제 4 주 낭만적 개인주의와 너새니얼 호손

제 1 강: 낭만적 개인주의
제 2 강 너새니얼 호손의 <주홍 글자>
I. What Is Romanticism?
1. an artistic, literary and intellectual movement that originated in the second half of the 18th century in Europe
2. in reaction to the Industrial Revolution
3. a revolt against aristocratic social and political norms of the Age of Enlightenment
4. a reaction against the scientific rationalization of nature
5. embodied most strongly in the visual arts, music, and literature
6. characteristics:
1) intuition and strong emotion as an authentic source of aesthetic experience (such emotions as trepidation, horror and terror and awe): German Sturm und Drang movement
2) background: ideologies and events of the French Revolution
3) beyond the rational and Classicist ideal models to elevate a revived medievalism (to escape the confines of population growth, urban sprawl, and industrialism); over Enlightenment rationalism
4) the exotic, unfamiliar, and distant in modes
5) Byronic ideals of a gifted, perhaps misunderstood loner, creatively following the dictates of his inspiration rather than the mores of contemporary society
6) elevated the achievements of what it perceived as heroic individualists and artists, whose pioneering examples would elevate society
7) legitimized the individual imagination as a critical authority, which permitted freedom from classical notions of form in art.
8) Arthur Lovejoy attempted to demonstrate the difficulty of this problem in his seminal article "On The Discrimination of Romanticisms" in his *Essays in the History of Ideas* (1948): Romanticisms, not Romanticism
9) Charles Baudelaire: "Romanticism is precisely situated neither in choice of subject nor exact truth, but in the way of feeling."
II. Romanticism in the United States
1. cultural lag
2. mid-1850s around New England
3. Romantic nationalism:
1) strongly inspired by Rousseau
2) by the ideas of Johann Gottfried von Herder, who in 1784 argued that the geography formed the natural economy of a people, and shaped their customs and society
4. strong romantic nationalist element mixed with Enlightenment rationalism in the rhetoric used in British North America: colonists' "Declaration of Independence", the United States Constitution of 1787
5. New England Renaissance / American Renaissance
‣ *American Renaissance: Art and Expression in the Age of Emerson and Whitman*, by F. O. Matthiessen
II. Chronology of Hawthorne

1804: July 4, Nathaniel Hathorne (he adds the "w" later) is born in Salem, Massachusetts. second child of U.S. Navy captain Nathaniel Hathorne and Elizabeth Manning Hathorne
1808: January, Nathaniel's youngest sister, Maria Louise, is born.
In April, his father dies of yellow fever in Suriname
Hawthorne's mentally fragile mother withdraws, leaving his uncle Robert Manning to oversee the boy's education
1820: August, Hawthorne writes and publishes *The Spectator*, a newsmagazine that he distributes to friends and family. It runs for one month.
1821: Hawthorne enrolls at Bowdoin College (Franklin Pierce, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow)
1825: Graduates from Bowdoin College, withdraws from the world (He takes his meals alone, rarely sees friends or family, and spends most of his time writing)
1828: Hathorne's first novel, *Fanshawe*, is published anonymously. The public ignores it.
1830: October and November, Hawthorne publishes two short stories under his original name, Nathaniel Hathorne (From then on, he uses the name "Hawthorne" both personally and professionally)
1839: Hawthorne takes a job at the Boston Custom House
1841: April, Hawthorne quits the Custom House and moves to Brook Farm, a utopian community in Roxbury, Massachusetts. He lives there until November.
1842: July, after a three year engagement, Hawthorne marries Sophia Peabody, a painter. (The couple moves to a rented house in Concord known as the Old Manse)
1844: March, Sophia gives birth to the couple's first child, a daughter named Una
1846: June, the couple's second child, a son (Julian), is born. In July, the family moves to Salem, and Hawthorne takes a position at the Salem Custom House. He publishes *Mosses From an Old Manse*, a short story collection
1849: June, Hawthorne is dismissed from Salem Custom House in a political shakeup ("I detest this town so much that I hate to go out into the streets, or to have people see me.") He begins work on a novel about adultery and hypocrisy in Salem
1849: Nathaniel Hawthorne's mother, Elizabeth Hathorne, dies. Hawthorne falls into a deep depression. He continues writing *The Scarlet Letter*
1850: March, Hawthorne's novel *The Scarlet Letter* is published. Two months after its publication, the Hawthorne family moves to Lenox, Massachusetts.
1851: Hawthorne publishes *The House of the Seven Gables*. (Herman Melville publishes *Moby Dick*, the novel he completed after reading Hawthorne's short story collection *Mosses From an Old Manse*.) He dedicates the book to Hawthorne
1851: May, The Hawthorne's third and final child, daughter Rose, is born.
1852: Hawthorne publishes the novel *The Blithedale Romance*, a fictionalized account of the utopian community Brook Farm. He and Sophia purchase Hillside, a home in Concord, Massachusetts previously owned by the Alcott family. The Hawthornes rename it Wayside.

