

The Impact of War in Stephen Crane's *The Red Badge of Courage* and Ernest Hemingway's *The Sun Also Rises*: A Comparative Study

آثار الحرب في روايتي شارة الشجاعة الحمراء لستيفن كرين، وثم
تشرق الشمس لإرنست هيمينغوي: دراسة مقارنة

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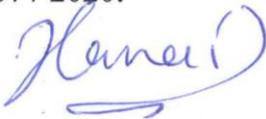
June 2020

Authorization

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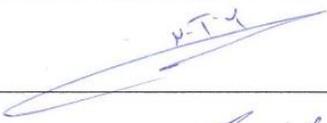
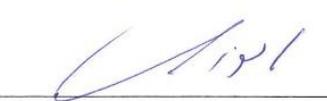
Thesis Committee Decision

This thesis is entitled "*The Impact of War in Stephen Crane's The Red*

Badge of Courage and Earnest Hemingway's The Sun Also Rises

A comparative Study" was discussed and improved on 21/06/2020. Minor modifications have been done according to the comments provided by the committee members.

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Dedication

I dedicate this thesis to my father, who always my strength in life, my reference in this universe, and he is my guide to a better life, he is tender and compassionate, and he describes my way of life and extends it to be easier, to walk in it and fulfill all my desires.

I also dedicate this thesis to my mother, she is love, affection, reassurance and happiness, she is a blessing that God has bestowed upon me, she is the flower of my days, a morning fragrance, she is the smell of years and the beauty of life, from which I draw my strength and determination.

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**The Impact of War in Stephen Crane's *The Red Badge of Courage*
and Ernest Hemingway's *The Sun Also Rises*: A Comparative
Study**

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Abstract

This thesis examines literary depictions of war in Stephen Crane's *The Red Badge of Courage* (1895) and Ernest Hemingway's *The Sun Also Rises* (1926). It explores depictions of the impact of war on individuals and communities. The thesis argues that both Crane and Hemingway provide horrible images of the influence of war on humanity. It maintains that both literary works are primarily concerned with the psychological and social impact of war consequences rather than its physical destruction. In order to achieve its objectives, the study draws upon theories about wars and its impact on human psychology and provides close reading of the texts as well as an in-depth-analysis of the characters. Ultimately, it concludes that both authors are highly concerned with the issue of war and endeavour to present it as a horrendous and destructive force. Furthermore, while Crane seems to be interested in presenting the psychological impact of war on humans, Hemingway focuses on both the psychological as well as the social effect of wars. Clearly, both authors prove to be against war.

Keywords: Psychology, social, *The Red Badge of Courage*, *The Sun Also Rises*, War.

آثار الحرب في روايتي شارة الشجاعة الحمراء لستيفن كرين وثم تشرق

الشمس لإرنست همنغوي: دراسة مقارنة

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إشراف

الدكتورة نسرين يوسف

الملخص

تبحث هذه الأطروحة في الصور الأدبية للحرب في روايتين هما "وشاح الشجاعة الأحمر" لستيفن كرين (1895) و"ثم تشرق الشمس" لأرنست همنغوي (1926). تبحث الدراسات التصوير الأدبي لتأثير الحروب على الأفراد والمجتمعات. وتناقش الأطروحة فكرة أن كرين وهمنغوي يقدمان صوراً مروعة لتأثير الحروب على الإنسانية وأن كلا العاملين الأدبيين يهتمان في المقام الأول بالعواقب النفسية والاجتماعية المترتبة على الحرب ولا تركزان على الآثار المادية لها. من أجل تحقيق أهدافها، تعتمد الدراسة على نظريات حول الحروب وتأثيرها على النفس البشرية وتعتمد الدراسة لتحقيق ذلك قراءة قريبة تحليلية بالإضافة إلى تحليل متعمق للشخصيات. في النهاية، يخلص البحث إلى أن كلا المؤلفين مهتمان للغاية بمسألة الحرب ويسعيان إلى تقديمها كقوة مروعة ومدمرة. علاوة على ذلك، في حين يبدو أن بينما يبدو همنغوي مهتماً بتقديم التأثير النفسي للحرب على البشر، يركز كرين على كل من التأثير النفسي والاجتماعي للحروب. التصوير الأدبي للحرب في الروايتين يعكس معارضة الكاتبين لفكرة الحرب.

الكلمات المفتاحية: علم النفس، اجتماعية، شارة الشجاعة الحمراء، ثم تشرق الشمس. الحرب.

Chapter One

1.1 Introduction

The Red Badge of Courage by Stephen Crane and *The Sun Also Rises* by Ernest Hemingway are considered to be distinguished novels. Both novels provide accounts documenting social conditions by highlighting the cruelty and horror of war, the social condition discussing the internal struggle between the concept of trust and fear. This study concentrates on analyzing the psychological and social impact of war as they appear in the aforementioned novels.

The concept of war can be understood as struggle or a clash between two sides where each side tries to subjugate the other. Accordingly, the controlled part becomes hopeless, helpless and unable to resist. In other words, achieving the objectives of war cannot be achieved without bloodshed and violence. Hence, war can be horrendously a destructive force that plights humanity.

War often determines the fate of countries. Thus, expansion, and demonstrating strength become a subject of a vital importance. There are many motives that lead to war including economic, political and cultural. Often, there is hostile intention originating from feelings without being accompanied by inherent hatred. Undoubtedly and regardless of its objective, war is an act of force. Although some wars are fought under the pretext of modernization and civilizing, they all lead to horrible consequences on humanity. Such outcomes might be social, economic, political as well as psychological. Throughout history, wars that were waged caused massive destruction, bloodshed, hunger, loss, and total devastation.

Literary writers, authors, and essayists become increasingly concerned with depicting such issues of war, by providing literary images of its outcomes. They also show the negative influence on both man and nature, and how some countries were defeated by showing torture and repression frequently extend to non-combatant civilians; perhaps this is one of the most critical issues when dealing with the impact of war on mankind. Since this matter proves to be one of great significance, many writers endeavored to provide literary depictions of the effect of wars on humanity and nature as well. Amongst these writers are Ernest Hemingway and Stephen Crane. Both authors try to convey their attitude towards war by showing images of horror and the destruction which left after war. This thesis aims to study the two novels: Ernest Hemingway's *The Sun Also Rises* (1926) and Crane's *The Red badge of Courage* (1895) both of which had a great impact on society and literature.

1.2 Background of the Study

1.2.1 *The Red Badge of Courage*

The Red Badge of Courage is a novel that tells the story of a young soldier, Henry, who goes to war with blind confidence in himself and hopes to become a famous national hero. However, when he goes to the battlefield, these hopes disappear. He loses faith in himself gradually when he realizes the reality of war. His friend Jim Konklin tells him what he must do, and he starts imitating others; that is, he does what others do. He seems to be deceived by his self-confidence, his courage, and his love to fight. But at the first battle, fear sweeps his heart and he start to panic. At the beginning of the fighting, Henry shows his courage and fights vigorously, and the enemy begins to retreat. Suddenly the enemy invades

them again, and an intense battle begins. Consequently, fear began to infiltrate his heart when he watches two soldiers flee, feeling that he must protect himself because the troops will fall. Henry throws his weapon and escapes. However, he discovers that the troops are still coherent; thus, he grudges his and his fellow soldiers' decision to flee the battlefield. When he escapes, he sits in the forest to take a break, rethink what he did. He blames himself for the escape and justifies his weakness and fear by convincing himself that this is the law of life. Accidentally, he observes a squirrel throwing a pinecone and later the squirrel escapes. Upon witnessing this incident, he starts to make links between his situation and that of the squirrel in an attempt to persuade himself that his action was a natural response to fear. When seeing his wounded fellow soldiers, Henry regrets his decision and envies his mates. For him, these injured soldiers deserve to obtain "the red badge of courage" as a reward for their bravery.

