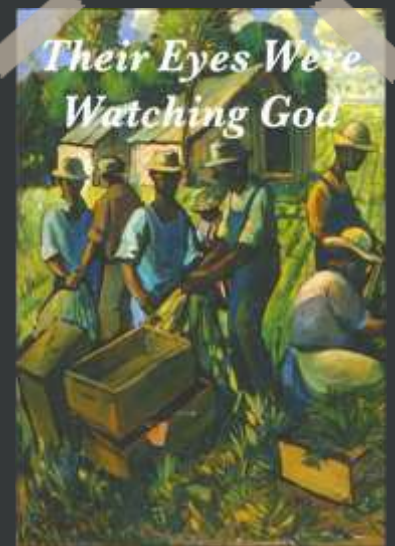
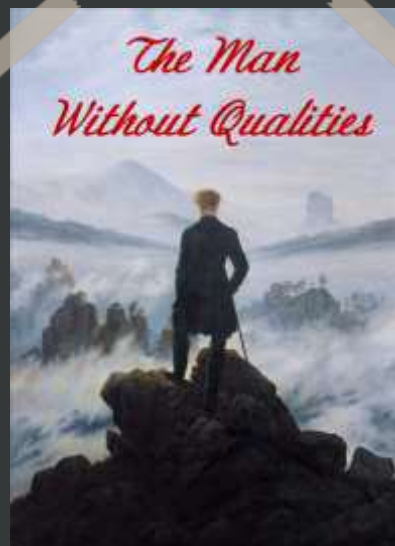
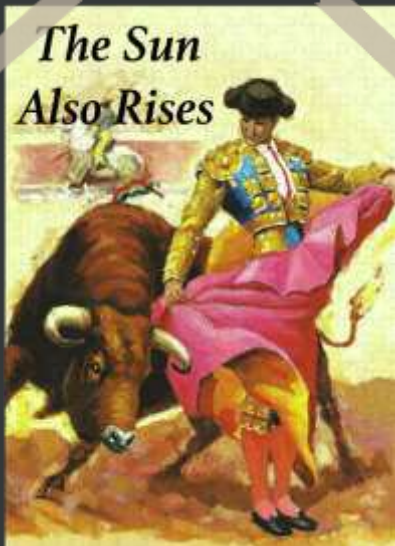




