit Ghost (2007), is Roth's 9th novel featuring Nathan Zuckerman.
- Goodbye, Columbus contains the five stories :
 - i)The Conversion of the Jews,
 - ii) Defender of the Faith,
 - iii) Epstein,
 - iv) Your can't Tell a Man by the Song He Sings and
 - v) Eli, the Fanatic
- *Indignation* (2008) is set in 1951, the second year of Korean War in America narrated by MarousMessner, a Jewish College student.
- In 2009, Roth's 30th book *The Humbling* was published.
- His 31st book *Nemesis* (2010), is a final series of four "Short novels" which included *Everyman, Indignation and The Humbling*.
- Philip Roth is known for antagonizing traditional minded news in his "Good Bye

Columbus".

Important Works

Novels

- (Zuckerman Novels)
 - (Nathan Zuckerman is also the character used by Salman Rushdie in his novel '
 The Ground beneath Her Feet.)
- The Ghost Writer (1979)
- Zuckerman Unbound (1981)
- The Anatomy Lesson
- The Prague Orgy (1985) Novella.
 (The above four books are collected as Zuckerman Bound)
- The Counter Life (1986)
- American Pastoral (1997)
- I Married a Communist (1998)
- The Human Stain. (2000)

- Exist Ghost. (2007)
- Novel (David Kepesh)
 - *The Breast (1972)*
 - The Professor of Desire (1977)
 - The Dying Animal
- Novel (David Nemeses)
 - Everyman (2006)
 - Indignation (2008)
 - *The Humbling* (2009)
 - *Nemesis* (2010)

Other Works

- 1. Goodbye, Columbus (1959)
- 2. Letting Go (1962)
- 3. When She was Good (1967). It has female protagonist
- 4. Portony's Complaint (1969)
- 5. Our Gang (1971)
- 6. The Great American Novel (1973)
- 7. My life as a Man (1974)
- 8. Deception : A Novel (1996)
- 9. Operation Shylock: A Confession

Autobiographical fiction

- 10. Sabbath Theatre (1995)
- 11. Plot against America

Non-Fiction

- 1. The Facts: A Novelist's Biography (1988)
- 2. Patrimony: A True Story (1991): Memoir

Collection

- Reading Myself and Others (1976)
- Shop Talk: A Writer and his Colleagues and their Work (2001)

Saul Bellow (1915-2005)

- Saul Bellow was a Canadian-American writer who got Nobel Prize in literature in 1976 and also Pulitzer Prize for fiction in the same year.
- Bellow is the only writer who got National Book Award for fiction three times.

His best known works are –

- The Adventures of Augie March
- *Seize the Day (Novella)*
- *Herzog* (1964)
- Mr. Sammler's Planet (1970)
- Henderson the Rain King
- Humboldt's Gift (Got 1976 Pulitzer Prize for it)
- Ravelstein
- Bellow said that of all his characters Eugene Henderson of Henderson the Rain King

 was the one most like himself.
- Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin inspired Bellow to write fiction. Herzog
 (1964)
- It is set in 1964 in the United States and is about the midlife crisis of a Jewish man named Moses E. Herzog.
- The novel opens with Herzog in his house in Ludeyville, a town in the Berkshires in western Massachusetts.
- Ramona and Maleliene are the chief characters.
- Saul Bellow is the novelist who described existential anxiety of Jewish experience.

Gertrude Stein (1874 - 1946)

- Gertrude Stein was an American writer of Novels, Poetry and Plays.
- A literary innovator and pioneer of Modernist Literature, she was also known as 'A collector of Modernist Art'. She was the student of psychologists William James.
- In 1933, Stein published a kind of memoir of her Paris years The Autobiography of Alice B.Toklas written in the voice of Toklas, her life partner.
- Her earliest writings were mainly retelling of her college experiences. Her first critically acclaimed publication was Three Lives (1909).
- She completed Q.E.D.(Quod Erat Demonstrandum) on lesbian relationship in 1903.
- Two quotes from her works have become widely known: "Rose is a rose is a rose is a rose," and "there is no there there".
- Her last major work was the libretto of the Feminist Opera, The Mother of Us All "(1947).