Jim Konklin, one of the soldiers, gets severely injured. Other soldiers suffer wounds in the different parts of the body. Upon seeing this, Henry feels afraid that the other soldiers will reveal his secret of fleeing the battle. Confused and scared, Henry grabs someone's arm to investigate whether the soldiers are aware that he has escaped the battle. As a reaction, the soldier panics and hits him in his forehead. Now that Henry is injured, he feels comfortable because he has the courageous medal. His spirits rise, and he feels reassured. During the next battle, Henry fights valiantly and encourages his reluctant soldiers and urges them to fight, and he rushes with Wilson when he sees the flag falls.

Stephen Crane, an American novelist, poet, journalist, and short-story writer, was born in New York City. Crane was emotional and sensitive since the

beginning of his childhood; even during adulthood, he loved children. After finishing his university studies, he worked as a reporter for the *New York Tribune* (American newspaper). Crane was a fan of *Salambo's book* by French Gustave Flaubert. He despised lies and being lied to, which led Crane not to like the American novelist and novels. He claimed that those writers aren't sincere and do not speak the truth in their works. After the death of his mother, Crane struggled and lived a challenging period, which affected his writing career. In 1893 Crane wrote his second novel, *The Red Badge of Courage*, and was inspired by interviews with veteran soldiers, his personal experiences, and his reactions to a crisis he was going through. This account was considered a successful and objective study of an ordinary man in the face of war. This novel published as a series of episodes in the *Philadelphia Press* and a full book in October 1895 and achieved great success.

1.2.2 *The Sun also Rises*

The Sun Also Rises tells the story of a group of frustrated expatriates in Europe after the First World War, where they embarked on travelling, drinking, and romantic relationships. Jake Barnes is one of the veterans who were injured during the war. Mrs. Brett Ashley, a nurse during World War I, was taking care of Jake after his injury. Jake and Brett fall in love. They plan to go on a hunting trip and watch bullfighting, after which Brett reveals her love for Jake. After going through so much in the relationship, getting to know new friends, and finally separated, a telegram arrives to Jake from Brett asking him for help, so he takes the first train to be at her side again.

Ernest Hemingway an American novelist and writer, born in (1899) in Oak Park, in America, his father bought him a hunting rifle, which later became a lifetime companion, until he killed himself in 1961. Ernest Hemingway, one of the most famous American novelists and writers of the story, was known for his depression and pessimism. After that, he reformulated his ideas again to be interested in glorifying the psychological strength of the human mind in his writings. He participated in the First and Second World War and received medals where the war had a high impact on his books and novels.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

War is a cruel yet inevitable reality. It has been happening throughout human history. A huge number of literary productions deal with the issue of war. In this regard, it becomes crucial to revisit literary works that approach the issue of war. Despite the fact that the novels examined in this thesis are popular and have been approached by many critics, they still need to be compared and contrasted. By means of bringing the two novels together, comprehending the vast impact of war on humanity becomes easier for the reader. This study endeavors to show the role of literature in condemning war. Both novels have many valuable lessons and discuss many aspects which increase the readers' awareness about the reality of war. They tackle many subjects like fear, high ambitions, the inner conflict of man and the struggle with his nature. Moreover, while both novels have received much critical discussion since they have been published, the depictions of the impact of war in both novels are still in need of further scholarly examination. This can be achieved by comparing as contrasting this issue as it appears in each novel.

1.4 Questions of the Study

This study makes use of specific questions to be answered as a guide to a framework. The following questions will guide the study:

1. How does Stephen Crane depict the impact of war in his novel *The Red Badge of Courage*?
2. How does Ernest Hemingway present the impact of war in his novel *The Sun Also Rises*?
3. How similar or different are the representations of the impact of war in both novels?

1.5 Objectives of the Study

The study aims to achieve the following objectives:

1. Examining Stephen Crane's depictions of the impact of war in his novel *The Red Badge of Courage*?
2. Investigating Ernest Hemingway's representations of the impact of war in his novel *The Sun Also Rises*
3. Exploring the similarities and the difference between the two authors' treatments of war.

1.6 Significance of the Study

This study aims to examine the impact of war in Crane's *The Red badge of Courage*, and Hemingway's *The Sun Also Rises*. By combining the two works together and providing an in-depth study of them, the impact of war on humanity

can be understood by the readers. By means of this study, the role of literature in condemning war can be highlighted.

1.7 The Limitation of the Study

The study is limited to the selected novels, namely Stephen Crane's *The Red Badge of Courage* and Earnest Hemingway's *The Sun Also Rises*. Therefore, the findings of this study cannot be generalized to other literary works by the same authors or any other author.

1.8 Limits of the Study

The study was conducted in Amman during the second semester of the year 2019/2020.

1.9 Definition of Terms:

Comparative Literature

Comparative literature is a field dealing with the study of literature and cultural expression across linguistic. It deals on works with the same language, or different language if the works originate from different nations or cultures which that various language are spoken. It means comparing the similarities and differences between two different literary works

Psychology

Psychology is the scientific study of the way the mind works and how it affects behavior (for example, irrational impulses and socially unacceptable desires). Freud explains that much of what people feel and think is their awareness and even the self-defense happens without consciousness. (Sigmund Freud, 1923).

Psychoanalysis

Is a group of ideas and theories analyzing the function of what Sigmund Freud, the Austrian neurologist, coined as the unconscious mind. This study delves man's psychology to analyze the hidden parts of man's mind.

War

War is an act of armed violence, and a means to achieve the purpose as it forces our opponents to fulfill our purpose (Clausewitz, 1940).

War literature

It's a form of literature in which the plot or the characters or the scene based on war or war consequences. For example: *The Charterhouse of Parma* by Stendhal, and *Under Fire* by Henri Barbusse.

Chapter Two

2.1 Introduction

This section includes two subsections: the first is a brief review of the theoretical framework, mainly concerned with the concept of “War”, about which the premise of both novels is structured. Thus, it will provide a number of studies focusing on the aforementioned impacts of war. Ultimately, this thesis aims to explore how such notions are represented in the two novels. The second is a brief review of empirical studies; the study involves previously conducted research concerned with evaluating and analyzing both texts, including how the characters in both novels have been depicted.

2.2 Review of Related Literature

Von Clausewitz (1832) defines war as "armed conflict between population groups conceived of as organic unities, such as races or tribes, states or lesser geographic units, religious or political parties, economic classes"(75). War only occurs between sovereign states, and it is a way to resolve all disputes according to his theory of the war, which he explained in more than one aspect in his book on war:

1 From the side of art and science: war is neither an art nor a science; it is a form of social existence. War is free thought and a preponderant talent rather than laws and principles.

2- War is a matter of violence: there is no war without bloodshed, for war is a struggle of individuals and selfishness and there is a need for blood because war is a serious issue. Hence, war is an issue of violence, also that the armed forces have only two tasks to protect the state or occupy the country, and that the truce in the war is not to end the war, but rather an opportunity to seize a more appropriate moment in the war.

3- The link between war and politics: if war is a means, then politics remains the purpose of war, then politics controls war (for example, the Teton war and the Asley battle for Morocco).

John Keegan (1993) defines war "systematic violence known under various manifestations"(65), as he does not agree with Clausewitz that culture is as strong as politics in the decisions to wage war. War will not last forever, but politics will continue, as for the economy, it includes human activities in pursue of maximum happiness without coercion. Civilizations exist because of war and that the survival of the world depends on reducing our massive capabilities on the destructive violence. He suggests converting all control to a single country that publishes its specially trained soldiers who will impose civilized behavior on humanity, and he says there is nothing known as the nature of war because war does not take various forms, and war does not have nature.

