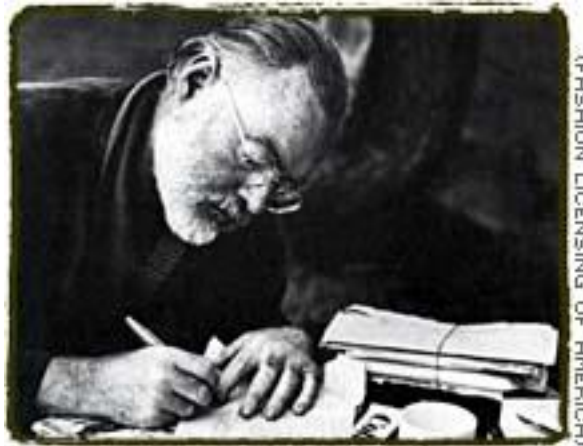


A Novel Study: The Old Man and the Sea Ernest Hemingway



Instructor: Donna Macurdy
dfmacurdy@verizon.net

Objectives: Day 2

- Understand the framework for Old Man i.e.,
 - Where does Hemingway's work fit into to the genre that is American Literature?
 - Literary Timeline
 - Definition of Modernism/Imagism
 - What impact does Hemingway's life have on his works?
 - Instructor Notes on Hemingway's Life/Writing
 - Video – Scenes from "Midnight in Paris"

Day 2: Agenda

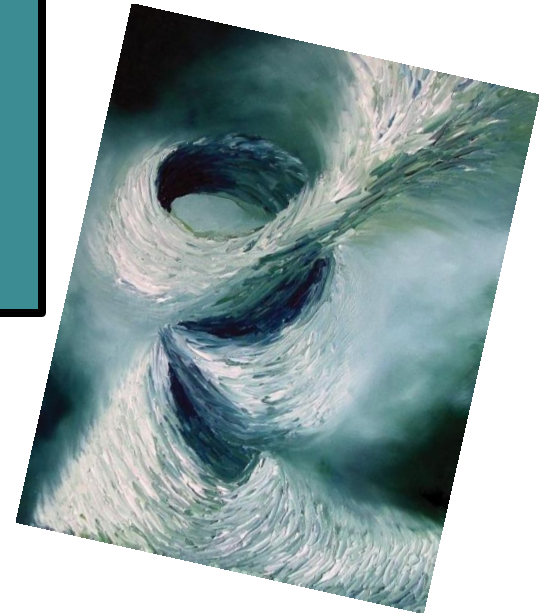
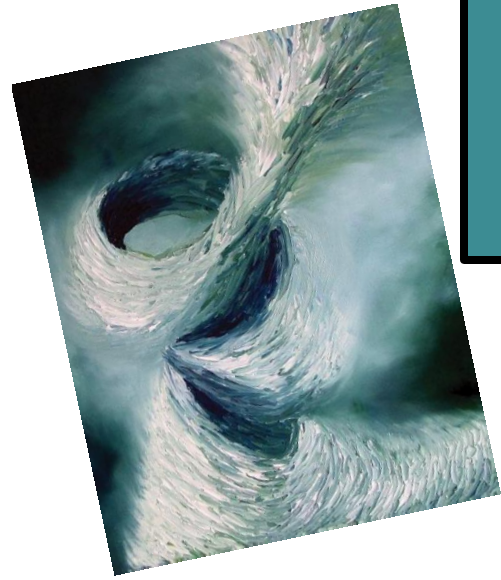
R417–Old Man and the Sea– Fall 2015

1. Announcements: Class Liaison
2. Announcements: Instructor
3. Instructor Notes on:
 - American Literary Tradition
 - Timeline American Literature
 - Modernism/Imagism – Definition
 - Author – Ernest Hemingway
4. Video: Excerpt from Midnight in Paris
5. Directed Reading: Pages 9-10 of the novel.