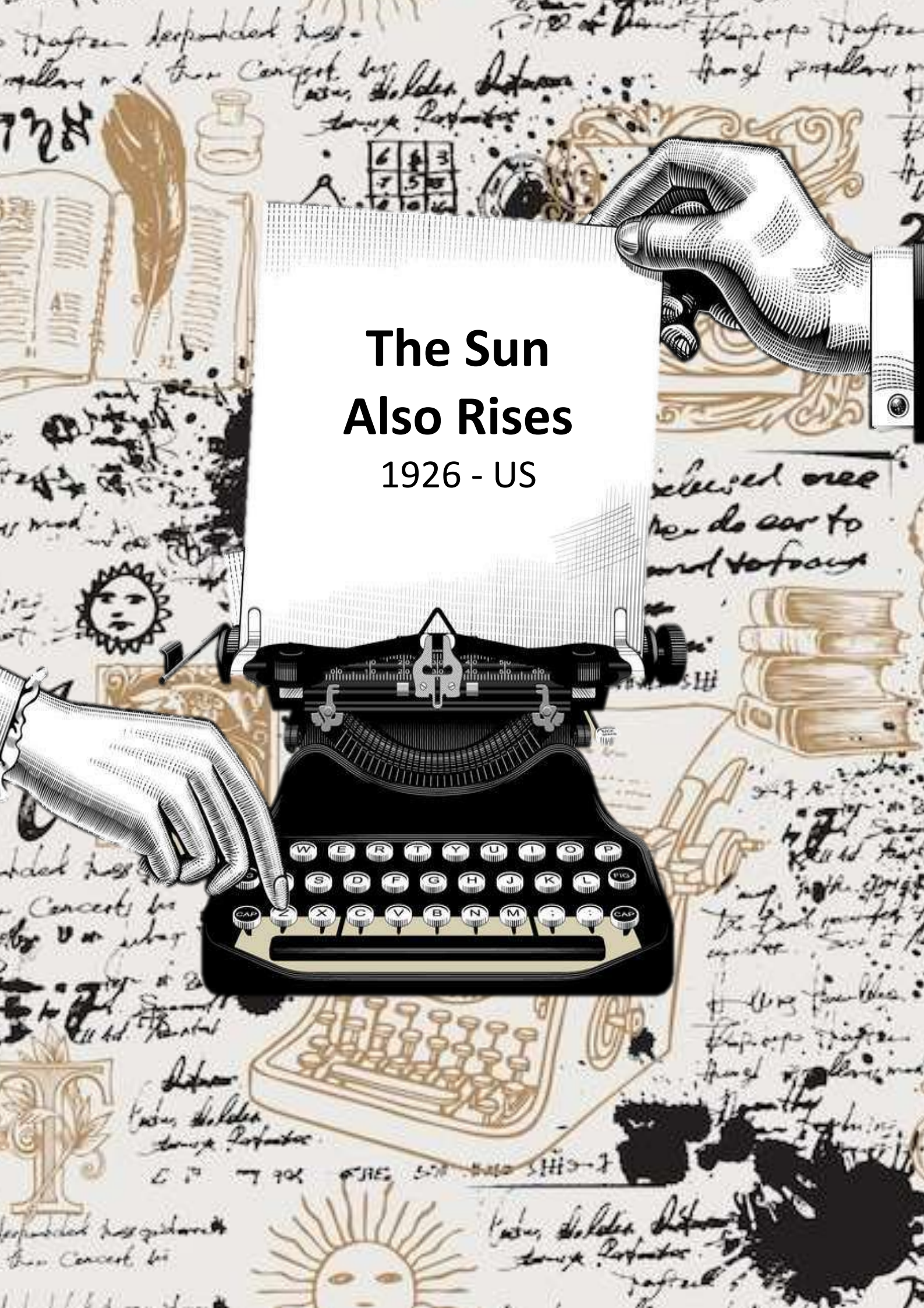
Great Novels

By DK Books



**The World's Most Remarkable Fiction
Explored and Explained**

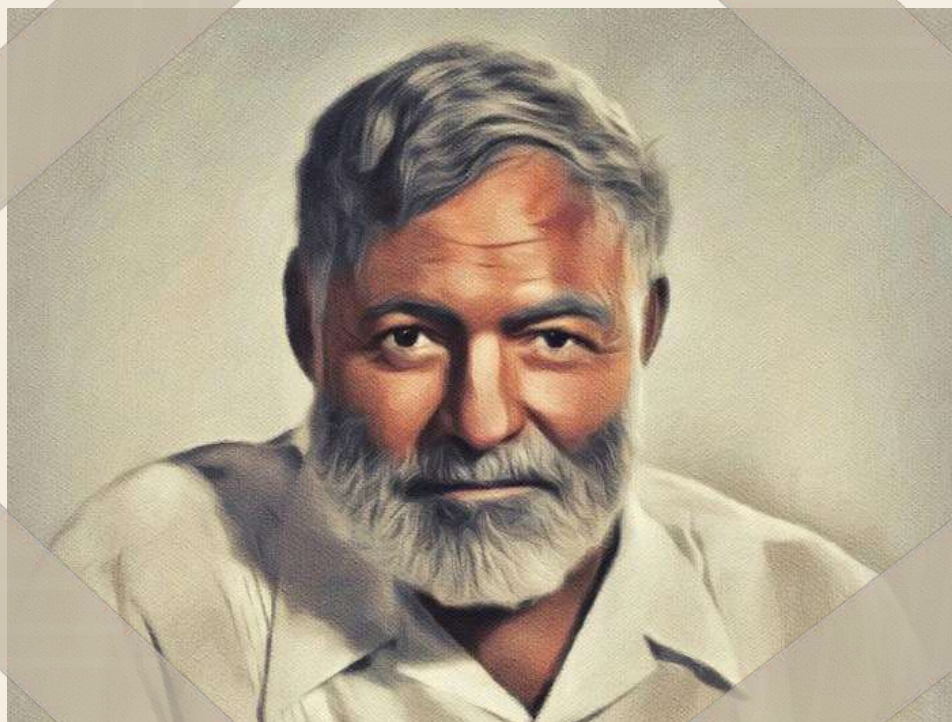
**The Sun
Also Rises**
1926 - US





Ernest Hemingway

(1899 - 1961)



Set largely in Paris after World War I, *The Sun Also Rises*, Hemingway's first novel, tells the story of a love affair between an American war veteran, who bears the physical and emotional scars of combat, and a sophisticated English divorcee.

In its depiction of a vibrant post-war Paris, Hemingway replicated the pattern of his own life as a writer in the city in the 1920s, and based the characters on people that he knew.

Frequenting the bars and cafes of the Latin Quarter, former soldier Jake Barnes meets Brett Ashley, a free-spirited socialite with whom he cannot forge a sexual or emotional connection.

The novel takes them and a motley group of expatriates seeking a carefree life to Spain. Heading to Pamplona for a bullfighting festival, the novel explores the fleeting friendships and lasting rivalries of its characters in a bare, precise style interspersed with exchanges of combative dialogue.

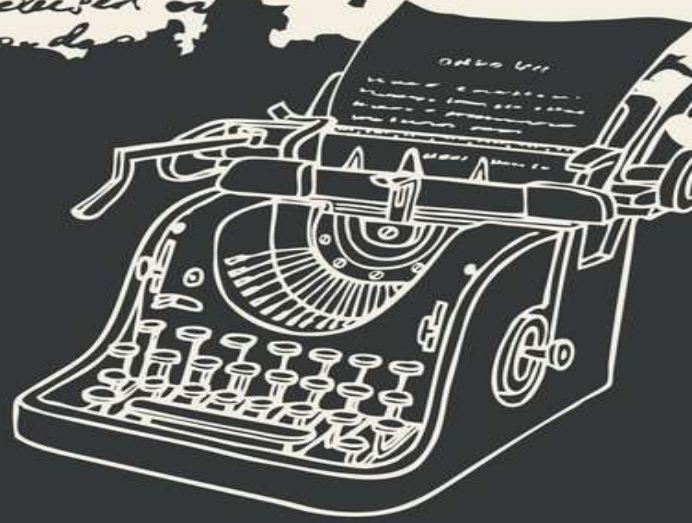


Following romantic misunderstandings in Pamplona, the antagonistic group of characters disperses, leaving the passions and intensity of Spain to go their own way and return to Paris. When Jake and Brett meet for the final time and acknowledge that they have no future together, the sun sets on their doomed love affair.

The Sun Also Rises was highly influential. The impact of the novel was a result of its style more than its content: Hemingway's minimalist, declarative prose avoids effusive description and reflection and was greatly influenced by the direct style of writing that he had learnt as a journalist. This form of writing eventually became standard in fiction, but it was groundbreaking at the time.



Hemingway's Other Works



Hemingway's other works. Hemingway mastered several literary forms, including the short story, which particularly suited his restrained writing style. He continued to explore Spanish culture in *Death in the Afternoon* (1932) and *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (1940), which takes place during the Spanish Civil War.

The influential novels *A Farewell to Arms* (1929) and *To Have and Have Not* (1937) were later made into films. *The Old Man and The Sea* (1952), a novella and perhaps his most famous work, is about what Hemingway described as “the good and true” and describes the final outing of a fisherman off the coast of Cuba.

A FAREWELL TO ARMS

THE SPECIAL EDITION



INCLUDES THE AUTHOR'S 1948 INTRODUCTION, EARLY DRAFTS,
AND ALL OF THE ALTERNATIVE ENDINGS

ERNEST HEMINGWAY

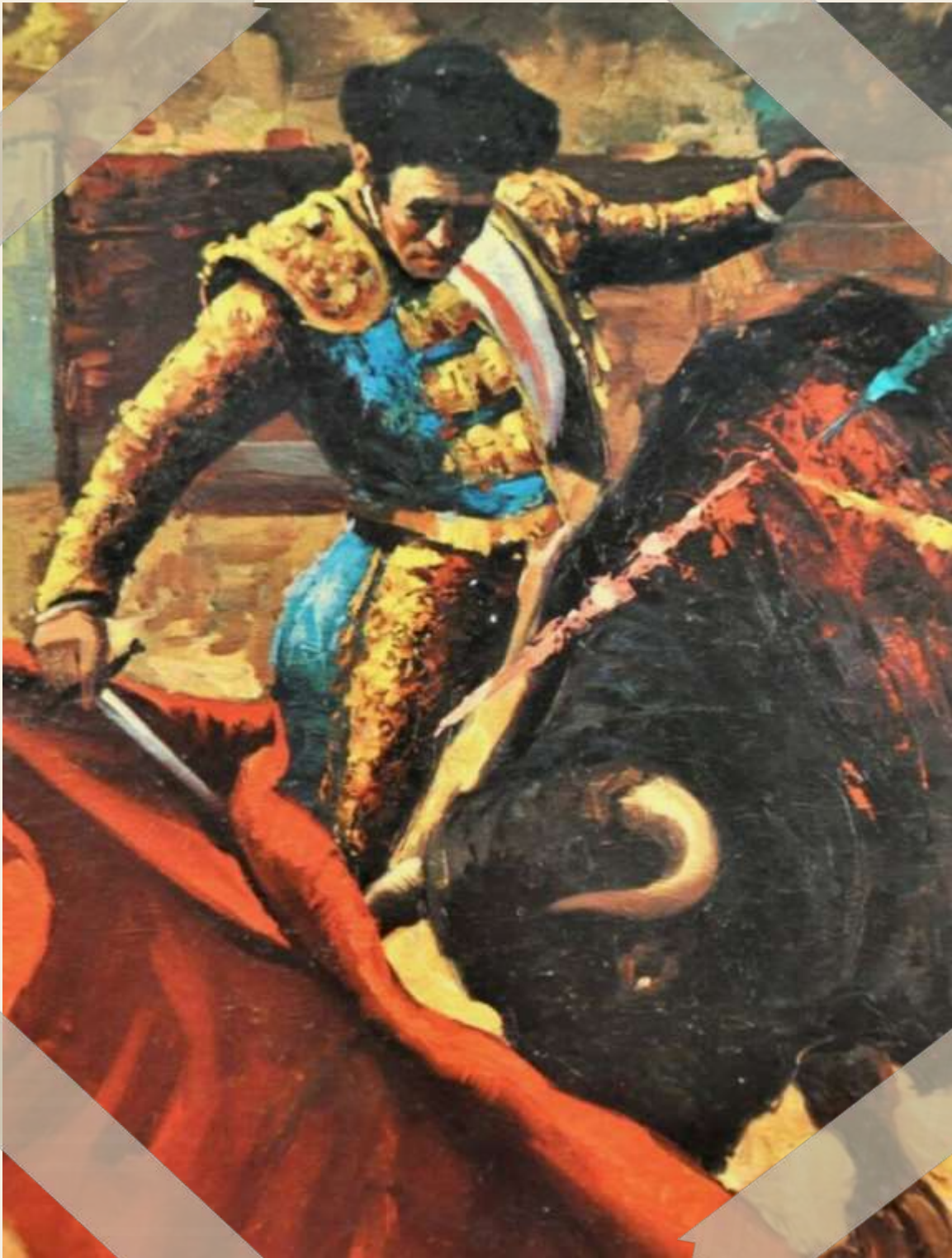
WITH A PERSONAL FOREWORD BY PATRICK HEMINGWAY
AND A NEW INTRODUCTION BY SEÁN HEMINGWAY