Roberts (1998) in his *Anthology*, based on war experiences, writes war leadership is an exercise to understanding the minds of different leaders, where balance and persuasion are required, how their minds work in their potential and influence to lead people beyond their beliefs, and the methods they used in war for success.

Philippe Le Billon (2005) defines economic war as a system of producing, mobilizing, and allocating resources to support the war effort. The country entering war turns its economy into a war economy, in which the priority is to secure necessary materials such as fuel and food. War usually causes economic losses in several sectors such as housing, health, education, energy, transportation, and agriculture, all of which fall under the economic impact of war. Moreover, war leaves further complications such as the high numbers of casualties and refugees' issue, the separation of family members and the transformation of residential neighborhoods into war zones. Such consequences lead to the collapse of the country's economy.

Accordingly, the economic problems resulting from war are divided into direct and indirect ones. As for the direct effects, they include the decrease in the size of the workforce due to deaths, the influx of refugees abroad, the destruction of infrastructure, the imposition of a trade embargo, and the high cost of doing business and low productivity. Indirect effects include improving commercial production and liberalizing trade in the region, where the agricultural sector is affected by the decline in demand land, which makes a country allocate a large part of its resources to meet the costs of war and armament and thus reduces public spending to limit itself to providing the

necessary needs to the citizen and development projects whereas social welfare become secondary matters. One of the repercussions of the economic impact of war is the acute shortage of goods in the civilian sector resulting from the increased demand during wars due to the need of the armed forces for military supplies in addition to the chaos in the markets. Often, countries entering wars are inundated with debts and unable to pay them back. The most prominent weapons of the economic war are the economic boycott, the military-economic blockade, the penetration of markets, and the making of crises. Thus, one can notice that war can leave negative outcomes on economy, which consequently affects social life in general.

E. Schauer and Elbert (2010) explain that one of the essential characteristics of new wars is the presence of children in the army in a clear way, where light weapons (such as automatic weapons) are developed to be appropriate for the involvement of children in war. One of the reasons that drive the authorities to “Child Soldiering” is the limited ability of children to assess risks. Moreover, they are less expensive for the agencies involved in the recruitment as they receive less food, less weapons, and less equipment. As for children who go to war, they are teenagers who face poverty, famine, unemployment, and ethnic and political persecution. Authorities tend to employ children for soldiering as they are still young and easy to be persuaded by the objectives of war. “Child Soldiering” in an environment of extreme violence. In such an environment, child soldiers suffer from impairment mental, physical health and changes in personality, where the child is deprived of healthy growth and integration in his society and suffers from social isolation, but the danger increases when these young men

soldiering fail to integrate into society and develop a need for rehabilitation programs. Many symptoms appeared on child soldiers, including psychological and physical symptoms, about the psychological effects, as they suffered from symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder, high levels in psychological trauma, and psychological, biological, nervous, and hormonal distortions. As for the physical symptoms, soldiers who get involved in wars suffered issues with heart, blood vessels, pulmonary, nervous system, digestive system, high blood pressure, thyroid gland disturbances, and increased risk of cancer. Some of them tend to use drugs to escape from the burden of life. Some youth had a severe disability due to the complex psychological suffering, most of which are severe psychotic disorders from drugs. To sum up, getting involved in wars can harm the psychology of the soldiers as they go through hardships and live in severe conditions.

Irit Keynan (2015) illustrates that the world ignored the existence of the post-traumatic stress disorder, where it discovered psychological trauma is not a personality disorder and that psychological trauma is an injury resulting from acts of violence committed. Companies feared to confess the existence of a Post-trauma disorder as it leads to insurance allegations. Military leaders said that it is a threat to the myth of war and courage. Everyone who participates in war whether defeated or victorious, soldier or civilian, go through painful memories and deal with their loss. Some suffer isolation and inability to return to reality, which causes severe complications. In most cases, injuries recover relatively quickly, the reactions continue for a period after the trauma, which makes the injured person unable to keep up with daily life and some of the symptoms appear later after returning to normal life.

According to Catharine Savage Brosman (1992), the topic of war is one of the most critical issues in literature; sometimes it was the only topic. War has existed from eternity, such as the invasion of tribes to each other. Except for the subject of love, war was a global topic that motivated songs, drama, oral and written narrations. It is known that the impact of the war was widespread on human behavior, that is, in the subject of literature since Renaissance. War proves to be of a great significance as it documents causes of armed conflicts and records the behaviors, feelings, and attitudes of soldiers. War literature is considering an expression of the heroic situation for military, political, and social reasons. This was clearly featured in cinemas during the Second World War. There are many movies that approach the notion of war. One of the functions of war literature in the modern era is to reveal realities about war and army in terms of its linguistic and behavioral symbols as well as its attempt to support peace.

War has been treated in many literary works such as the different literary genres. What makes war literature different from other literary production is that it deals with “experience”. Thus, it does not restrict itself to imaginary narratives that do not reflect the first-hand experience of war; rather it focuses its attention towards representing real experiences of soldiers fighting in the battlefield. Despite the fact that war is treated in many literary works as a heroic act, as a source of bravery and a symbol of nationalism, many works try to present war in grim lights and to present it as a source of destruction. Such works try to depict the social, political, and psychological impact of war on humanity in an attempt to condemn it.

2.3 Empirical Studies

2.3.1 The Red Badge of Courage

It is argued in “The Dynamics of Egotism and Naturalism in *The Red Badge of Courage* (2019) that Crane traces in his novel the development of the protagonist and his struggle for maturity. At the end, this character accepts the reality of war and the inevitability of death. As we see in the novel, although the novel ends with the transformation of Henry into a hero who changed from naivety to selfishness and maturity, this transformation is hidden, vague and unclear. Henry's transformation is a complex process that begins with his romantic attitude toward the concept of war before the battle takes place. Henry appears in the novel as an immature, inexperienced youth who is concerned with his reputation among and his image as a national hero his fellows. Thus, he is not interested in the major cause of war but rather in what the war will make of him. When Henry sees his fellow soldier's body in the forest, he reaches a definite conclusion and this incident becomes a critical point in the novel. This harsh image of the dead body and the circumstances at which he finds the corpses make him realize that nature is indifferent to humans and that human interference cannot change or prevent certain fate. Henry refuses to confess his cowardice and surrenders his

thoughts and feelings to the illusion that he is a real war hero. Henry goes on fighting bravely and with more determination in the battlefield. He hides the truth from the other soldiers and chooses to boost his ego. Despite his military exposure, Henry keeps his faith that God and fate will protect him from death. Even when he is surrounded by the dead bodies, he is confident that he will not be harmed. Henry's arrogance leads him to assume that his death will be a big deal and will impact his fellows without being aware of the fact that his death will go unnoticed.

The article goes on to argue that:

Though a sense of egotism and the elements of naturalism intertwine in the novel, Henry's complicated shift shows the "black-and-white" dynamics of the two are at work collaterally, and that perhaps a much larger "gray area" exists between the two than it appears on the surface. By the novel's conclusion, readers cannot define Henry's change one dimensionally, knowing only that he falls somewhere on the thin gray line.

According to Paul Carmignani (1994) when Crane published his narration, *The Red Badge of Courage* it was met with great success more than his first novel. Following its publication, he became famous overnight, and the press competed over writing about him. The novel was published briefly as a series in the newspaper. After that it was published in a full text and became one of the best-selling books. The novel tells the story of a boy's development to a soldier. It focuses mainly on the anxiety of boy and the fluctuation of moods

and impressions that he experiences; the novel is full of psychological symbols, reactions of fear, tension, and courage.

