

Modernism

- Modernism is a movement in literature between ?????.

- Name the specific features of the modernistic writings, which make them recognizable

1.

2.

3.

4.

- The rise of modernism in art, music & literature is seen as a response to ...

- **Which of the Modernist writers were Irish?**

- **Katherine Mansfield was most famous for writing in which form?**

- **Ezra Pound's poem, 'In the Station of the Metro,' was a part of which literary movement?**

- A classic Gertrude Steinian phrase is...

- **Which of Joyce's works is a collection of short stories?**

- **Though all Joyce's works are set in his home country of Ireland, which particular work is most closely autobiographical?**

- What's *epiphany* ?

- **James Joyce was born in 1882 and died in 1941. He shares these dates with which other prominent modernist author?**



Virginia
Woolf

1882–1941

Virginia Woolf

- She was born in 1882
- father - a historian/writer, involved in the art world; mother - a model for paintings
- mental illness
- self-educated
- married Leonard Woolf in 1912, they started their own printing press - the **Hogarth Press** - publishing arm of the **Bloomsbury Group** .

Major Works

- *The Voyage Out* 1915
- *Night and Day* 1919
- *Jacob's Room* 1922 - success ☺ !

(more experimental. It's an indirect character study of Jacob)

- *Mrs. Dalloway* 1925 - breakthrough novel!!!!
- *To the Lighthouse* 1927 - even more experimental
- *Orlando* 1928
- *A Room of One's Own* 1929
- *The Waves* 1931 - extremely experimental
- *The Years* 1937
- *Between the Acts* 1941

Mrs. Dalloway, 1925

- a novel that takes place in a single day in June
- Characters: Clarissa Dalloway, her husband Richard, her daughter Elizabeth; Septimus Smith - a shell-shocked World War I veteran, Peter Walsh, who's an old friend of Clarissa's
- book is about their memories and their thoughts, a lot of the internal *narrative* of these characters
- death of SS seems to CD as a way of saying something or preserving some sort of independence? something that she and her friends haven't been able to do as they've gone through life

Style - free indirect discourse

- free indirect discourse (reads a little like stream of consciousness) - a third person representation of a person's thoughts, but without the 'he said,' 'he thought', 'he considered' tags.
- 'He wondered why he hadn't thought to try Pepsi before. *How effervescent the bubbles, how lovely the taste!*' (instead of: 'He thought, *How effervescent the bubbles.*') - his language is merged with the narrator's language.
- 'Mrs. Dalloway said she would buy the flowers herself. For Lucy had her work cut out for her. The doors would be taken off their hinges; Rumpelmayer's men were coming. And then, thought Clarissa Dalloway, what a morning - fresh as if issued to children on a beach. *What a lark! What a plunge!*'

Style

- interweaving plot
- the style of the novel: indirect to direct, thoughts and description, all going on at once without really letting readers know the difference between the two - stylistic effect where we're always in the characters' thoughts and we're always out of the characters' thoughts.
- a meditation on **perspective** and **thoughts** - the characters are constantly thinking about what could have been in their pasts
- how people observe the same thing differently