**A Farewell to Arms, with a Cover Illustration
by Cleonlike Damianakes**

In Context - Bullfighting



When *The Sun Also Rises* was published in the UK, it was given the title *Fiesta*. Spanish culture offers an antidote to the modern world in the novel. Hemingway admired the *corrida*, or bullfighting, especially the legendary Spanish bullfighter, Cayetano Ordóñez, who was the model for Pedro Romero. In *Death in the Afternoon*, Hemingway later explored his fascination with Spanish bullfighting in depth.



Bulls, Bullfights and Bullfighters are Central to the Fiesta of San Fermin in Pamplona

Hemingway and Europe

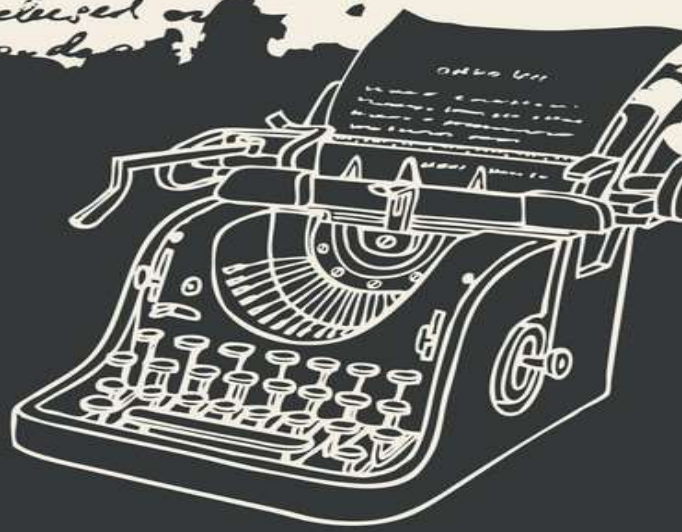


Hemingway came to Europe as a member of the American Red Cross during World War I, and worked as a journalist before devoting himself to writing. In Paris he was a regular at the Café du Dome, as were many other intellectuals.



Hemingway's Favourite Café - Café du Dome

First Edition



The dust jacket of the first edition of *The Sun Also Rises* was designed by Cleonike Damianakes, an American artist who also produced covers for Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms* and F. Scott Fitzgerald's *All the Sad Young Men*. The illustration, which was meant to appeal to contemporary female readers, hints at a classical and tragic dimension to the work, but is somewhat at odds with the novel's bracing modern style.

"Some of the finest and most restrained writing that this generation has produced."

—*The New York World*

THE SUN ALSO RISES

THE HEMINGWAY LIBRARY EDITION



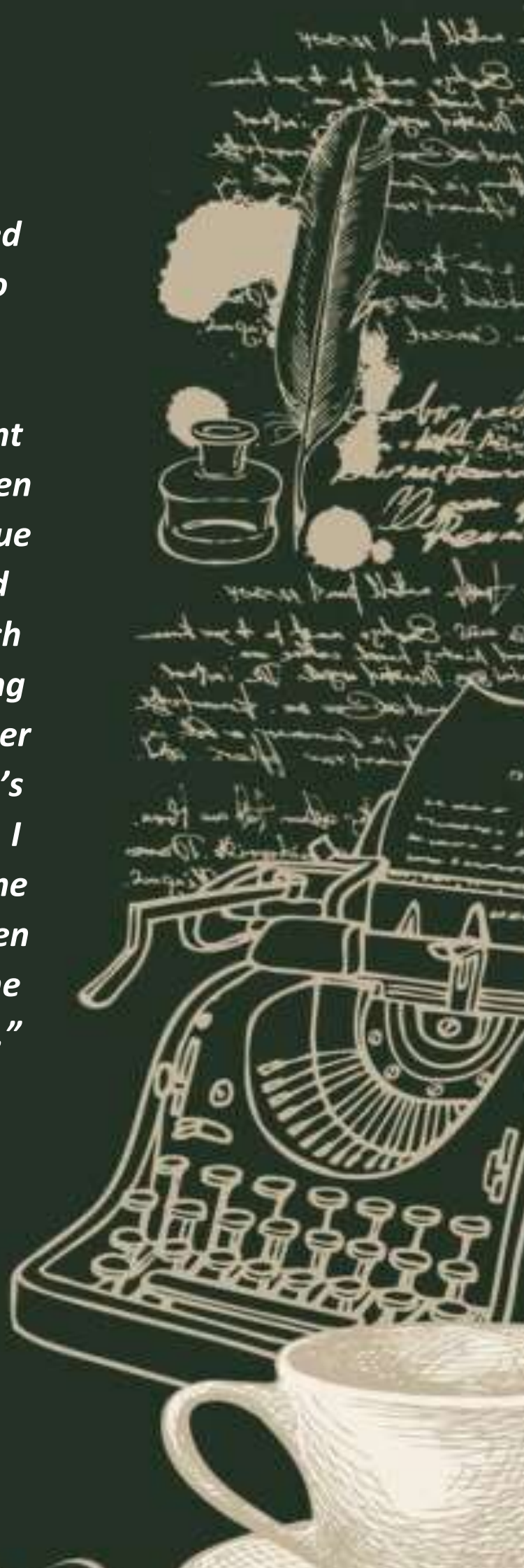
SUPPLEMENTED WITH EARLY DRAFTS AND DELETED CHAPTERS