Paul Carmignani provides a comprehensive study of the characters of the novel. He presents an in-depth-analysis of the character of Henry Fleming. For him, Henry is the young man who goes with his dreams of glory to become a soldier in the army. However, he finds himself forced to prove his bravery in his eyes first and then in the eyes of his fellows. He endeavors to prove that he is not a coward. Throughout his experience, Henry develops feelings of isolation and suffers from a lack of understanding of others. He suffers delusions of false greatness and heroism. Henry gets into a state of stagnation because of his imagination and fantasies regarding the battlefield. As a young man who does not enjoy solid self-confidence, Henry does not act bravely in the war. Once encountered by the enemy, he throws his weapon and flees and goes to the nature to get some sympathy from it. Henry's character represents the human being's struggle to survive.

Carmignani goes on to argue that the transformational point in his character is when he receives "the red badge of courage that he wishes to get". This makes him decide to return to his troop and become a brave soldier, whose actions would be deemed as a kind of madness. After war ends, Henry develops into a different person who is more mature and more experienced in life. However, he continues to deceive himself and others by not stating the real cause of his wounds. Although Henry gains knowledge and experience, he is tormented with a guilty conscience as he fulfilled his desire of achieving manhood at the expense of humanity and honesty.

Paul Carmignani sees that Long Soldier Jim Conklin- the minor character- the as the most controversial characters. Many interpretations have been presented with regard to his personality. He starts as a boy who brings news and ends up as a tragic and influential victim. Two critics, Robert W. Stallman and Daniel Hoffman, argue that Jim Konklin who has the same initial letter with Jesus Christ, represents the “Savior” whose death is in the symbolic narration, filled with Christian references. In this regard, Edwin H. Cady (1994) contends that occupies in the novel a place that is equivalent to the Unknown Soldier and his death allowed Crane to expose the brutality of war. Furthermore, Carmignani provides analysis of Wilson, The Loud Soldier’s character. Wilson appears as a less difficult character to deal with, who changes from a proud soldier to a humble one. Unlike Henry, Wilson bears the pressure and succeeds in achieving great heroism in the first part of the battle.

Nature appears as a kind of connection to Henry's feelings. All that Henry can find in nature reflects his psychological state of hesitation, enthusiasm, anxiety and always goes to it for comfort. Everything that Henry learns from nature is contradicted by nature itself. Nature appears in the novel as reckless an inconsiderate towards the fate of the human being. Not care about the fate of man as nature is not a revelation to man.

Although the hero does not search for comfort in religion, religion is present in the narration of religious symbols and written references, since Henry's moral controversy will indicate to his religious upbringing, that is to say, that his conscience torments him, feels remorse, and considers himself a killer

because he leaves his friends and held himself responsible for the death of his companions.

According to Eric Solomon (1959) the structure of *The Red Badge of Courage* is a masterpiece of fantasy warfare. It is the first work in English fiction, the novel becomes part of the literary heritage of the twentieth century, Crane gave to the novel its classic form, but there is no innovation in style or subject. However, Maxwell Geismar (1959) sees the novel as a psychological study that reflects the traumas of Crane's childhood and has legendary tones of pagan rituals and tribal law, while Robert Wooster Stallman (1959) sees the novel has a Christian symbol so far, as an expression of salvation through absolution and confession.

Crane shows many facts of war, but there are no precise details in the novel about them, Crane follows some natural doctrines he usually uses and chooses some details for its impact on traumas like heaven that Henry finds in the forest as its presence to teach Henry to understand that death is a terrible thing and not a noble, after looking to the disgusting corpse, he knows what death is. Crane's novel is full of parallelism between the human and animal worlds, and his image of war shows iron and steel weapons in the world of combat. Still, here it takes a more human dimension as it struggles to free itself from torture. The war describes itself as a red animal, and men become either animals or machines. Crane uses animal pictures to tell what men looked like in war. War deprives people of the free will and the intelligence that distinguished them from animals. The use of animal images is appropriate for the explanation of the nature of war, and fighting is the most brutal pattern of human existence. There is a satirical vision of Crane in the

novel when Henry compares himself with a squirrel, who must escape from danger and that is the law of survival of the fittest. It seems that nature is allied with the Superior power that governs the world of war. When Henry succeeds in war, nature shines on him, as nature is not the dominant position in dealing with the world of war. Robert Wooster Stallman (1959) describes *The Red Badge of Courage* as a series of fluctuations between hope and despair and a set of withdrawals and connections. This novel doesn't represent different shapes of fear, but it makes you reconcile with the idea of fear, and he must become a man according to the rules stipulated in war. The novel is a war novel; they must judge Henry by the ideals of the world of war. Henry's story is not tragic because he was able to compensate for his anti-social work and work on his way back to his troop in the world of war.

2.3.2 The Sun Also Rises

In this regard, David Wyatt (2017) argues in *Hemingway, Style, and the Art of Emotion* that Hemingway's style can be noticed in the novel. Jake likes to read all kinds of newspapers and surrounds himself with good books that help him get through the nights. Thus, Hemingway presents reading as a source of joy. For Hemingway nothing parallels the pleasure that one can acquire from providing an enjoyable narrative. According to Hemingway, a delightful narrative makes reading a pleasurable process. A short story might be more entertaining to the reader than a long, boring novel. An amusing narrative makes the reader more patient about reading and makes him predict the upcoming events.

Frederic Svoboda (2017) explains in this regard that in writing fiction an author has to develop the skill of postponement, which means that the utmost pleasure of reading a certain work should be fully acquired only at the end of the work. Yet, all the details that are included in the fictional work should not be boring but rather interesting. This style of writing would teach the reader to be more patient and would not deprive the reader from the amusement of enjoying small details in the work of fiction.

Michael J. Cummings (2011) contends that the style Hemingway deploys in his writing has been influenced by his career as a journalist. His skills as a journalist played a role in developing his literary style of writing. Hemingway's writing is simple and easy to implement as he tends to use brief sentences and paragraphs that are free of unneeded adjective and adverbs. He is apt to avoid providing details and rather provides little information about the main character. While he raises questions, he does not offer answers to them. Hemingway introduces the characters through dialogue and text as he provides descriptions and details of places. In addition, there is a tendency in his writing to provide events chronologically. Such style of writing attracts readers and makes the novel more appealing.

According to H. R. Stone back, (2007) in *Reading Hemingway's The Sun also Rises: Glossary and commentary*, since the publication of the novel, eight decades ago *The Sun also Rises* has been recognized as among the most prominent American novels of the twentieth century. The work cannot be seen as merely a living study of the life of expatriates in the country, but also as manifestation of standards of Hemingway's art, values and visions. When

Hemingway went to Chartres, he had an introduction to his novel which was meant to be named *The Lost Generation*, during his time in Chartres Hemingway decided to change the title of his novel to *The Sun Also Rises*. While spending time at the cathedral, Hemingway notices that the Cathedral was oriented towards the sun rise, which symbolizes the resurrection of Christ. Moreover, the floor of the cathedral contained a drawing of the conflict between Purity and sin, which indicated that the cathedral is the way for repentance. This change in the title was very wise and crucial as it reflected the novel's criticism of the moral degradation that took place following the World War and can be seen as a pessimistic attitude towards social reform.

John Atherton (1985) explain the strategies in Hemingway novel *The Sun also Rises*, the novel is a journey novel - not a journey or a discover journey - but it is an arranged trip in the sense that the characters' trips are scheduled. The reader is not introduced to anywhere that is not experienced previously by Jake. For instance, when Jake pays a visit to San Sebastian for the first time in the course of the novel, he stays at a hotel in the town where he had put up earlier (195). Far from any town on the Irate River, Jake who is aware of the roads that lead to the fishing hole demonstrates his familiarity with the place. On one occasion "Where'd I better go?" asks Bill Gorton; and Jake's reply, "Down is the best. There're plenty above, too" (99). Even at the height of the fiesta, during which disorder and inverted order set in. Jake recalls that "there's a place down the street" (129) that sells wineskins and indeed he manages to locate it even though the shutters are already drawn.