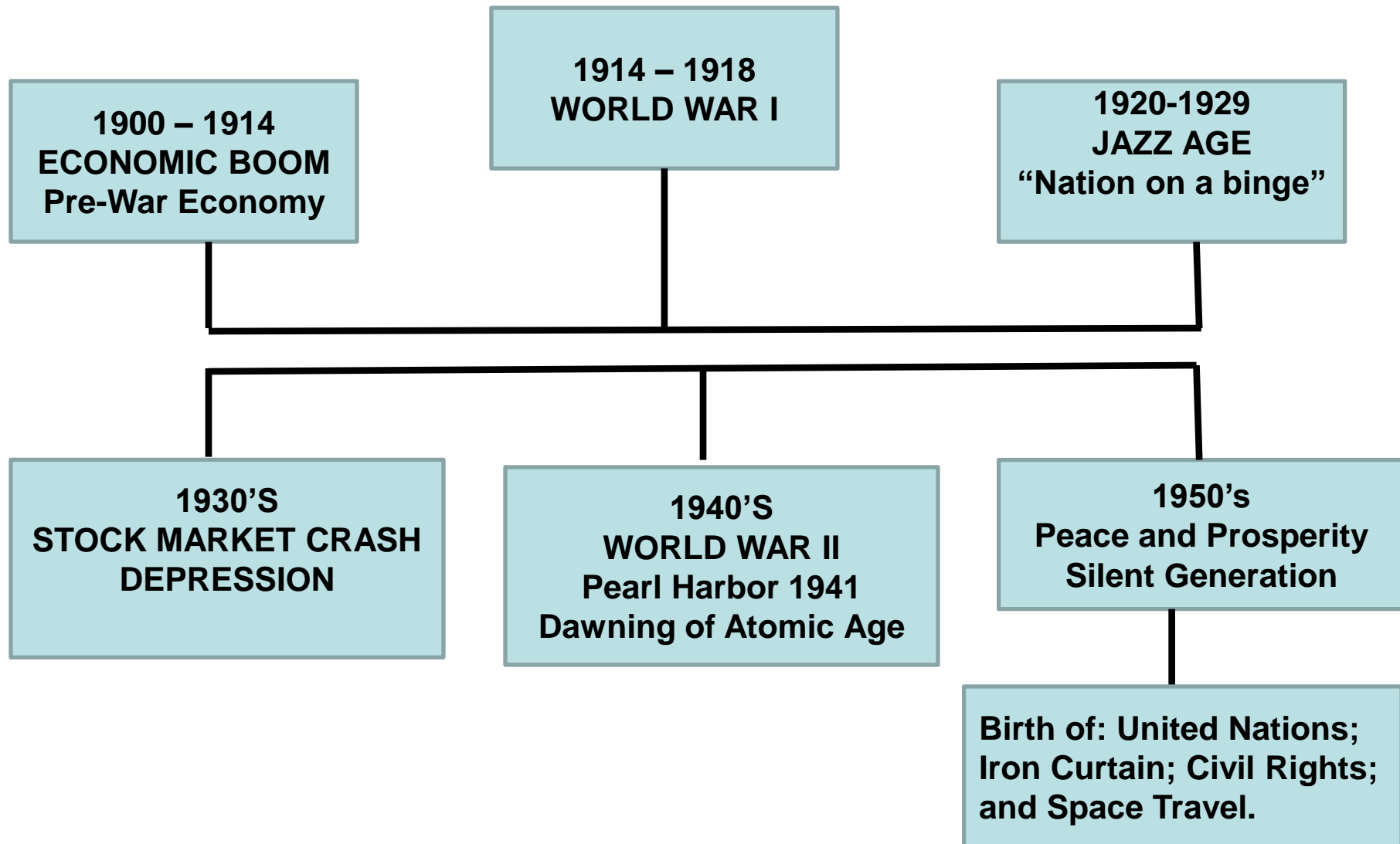
The Modern Age 1900's-1950's

We asked the cyclone
To go around our barn
But it didn't hear us.

