

# 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

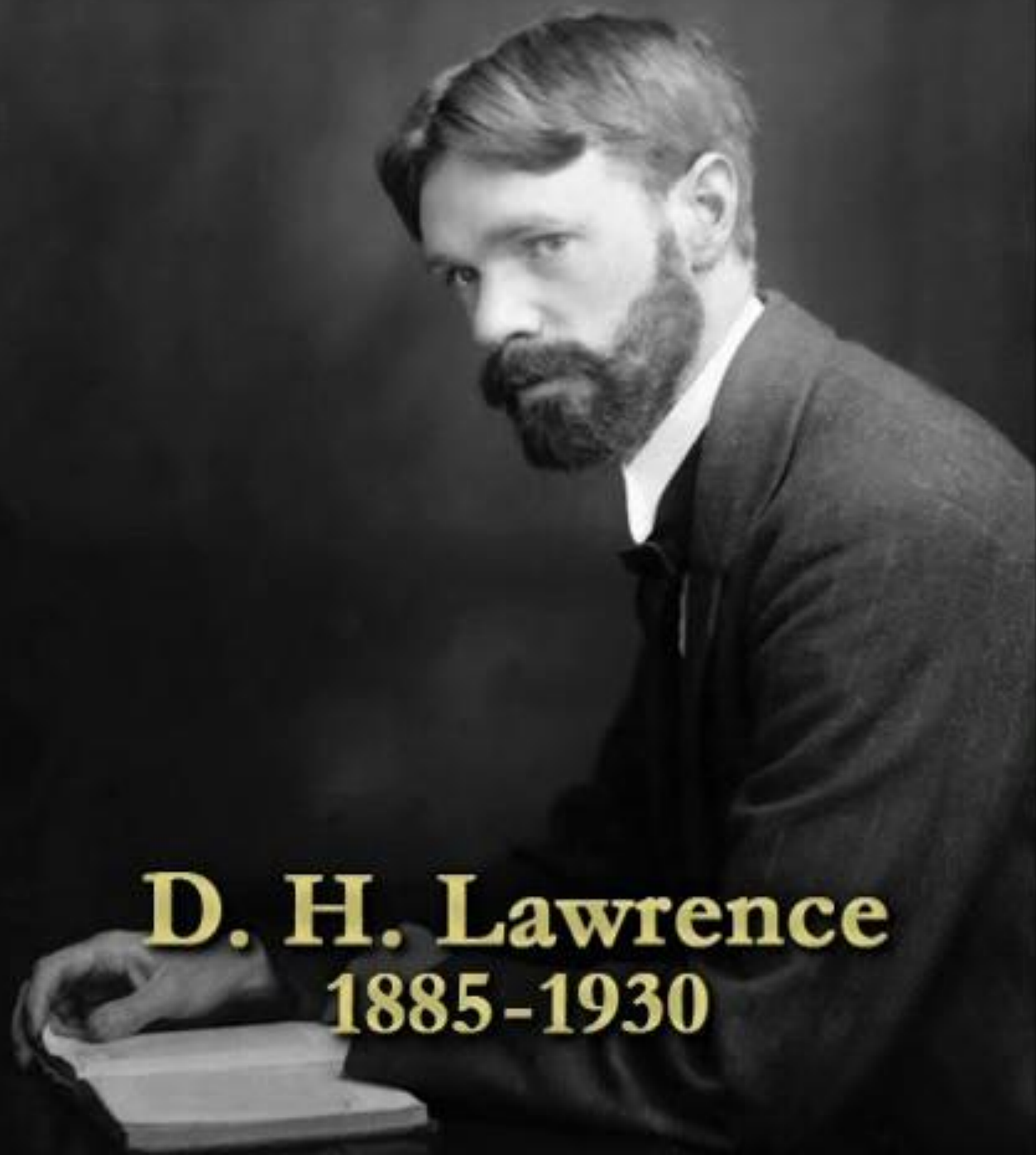
# Summary

- 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?

