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## Heart of darkness themes slideshare

Themes are pervasive ideas and beliefs that writers express in their lyrics, including poetry, fiction and plays. The heart of darkness has different themes that run parallel to each other. Joseph Conrad used outstanding repetitive ideas wrapped up in ambiguous language. Some of the main themes in the heart of darkness were discussed below. Themes in the heart of darkness#1ImperialismOne of the main themes of the Heart of Darkness are imperialism. Imperialism is actually a European colonization of countries from the Asian and African continents for resources. However, it was hidden in the slogan of the spread of civilization. Marlowe accepts the acceptance of African land from the people is wrong. Kurtz is in Congo pretending to be a civilized nation and engaged in ivory trafficking and participated in horrific ancient human sacrifice rituals to appease indigenous Africans. Marlowe describes the ravages of imperialism during his journey to the heart of Africa.Subject #2White The burden of man Another prominent theme of the novel is the irony of Marlowe's journey and purpose. He is heading to Congo to meet with popular station manager Kurtz. Although Kipling's words burden a white man is broken in his ears, he sees the opposite. A white man, including Mr. Kurtz, engaged in killing natives to plunder resources. There are heads erected on the pillars around the station where Mr. Kurtz is staying. Marlowe believes his journey is a white man's heavenly mission to spread the enlightenment of Christianity in the dark. The theme #3Lack the truthSpecies themes of the novel are imperialism and brutality of European countries. However, the topic of lack of truth is at the heart of the text. All European states dealing with Africa occupy their land and plunder resources, absorbing it as civilizational missions. Marlow says there are a few things left and, he says, away from the truth of things. Ironic language used from the beginning shows from time to time that Marlowe cannot tell the truth. He finally tells another lie not to disappoint Kurtz that Kurtz said her name before dying. The topic #4ColonizationColonization means establishing control over the indigenous people of the country or place. This theme also runs parallel to various other topics in the heart of darkness. In one situation, Marlowe, Conrad's spokesman, makes clear that conquering the earth means weaning it off those with a different complexion. In other words, he points out that Europeans think they have a higher race. They destroy their land by colonization and eventually steal Africa's resources. The #5ExploitationThe of the ivory trade is the main trade throughout the Congo River. However, Marlowe does not clarify or accept the volume of brutal exploitation that happened in the name This is mentioned only in oblique words such as the horror and postscript of Kurtz Exterminate All Strikes, which points to the truth about trade and the people involved. In fact, Marlowe is also part of this exploitation, where locals are adversing and freezing Kurtz. They also lured to attack people who were not standing in line with Chief Agent Kurtz, including an attack on a steamship carrying Marlowe. These attacks also cause the deaths of locals more than targets. The exploitation continued even after Kurtz's death. The #6Racial Discrimination The expression of the Heart of Darkness shows that racial discrimination dominates Africa and other parts of the world. Marlowe also understands that different complexions and flattened nose means Europeans have been allowed to take possession of the land from this race. Marlow, too, called locals savages, including Kurtz's appointment. It tells him how racial discrimination led to the actions of white men to create ideas of civilization of these savages. Kipling's words that it is a white man's burden echo in the end when Kurtz dies speaking of the horror he has committed against African people. Thematic #7Alienation and isolation Permissiveness and isolation are often understood as a psychological issue of the individual, the novel Heart of Darkness presented the alienation and isolation of both; psychological as well as social. Marlowe's departure hints at the social exclusion and isolation that is trying to rob his humanity. Kurtz is a prime example of this alienation in that it mixes with locals and tries to become one of them. His estrangement culminates in his final flash of horror when he comes to know the results of his actions. An initial Buddha-like posture also confirms this alienation and isolation. The #8Moral CorruptionMoral Corruption is another major theme of the novel Heart of Darkness. Kurtz