Chapter Three

3.1. Introduction:

This thesis examines literary depictions of the impact of war on human beings in two novels, namely *The Red Badge of Courage*, and *The Sun Also Rises*. It provides an analysis of how the two novels relate in terms of the main themes of discussion. The thesis explores how both novels present the social and psychological consequences of war.

3.2 Methodology of the Study:

This study deploys an analytical descriptive approach. Thus, it draws on a close reading of the text by analyzing the impact of war on the characters in *The Red Badge of Courage* and *The Sun Also Rises*. Moreover, it makes use of studies of the impact of war as well as psychological theories to analyse the works. In addition, the study aims to compare and contrast both authors' representations of the impact of war.

3.3 Sample of the Study:

The sample of the study consists of two novels the first is *The Red Badge of Courage* by Stephen Cranes and the second is *The Sun Also Rises* by Ernest Hemingway.

3.4 Procedures of the Study:

This study follows a descriptive and analytical approach by means of which the researcher examines certain parts and characters of the two novels by Stephen Cranes and Ernest Hemingway that are relevant to the theme of the impact of war.

In order to conduct this study, the researcher has followed the following procedures,

1. Reading the biography of Ernest Hemingway.
2. Reading the biography of Stephen Cranes.
3. Reading both novels: *The Red Badge of Courage*, and *The Sun Also Rises*.
4. Collecting the references related to the study.
5. Reading previous studies in the same field.
6. Analyzing the novels in terms of their depictions of the impact of war on the characters.
7. Discussing the finding.
8. Documenting the references using APA style.

Chapter Four

4.1 Introduction:

This chapter of the thesis provides an analysis of the characters' experience of war. As one can notice, each of the authors presents the aforementioned issue in a specific style and from a certain dimension.

The Red Badge of Courage reflects the impact of war on the main character in terms of an attempt to overcome fear and gain appreciation in the community.

This is the key reason why the main characters change from fear and lack of self-confidence into courage and being strong in order to become a known national hero. In the beginning, the character seems to be strong and has all incentives to achieve his ambition. However, this ambition was reduced to be controlled by fear of the unknown, with the help of some external factors. In order to achieve his ambition as a national hero he should control himself and act as real hero in the battlefield. The turning point is that when he was injured. He got his self-confidence back and insisted to fight and proved himself and others that he is a hero.

The social dilemmas which always create destabilized personalities are reflected in *The Sun also Rises*. The novel depicts the main characters hesitant and confused; the impact of war is also reflected through all the other characters and shows the contradictions of their personalities. The characters represent various challenges that appeared during the war period. The narrator also conveys an image of how people become aimless and hopeless as a result of war. The effect of war appears through the impotence of characters, the injury of war, and the confusion with themselves and the post-war society. In other words, wars destroy societies and traditions and led to many physical and psychological problems.

Characters in Crane's *The Red Badge of Courage* and in Hemingway's *The Sun Also Rises* reflect the reality of war and its impact on them. Through characters one can recognize the negative consequences of war. The strengths and limitations of the characters demonstrate the war's effect on three dimensions: psychological, physical and social.

4.2. Analysis of *The Red Badge of Courage*:

The novel describes not only war, but psychological fighting, according to which one must prove himself in battle. Thus, war does not only include the physical involvement in the battle but also the psychological one. A soldier is obliged to fight as much as he can in order to protect himself and to demonstrate heroism. Crane's novel is clearly concerned with the notion of war. He further exposes the reality of war. He shows that the idea of war has gained currency in the social sphere and started to be a normal convention and a social phenomenon. By making people accept the idea of war as a

social convention by which one abides, soldiers fight at wars without being aware of the fact that they are mere tools used to fulfill major materialistic interests without any regard for their lives. Accordingly, the novel can be deemed as a critique of life in general and of war in particular. Crane directs sharp criticism of how war can be promoted at the expense of the soldiers' lives and psychological well-being. In addition, he critiques how the propaganda of war can be transformed into a social construct that people accept and change their life in accordance with. As we see in the novel, the young soldiers leave their families in order to serve in the army. In addition, they do not enjoy their youth but rather ruin it by being forced to kill or be killed. Although the novel narrates incidents of the American Civil War, the work in general touches upon a universal issue that humanity has been long suffering from.

Crane's novel clearly deals with the issue of war and presents the impact of war on the characters' psychology. In the preface to her book on *The Red Badge of Courage* by Laurie Skiba provides a comprehensive descriptive and analytical evaluation of the work, Skiba discusses the experience of going to war by tracing the involvement of the main character, Henry Fleming, in war. Henry is presented in the novel as a young man who lacks experience, and who has always dreamed of being a national war hero. He remembers how he went to war despite his mother's advice to stay away from it. After months, he arrives at the camp after much suffering on the way to the battlefield.

In the novel, we see that Henry's psychological state and well-being start to deteriorate after realizing the truth of war. This comes after he indulges in a conversation with his fellow soldiers who share with him stories and details

about the atrocities of war. Although he mistakenly assumes that his colleagues are more confident about their objective than he seems to be, he realizes that they also fear death. For instance, Henry's friend Wilson admits that he fears losing his life. In addition, after the war breaks, many soldiers flee the battlefield. These two incidents made Henry terribly fearful of war and left a vast impact upon his mind and soul as he gets into a state of confusion and horrendous distress. Henry's mixed feelings towards war make him less determined than he used to be before taking actual part in war. Thus, when he realizes that the enemy has been provided by supplies, he decides to flee to the forest. Escaping the battlefield created feelings of regret and shame in Henry, which creates an inner conflict that haunts him and keeps torturing him.

Facing the terrible reality of war is not the only thing that harms Henry's psychology and state of mind. After escaping the battlefield to the forest and watching the fearful sight of the dead soldier, he meets a group of soldiers who appear to be severely affected by war as they got wounds and are fatigued to death. On seeing them, Henry feels ashamed and hopes that he would have been injured even a slight injury for such a wound qualifies him of the "red badge of courage". As we see in the novel, Henry meets a soldier to asks him why he does not have wounds. This incident in particular arouses awful feelings of shame and regret and hurts him badly. Accordingly, he turns away from the soldier. So, it can be indicating that war has a tremendous impact on the psychology of soldiers, particularly when these soldiers are young men who have little experience of life and its confusions. Henry appears at this stage of the novel as a helpless young fellow who finds

himself forced to deal with a harsh reality and whose mind fluctuates between glorifying and despising war. All the aforementioned incidents created a split in Henry's attitude towards war as well as life as a whole.

Moreover, when Henry is attacked by another soldier who hits him on the head, he gets wounded. Surprisingly, he feels content and happy on receiving these injuries as this is how he will deserve to be granted the "red badge of courage". This situation is highly ironic as Henry is physically affected and yet spiritually satisfied and merry. This again shows the amount of harm that war can leave on soldiers both physically and spiritually.

As a result, Henry fights fiercely in the battlefield. He surprises his fellow soldiers with his courage. Consequently, the commander praises him in front of the soldiers, which increases Henry's strength and boosts his desire for fighting more brutally. At the end, the troop captures four soldiers and celebrates victory. Nevertheless, one can easily notice that Henry's bravery exposes him to great danger. While this exposure might be fatal, it is still considered as an act of courage. This again shows the conflict between the safety of individuals and the ultimate political objectives that a country gains out of war. Upon the end of the battle and returning to the camp, Henry remembers and assesses his actions and performance in the battlefield. Feeling ashamed, he gives up his friend and tries to reconcile the mixed feelings as he looks forward to a smooth life after the war. Henry as an individual long for a better and more comfortable life after the end of the war, which indicates that he has experienced severe endurance during his time at the confrontation. This again shows the negative impact of war on individuals.