Important Works of Stein

- *Three Lives* (1909)
- The Making of American's: Being a History of A Family's Progress (1925).
- *The Autobiography of Alice B. Toklas*
- Tender Buttons: Objects, Food, Rooms (1941)
- *Ida : A Novel (1941)*
- The World is Round (1939)
- Paris France (1940); (Memoir)

Thomas Paine (1737 - 1809)

- Thomas Paine was an English American political activist, philosopher, political theorist and revolutionary.
- He has been called a "Corsetmaker by trade, Journalist by Profession and a propagandist by Inclination".

- His powerful pamphlet *Common Sense* (1776) was so influential that John Adam said "Without the pen of the author of common sense, the Award of Washington would have been raised in vain".
- The American Crisis (1776-83) was a prerevolutionary pamphlet series.
- Paine lived in France for most of the 1790's becoming deeply involved in the French Revolution.
- He wrote *Rights of Man* (1791), a part of defense of the French Revolution against its critics.
- His attack on British writer Edmund Burke led to a trail and conviction in absentia in 1792, for the crime of seditious libel.
- He became notorious because of his pamphlet *The Age of Reason* (1793).
- He also published the pamphlet *Agrarian Justice* (1797)
- Thomas Paine has a claim to the title The Father of the American Revolution, it rest on his pamphlets especially *Common Sense*: (*Plain Truth*).
- *Rights of Man* (1791)
 - ☐ It includes 31 articles.
 - Using these points as a base it defends the French Revolution against Edmund Burke's attack in reflection the Revolution in France (1790). It appeared in 2 parts (1791 & 1792)
- *The Age of Reason* (1793)
 - ☐ It is subtitled -"Being an Investigation of True and Fabulous Theology"
 - ☐ It is dedicated to his "Fellow Citizens of the U.S."
 - ☐ It is divided into 3 sections (1794, 1795, 1807).

Benjamin Franklin (1706-1790)

- Benjamin Franklin was one of the founding fathers of the United States.
- He was a leading author, printer, political theorist, scientist, inventor, civic activist, and Statesman.

- He earned the title of "The First American" for his early and indefatigable campaigning for colonial Unity as an author and spokesman in London's several colonies.
- He published *Poor Richard's Almanack* (1732-50) and *Pennsylvania Gazette* (Newspaper).
- In 1758, he printed *Father Abraham's Sermon* also known as *The Way to Wealth*, essay in 1758.
- Some phrases from the Almanack are
 - "There are no gain without Pain"
 - "For Want of a nail....."
 - "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man Healthy, Wealthy and Wise ".
- Franklin's Autobiography (1771 to 1790) is unfinished record of his life. It is also called the *The Great American Autobiography of the Colonial Period*.

James Lowell (1819-1891)

- James Russel Lowell was an American Romantic poet, critic, editor and diplomat.
 - He is associated with Fireside Poets.
 - He published his first collection of poetry in 1841.
 - He gained notoriety in 1848, with the publication of *A Fable for Critics*, a book length poem satirizing contemporary critics and poets. The same year he published *The Biglow Papers* (1848) which increased his fame.
 - He became the editor of *The Atlantic Monthly* (1857).
 - Henry James referred him as "Conspicuously American" and "One of the strongest and manliest of our writers".
 - He became the god father of Virginia Woolf.
 - Greenleaf Whither praised Lowell as "Our New Theocritus".
 - His poem *The Present Crisis*, an early work that addressed the national crisis over slavery leading up to the civil war.

Important Works

- *A Year's Life (1841)*
- The Biglow Papers (1848)
- A Fable for Critics (1848)
- *Under the Willows (1869)*
- Fireside Travels (1870); Essay
- Among my Books (1870); Essay
- My Study Windows (1871); Essay
- Democracy and other Address (1886); Essay

William Styron (1925-2006)

- William Styron was an American novelist and essayist best known for his novels
 - Lie Down in Darkness (1951) his first work.
- The Confessions of Nat Turner (1967) narrated by Nat Turner.
- Sophie's Choice (1979) a story told through the eyes of a young aspiring writer from the South about a polish catholic survivor of Auschwitz and her brilliant but psychotic Jewish lover in Post war Brooklyn.