goes to Congo to interest locals. However, he becomes the company's top agent in robbing locals of their treasures and exporting ivory. He deals with corrupt practices of punishing those who oppose him and become their demi-fear. The same thing happens at other stations where Marlowe sees many small agents engaged in the same practice. Thematic #9ViolenceThere are two types of violence; the first is provoked cruelty. For example, Kurtz incites natives to attack a pair carrying Marlowe. The second is violence among natives and heads on sticks around Kurtz's house. Here, Kurtz, who claims to be a change of savages, has become a savage. He uses violence to dominate natives to rob and punish them if they interfere in the business of white men. The #10Human Greed and DeceptionMarlow says he has seen the devil greed, and the devil's hot desire, which refers to ivory at the expense of freedom and life of indigenous Africans. European companies are competing with each other to extract treasures as soon as possible. With the help of violence, they go on to kill the spy and mass killings of innocents. Pieces of evidence of this human greed and deception can clearly be seen when Kurtz brings his heads out on the pillars around his station. Darkness's heart • Human non-humanity is its greatest sin. • Materialistic minds cannot understand or be interested in the adventures of the spirit. • Confronting a man with his dark I am dangerous and enlightening. • Each soul has its own dark truth and its bright truth briefly, the potential for degradation or noness. • Blindfolded light carriers destroy what they profess to enlighten. The heart of darknessTheem • Removing all deterrent alone and silence will bring out the true nature of man. • The strongest barrier to the abyss is a previous commitment to faith and responsibility. Heart of DarknessCharacters • Charlie Marlowe &t; thirty-two-year-old follower of the sea/long to find Kurtz • Transforms from ruthless cruelty to white people and into dark jungle • Conrad uses Marlowe as a narrator so he alone can enter the story and tell it from his own philosophical mind. • Marlowe and Kurtz are light and dark by one person themselves. • Marlowe is what Kurtz could have been, and Kurtz is what Marlowe could have become. Kinship between men becomes symbolic unity. Heart of DarknessCharacters • Kurtz&t;conmisses to Congo with noble intentions/culture, educated/is a speaker, writer, poet, musician, artist, politician, ivory procurator, and chief agent of The Inner Station&t;, as well as a universal genius and a devout man. • He, at the lowest point, is also a thief, a murderer, a raider, a persecutor and allows himself to worship as a god. Heart of DarknessCharacters • Manager&t;based on real person / ultimate plot villain / treacherous nature / ordinary appearance / multiple talents • Brick &t; does not mean that bricks / manager's secretary / responsible for many of the encumbrances of the plot &t;. • Russian ways manage to be safe regardless of whether circumstances/gives Marlowe an insight into the horrific nature of Kurtz's surrender before the wilderness Of The Heart of DarknessCharacters • Immaculate Accountant&t;ka company books/gives Marlowe his first information about Kurtz/reveals white man's hatred of natives and shadow business at Central Station • Brigadier (Kotelnik)&t;hard worker Despised by pilgrims/ one of Marlowe's few friends • Uncle Manager&t;most depraved as his nephew /murderous intent towards KurtzSerets of darknessCharacters • Knitting women&t;poriting the dark experience marlowe awaits in Africa • Pilgrims&t;human colleagues the buzzing stabbing flies hovering over a dying agent/ivory by hungry vultures, opportunists • Kurtz' Intended&t;will present much of the white truth about Kurtz to Marlowe/contrasts with Kurtz's Black Mistress 1. L; Themes at the Heart of Darkness June 22, 2018 presented by Ayesha Mahnoor Faryal Samia 2. 1 | P a g e THEMES IN HEART OF DARKNESS The introduction of The Heart of Darkness is one of Joseph Conrad's masterpieces (1857-1924), which shows the great humanity of the author and his undeserved horror at crimes committed by colonists and imperialists around the world. This task tries to analyze its themes: the hypocrisy of colonial power, prudence and madness, race and racism, violence and cruelty. Kurtz, the protagonist of the novel, is characterized by his greed for material gain and power. The dark side of human nature is reflected in Kurtz's brutal behavior towards natives, his heard benefits marginalized and his dominance in discourse over colonial people. Along with the frenzied behavior of the colonists, there is disappointment with modern civilization. Defining a topic is a term that describes the basic