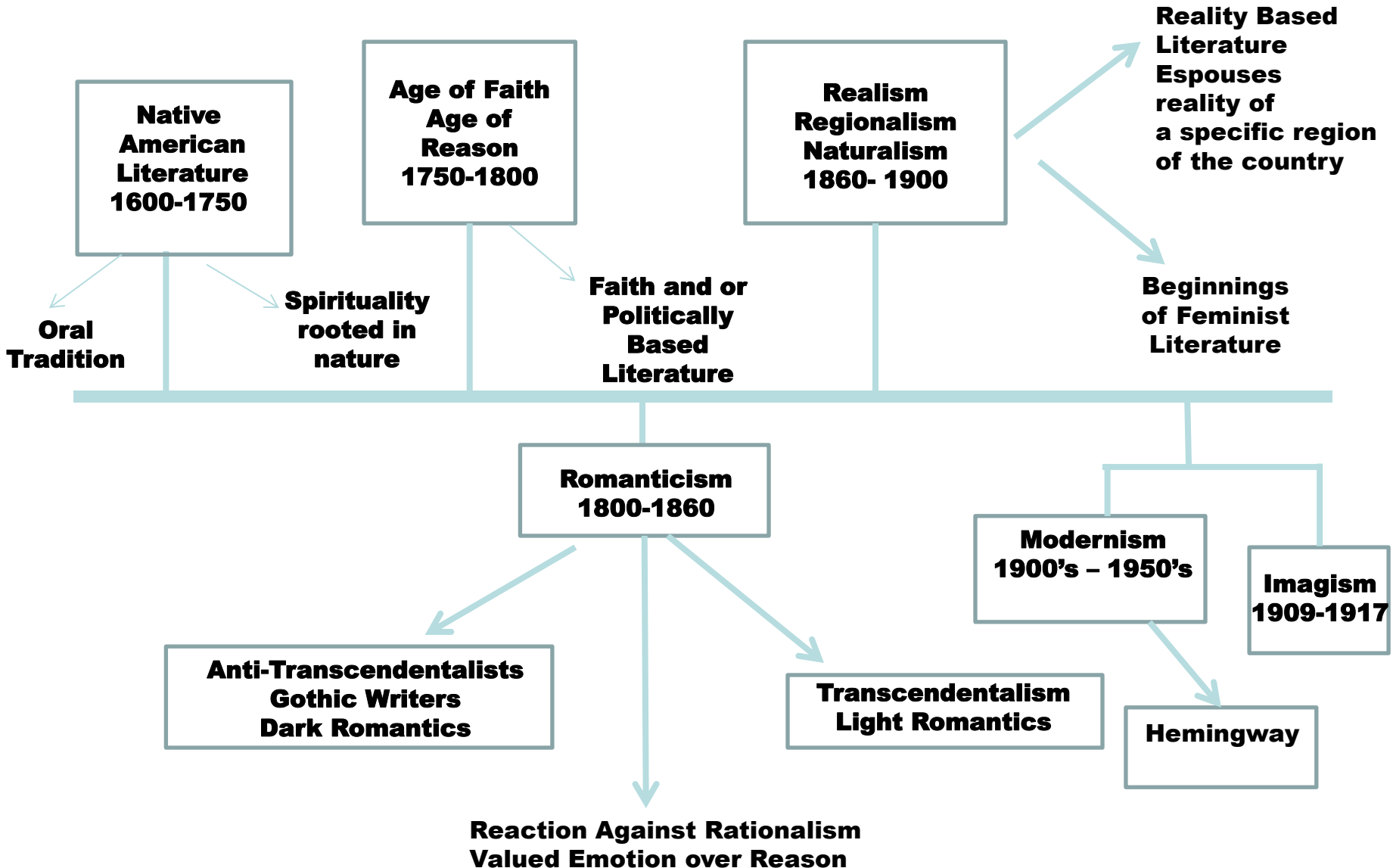
Carl Sandburg
From The People, Yes



HISTORICAL FRAMEWORK MODERNISM (1900-1950'S)



American Literary Period Timeline Overview



Modernism

Characteristics

Modernists: “Sought to capture the disjointedness of modern life in both the form and the content of their work.”

Characteristics of Modernism:

“Works were constructed out of fragments, omitting the expositions, resolutions, interpretations, transitions, and summaries often used in traditional works.”