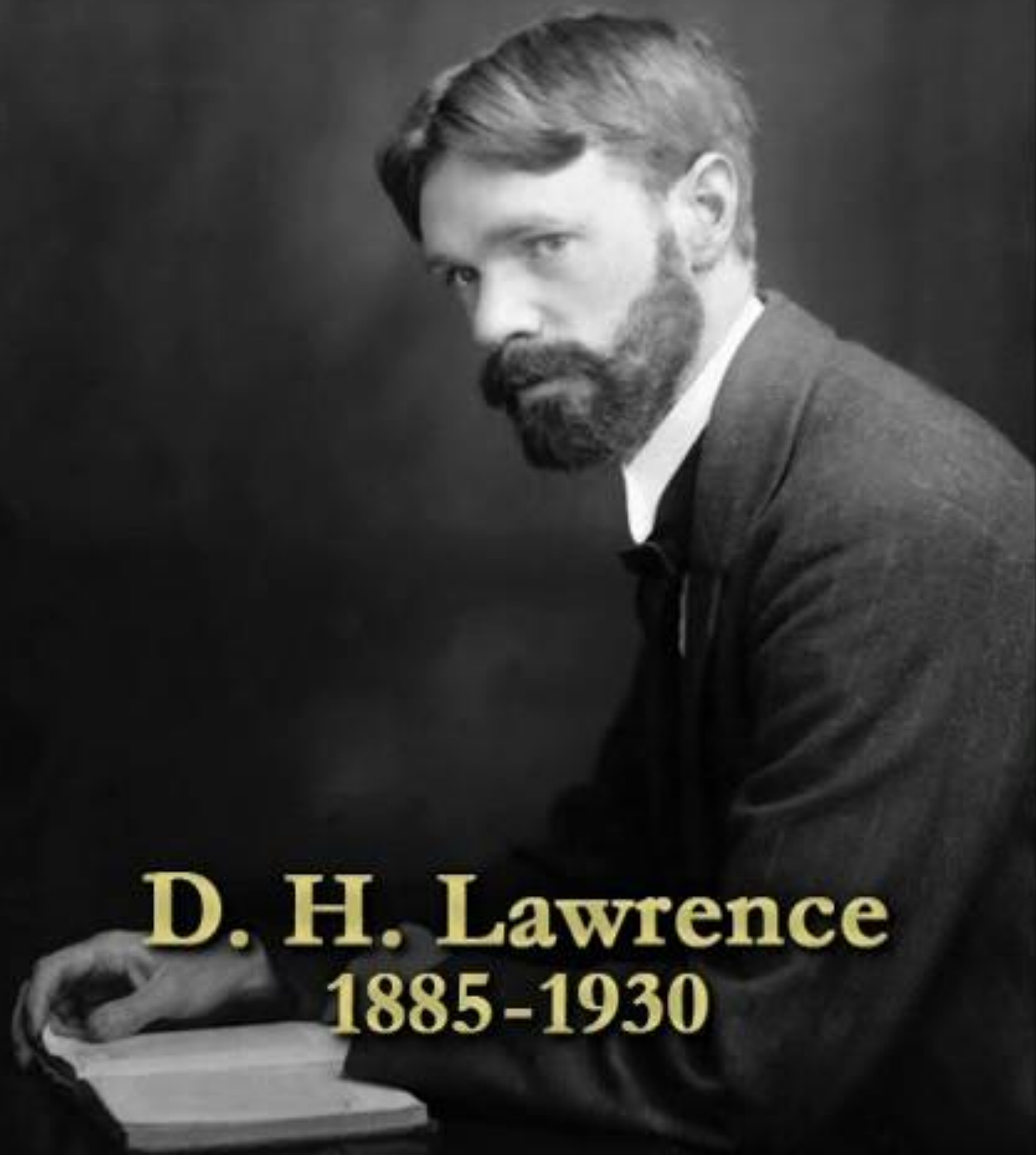
Summary

- How is Virginia and Leonard Woolf's publishing house called?
- Virginia Woolf was a member of a bohemian group of artists, writers, and thinkers called...
- Though many of Virginia Woolf's works deal with women's issues, which is an essay specifically targeting inequality in access to education?

- **In Virginia Woolf's novel, Orlando, the title character is an Elizabethan man who is transformed into...**
- **Who is Peter Walsh?**
- **Mrs. Dalloway takes place in a single: Hour? Day? Month? Year?**

Which of the following is an example of free indirect discourse?