idea or message of a poem, short story, or book. The subject is usually more than one word, but it's a brief description of the message the author wants to receive. The novel Heart of Darkness is replete with several themes such as alienation and loneliness, deception, sanity and madness, duty and responsibility, race and racism, etc. Alienation and loneliness Throughout the heart of darkness, which tells of a journey into the heart of the Belgian Congo and again, dominated by themes of alienation, loneliness, silence and loneliness. The book begins and ends with silence, and men first wait for the tale to begin, and then went to their own thoughts after it is completed. The doctor, who measures Marlowe's head before leaving for Africa, warns him of changes in his personality that could be made by a long stay in the country. Prolonged silence and seclusion are seen to have a devastating effect on many of the characters in the book. Among them is the late Captain Frelsevern, Marlowe's predecessor, who has been transformed from a gentle soul into a man of violence, and a Russian who has been alone on the river for two years and is bizarrely dressed and constantly chattering. But loneliness and alienation took its greatest harm on Kurtz, who, cut off from all humanization influence, leveled the restraint of reason and conscience and gave freedom to his basic and brutal instincts. 3. 2 | P a g e Cheating Deception, or Hypocrisy, is a central theme of the novel and is studied on many levels. In disguising the noble cause, the Belgians exploited Congo. Actions taken in the name of charity are just covers of greed. Claiming to educate natives to bring them religion the best way of life. European colonizers were left to starve, cripple and whites the indigenous population with profits. Marlowe even got his captaincy through deception because his aunt had distorted him as an exceptional and gifted creature. She also introduced him as one of the workers, with the capital.... Something like an emissar of light, something like a lower kind of Apostle, and Conrad notes deception in elevating working people to some mystical status they can't really get. At the end of the book, Marlowe deals with her own deception when he tells Kurtz's fiancée the lie that Kurtz died with her name on her lips. Conrad's order and mess sounds the themes of order and disarray in showing, primarily through the example of the company's chief clerk, how people can continue with the most mundane details of their lives while chaos reigns around them. In a larger context, the Company visits the details of sending agents to the interior to trade with natives and collect ivory while remaining oblivious to the devastation that such acts have caused. However, more closely, the head of the company does not have the talent to order or organize. His station is in a deplorable state and Marlowe can see no reason for the manager to have his position other than that he never gets sick. On the other hand, the chief clerk is so immaculately dressed that when Marlowe first meets him, he thinks he's a vision. This man, who has been in the country for three years and witnessed all its attendant horrors, manages to keep his clothes and books in excellent order. He even speaks with certainty about the Council of Europe, which aimed Kurtz to go far into administration, as if there was some general rational principle that governs their lives. Prudence and madness Closely related to themes of order and disorder are sanity and madness. Madness, given the lasting impact of wilderness isolation, seems an inevitable extension of the chaos. Atmospheric influences at the heart of the African continent—stifling heat, continuous drums, bush whispers, mysterious light—play havoc with an unadaptive European mind and reduce it either to a frenzy of thinking that anything is permissible in such an atmosphere or, as in Kurtz's case, to literal madness. Kurtz, after years in the jungle,

is presented as someone who has gone mad at power and greed. No restrictions were placed on 4. 