Example:

Hemingway’s Iceberg Theory: a bare bones approach to writing revolutionized the way writers of the time wrote forcing the reader to read between the lines

"If a writer of prose knows enough about what he is writing about he may omit things that he knows and the reader, if the writer is writing truly enough, will have a feeling of those things as strongly as though the writer had stated them. The dignity of movement of an iceberg is due to only one-eighth of it being above water (Hemingway).

Literary Techniques Modernism

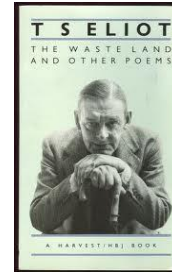


1. Stream of consciousness: a writer's attempt to capture the "natural flow of a character's thoughts"

Example: Modernism

(1922) T.S. Eliot "The Wasteland"

(1930) Katherine Ann Porter "Jilting of Granny Weatherall"



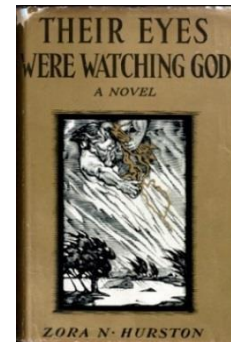
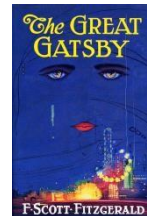
2. Themes of works were - implied rather than directly stated creating uncertainty for the reader – reader had to draw own conclusions

Example: Modernism

(1937) Zora Neale Hurston's Their Eyes Were Watching God

Example: Modernism

(1922) F. Scott Fitzgerald The Great Gatsby



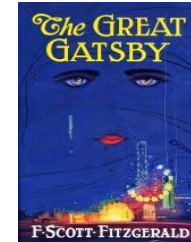


Modernist/Post Modernist Literary Techniques

3. Symbols and Literary allusions used to suggest theme

Example: Modernism

(1925) F. Scott Fitzgerald's The Great Gatsby



4. Point of view used: Modernist writers “believed that reality is shaped by people’s perception of reality”

Example: Modernism

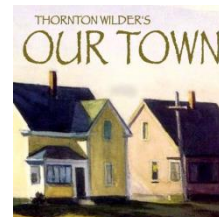
(1929) Wm. Faulkner The Sound and the Fury



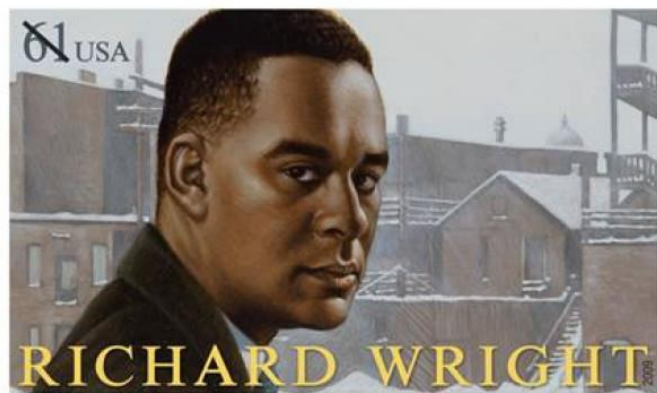
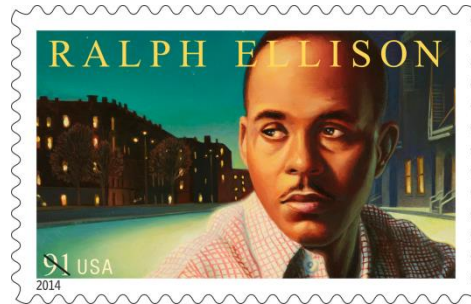
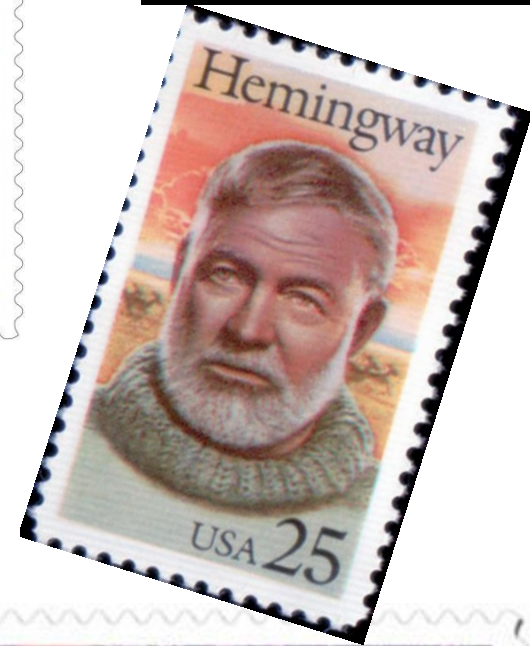
5. Dramatic Monologue – Character speaking directly to the audience