According to Melissa Green (2016) in *Fleming's "Escape" in The Red Badge of Courage: A Jungian Analysis*, the novel is concerned with external mental states and psychological harm more than with external violence. Carl Jung's concept of the "Archetype" argues that individuals behave in terms of a set of conscious shared roles and thoughts. According to Jung, such behaviors are not derived by instinct but rather by "innate unspecific knowledge". Thus, in the case of Henry, we can see how the individual submits entirely to the will of the group, the hero archetype acts competitively to prove courage and bravery.

In this regard, Jung's concept of "Archetype" is highly significant as Henry appears as an "Archetypal" hero who succumbs to the rules of the group in order to satisfy his ego. This deep inner struggle affects him in a negatively way; we see him ready to harm his body and to lose his life in any way for the sake of achieving the concept of bravery the way it has been designed by the politicians and war commanders. Thus, one can argue that the state of war creates inward soldiers an inward conflict that harms their well-being and leaves them torn between what they desire and what they have to do.

As indicated in the novel, Henry has conflicting views of war. He is eager to become a recognized national hero; yet, he realizes that war is a destructive force that is associated with death and bloodshed. In this regard the narrator informs us:

He had, of course, dreamed of battles all his life-of vague and bloody conflicts that had thrilled him with their sweep and fire. In

visions he had seen himself in many struggles. He had image inked peoples secure in the shadow of his eagle-eyed prowess. But awake he had regarded battles as crimson blotches on the pages of the past. (8)

These lines present two different perspectives of war. In the first one, Henry sees war an arena where he can prove himself a hero whereas in the second one, he perceives war as bloody incident that takes life and ruins one's life.

After joining the war, Henry is too afraid and feels that he will fail. If he succumbs to his desire of escaping from the battle, it will become impossible to win, whether in manhood or battle. He develops disturbing feelings of fear and confusion; he does not see himself fleeing from the scene nor does he see himself confidently standing among the victors. Henry wonders if he will endure the battle, or if he will escape it. This ambiguity disturbs Henry's self-perception. It seems that the instinct of self-preservation is the critical point of his journey. Upon his arrival in the forest, he feels that what he did is right and justifies his behavior by creating parallels between his behaviors and that of the squirrel.

There was the law, he said. Nature had given him a sign. The squirrel, immediately upon recognizing danger, had taken to his legs without ado. He did not stand solidly baring his furry belly to the missile, and die with an upward glance at the heavens. On the contrary, he had fled as fast as his

legs could carry him (41).

At this point, the archetypes are so imbued with his psyche that they lead to a "lost" battle or battle that cannot be identified. He no longer knows why he fights, whether for himself or for the group.

Due to the hero's unconscious influence of the "archetypes", the conscious motivations of Henry are skewed. Henry repeatedly attempts to confess his sense of fear by asking his friends frequently about their feelings. Ironically, he opposes the war indirectly. This reflects his disguised lack of confidence in himself and his mission. Nevertheless, he finds himself obliged to follow the rules of the group by rejoining his fellow soldiers in the battlefield.

Brian Croxall (2015) in "Becoming another Thing: Traumatic and Technological Transformation in *The Red Badge of Courage*", argues that the novel reveals the horrible consequences of war on Henry's psyche. He contends that the experience is a traumatic one; instead of making Henry turn into an unbeatable person whose opponents fear him, he turns into an unconscious person. For instance, he finds it rather hard to sleep at night as memories of the battlefield keep hovering over him while at night. Consequently, Henry turns into a restless person who does not feel comfortable at night and who feels absent-minded in the confrontation due to the lack of sleep. Henry ends up a traumatized person who suffers tension, distress and confusion.

This change in Henry's consciousness can be also ascribed to technology. After going to war, Henry is exposed to a totally new atmosphere that is

vastly different from the one in the countryside. Henry's confrontation with the new warfare technologies used in the war astonishes him and creates inside him a sense of apprehension. The speed of these techniques and the rapidity of the attack are far different from what Henry expects. Moreover, the reader can easily conclude from the conversations between the soldiers that they feel intimidated when they know that there is war. The different images that Henry sees such as blood, shattered bodies and smoke and the variable sounds he hears such as the sounds of missile guns increased his fear, tension, and loss of cohesion. This ultimately reveals the impact of war on his psychological situation.

Upon being informed that the enemy has been provided by huge supplies, Henry's psychological situation gets worse:

He got the one glance at the foe-swarming field in
front of him... Before he was ready to begin—before he
had announced to himself that he was about to fight
he threw the obedient, well-balanced rifle into position
and fired a first wild shot. Directly he was working at his
weapon like an automatic affair
He suddenly lost concern for himself, and
to look at a menacing fate. He became not a man but
a member. He felt that something of which he was a

part—a regiment, an army, a cause, or a country—was in a crisis. He was welded into a common personality which was dominated by a single desire. (p. 27)

Furthermore, the battle takes place earlier than Henry expected, which created in him a state of anxiety. The experience of war was a complete shock for Henry. He spent many years reading war stories such as “Heavy Crowns” and “High Castles,” from which he learns about wars in the Middle Ages. Yet, when he gets into the battlefield, he realizes that the contemporary war does not resemble the one he read about in stories; the romantic images he created about national heroes are neither romantic nor realistic. Such incidents leave Henry in a harrowing, traumatic situation. Accordingly, one can argue that through *The Red Badge of Courage*, Crane sheds light on the harmful impact of war on the psychology of individuals. The novel is mainly concerned with dealing with the psychological dimension of war. It presents war as a destructive experience that creates a chaotic mind that endures the pains of trauma. Thus, it can be also concluded that Crane has a negative attitude towards war.

According to Hmoud Alotaibi (2009) in his book *The Power of Society in The Red Badge of Courage*, Crane's novel was successful since its publication for the first time as Crane's work reflects man's inability to control his fate. Literary naturalists believe that humans are guided and controlled by their relationship with nature or the environment. At the same time, Crane makes it clear that men are affected by a force beyond their control to decide their fate. Crane's

novel shows the scientific powers that direct man to his destiny. Yet, he questions the truth of the authorities that strongly affected man.

Crane presents Naturalist views in his novels; he illustrates how individuals are so helpless and how the rules of nature can overcome them. However, Crane shows that authorities and countries can also play a considerable part in determining individuals' fates. As depicted in the novel, a small group of people like the military commanders can shape the lives of young soldiers by creating the concept of bravery and patriotism as pretext to fulfill their own political and economic objectives. Crane presents youth as completely submissive under the power of influential groups. Under the shock of the American Civil War, Crane questions through his novel the controlling powers that shape American lives and destinies. *The Red Badge of Courage* shows that fate can control destiny. However, Crane highlights the significant role that society and man play in shaping life. Despite the great effects of natural forces, contributes towards determining the fate of men in the modern era. Yet, these forces are not fixed, humans modify these forces. Thus, *The Red Badge of Courage* can be seen as a critique of the American Civil War. Crane does not blame natural forces for agonies of these young soldiers. Rather it directs sharp criticism towards the politics of war. Crane manifests how the political and economic objectives behind war might plight and ruin life. As the novel implies, concepts of bravery and nationalism are deployed by political forces to convince young soldiers of the necessity of participating in wars no matter how destructive this war will be.