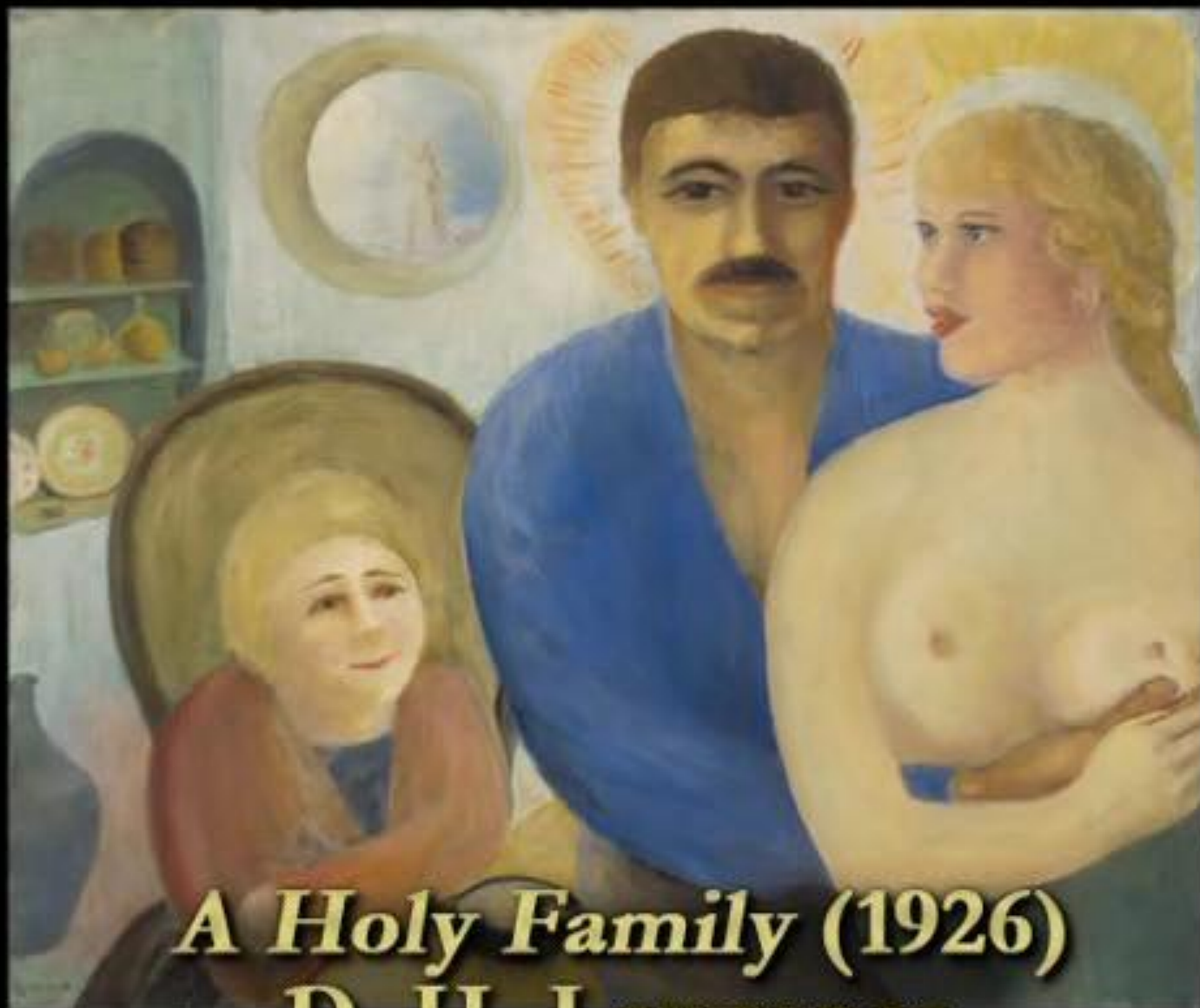
1. 'What a lark! What a plunge!'
2. 'Such fools we are, she thought, crossing Victoria Street.'
3. 'Mrs. Dalloway said she would buy the flowers herself.'
4. 'She stiffened a little on the kerb, waiting for Durtnall's van to pass.'
5. 'The doors would be taken off their hinges; Rumpelmayer's men were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