Modernism. An Introduction

Pre – requisites for Understanding

- Neoclassicism dominates literary production up to the Romantic period in literature
- Neoclassicism has its roots in the Classical period (Plato, Aristotle, Socrates, Sophocles).
- Much more of Plato than any other Greek fellow is to be found in literature.

Neoclassical Literature is orderly, logical, and fact-based, produced by authors who are detached and unemotional in their writing.

• This style of literature can be seen in the writings of Realism (roughly the late 19th century) ⇒ writers depicted life as they believed it really was.

MODERNISM

- Modernism (roughly 1910 mid 1930s) is an aesthetic movement recording a radical break with and from the past.
- It is a cosmopolitan movement
- multi-national and multi-disciplinary (i.e.: present in culture, philosophy, science, literature, art).
- It represents a reaction to traditional standards
- Specific to the literary movement is a major and self-conscious break with the American and European literary tradition.

FACTORS

- 18th and 19th centuries, ⇒ expansion of the world
- brutal wars fought
- unrest in the churches that had held ground for centuries
- the return of Man at the center of thought and exploration
- society becomes more secular (though 95% of its citizens claim a belief in God)
- WWI: as technology gets better and better more powerful weapons

The social landscape of the time

- Rise of cities, advancing technology,
- Dehumanization resulting from mechanization
- Anonymity (aftermath of WWI, industrialization)
- Changing class structure (economic boom and swing)
- A. Einstein, quantum physics, uncertainty principle
- The Unconscious (Freud's The Interpretation of Dreams)
- The Stream of Consciousness (Bergson, W. James)
- Racial Memory (C. Jung, The Psychology of the Unconscious)
- Anthropology (Frazer's The Golden Bough, J. Weston, from Ritual to Romance)

Friedrich Nietzsche's Message

- F. Nietzsche: "God is dead"
- morality is being slowly replaced with materialism and the quest for riches,
- man can no longer look at the structure and functioning of society around him
- He cannot "see" God's presence



Charles Darwin's
Theory of Natural Selection

What does Modernism look like?

- anti-Romantic (meaning is no longer in the act of art but in the art itself)
- meaning is subjective and no longer needs to be present—we do not look to art to see ourselves
- deliberate break from the past (in style, form, content, as well as historical location)
- alienation from society, loneliness
- procrastination, inability to act
- agonized recollection of the past, causing man to create own myths in his mind to fall back on

- fear of death with a constant awareness of death
- inability to express or to feel "real" love
- ironic: attenuated emotion yet a sense of excitement about the future (that, incidentally never amounts to anything - a tragic struggle against disappointment)
- world as a wasteland
- inability to see self reflected in the surrounding world, in others

THE WRITER WILL

- locate meaning from the viewpoint of the individual ⇒ interior monologue
- narrators located within the action of the fiction
- show events from a personal and particular (as opposed to an omniscient and/or "objective")
 perspective ⇒ shift of point of view
- use of many voices, contrasts and contestations of perspective
- the reader sees the story from many different "perspectives" > multiple perspective
- the omniscient narrator is eclipsed, especially as the 'spokesperson' for the author
- Free indirect style

TIME

- Moves into the inner side of characters ⇒ subjectivity
- time becomes psychological time
- symbolic time rather than historical reality
- time as a structuring device through a movement backwards or forwards
- Juxtaposition of events referring to different times
- Art attempts to "imitate" or "re-present reality"
- Understanding of what constitutes reality changes
- Study of how reality can best be re-presented presented to the mind and sense most faithfully and fully aesthetical research

FICTION WILL

- represent various typical themes: question of the reality of experience
- the search for a ground of meaning in a world without God
- the critique of the traditional values of culture
- the loss of meaning and hope in the modern world
- an exploration of the ways the loss may be faced
- show the surface disorder of the world/society and nevertheless imply there exists
 a certain underlying unity
- depict the myriad ways characters can become honorable and dignified in a world seemingly lacking both honor and dignity.

What's the point of all this?

- Complete a search, or undertake a search and so be "battered" and educated by it,
- Look for an understanding of the self in the context of the world/society
- Simple search for meaning
- Make meaning out of experience to render living purposeful

Modernist characters

- are generally on some type of quest, preparing to reward themselves (and often recreate themselves in a fashion that is understandable to them)
- undertake the quest so as to live all they can
- find meaning in a disordered and confused world
- do not know or understand a world of rationality and staunch morality

THEY SEE

- a world characterized by loose morality
- people are easily seduced by transitory pleasures,
- people who exhibit little ambition or motivation or regard for the consequences of their actions.

IN SHORT MODERNISM

- arises from a sharp and biting sense of loss on ontological grounding
- may be a response to a sense of social breakdown
- may be considered a reaction to WWI
- sees the world as fragmented, unrelated in its pieces
- perceives the connective threads of existence previously present as missing (i.e. morality, religion, common goals and experiences)
- is ironic, but not unfeeling
- questions the purpose of art because it perceives the world as falling apart