F. Scott Fitzgerald (1896-1940)

- Francis Scott Fitzgerald was an American novelist and short story writer whose works are paradigmatic writing of the Jazz age (a period in 1920's ending with great depression).
 - He is considered a member of Lost Generation of 1920's.
 - He finished four novels:
 - This Side of Paradise (1920)
 - *The Beautiful and Damned (1922)*
 - The Great Gatsby (1925)

- *Tender is the Night* (1935)
- A Fifth, unfinished novel *The Love of the Last Tycoon* published posthumously.
- His bibliography have previously listed the story, sometimes referred to as "Fitzgerald bibliographies have previously listed the story, sometimes referred to as
 "The Women in the House", as "unpublished", or as "Lost mentioned in correspondence, but no surviving transcript or manuscript"."
- In 'This side of Paradise 'the hero reflects"I know myself but that is all".
- About 'Ernest Hemingway' Fitzgerald said "The very rich are different from you and me".

Important Works

- This Side of Paradise (1920)- Title is taken from the Rupert Brook's Tiare Tahiti
- The Beautiful and Damned (1922)
- The Great Gatsby (1925): Magnus Opus
 - Narrator Nick Carraway, a Yale Graduate and WW1 veteran from Midwest.
 - ☐ In this book Fitzgerald invented the term "Jazz Age", a period in the 1920's ending with great depression.
- *Tender is the Night* (1934)
 - ☐ Title is taken from John Keat's "Ode to Nightingale "

Novellas

- *The Rich Boy (1926)*
- The Diamond as big as the Ritz (1922)

Short Stories

- Tales of the Jazz age (1922)
- All the Sad young Men (1926)

Edward Albee (1928-2016)

- Edward Franklin Albee is an American playwright known for famous works such as:
- *The Zoo Story (1958)*
- Who is Afraid of Virginia Woolf (1962)
- *The Sandbox (1959)*
- The American Dream (1961)
- The Goat or Who is Sylvia (2002)
- His early works reflect a mastery and Americanization of The Theatre of Absurd.
 The Theatre of Absurd found its peak in the works by European playwrights such as Samuel Becket, Eugene Ionesco and Jean Genet.
- Albee was adopted by Reed A. Albee after the two weeks of his birth.
- During school days, Albee was expelled from Lawrenceville School in New Jersey.
 After that he was dismissed from Valley Forge Military Academy in less than a year.
 His formal education continued at Trinity College Hartford where again he was expelled in 1947.
- His first play *The Zoo Story* (1958) was first staged in deals with hypocrisy of aristocracy.

 Berlin. The plays of Albee
- Albee is an openly gay but insisted that he does not want to be known as a gay writer. His long time gay partner was Jonathan Thomas.
- Albee has received three Pulitzer prizes for drama for
- A Delicate Balance (1967)
- *Seascape* (1975)
- Three Tall Women (1994)
- His play *Who is Afraid of Virginia Woolf* was selected for 1963 Pulitzer prize but was denied later by the jury.

Honors of Edward Albee

- Fellow of American Academy of Arts and Science (1972)
- He was inducted into the American Theater Hall of Fame (1985)

- He received PEN/Laura Pels International Foundation for Theater Award as a master American dramatist.
- Tony Award for lifetime achievement(2005)
- Gold medal in drama (from the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters)
- Kennedy Centre Honors and National Medal of Arts (1996).
- He is the president of Edward Albee foundation.
- Major Plays of Edward Albee
 - The Zoo Story(1958)
 - The Death of Bessie Smith(1959)
 - *The Sandbox*(1959)
 - The American Dream(1960)
 - Who is Afraid of Virginia Wolf (1961-1962): His first full length play.
 - *Tiny Alice (1964)*
 - A Delicate Balance (1966)
 - The Man Who had the Arms (1981)
 - Finding the Sun (1983)
 - *Marriage Play*(1986-1987)
 - *Three Tall Women (1990-91)*
 - The Goat or Who is Sylvia?(2002)
 - *Me, Myself and I (2007)*
 - Peter and Jerry (retiled in 2009: At Home at the Zoo)

Essay of Albee

- Stretching My Mind: Essay 1960-2005(2005)
 - *The Zoo Story (1958)*

	\Box It	is	originally	titled	Peter	and	Jerry	and	it is	a	one	act	play.	The	play	was
completed	in ju	st v	weeks by A	Albee.												