1853: Hawthorne's old college pal Franklin Pierce takes office as President and awards Hawthorne a political appointment as U.S. Consul in Liverpool. The Hawthorne family sails to England.
1857: Hawthorne loses his position as U.S. Consul after Pierce loses the Democratic nomination for re-election. He chooses to stay on in England.
1859: Hawthorne sails back to the United States and resettles at The Wayside in Concord
1860: Hawthorne's novel *The Marble Faun* is published
1863: Hawthorne published *Our Old Home*, a non-fiction account of his time in Europe
1864: May 19, Nathaniel Hawthorne dies in Plymouth, New Hampshire while vacationing with friend and former president Franklin Pierce. Buried on Author's Ridge at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery in Concord
1871: February 26, Sophia Peabody Hawthorne dies in London and is buried there
2006: Family Reunited (A century after their deaths, Hawthorne's wife Sophia and eldest daughter Una, both of whom were buried in England, are re-interred with him at Sleepy Hollow Cemetery in Concord)
III. Literary Heritages of Hawthorne
1. Puritanism, Witch trials
2. call for writer: doctor, lawyer, minister
3. Salem Custom House
IV. Hawthorne, *The Scarlet Letter* (1850)
1. 초기 단편소설
2. published in 1850: first printing (2500), 사망 전까지 (total: 7800), royalty: $1,500
3. "이제 미국 문학은 글 나부랭이나 끼적거리는 빌어먹을 여편네들에게 완전히 넘어가 버렸다. 대중의 취향이 쓰레기 같은 그들의 작품에 기울고 있는 한 어찌 나에게 성공할 기회가 있겠는가." (1855)
4. Susan Warner: 6 개월 인세 (4,500 달러)
5. reactions to the book
1) 비평가들: '창녀의 도서관' '음란한 거간 행위'
2) 교육기관: 금서 목록
3) moved to Berkshire, New York
6. Romance vs. Novel
V. *The Scarlet Letter*
1. settings:
2. characters: Hester Prynne, Arthur Dimmesdale, Roger Chillingworth, Pearl
3. plot: "*in medias*" (=in the middle), adultery
4. symbols and images:
5. major themes
1) critique of Puritanism
2) conflict between the individual and society
3) new interpretation of sin
‣ traditional Christian view: death (Jacob,)
‣ Hawthorne's vies: subjective, relative
‣ Romans 6: 23: "For the wages of sin is death, but the gift of God is eternal life in Christ Jesus our Lord." (NIV)
‣ James 1: 15: "Then, after desire has conceived, it gives birth to sin; and sin, when it is full-grown, gives birth to death." (NIV)

4) *felix culpa* (=fortunate fall)
5) Deconstructive reading
‣ Jacques Derrida, Deconstructionism: play of language, play of signification, *differance*, *supplement*
‣ A: Adultery —> Able, Angel, Admirable, America, Arthur, Amor.....
6) Poststructuralist reading
‣ Michel Foulcault, Discourse: *Discipline and Punish: The Birth of the Prison*

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