Shkolla 9-vjeçare

“VINCENC PRENDUSHI”

Class: IXA

PROJECT

“America Literature vs. British Literature”

A work by: Atea Avdyli Teacher: Erjola Dedja

OBJECTIVES

* To compare two writers.
* To bring in focus their style and their thoughts.

AMERICAN writer

Mark Twain

Samuel Langhorne Clemens, better known by his pen name Mark Twain, was an American writer, humorist, entrepreneur, publisher and lecturer. Among his novels are The Adventures of Tom Sawyer (1875) and its sequel, the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, the later often called “the Great American Novel.” Twain began his career writing light, humorous verse, but he became a chronicler of the vanities, hypocrisies and murderous acts of mankind. At mid-career, combined rich humor, sturdy narrative and social criticism in Huckleberry Finn. He was a master of rendering colloquial speech and helped to create and popularize a distinctive American literature built on American themes and language.

Many of his works have been suppressed at times for various reasons. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn has been repeatedly restricted in American high schools, not least for its frequent use of the word “nigger” which was in common usage in the pre-Civil War period in which the novel was set.

A complete bibliography of Twain’s works is nearly impossible to compile because of the vast number of pieces he wrote and his use of several different pen names. Twain’s major publication was The Adventures of Tom Sawyer, which draws his youth Hannibal. Tom Sawyer was modeled on Twain as a child, with traces of schoolmates John Briggs and Will Bowen. The book also introduces Huckleberry Finn in a supporting role, based on Twain’s boyhood friend Tom Blankenship. Twain’s next major published work was the Adventures of Huckleberry Finn, which confirmed him as a noteworthy American writer. Some have called it the first Great American Novel and the book has become required reading in many schools throughout the United States. Huckleberry Finn was an offshoot from Tom Sawyer and had a more serious tone than its predecessor. Four hundred manuscript pages were written in mid-1876, right after the publication of Tom Sawyer. The last fifth of Huckleberry Finn is subject to much controversy. Some say that Twain experienced a “failure of nerve”, as critic Leo Marx puts it.

ENGLISH WRITER

Thomas Hardy

Thomas Hardy was an English novelist and poet. A Victorian realist in the tradition of George Eliot, he was influenced both in his novels and his poetry by Romanticism, especially William Wordsworth. He was highly critical of much in Victorian society, especially on the declining status of rural people in Britain, such as those from his native South West England. Hardy’s first novel, The Poor Man and the Lady, finished by 1867, failed to find a publisher. He then showed it to his mentor and friend, the Victorian poet and novelist, George Meredith, who felt that The Poor Man and the Lady would be too politically controversial and might damage Hardy’s ability to publish in the future. So Hardy followed his advice and he did not try further to publish it. He subsequently destroyed the manuscript, but used some of the ideas in his later work. Hardy wrote two new novels that he hoped would have more commercial appeal, Desperate Remedies and Under the Greenwood Tree, both of which were published anonymously. Considered a Victorian realist, Hardy examines he social constrains on the lives of those living in Victorian England and criticizes those beliefs, especially those relating to marriage, education and religion that limited people’s lives and caused unhappiness. In 1898 Hardy published his first volume of poetry, Wessex Poems, a collection of poems written over 30 years. While some suggest that Hardy gave up writing novels following the harsh criticism of Jude the Obscure in 1896, the poet C. H. Sisson calls his “hypothesis” “superficial and absurd”. In the twentieth century Hardy published only poetry.