Seth Cassel (2007) in his article "The Erroneous Romanticizing of the War Hero" argues that Stephen Crane believes that making war a sacred thing

and describing soldiers as heroes make war seem a romantic and beautiful thing. In addition, many stories are told about war and concerning the bravery of soldiers who fight the enemy vigorously and defeat it transform war into an appealing concept. As a consequence of such attempts of making war a heroic deed and a noble action, many people join war as the concept of war started to appeal to them. Thus, a number of soldiers endeavor to prove themselves as heroes despite the fact that such an act would cost them their lives. He also suggests that young people join wars to fulfill the hopes of their countries and to meet the expectations of their communities. Therefore, they find themselves obliged to win the war in order to become heroes. Cassel explains that when soldiers listen to stories about the victory of their fellow soldiers they start consciously and unconsciously to glorify their mission and accordingly commence their preparations for going through the experience of war. However, when soldiers enter the battlefield and get exposed to the hardships of war, such concepts change, and they realize that accepting this reality is rather painful and harsh. According to him, Crane presents war as a horrible and terrible occurrence that no one can imagine its ugliness. After encountering the reality of war, soldiers find that they must strive with all the strength given to them in order survive and that they should have ignored the stories told to them by their surrounding communities about the glories of war and heroes.

In *The Red Badge of Courage and Interpretive Conventions*, Steven Mailloux (1978) contends that the romance of war dominated novels during the first half of the nineteenth century. In such romances, war is presented as

an ideal environment for achieving glory and proving bravery where heroes have to accept the national duties assigned to them. Romance terminology of war continued throughout the nineteenth century until the start of the American Civil War. Numerous novels were produced in this regard. However, these novels were followed by more realistic ones that reflected the real negative impact of wars on both individuals and communities and showed the amount of destruction war can leave on humans.

Critics of *The Red Badge of Courage* have been divided into three categories: First, those who see that there are few explanatory problems as the situation moves from mockery to sympathy, and secondly, those who cannot understand the text because of its apparent contradictions. Finally, those who believe that Henry is not facing any growth and that the narrator's position is continuously ridiculous. As for the majority of critics, they belong to the first category who argue that Henry has grown in the context of his war experience; there is a debate among critics about the conditions for Henry's growth: whether it is from cowardice to courage, from innocence to experience, or from ignorance to insight. As for John E. Hart, he says that the novel introduces self-discovery according to which a hero must face three stages: separation, initiation and return. Most critics, however, agree that Henry grew from a cowardly civilian to a brave soldier. Sydney Brooks sees Henry as the raw young man who evolved into a tested and trustworthy soldier. As for Lars Ahrenbrink, critics have begun to explain Henry's complex growth in experience from innocence to maturity; still, there is no explicit indication of his acquisition of self-knowledge.

4.3 Analysis of *The Sun Also Rises*:

According to Miruna Ciocoi-Pop and Emilian Tîrban (2019) in *Absurdity in Ernest Hemingway's The Sun Also Rises*, Ernest Hemingway's novel presents a profound philosophical perspective. This philosophy is manifested through the characters of the novel. As one can notice, the characters spend their days under the influence of trauma. They appear as lost, alienated and traumatized. Those characters represent the "Lost Generation" who suffered the turmoil of the First World War and are coping with mental illness and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). As the critics mentioned indicate, going through this very harsh experience makes individuals skeptic about their social and cultural values; they feel a sense of disappointment and try to escape their realities by embracing a Bohemian way of life that makes them turn to alcohol.

The events of the novel revolve around the main character Jake. Interestingly enough, he functions as the narrator of the novel. He and his friends decide to lead a better life in order to cope with the harsh reality they were exposed to following the war. Thus, they start together a life of fun, drinking, adventures and travel, trying to conceal the feelings of hatred and love they have towards one another. As they go on a trip to forget about their life back in the city, their true feelings of hatred towards one another and their competition for the

love of Brett is clearly revealed. Accordingly, it can be argued that the characters have fragile and shallow relationships, which shows that they feel alienated from each other and that the sacredness of friendship has vanished after the war. Ultimately this indicates that the novel is trying to show that war has negative impact on social and ethical values.

In Albert Camus' philosophical essay "The Myth of Sisyphus", it is argued that the characters' endeavors to roll the rock up the mountain suggest that the protagonists are eternally obliged to find meaning in life. At some point, they realize that they are perusing a meaningless life. As the novel implies, this state that the characters get exposed to is an outcome of the war. Such depictions indicate that war can destroy one's attitude towards life and creates a state of confusion and anxiety in-side him/ her.

As can be noted in the novel, the characters lead a shallow life and do not have the ability to establish a healthy and serious affair. Jack and Brett are unable to be together. At the end of the novel, Jake sits next to Brett in the taxi, implying the hope that they end up together. However, Jake does not have the psychological ability to express his feeling to Brett. As for Brett, she is unable to commit herself to the love of one person:

And I, too, felt ready to start life all over again. It was as if that great rush of anger had washed me clean, emptied me of hope, and, gazing up at the dark sky spangled with its signs and stars, for the first time, the first, I laid my heart open to the benign indifference of the universe. To feel it so like myself, indeed, so brotherly,

made me realize that I'd been happy, and that I was happy still.

(64-65)

As can be concluded from this quotation, the characters are encountered with an absurd life; they are unable to create healthy relationships among themselves. Again, this shows the devastating impact of war on human relationships. In this regard, it becomes crucial to discuss how war left Jake impotent and therefore fearful of expressing his feeling to Brett.

According to Martina Hjertman (2017), the social impact of war changes some social norms and social life. During wartime, civilians are forced to pay the price of army protection for them, which leads to high poverty as well as to changes in the agricultural sector, that means the farmers are forced to pay money to protected by them, which reduces funds for access to resources and creates scarcity in basic agriculture material that generate poverty for people, on other hand, they can't work in trade because of poverty. The farmers work in agriculture by taking care of lands and planting them using their own efforts, his consequently prevents the basic needs of the individual from being met, which disturbs the balance and makes the poor feel deprived; the result is ultimately class hatred.

War conditions causes many problems including drug addiction, alcoholism, robbery, poverty and weapon carrying. Wars also have horrendous impact on health. Such consequences may be physical or psychological. In both cases, they leave unease and harm on the human-being. Soldiers as well as civilians might suffer from disabilities resulting from war such as amputation of one of the parts which cost health care to rehabilitate them and adapt them to this

disability. POW and detainment are other negative consequences of war. War creates a state of chaos. It transforms socially stable people into refugees, seeking asylum in the different parts of the world or within the same country. Moreover, war affects daily life and the attitudes of people who live in cities and the surrounding areas exposed to war.

According to Michael Anesko (2015) "The Torments of Spring: Jake Barnes's Phantom Limb in *The Sun Also Rises*", before the civil war soldiers received injuries that required amputation of the leg, arm, or any part of the body. However, following the civil war, these soldiers started to realize the effect of such injuries on their psychology. This created a burgeoning interest in examining the psychological and neurological effects resulting from war injuries. In this regard, Silas Weir Mitchell (2015) indicates that: "Nearly every man who loses a limb carries about with him a constant or inconstant phantom of the missing member"(27). The person sometimes feels this truncated part, and the prolonged symptoms among victims of battles have confirmed. Recent studies have shown that many negative psychological outcomes affected people who have amputated part of their body. Such a loss makes them suffer a great degree of despair and failed social relationships and dissatisfaction with the life they live.

Nate Botsis (2008) argues in "Authenticity and Love in *The Sun Also Rises*", the story of love in this novel differs from love stories in other novels. Jake's main objective is to win Brett's love. Nevertheless, this love is presented in the novel as problematic because it reminds him of his war wound; this wound is incurable, and it is a major issue in his life. At the beginning, Jake deals with his fear by escaping from it. Yet, Mark Spilka - A professor and scholar of English literature - notes that the fear of emotional consequences is

the basis of Jake's problem. Despite the fact that Jack's wound played a significant role in developing his character, it has impacted him brutally; Jack's is unable to start any love affair as he is impotent. Indirectly, Hemingway tries through his characters to show the negative and dangerous impact of war on individual's personal life.