Example: Modernism

(1938) Our Town Thornton Wilder



Modernist Writers



ERNEST HEMINGWAY

1899-1961



Ernest

The Hemingway family in 1905
(from the left): Marceline, Sunny,
Clarence, Grace, and Ursula,

THE EARLY YEARS

Born on 21st July 1899 in Oak Park, Illinois (suburb of Chicago)

- Time: Eight o'clock
- Place: South front bedroom of his grandfather's house
- Second of six children.
- Father – doctor; mother housewife

- Hemingway became alienated from both his parents, seeing his mother as overbearing and his father as weak.
- Judgments eventually formed the basis of:
 - "The Doctor and the Doctor's Wife," his devastatingly negative portrayal of a marriage.



GALLERY

HEMINGWAY'S YOUTH

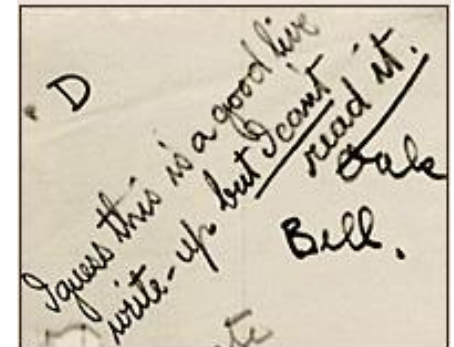
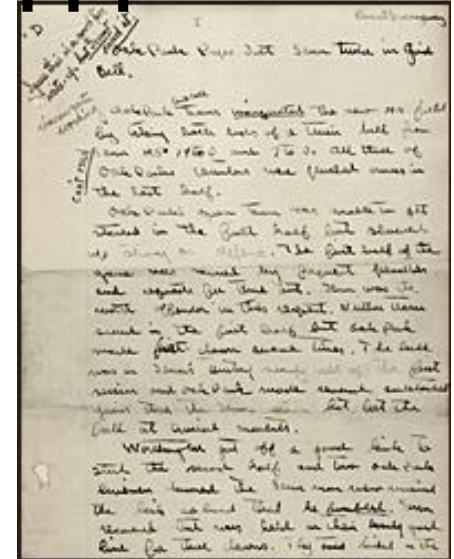
**Mother: encouraged music ,
creativity, and culture**
**Father encouraged a love of
nature and outdoor activities.**



Walloon Lake in Michigan



High School
Graduation 1917



Account of Football Game
Earned D for Penmanship

WORLD WAR I

Spring 1917



- Hemingway's father secured him a job as: cub reporter for Kansas City Star where he was encouraged to:
 - Write short sentences, avoid clichés, unnecessary adjectives and construct good stories.”
- Writing career interrupted:
 - Volunteered as an ambulance driver for the American Field Service
 - Travelled to Milan: headed to Austro-Italian border see more of the action
- July 8,1918:
 - Hemingway was hit by Austrian artillery, six days before his nineteenth birthday
 - Near death experience later made significant impact on his writing
- He Characterized the period as:
 - “ One of defeat, death and disillusionment.”

WRITING CAREER & 1920'S



Agnes von Kurowsky nurse fell in love w/ became model for the heroine in his novel of World War I, *A Farewell to Arms*.