ERNEST HEMINGWAY

WITH A PERSONAL FOREWORD BY PATRICK HEMINGWAY
AND A NEW INTRODUCTION BY SEÁN HEMINGWAY

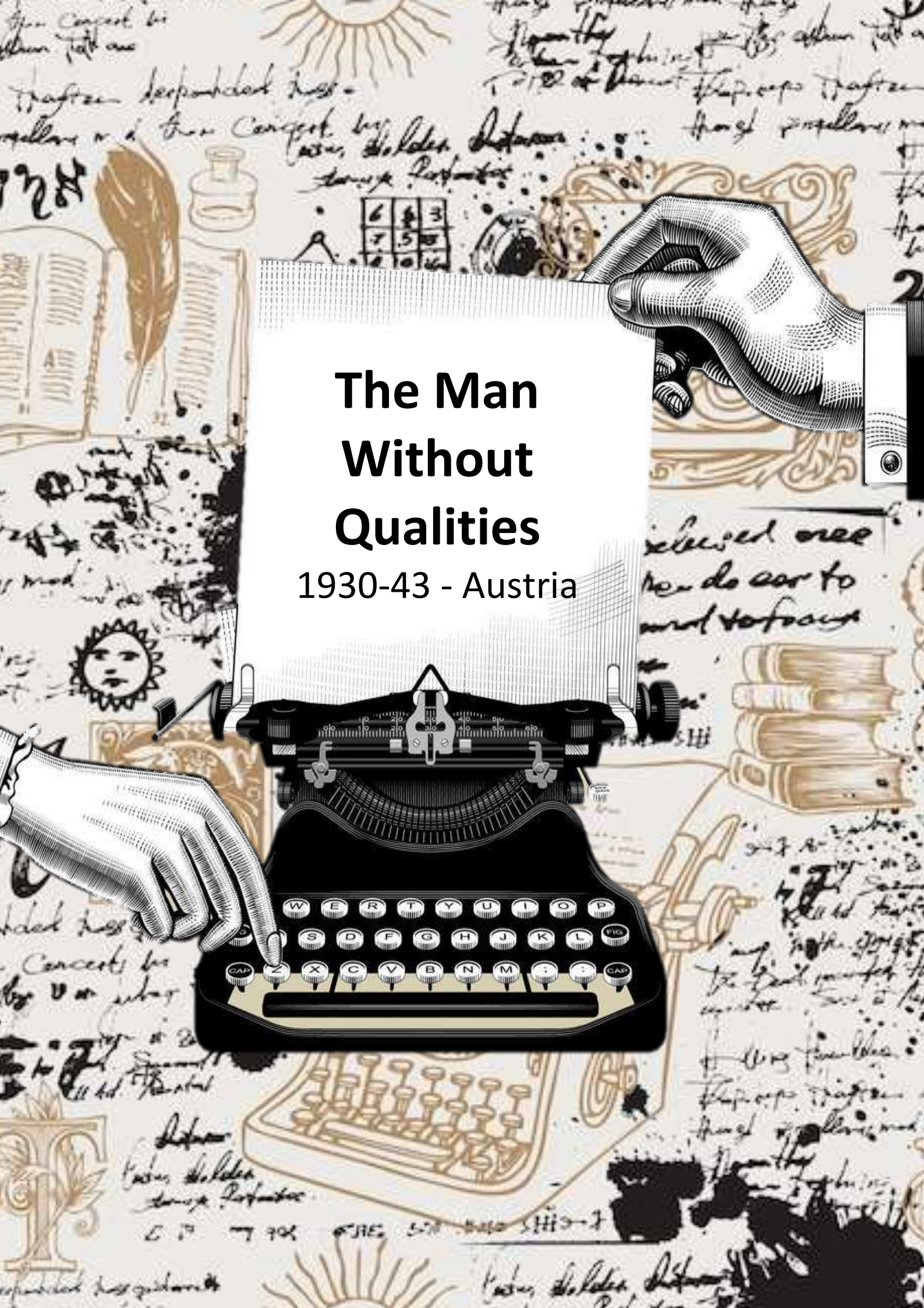
**Dust Jacket of the First Edition of The Sun
Also Rises Designed by Cleonike Damianakes**

“The taxi went up the hill, passed the lighted square, then on into the dark, still climbing then levelled out onto a dark street behind St. Etienne du Mont, went smoothly down the asphalt ... then turned onto the cobbles of the Rue Mouffetard. There were lighted bars and late open shops on each side of the street. We were sitting apart and we jolted close together going down the old street. Brett’s hat was off. Her head was back. I saw her face in the lights from the open shops, then it was dark, then I saw her face clearly as we came out on the Avenue des Gobelins.”



The Man Without Qualities

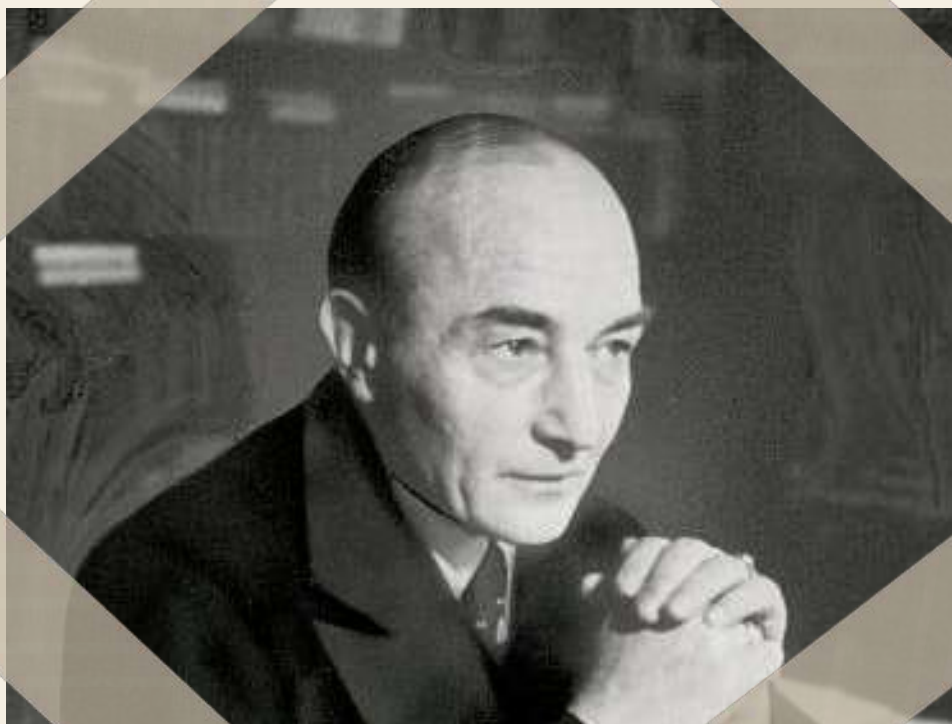
1930-43 - Austria





Robert Musil

(1880 - 1942)



Trained as an engineer, a behavioural psychologist, and a philosopher, Robert Musil was a man of so many talents that when he wanted answers to his existential questions, he chose to explore them in the form of a novel.

The result was a book of huge intellectual scope that has become known as: “the philosopher’s novel”, but that the author never managed to finish. Essayistic in style, with an omniscient narrator, *The Man Without Qualities* is set in Vienna, the capital of an Austro-Hungarian Empire (called “Kakania” here) soon to be destroyed in World War I.

Ulrich, its protagonist, is a philosophically inclined, wealthy young man “without qualities” – he passively observes and experiences the world around him – and he saunters among friends and acquaintances, ranging from the hostess of an intellectual salon to a murderer.



These characters have their prejudices and illicit love affairs, and much of the narrative is a satirical portrait of Viennese society, but it allows Musil to examine every aspect of modern philosophy, science and technology.

An incomparable prose stylist, he knits these threads together into a constant interplay of commentary and action, in which each idea is reflected in an image, character, or circumstance.