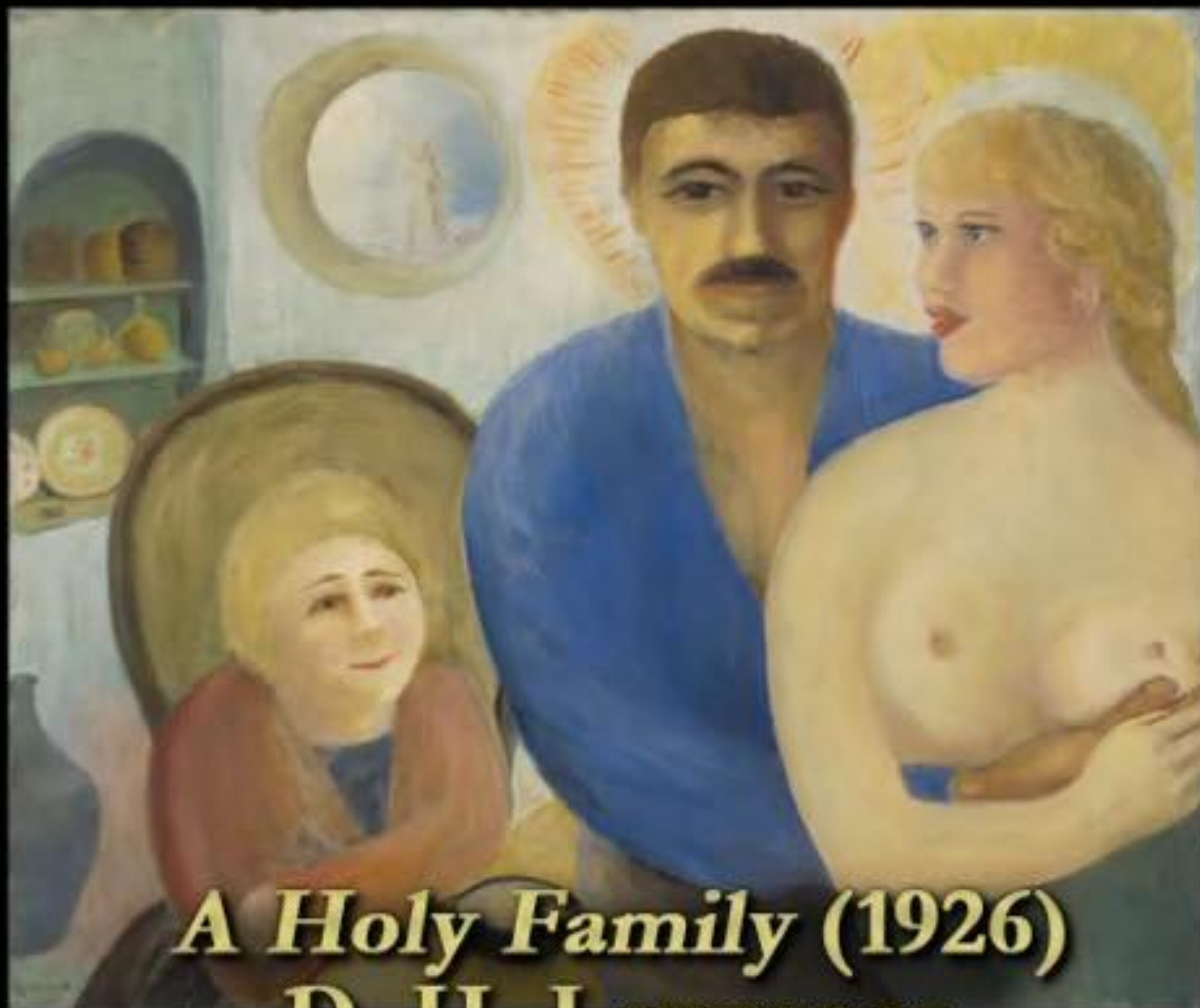
1. 'What a lark! What a plunge!'
2. 'Such fools we are, she thought, crossing Victoria Street.'
3. 'Mrs. Dalloway said she would buy the flowers herself.'
4. 'She stiffened a little on the kerb, waiting for Durtnall's van to pass.'
5. 'The doors would be taken off their hinges; Rumpelmayer's men were coming.'



D. H. Lawrence
1885-1930

D.H. Lawrence

- was born in 1885 in English coal-mining country. His father was a coal-miner.
- showed from pretty early on that he was a good writer
- ended up becoming a teacher in London
- got discovered by writer Ford Madox Ford. He starts publishing novels in the early 1910s.
- Frieda Weekley



A Holy Family (1926)
D. H. Lawrence

Sons and Lovers - first major book, published in 1913

- semi-autobiographical
- set in coal-mining country
- in coal-mining country a lot of oedipal issues (an unconscious sexual feeling of a son to his mother)
- his primary concerns in literature - relationships

Other novels

- *The Rainbow* (1915) is D.H. Lawrence's first brush with obscenity (a word or action that is sexually offensive).
- *Women in Love*, which is its sequel, comes out in 1920.
- *Lady Chatterly's Lover* (1928) - published in a heavily abridged form until 1960 (Obscene Publications Act passed in 1959)

Summary

- Which D.H. Lawrence novel does Modern Library rank as #9 in its list of the 100 Best Books of the 20th Century?
- Which D.H. Lawrence novel was the subject of a famous obscenity trial in 1960?