- 1926 – PUBLISHED THE SUN ALSO RISES
 - EXAMINATION OF THE LOST GENERATION OF EXPATRIATE AMERICANS IN PARIS
- 1928 – FATHER COMMITTED SUICIDE
 - AN ACTION DEALT WITH IN THE CHARACTER OF ROBERT JORDAN - FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS
- 1929 PUBLISHED A FAREWELL TO ARMS
 - FIRST COMMERCIAL SUCCESS LEFT PARIS TOOK UP RESIDENCE IN KEY WEST

HEMINGWAY'S WIVES



Hadley Richardson, Bumby & Ernest
Married: 1921; Divorced 1927



Ernest and Pauline Marie Pfeiffer
Married: 1927; Divorced 1940



Martha Ellis Gellhorn
Married: 1940; Divorced 1945



Mary Welsh: Married: 1946;
Widowed: 1961

LITERARY PALS: THE EXPATRIATES AND PARIS IN THE 1920'S



Hemingway
shortly before
he left Paris
(1928)



F. Scott Fitzgerald recommended
Hemingway to his editor as "the
real thing" (1925)

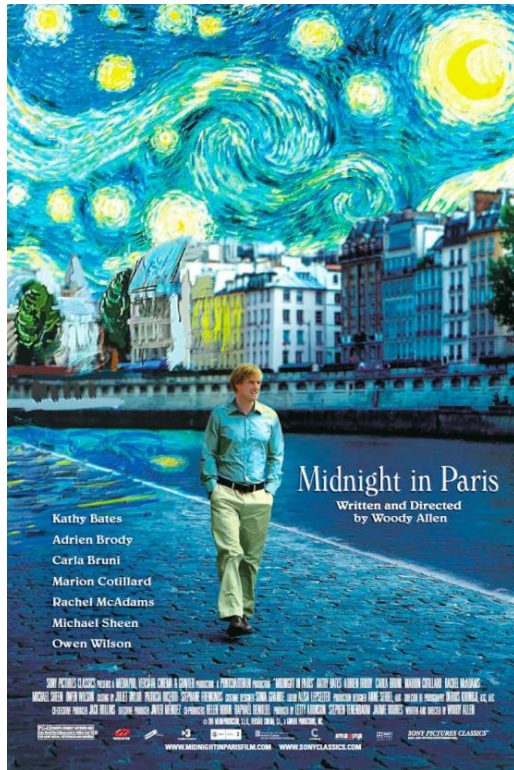
Gertrude Stein
Hemingway's Mentor

From her he learned about the rhythm
of words and the power of repetition
and unembellished direct statement.
(1921-1927)

From Pound, Hemingway learned
"to distrust adjectives" and
received valuable guidance in
how to compress his words into
precise images. (1922)

Resource

Video: A Midnight in Paris



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=cXxw6tpM970>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=eiZT-0fohBA>

WAR YEARS: 1930's-1940's

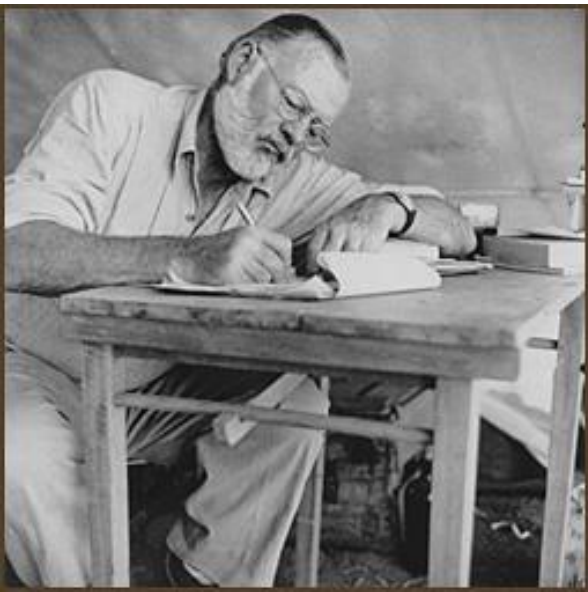
- **1930 – COVERED SPANISH CIVIL WAR AS A WAR CORRESPONDENT**
- **1940'S REPORTED FROM FRONT LINES OF WORLD WAR II – PUBLISHED FOR WHOM THE BELL TOLLS**
- **1946 – MARRIED LAST WIFE MARY WELSH**
- **1952 - AS A TIME CORRESPONDENT TWO RETURNED TO CUBA WHERE HE PENNED THE OLD MAN AND THE SEA**

NOBEL PRIZE

OCTOBER 28, 1954

OLD MAN AND THE SEA

For a true writer each book should be a new beginning where he tries again for something that is beyond attainment. He should always try for something that has never been done or that others have tried and failed. Then sometimes, with great luck, he will succeed.