3 | P a g e him-or-top, of the rule of law, or from within, of his own conscience. In the wilderness, he came to believe that he was free to do whatever he liked, and freedom led him crazy. Small acts of madness line Marlowe's way to Kurtz: Man –of–War firing into bush for no apparent reason, urgently needed rivets that never arrive, bricks that will never be built, jig that suddenly dancing, a huge pit dug without noticeable purposes. All of these events ultimately lead to a number of severed human heads and Kurtz, a man who, in his frenzy, has assigned a blasé status to himself and has ritual human sacrifices made for him. The previously mentioned themes of loneliness and silence here have reached their most powerful effect: they have drive Kurtz crazy. It is presented as a voice, a powerless head, a mouth that opens as if devouring everything in front of it. Kurtz talks about my ivory ... my assigned ... my river ... my station, as if everything in Congo belonged to him. It is the ultimate arrogant madness of a white man who comes ostensibly to improve the earth but remains to exploit, devastate and destroy it. Duty and Responsibility As it relates to all other topics in the book, responsibilities and responsibilities are viewed on many levels. Nationally, we are told of a British commitment to duty and efficiency that has led to the systematic colonisation of large parts of the globe and has its counterpart in the Belgian colonisation of Congo, the focus of the book. On an individual level, Conrad weaves themes of duty and responsibility through Marlowe's work as captain, a position that makes him responsible for his crew and is obliged to carry out his duties as boat commander. There are also jobs of those with whom Marlowe comes into contact on his journey. In the heart of darkness, duty and responsibility most often revolve about how a person works. Well-done work is respected; just doing the work for which he is responsible is an honorable act. And yet Conrad doesn't believe in worker romanticization. Workers can often engage in senseless tasks, as illustrated in a scene where Africans explode near a cliff in order to build a railway, but the rock is not altered by explosions and the rock is not on the way at all. The head of the company seemingly pledged to run his business effectively, but he cannot keep order and although he is being respected, he is not respected. Brigadier, however, earns Marlowe's respect for being a good worker. Marlowe admires the way Brigadier ties his waist–beard length as he learns to crawl in the mud under a steamer to do his job. (Having a waist-length beard in a jungle environment can be seen as another act of madness, even from an effective worker.) Chapter I of the novel ends marlowe speculation on how 5. 4 | P g e Kurtz will do his job. But there is a greater sense in which themes of work and responsibility figure. Marlowe says: I don't like work— no man does—but I like what's in the job—the chance to find oneself. It is through work (or what passes for it) that Kurtz does in Africa that his moral bankruptcy is disclosed. For herself, Marlowe is on a self-imposed duty to remain loyal to Kurtz, it is this responsibility that finally makes him lie to Kurtz's fiancée. Doubt and ambiguity As a reason loses hold, doubt and ambiguity take over. As Marlow travels deeper deeper into the country, the reality of everything he faces becomes suspect. The perception, motivation and reliability of those he meets, like his own, are all open to doubt. Conrad repeatedly tells us that the heat and light of the wilderness cast spells and put those who dare to venture further into a kind of trans-like state. Nothing should be taken at the cost. After the Russian leaves, Marlowe wonders if he actually saw him. The central ambiguity of the Heart of Darkness is Kurtz himself. Who is he? What's he doing? What does he actually say? Those who know him talk over and over again about his remarkable powers of rhetoric, but the reader hears little. The Russian says he is dedicated to Kurtz, and yet we have to wonder why. Kurtz wrote a report that allegedly shows his interest in educate African natives, but it ends with his advice: Exterminate all brutes! Marlowe heard that Kurtz is a great man, but he suspects he's empty to the core. Marlowe estimates that if Kurtz was great, it was because he had something to say at the end of his life. But what he found to say was horrifying! After Kurtz's death, when various people come to Marlowe, presenting themselves as the famous Kurtz, it seems none of them really knew him. Was he an artist, a writer, a great musician, a politician, as he is described differently? Marlowe settles into an ambiguous term universal genius who would have implied that Kurtz was what he wanted to make of him. Race and racism The topic of racism isn't really seen by Conrad as a topic at the heart of darkness as much as it's just shown to be the prevailing attitude of the day. African natives are called n's, cannibals, criminals and savages. European colonizers see them as subordinate species and chains, starving, robbing, maiming and killing them without fear of punishment. The book presents a damning account of imperialism as it illustrates a white man's faith in his innate right to come to a country inhabited by people of another race 6. 