☐ It explores the themes of isolation, loneliness, miscommunication, social disparity and dehumanization in a commercial world.

☐ Albee wrote a prequel called Homelife which he has staged as the first act, with The Zoo Story as a second act in a new play called At Home at the Zoo.

Plot

The two characters Peter and Jerry meets in the zoo in the New York City, Central Park. Peter is a middle-class executive while Jerry is an isolated and disinherited man. Jerry intrudes Peter's peaceful state by interrogating him and forcing him to listen to stories about his life and the reason behind his visit to the zoo. Jerry begins pushing Peter off the bench and challenges him to fight for his territory. Unexpectedly Jerry pulls a knife on Peter and drops it as initiative for Peter to grab it. When Peter holds the knife defensively, Jerry charges him and impels himself on the knife. Bleeding on park bench Jerry finishes his Zoo story by bringing into the immediate present: "... Could I have planned all this. No...no, I could not have. But I think I did". Horrified Peter runs away from Jerry whose dying words were: "...Oh...my....god".

- Who is Afraid of Virginia Woolf? (1962)
- It is a play by Albee which examines the breakdown of the marriage of a middle aged couple Martha and George.

 \sqcap It is in three acts:

- Act I: Fun and Games

- Act II: Walpurgisnacht

- Act III: The Exorcism

- The title is the pun on the song, *Who is Afraid of the Big Bad Woolf?*, from Walt Disney's *Three Little Pigs* (1933) substituting the name of the author Virginia Woolf.
- At the end of the play, George decides to kill his son because Martha broke their rule of never speaking of him to others. Nick and Honey, their guests leave.
- The play ends with George singing to Martha: "Who is afraid of Virginia Woolf?", upon which she replies 'I am George... I am".
- Albee has used "The Success Myth" in this novel.
- *The Sandbox (1960)*

\Box It is a two act play by Albee.	It received negative reception	because of its absurdist
plot.		

☐ The chief characters are:

- Grandma: Protagonist
- Mommy Daughter of Grandma
- Daddy-Husband of Mommy
- The American Dream (1961)
 - It is a one act play by Albee, first staged in 1961 at the York Playhouse in New York City.
 - The play is a satire on an American family life, concerns a married couple and their elderly mother.
 - On a particular day, they are visited by two guests who turn their world upside down.
 - The family in the play consists of a dominating Mommy an emasculated Daddy and clever and witty Grandma.
 - The Goat or Who is Sylvia?(2002)
 - It is a full length play by Albee, premiered in 2002 and ran for 309 performances.
 - It is a tale of a middle aged married architect Martin, his wife Stevie and their son Billy. Their life crumbles when Martin falls in love with a goat.
 - The play focuses on the limits of an ostensibly liberal society.
 - The name of the play refers to the song "Who is Sylvia?", from Shakespeare's play The Gentlemen of Verona. Proteus sings this song to woo Sylvia.

Dylan Thomas (1914-1953)

- He was born in Welsh and died in New York City.
- He is famous works are -
- *Don't go gentle into that good Night* (Poem)
- *And Death shall have a no Dominion* (Poem)
- *Under Milk Wood* (Play)

- A Child Christmas in Wales
- Portrait of the Artist as a young Dog.

□ The New Apocalyptic Movement. The New Apocalyptic Movement or The New Apocalyptic was a loose amalgamation of British, Scottish and Welsh poets of the late 1930's and early 1940's. The anthologies of the movement are *The New Apocalypse* (1939) and *The White Horseman* (1941).

☐ Writers of this movement are —

- Dylan Thomas
- Kathleen Raine
- David Gascoyne
- George Barker
- Henry Treece
- G.S. Fraser
- Vernon Vatkins and
- Herbert Read
- ☐ The pioneer of the Apocalyptic movement is J.F. Hendry.
- H. Treece, J.F. Hendry, N. Moore, T. Scott etc. are associated with apocalyptic movement.