Hemingway upon receiving the Nobel Prize
in literature, 1954

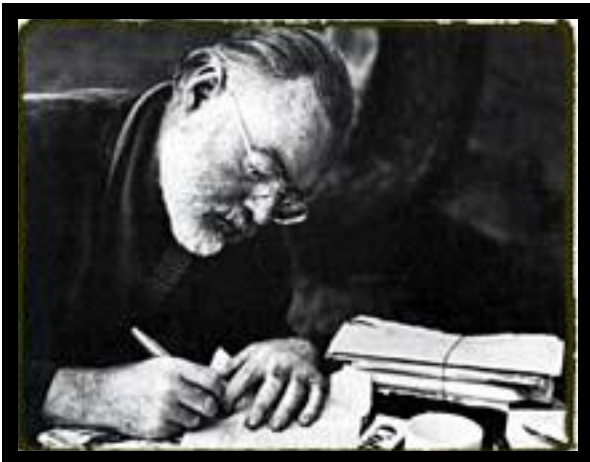
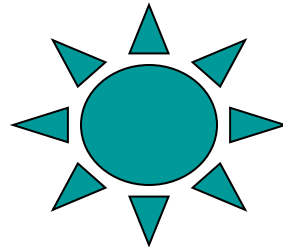
FINAL YEARS

- **1954 (January 25):** Hemingway and Mary Welsh (wife #4) were injured in 2 plane crashes in the upper Nile country of East Africa; one of most inaccessible spots in Uganda
- **1960 - COMPLETED HIS MEMOIRS OF: LIFE IN PARIS IN THE EARLY TWENTIES: CALLED A '*MOVEABLE FEAST*'**
- **A MOVEABLE FEAST HEMINGWAY'S FINAL WORK WAS:**
 - PUBLISHED THREE YEARS AFTER HIS DEATH BY HIS WIDOW MARY HEMINGWAY (1964)
 - 2009 AN EDITION, REVISED BY HIS GRANDSON, SEÁN HEMINGWAY WAS ALSO PUBLISHED
- **1961 (July 2nd) ILL WITH DEPRESSION HEMINGWAY DIED, VICTIM OF A SHOTGUN BLAST SELF-INFLICTED**

PICTURES FROM HEMINGWAY'S FINAL YEARS



1953 African Safari



Malaga, Spain, 1959



1961 Ketchum, Idaho

HEMINGWAY'S LEGACY

- **HEMINGWAY'S PERSPECTIVE AS A WRITER WAS UNIQUE IN THAT HE WAS CONSIDERED TO BE:**
 - **A MAN OF ACTION AS WELL AS A MAN OF REFLECTION**
 - **A SPORTSMAN AND AN ADVENTURER AS WELL AS**
 - **AN OBSERVOR /WRITER AND CHRONICLER OF EVENTS**



Resource from:

Elements of Literature: 3rd Edition

Characteristics of Modernism

1. Rejection of traditional themes and values; emphasis on bold experimentation in style and form.

Result: Reaction against established religious, social and political views.

2. Rejection of the ideal hero as infallible; preference instead for the hero who is flawed and disillusioned.

Result: Reflection of the fragmentation of society.

3. Rejection of the ideal hero as infallible giving preference to a hero who is flawed and disillusioned.

Result: Celebration of inner strength and the individual.

4. Interest in the inner workings of the human mind; concerned not with the conscious but with the sub-conscious.

Result: Freud and psychoanalysis popular.

5. No such thing as absolute truth; all things are relative.

Result: World is created in the act of perceiving it.