5 | P g e and rob up the contents of his heart. Kurtz writes a treatise for something called the International Society for the Suppression of Savage Customs. This means the existence of a worldwide movement to conquer all nonwhite races. Kurtz gives Africans a kind of childlike quality, saying that white people seem to them supernatural beings. Natives, indeed, seem to have worshipped Kurtz as god and made human sacrifices to him. This innocence flows, according to Kurtz, from lower intelligence and does not prevent him a way to deal with natives is to exterminate them all. Early in her journey, Marlowe sees a group of black men flaunting their boats. He admires their naturalness, strength and vitality, and feels they want nothing off the ground but to coexist with it. This notion encourages him to believe that he still belongs to the world of reason. The feeling is short-lived, however, for it is not long before Marlowe, too, comes to see Africans as some subhuman form of life and use the language of his time, calling them creatures,, cannibals and savages. He does not protest or try to intervene when he sees six Africans forced to work with chains around their necks. He calls what he sees in their eyes, the deadly indifference of unhappy savages. Marlowe demonstrates some humanity by offering a dying young African one of the ship's cookies, and although he regrets the death of his helmsman, he says he was a savage who was no more of a scorer than a pizzer in the black Sahara. This is not the person he misses as hard as his function as the steering wheel. Marlow refers to the savage who was a firefighter as an improved specimen. He compares it by standing in front of his vertical boiler, with a dog in a brigi parody and a feather hat walking on its hind legs. Violence and brutality Violence and brutality, depicted in the heart of darkness, escalates from acts of non-humanity committed against natives of the Belgian Congo to unspeakable and unwritten horrors. Kurtz (represents European imperialists) systematically engaged in human looting. Natives are labeled chained with iron collars around their necks, starving, beaten, snub on rotten meat hippos, coerced to their liking–crushing and pointless labor, and finally ruthlessly killed. In addition, it is implied that Kurtz had human sacrifices made for him, and the reader is presented with the gaze of a number of severed human heads thrown into the posts leading to Kurtz's cabin. Conrad suggests that violence and cruelty are the result when the law is absent and a person allows himself to rule by any cruel passions lying within him. Consumed by greed, granting himself the status of god, Kurtz runs amok on earth without the law. There are 7 such. 6 | P g e circumstances, anything is possible, and what Conrad sees coming out of the situation is the deep cruelty and boundless violence that underpins the human soul. Moral corruption The topic of moral corruption is one to which, like the streams to the river, are led by everyone else. Racism, madness, loneliness, deception and disorder, doubt and ambiguity, violence, and cruelty are ended by moral corruption revealed by Kurtz's actions in Congo. Kurtz cast his mind and allowed his most basic and brutal instincts to rule rampant. He allowed evil in him to gain Hand. Kurtz's appalling moral corruption is the result of not only external forces such as isolation and loneliness imposed by the jungle, but also, Conrad suggests, the forces that lie within all people and wait for a chance to emerge. Kurtz may realize the depth of his own moral corruption when, as he lies dying, he pronounces Horror! Horror! Marlow feels that this awareness has passed to himself and understands that he, too, living in a lawless state, is able to plunge into the depths of moral corruption The wild character of man thus comes to the end of the journey, not upside down, but in his own soul. The conclusion of the Heart of Darkness is a mixture of adventure history, psychological example, political satire, black comedy humor, and skeptical meditation. Conrad lived during queen Victoria,when the British Empire continued its colonial expansion insanely. Britain has created a network of colonial cultural systems around the world, extending to about one-fourth of the world. Exploration and expansion of colonial literature has its advantage. Conrad was unable to completely shake off the influence of European centrism and racist consciousness. That is, when the Heart of Darkness attacks colonialism and exposes colonialist greed and hypocrisy, it also unknowingly reveals Western racial discrimination. 8. 7 | P a g e Link □ Greiner, D. J. (1989). The heart of darkness: from Africa, some new things rarely come. Journal of Contemporary Literature, 15(4), 461-474. □

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