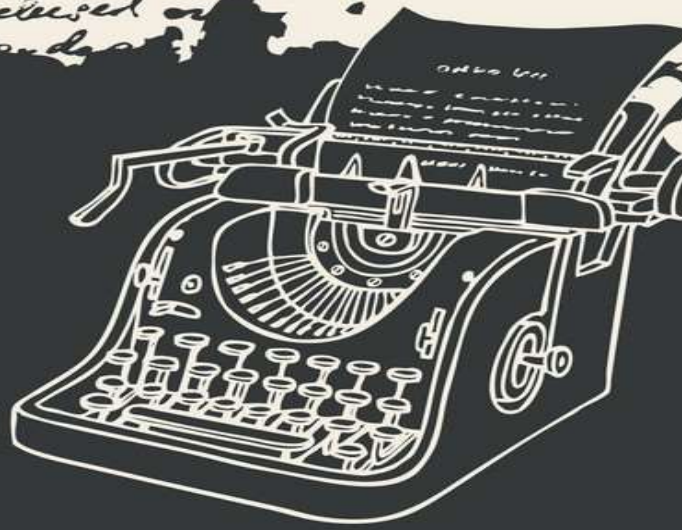
Writers and critics hailed *The Man Without Qualities* as a masterpiece. In German-speaking countries, Musil is ranked in the top tier of novelists, alongside Franz Kafka, Thomas Mann and Hermann Hesse; elsewhere, his influence has been compared to that of James Joyce and Marcel Proust.



For this novel is a moral allegory, an attempt to find the truly human life in the materialistic modern world, science and technology having destroyed so many of the old values and certainties. And rarely has this quest been envisioned with greater range, depth and sheer imaginative audacity.



Emperor Franz Joseph

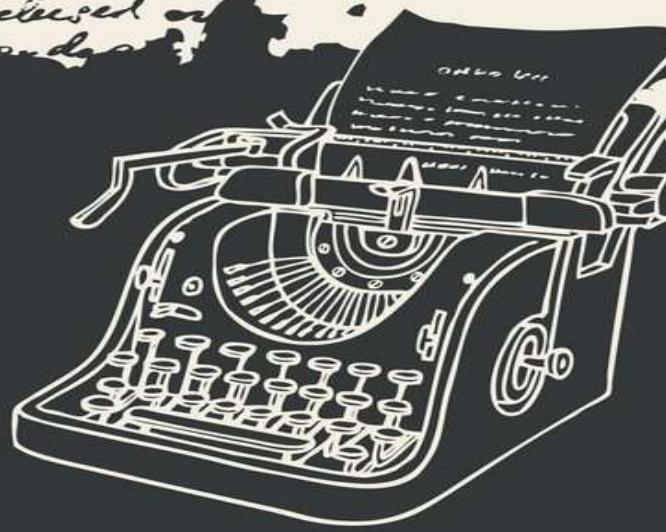


Crowned at the age of 18, in 1848, he has become such a symbol of the Austro-Hungarian Empire that a subplot in the novel features preparations to celebrate his 70th year on the throne in 1918. However, the Emperor dies two years short of this anniversary.

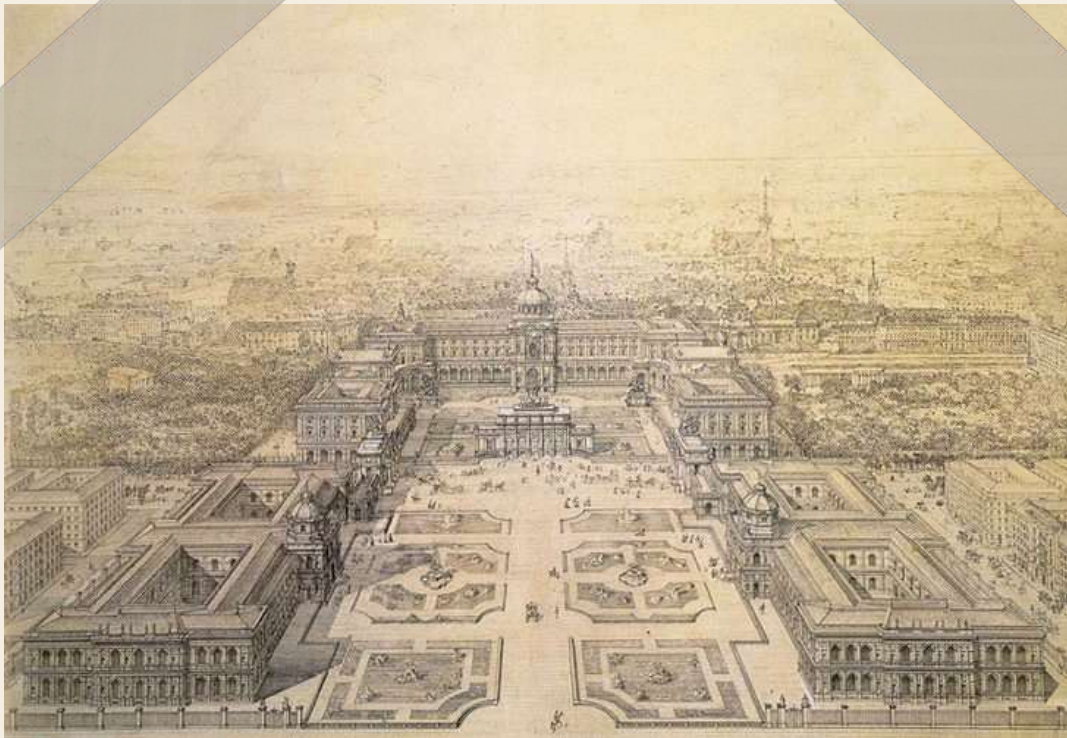


**White-Haired Emperor Franz Joseph
Receives Guests at a Court Ball in the
Hofburg, or Royal Palace, in Vienna.**

Vienna “City of Dreams”



A madman in the novel exclaims when Vienna (seen here in 1873) is mentioned. The circular Ringstrasse encloses St Stephen’s Cathedral and the Hofburg, beyond which are the River Danube and the Vienna Woods. On the even of World War I, the city was about to lose its imperial status forever.



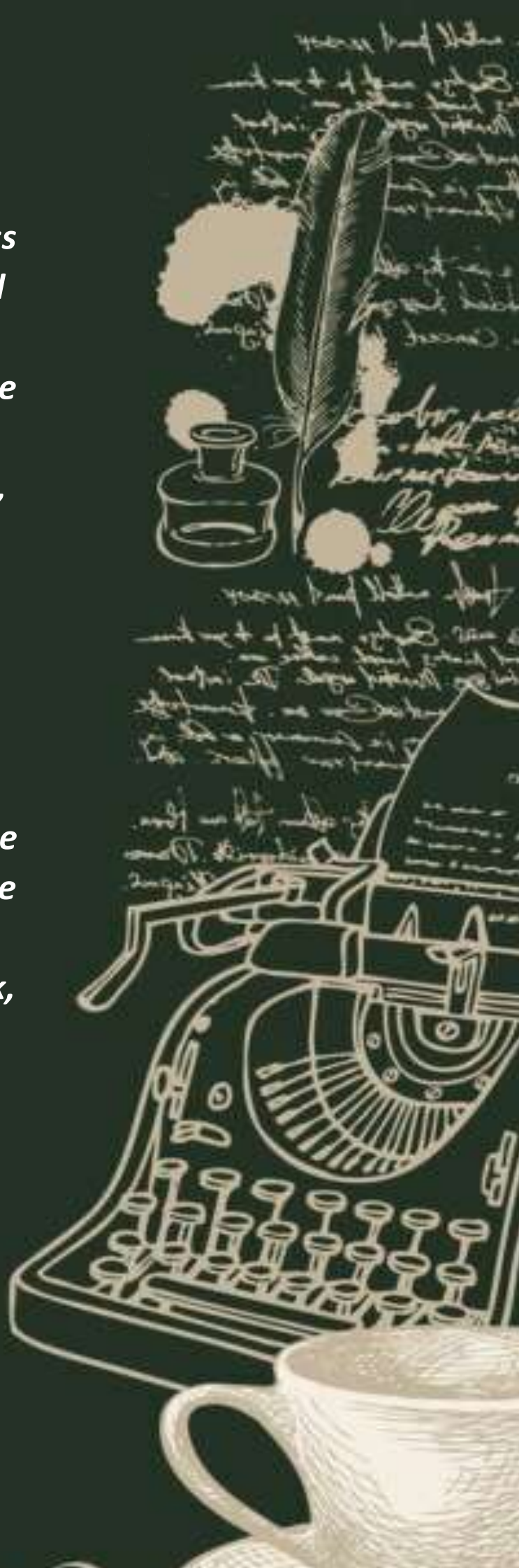
Vienna “City of Dreams”

