

Week 6 Day 2: Joyce and Irish Modernism

ENGL201: Introduction to Modernism

Pop Quiz 2

1. In “Araby,” who died in the back room?
2. What or who is Araby?
3. In “The Dead,” who is throwing a party?
4. In “The Dead,” who carves the goose?
5. What unusual weather event is happening in “The Dead?”

In “Araby,” who died in the back room?

- A priest.

What or who is Araby?

- A market

In “The Dead,” who is throwing a party?

- Kate and Julia Morkan

In “The Dead,” who carves the goose?

Gabriel Conroy

What unusual weather event is happening in
“The Dead?”

Snow

Housekeeping

- Pop Quiz (10 mins)
- Housekeeping
 - Peer Work Session this afternoon! MACLAURIN D111 from 1.30-4.30
- James Joyce and Irish Modernism (35 mins)

James Joyce (1882 – 1941)

- Irish novelist and poet
- Spent most of his adult life in Europe (Paris, Zurich, and Trieste)
- Known for complex plays on words (frequently in Irish dialect) and intertextuality
- *Dubliners* (1914)
- *Ulysses* (1922)
- *Finnegan's Wake* (1939)





Ireland in the Early 20th Century

- Late 19th and early 20th centuries: Celtic Revival sought to gather and revitalize Irish traditional culture (William Butler Yeats, Lady Gregory)
- 1916: The Irish Citizen Army declared an Irish Republic independent from Britain during the Easter Rising
- 1921: Anglo-Irish Treaty ended the War of Independence provided Ireland the same liberties as the Dominion of Canada
- 1922: The Irish Free State established as independent from Britain
 - With the exception of most counties in Northern Ireland, which were provided the option to opt out of the Free State

The contested position of modernism in Irish culture might be dramatized by a tale of two Joyces. One is the internationalist Joyce, the deracinated modernist who in much twentieth-century criticism was considered to have become 'European and modern to the extent that he transcended his Irishness'; the other, the Irish Joyce who has more recently emerged from the confluence of post-colonialism and Irish studies. It was the latter writer, his work intimately bound up with Ireland's cultural and political revolution (and with anti-colonial revenge on the English language itself), who was immediately claimed by his Irish contemporary.

(Carol Taaffe, "Irish Modernism," 782)

POBLAChT NA H EIREANN.
THE PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT
OF THE
IRISH REPUBLIC
TO THE PEOPLE OF IRELAND.

IRISHMEN AND IRISHWOMEN In the name of God and of the dead generations from which she receives her old tradition of nationhood, Ireland, through us, summons her children to her flag and strikes for her freedom.

Having organised and trained her manhood through her secret revolutionary organisation, the Irish Republican Brotherhood, and through her open military organisations, the Irish Volunteers and the Irish Citizen Army, having patiently perfected her discipline, having resolutely waited for the right moment to reveal itself, she now seizes that moment, and, supported by her exiled children in America and by gallant allies in Europe, but relying in the first on her own strength, she strikes in full confidence of victory.

We declare the right of the people of Ireland to the ownership of Ireland, and to the unfettered control of Irish destinies, to be sovereign and indefeasible. The long usurpation of that right by a foreign people and government has not extinguished the right, nor can it ever be extinguished except by the destruction of the Irish people. In every generation the Irish people have asserted their right to national freedom and sovereignty, six times during the past three hundred years they have asserted it in arms. Standing on that fundamental right and again asserting it in arms in the face of the world, we hereby proclaim the Irish Republic as a Sovereign Independent State, and we pledge our lives and the lives of our comrades-in-arms to the cause of its freedom, of its welfare, and of its exaltation among the nations.

The Irish Republic is entitled to, and hereby claims, the allegiance of every Irishman and Irishwoman. The Republic guarantees religious and civil liberty, equal rights and equal opportunities to all its citizens, and declares its resolve to pursue the happiness and prosperity of the whole nation and of all its parts, cherishing all the children of the nation equally, and oblivious of the differences carefully fostered by an alien government, which have divided a minority from the majority in the past.

Until our arms have brought the opportune moment for the establishment of a permanent National Government, representative of the whole people of Ireland and elected by the suffrages of all her men and women, the Provisional Government, hereby constituted, will administer the civil and military affairs of the Republic in trust for the people.

We place the cause of the Irish Republic under the protection of the Most High God, Whose blessing we invoke upon our arms, and we pray that no one who serves that cause will dishonour it by cowardice, inhumanity, or rapine. In this supreme hour the Irish nation must, by its valour and discipline and by the readiness of its children to sacrifice themselves for the common good, prove itself worthy of the august destiny to which it is called.

Signed on Behalf of the Provisional Government,

THOMAS J. CLARKE,

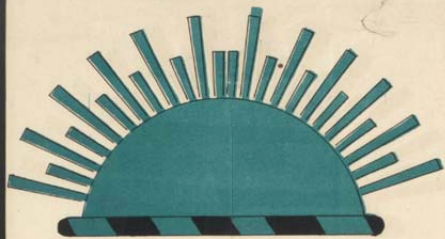
SEAN Mac DIARMADA, THOMAS MacDONAGH,

P. H. PEARSE, EAMONN CEANNT,

JAMES CONNOLLY, JOSEPH PLUNKETT

...both modernism and anti-imperial nationalism might be seen as 'an outgrowth and an expression of modernity', each alternating between a self-conscious sense of newness and claims to 'lineage and deep history'.

(785)



Seachtain
na
Saeölse



**ON WHICH SIDE ARE YOU ?
LANGUAGE COLLECTION NOW ON.**

Sir Galahad



- Knight of the Round Table of King Arthur.
- Only knight to achieve the Holy Grail.
- Galant and pure of Heart.
- Dies in rapture.



"Vision of the Holy Grail" (1890), William Morris

Quest Narrative

- A difficult journey towards a goal.
- Usually, hero goes on a quest to find an object or a lover.
- Goes through a series of challenges.
- Often, but not always, returns home (in many cases return home is impossible).
- In English literature, usually draws upon Medieval traditions.

Epiphany

“the sense of a sudden radiance and revelation that occurs during the perception of a commonplace object”

“the sudden flare into revelation of an ordinary object or scene”

(“Epiphany,” *A Glossary of Literary Terms*)