According to Weiss and Scott (2012) in "Bedlam in a Bottle: The Drunkard as Fool" Ernest Hemingway's *The Sun Also Rises*, highlights the issue of alcoholism Foucault (2012) mentions that "the politico-religious meaning of festivals has been lost; instead, we resort to alcohol or drugs as a way of contesting the social order". Consequently, an artificial kind of madness has been created in society. The novel depicts the link between drinking alcohol and a new paradigm of madness; it also shows the characteristics of drunkards that fall foolishly, as opposed to social and literary traditions.

Under the wine I lost the disgusted feeling and was happy. It seemed they were all such nice people. (13.57)

Drunkenness is, in fact, an efficient diversion mode for Jake here – the language in this quote emphasizes the strangeness of this diversion. It "seems" to be nice for everyone, but we realize that when Jake is awake again, he will remember what his friends are like.

Mike was a bad drunk. Brett was a good drunk. Bill was a good drunk. Cohn was never drunk. (14.6)

This line quote sums up how Cohn is different from the rest of the crowd. He never submits himself to drinking. Perhaps, this shows his awareness of the negative consequences of drinking. This again takes us back to the dangerous influences that wars can leave on communities. Alcoholism is depicted in the novel as a direct consequence of war, which leads to destructive social and psychological impacts.

According to Kurnia, Nelis (2011) in *Moral Destruction in Ernest Hemingway's Novel the Sun Also Rises* - the moral destruction in damaging the concept of right and wrong, which appeared following the World War I. Moral destruction, which was inflicted on the "Lost Generation" in America is manifested in the novel through drinking, misleading, killing and free sex. Moral destruction in Hemingway's novel is divided into two forms: external destruction including alcohol and physical abuse whereas the psychological destruction included racial discrimination and deceptive sexual discrimination. Moral destruction was caused by the brutality of World War I. Excessive drinking caused death, injury, disease, sex disorder, and pain in the body as well as created a sense of loneliness, fear, despair, sadness, anxiety, and depression. Hemingway explains the situation of people in that period when he illustrates the moral degradation that spread throughout the novel through the behavior of his characters.

As can be concluded, Hemingway attempts to present the negative impact of war both on individuals and community. He presents alcoholism and the loss of romantic and social ties as a consequence of the war. The novel shows that the post-war individual is unable to establish authentic love affairs

and unable to start healthy friendships. Moreover, individuals have no sense of life; life turns to be absurd and meaningless to them. Furthermore, Alcoholism is depicted in the novel as a major dangerous consequence of war. It becomes a main source of destruction and moral degradation.

According to William Adair (2001) in *The Sun also Rises: A Memory of War*, readers in the novel noticed that in the novel Jake's wound is very suggestive and the metaphor of the wound is used subtly by Hemingway. The wound can be interpreted as Jack's physical injury in the war; yet others see it as an allusion to his emotional wound after his relationship with Brett comes to an end. The novel shows us that the physical injury was caused by falling down the steep after climbing up whereas the emotional injury was caused by the failing love story that he indulged in.

Hemingway's literary works have received much scholarly attention and have been examined by many critics. *The Sun Also Rises* in particular has quoted great academic interest and has been studied from different perspectives including the narrative style. Donaldson, S. (1996), in *The Cambridge Companion to Hemingway*, sees that following the publication of his novel, Hemingway's life changed; he became the spokesperson for the American expatriate artists, writers, and intellectuals who spent years in the West. The novel provided a new style of writing by Hemingway and changed the lives of Americans. After the publication of the novel which spread widely, Hemingway became the focus of attention and produced a number of dramatic novels on war, violence, and adventure. *The Sun Also Rises* contains a tapestry of characters that interact with the narrator. The most important is

Jake Barnes; he is the narrator and has the freedom to link accidents, conversations, people and places. His honesty cannot be trusted because he experiences so much trouble and feels the bitterness separation from his friend Robert Cohn when he gets involved with Brett and loses a lot during the summer of 1925. Jake is deemed as the most isolated and weak personality in American literature. He narrates his experience of disappointment, pain, and sadness; yet gets exposed to the process of learning how to cope with circumstances around him. Brett Ashley, in American literature, is not a dramatically new character, and she is not the most socially of a new woman's character. Still, rather she is more conservative than the rest of the characters.

Chapter five

5.1 Conclusion:

The Red Badge of Courage and *The Sun Also Rises* address the impact of war in a very straightforward manner. Both novels are set during the war period and provide horrible images of the effect of war on humanity. Through tracing the lives of their characters, both Crane and Hemingway depict how war can be a destructive force that harms both individual and community. Crane's novel focuses mainly on the psychological effect of war on individuals, particularly soldiers. The novel provides the psychological turmoil that the protagonist, Henry goes through in the battlefield; Henry appears as a young man who endures an inner struggle between his desire of becoming a national hero and his fears of death as a human being. Crane carefully and in full details shows the reader the agonies that this character experiences due to this psychological situation. In similar ways, Hemingway's novel presents negative images of war. Through his characters, Jake, Brett and Robert, Hemingway shows how war harms communities' moral and ethical standards and destructs social norms. Hemingway depicts alcoholism as a result of war and presents it as a dangerous phenomenon that plights societies and troubles individuals. Moreover, we see that the characters are unable to establish healthy friendships or love affairs. In addition, the characters seem to feel a deep sense of loss and alienation; life seems to them after war meaningless and absurd.

The study concludes that both Crane and Hemingway seem to be highly concerned with depicting the horrible consequences of war. However, Crane focuses mainly on the psychological aspect whereas Hemingway focuses on the psychological as well as the social aspects. Ultimately, it is clear that both authors are against the notion of war.

5.2 Recommendations:

After concluding this study, the researcher recommends that more academic examination should be directed to literary works concerned with depictions of war. Further studies on the impact of war on women and children should be conducted as this issue is timely and related to our realities.

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Appendix

- He had, of course, dreamed of battles all his life-of vague and bloody conflicts that had thrilled him with their sweep and fire. In visions he had seen himself in many struggles. He had imagined peoples secure in the shadow of his eagle-eyed prowess. But awake he had regarded battles as crimson blotches on the pages of the past. (8)

- There was the law, he said. Nature had given him a sign. The squirrel, immediately upon recognizing danger, had taken to his legs without ado. He did not stand stolidly baring his furry belly to the missile, and die with an upward glance at the sympathetic heavens. On the contrary, he had fled as fast as his legs could carry him (41).

- He got the one glance at the foe-swarming field in front of him... Before he was ready to begin—before he had announced to himself that he was about to fight he threw the obedient, well-balanced rifle into position and fired a first wild shot. Directly he was working at his weapon like an automatic affair

He suddenly lost concern for himself, and forgo

to look at a menacing fate. He became not a man but a member. He felt that something of which he was a

part—a regiment, an army, a cause, or a country—was in a crisis. He was welded into a common personality which was dominated by a single desire. (p. 27)

- And I, too, felt ready to start life all over again. It was as if that great rush of anger had washed me clean, emptied me of hope, and, gazing up at the dark sky spangled with its signs and stars, for the first time, the first, I laid my heart open to the benign indifference of the universe. To feel it so like myself, indeed, so brotherly, made me realize that I'd been happy, and that I was happy still. (64-65)

- Under the wine I lost the disgusted feeling and was happy. It seemed they were all such nice people. (13.57)

- Mike was a bad drunk. Brett was a good drunk. Bill was a good drunk. Cohn was never drunk. (14.6)