Manuscript



Although Musil was a published stylist, a glance at his manuscript shows what a daunting task it must have been to publish his writings in book form. He also left hundreds of pages of “Posthumous Papers”, which included additional notes, sketches and alternate drafts. Sadly, the material that he left behind in Vienna when he fled the Nazis has been lost.

“Ulrich inquired out of politeness how the Parallel Campaign had fared in his absence. ‘Well, because of that hullabaloo in the street outside my house that afternoon, which you observed, we’ve set up a Commission to Ascertain the Desires of the Concerned Sections of the Population in Reference to Administrative Reform’, Count Leinsdorf told him. ‘The Prime Minister himself asked us to take this off his shoulders for the time being, because as a patriotic enterprise we enjoy, so to speak, the public’s confidence.’”



Musil and Freud

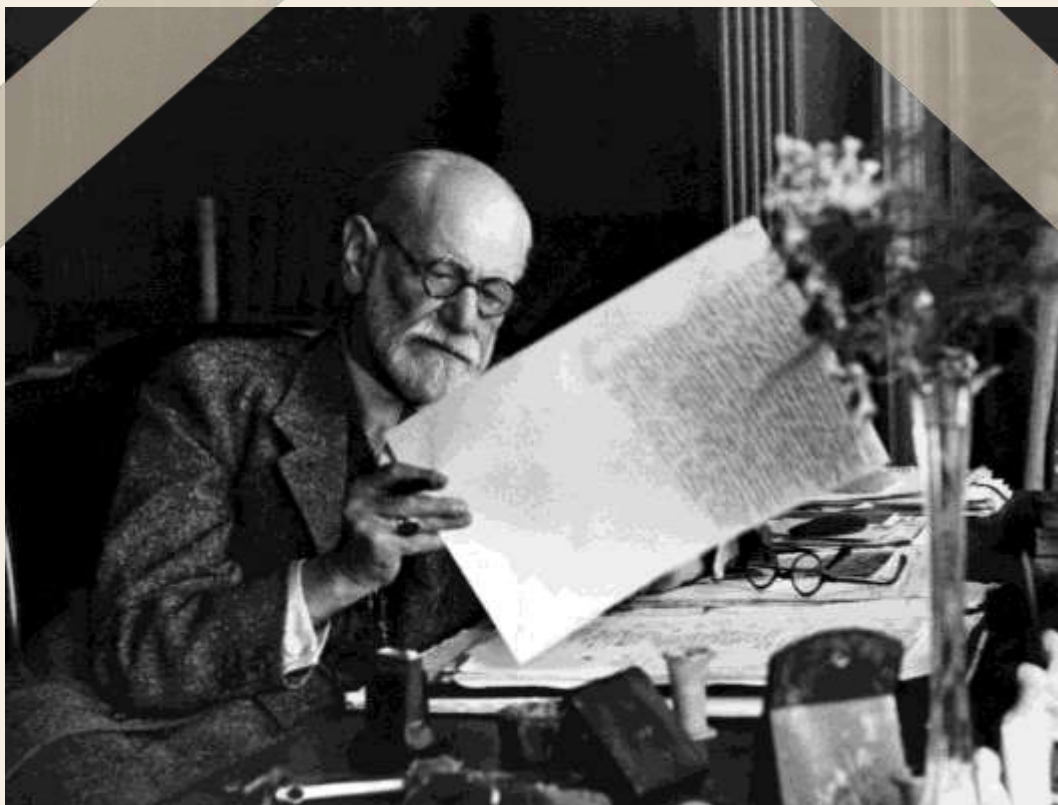


Robert Musil was not the only great thinker in early 20th-century Vienna – Sigmund Freud, the father of psychoanalysis, strolled the same streets. However, Freud’s theory of the unconscious mind is one of the few ideas that Musil does not explore in *The Man Without Qualities*.

With his background in experimental psychology, he was certainly familiar with the tenets of psychoanalysis, but he concluded that it was all a sham, a pseudo-science, or a substitute religion. Indeed, he saw it as the province of the “soul-improvement expert”, who relieves one neurosis only to replace it (for a fee) with another.

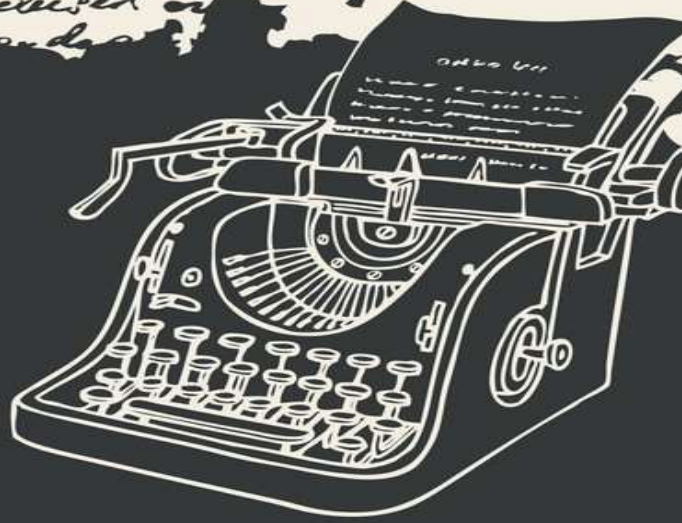
For the philosophically nimble Musil, it was also too conceptual, and concepts, he believed, always become dogmas. It is also possible that he did not want to help a rival – Freud was becoming famous, while Musil was not.