D.H. Lawrence focuses on which concerns of the Modernist movement?

1. Stylistic
2. Technological
3. Social
4. Political
5. Historical

Which D.H. Lawrence novel focuses on the romantic tribulations of the Brangwen sisters, Ursula and Gudrun?

1. Lady Chatterley's Lover
2. The Trespasser
3. Sons and Lovers
4. The White Peacock
5. Women in Love



T.S. Eliot

- American, born in St. Louis, went to Harvard, spent some time in Boston
- become a British citizen later on in life and he lived in London from 1914 onward

Major Works

- *The Love Song Of J. Alfred Prufrock*, 1915 - a meditative monologue presumably of J. Alfred Prufrock
- critical essays. *'Tradition in the Individual Talent'* - a controversial claim that poetry needs to be impersonal. You need to be able to interpret it without knowing anything about the author and his circumstances.
- *'The Waste Land.'* 1922 - the most famous work of Modernism
- *'The Hollow Men,'* a sort of follow-up to *'The Waste Land.'* 1925

- in 1927 he converts to Anglicanism - his poetry and his plays after that start to be more religiously focused
- a poem '*Ash Wednesday*,' 1930
- a play '*Murder in the Cathedral*.' 1935
- final masterpiece '*Four Quartets*.' published from 1936 through 1942 - four poems '*Burnt Norton*,' '*East Coker*,' '*The Dry Salvages*' and '*Little Gidding*.'

- culmination of his career - the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1948
- In 1957, he's 68 and he gets married to his 32-year-old secretary, whose name is Esme Valerie Fletcher
- He dies in 1965
- '*Old Possum's Book of Practical Cats*' got turned into the Andrew Lloyd Weber musical 'Cats.'

The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock, *1915*

- first big break poem
- theme of being old
- Plot - What happens in this poem is we follow around the speaker or narrator as he wanders around town. He also wanders through his memories.
- *'I've measured out my life in coffee spoons.'*
- it's about looking back and assessing but using this really inadequate tool to describe unremarkable life

*Let us go then, you and I,
When the evening is spread out against the sky
Like a patient etherized upon a table;
Let us go, through certain half-deserted
streets,
The muttering retreats
Of restless nights in one-night cheap hotels
And sawdust restaurants with oyster-shells*

Style

- It's really a non-linear plot; just his thoughts as he goes.
- this poem is written in **free verse**, since it doesn't have any set length or set rhyme scheme. At the same time, it has half-rhymes and internal rhymes even though there's no real structure

*And time yet for a hundred indecisions,
And for a hundred visions and revisions,
Before the taking of a toast and tea*

- repetitive phrases.

*in the room the women come and go,
talking of Michelangelo.*

- Near the end, he references Prince Hamlet
(an allusion), saying

*No! I am not Prince Hamlet,
nor was meant to be.*

I grow old...I grow old...

I shall wear the bottoms of my trousers rolled.

*Shall I part my hair behind? Do I dare to eat
a peach?*

*I shall wear white flannel trousers, and walk
upon the beach*

*I have heard the mermaids singing, each to
each*

I do not think that they will sing to me

T.S. Eliot settled in England in 1914. In which American city did he attend university before his move?

1. New York
2. Boston
3. Philadelphia
4. Atlanta
5. Chicago

Prufrock is organized as:

1. A description of an important event
2. A dramatic declaration of purpose
3. A dialogue between two speakers
4. A series of lists of objects
5. A wandering monologue about memories

Prufrock is an example of which kind of poetry?

1. Sonnet
2. Spenserian stanza
3. Villanelle
4. Blank verse
5. Free verse

Which of the following lines from Prufrock best exhibit Eliot's use of internal- and half-rhymes?

1. Would it have been worth while, / After the sunsets and the dooryards and the sprinkled sheets, / After the novels, after the teacups, after the skirts that trail along the floor--
2. I grow old... I grow old... / I shall wear the bottoms of my trousers rolled
3. I should have been a pair of ragged claws / Scuttling across the floors of silent seas
4. And when I am formulated, sprawling on a pin, / When I am pinned and wriggling on the wall, / Then how should I begin / To spit out all the butt-ends of my days and ways?
5. Though I have seen my head grown slightly bald brought in on a platter / I am no prophet--and here's no great matter