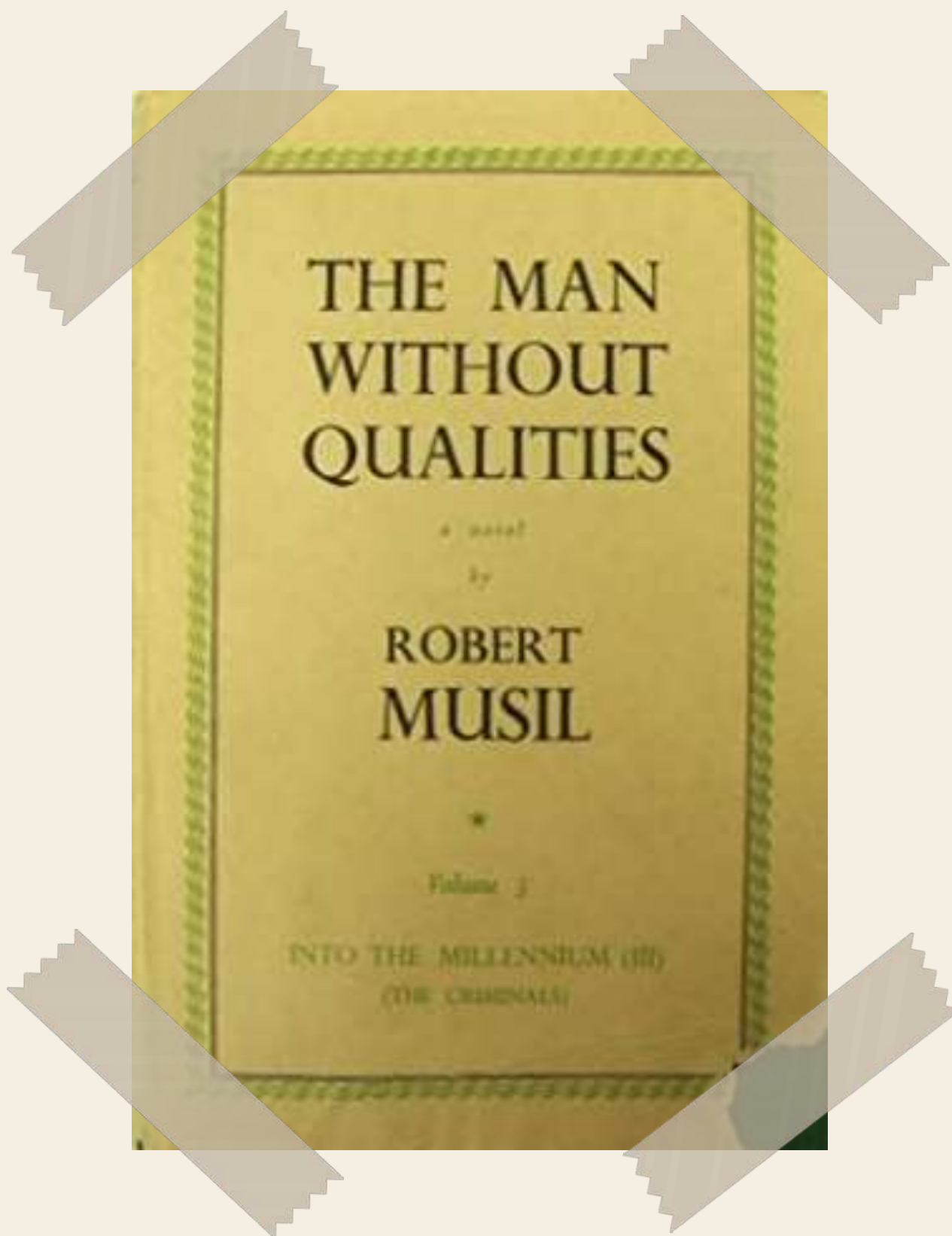


Sigmund Freud Lived and Worked in an Apartment in the Heart of Vienna

Publication History



The Man Without Qualities has had a long and convoluted publication history. Despite having laboured for nearly a decade on the book, Musil felt that he was pushed to publish the first volume prematurely in 1930. A second appeared three years later, and only after his death, in 1942, did his wife assemble a third and final one. Much of his manuscript was still left unpublished.



The Man Without a Face – First Edition

**Their Eyes
Were
Watching God**
1937 - US





Zora Neale Hurston

(1891 - 1960)



Folklorist and anthropologist Zora Neale Hurston grew up in Eatonville, Florida, one of the first towns in the US to be established solely by African Americans, and the setting for *Their Eyes Were Watching God*.

The novel follows the life and romantic adventures of a Black woman named Janine Crawford. Janie's journey through three different marriages is described in poetic language, with her thoughts and feelings at the centre of the story, something that had seldom occurred for a Black female character in English literature before.

Hurston uses a third person narrator, who invites the reader to consider issues such as the impact of slavery on Black lives in 20th-century America, different attitudes to change within a Black community, and the challenges of female emancipation.



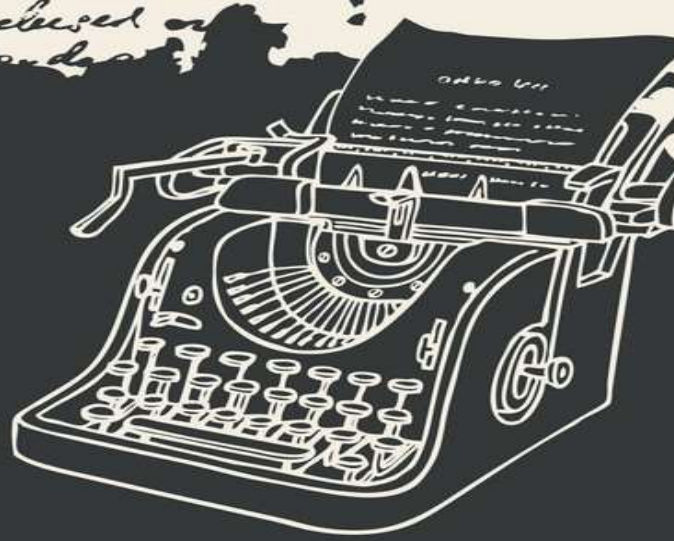
Hurston's belief in the importance of Black people's voices strongly influenced her writing. *Their Eyes* is written in the vernacular, authentically replicating Southern Black dialects in a way that had rarely been attempted. Some Black writers and critics disapproved of this, while non-Black readers struggled with the colloquial language. For these reasons, and because Hurston prioritized Black women's lives, the novel was dismissed and Hurston fell into obscurity. It not until universities began to offer African American studies in the 1970s that the importance of her work was finally understood. While *Their Eyes* focuses on Black stories, the novel is universal in examining topics such as family trauma, gender roles, sexuality, race and the conflict between romance and practicality.



Male dominance and female empowerment. Volatile, even violent relationships are key to Hurston's novel, as depicted in this scene from Darnell Marin's 2005 film adaptation. Hurston explores the idea that although women may want independence, they still feel pressure to follow traditional gender roles and seek male protection.



The Harlem Renaissance



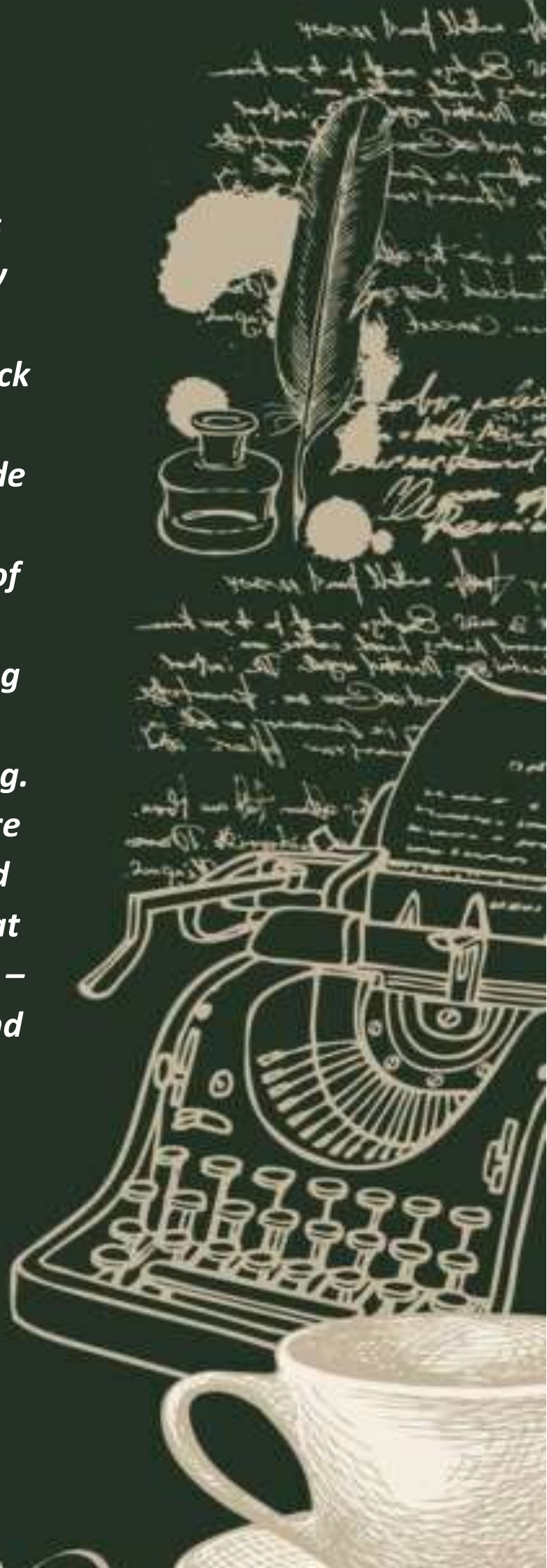
Zora Neale Hurston was a key figure in the Harlem Renaissance, a cultural movement that began in New York City in the 1920s and '30s. In the city's Harlem neighbourhood, Black creativity in the arts, such as dance, music and literature, blossomed and was accepted. People who had been enslaved or oppressed in the US moved to New York for freedom and the chance to fully be themselves.

The Harlem Renaissance did not just influence Black people, but people from all backgrounds, as they began to recognise the contributions of a hitherto disrespected group. Key artists whose work was influenced by their historical and cultural backgrounds include the musicians Louis Armstrong and Gladys Bentley, and writers such as Langston Hughes, Nella Larsen and W.E.B. Dubois.



The Vibrancy of Harlem's Art is Expressed in Louis Delsarte's 2005 Mosaic Spirit of Harlem.

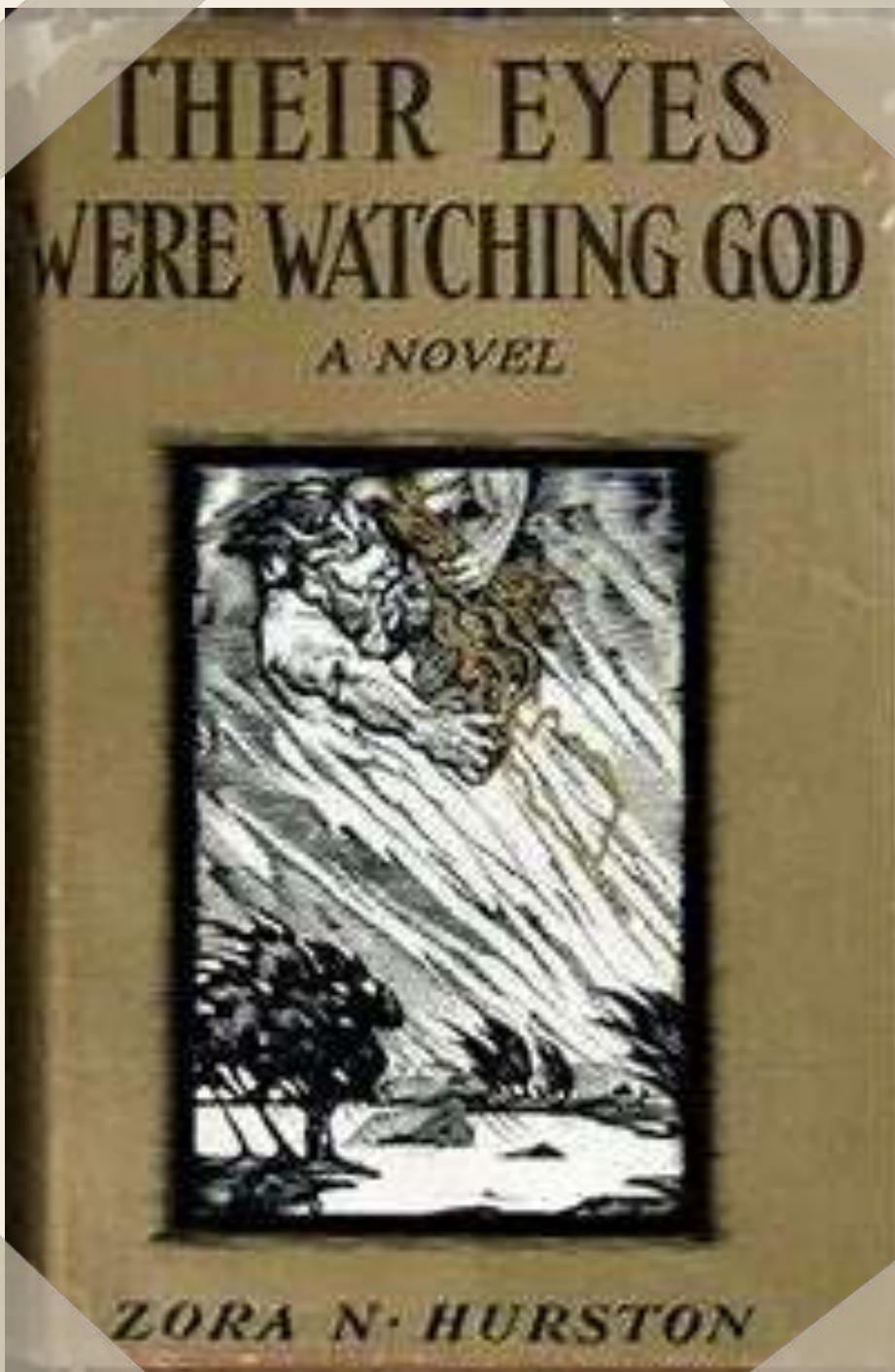
“Seeing the woman as she was made them remember the envy they had stored up from other times. So they chewed up the back parts of their minds and swallowed with relish. They made burning statements with questions, and killing tools out of laughs. It was mass cruelty. A mood came alive. Words walking without masters; walking altogether like harmony in a song. ‘What she doin coming back here in dem overhalls? Can’t she find no dress to put on? – where’s dat blue satin dress she left here in? – where all dat money her husband took and died and left her?’”



First Edition



First published in 1937, but after a poor reception it went out of print for nearly 30 years. Rediscovered in the 1970s by the novel Alice Walker, it was reprinted and quickly sold out. The novel is now considered a classic of the genre and is hailed for its portrayal of Black culture.



First Edition Publication



THINK

DIGITAL ACADEMY

