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Henry James From The New World To The Old Back To Albion

A thesis submitted to the Department of English Language and Literature as a partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of *Master* in Literature and civilization.

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Declaration of Originality

I hereby declare that this submission is my work and that, it contains no material Previously published or written by another person nor material which has been accepted For the qualification of any other degree or diploma of a university or other institution.

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Dedication

This thesis is dedicated:

To my parents for their love, endless support and encouragement,

To my brother for opening my eyes to the world, and for instilling

The importance of hard work and higher education,

To my sisters for their limitless giving and unending support,

To Souad and other precious friends for being motivated and encouraged to reach my Dream,

To all those who believe in the richness of learning.

To all with warm regards.

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Abstract

The period of the nineteenth century marked the appearance of one of the great American writer. Henry James, the expatriate who took a trip to the old world in order to get new experience in life, This study aims to give an idea about the trip that happened in the 19th century and the reasons that push the writers such as the famous. Henry James to leave his motherland the new world to the old back. Albion (which was the ancient name of England). Moreover, this research demonstrate the effect of the travel upon Henry's works that deals mostly with the difference between the new world and the old world that is represented in the subject of the international theme

Key words: The New world, the Old world, Albion, Expatriate, the international theme.

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Generale introduction

General Introduction:

Over the centuries, there has been a precise tension between America and Europe. Especially within the nineteenth century when a reformation was witnessed in both America and Europe in numerous life perspectives, this tension increased because of the vast cultural dissimilarity from both continents.

In the nineteenth century, America had been independent from Britain for over 100 years; however, it absolutely was harsh for it to interrupt from the previous colonial influence, especially the cultural legacy. The American for immediate were a rustic of the New World, a continent focused on the current and future. On the opposite hand, Europe as a part of the so-called Old World was a continent reliant on the past and engaged to history North America and Europe are two commanding continents in relevance their identity and culture. They need been able to spread their own culture and reality in an efficient way round the globe. Within the past, in Henry James's time particularly within the period between the nineteenth century till the start of the 20 th century, their differences regarding culture were something sort of a wall that contributed to a persistent divergence and mutual misunderstandings. Americans and Europeans had dissimilar perspectives regarding society and ways of living. Facing this cultural impact, American writers realized the lack of a sturdy native cultural background in their country and therefore the absence of an assertive conception in regard to their own culture and ways. Americans and Europeans were ready to express their experiences about each other's culture in an important literary production worth of notice.

After the war, commerce and industry flourished in America. Therefore, the way to find some way to structure a perfect culture under the pressure of European cultures and therefore the erosion from commercial culture in America was an issue that American scholars or writers of that age had to think about and make efforts to deal with. At that point many American writers felt the necessity to define their own and their country's regard to Europe. In Europe, as a consequence of the industrial Revolution, many noble families lost their economic power and were struggling to stay their properties and to travel on living within the same pompous way of life. As a matter of fact, they despised the American nouveaux riches and also the way they behaved when travelling in Europe. Therefore, the

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thought of Europe and America came to be shaped not only by native residents but also by visitors and expatriates on each side of the Atlantic.

Each writer has his own writing style, in the aim to transfer a message by representing real life situation, such as the American writer Henry James who devoted his literary career by embodying his own experiences that he lived in both America and England.

Hence, this dissertation aims at exploring life condition in America, and England in other words the new world and the old in the period between the nineteenth century to the beginning of the twentieth century. In addition to show the positive and negative sides of the two worlds.

- ✓ This research intends to answer the following questions:
 - What were the reasons that prompted many writers to move from the new world to the old?
 - What distinguished Henry James from the other writers?
 - Why did Henry James focus on the international theme in his writings?

In order to answer these questions, some hypotheses were suggested to carry out this research:

Maybe the dissimilarities in life style between America and, England during the period between the 19th and early the 20th century in many fields such as; the economic condition, cultural, social and personal conditions that pushed writers to make a decision of leaving their homeland to achieve their goals and get a new experience in life.

Maybe because Henry James was an expatriate writer who left his country; for another and wrote about his experience in life both in America and, England moreover he was considered as the writer who dealt most in his writing about; the international theme which means the difference between the new world and, the old this hypotheses might distinguished him from the other writers. This study attempts to answer the research question through three chapters:

The first chapter consists of a general overview of how was life in America and England during the period between the 19^{th} century until the early 20 th century, also we shed the light on the reasons that led many writers such as Henry James to take a trip from America to England. , in addition we have mentioned some important definitions that are related to our study .

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The second chapter includes a representation of Henry James' life and his literary work, his writing style, that differentiated him from the other writers also we stated his trip from the New world to the Old furthermore, the success that he realized in England and the legacy that he left after his death .

Finally, the third chapter intend to define the international theme as the major theme of Henry James in addition to give a general image about it in Henry James 'following works: Daisy Miller, The portrait of a lady, The American, The wings of dove and The Europeans that Henry James wrote in order to embody his own experience in the aim of representing the difference between America and England.

1.1 Introduction

The nineteenth century was a century of transformation for both America and England. Each country had its own characteristic that differs from the other. This difference led some of America's greatest writers such as Henry James fled their own country, in part as least to go away from what they saw as provincialism, as well as the difference circumstances of England and America at that time. In this chapter we aim to shed the light on how was life in the old world particularly England and the new world during the 19th and early 20th century.

Definition of concepts:

Old world: According to (oxford reference) the term old world implies Asia, Africa, and Europe such as England, France, and Germany; it is alluded to as the Old World in the West. In common, the term "Old World" alludes to a region of the world that was recognizable to its inhabitants before the entry of Americans.

Albion: According to (oxford reference)the term Albion implies the ancient English derived from Latin, most likely of Celtic origin, and connected to Latin's Albus 'white' (in allusion to the white cliffs of Dover). The term perfidious Albion (mid-nineteenth century) is a translation or interpretation of the French phrase la perfide Albion, which alludes to alleged betrayal of other countries, It is also a literary term for England or Britain (frequently used in historical or ancient contexts)

New world: According to oxford reference during the "period of discovery," which started within the early 16th century, Europeans used the term "New World" to indicate the western hemisphere, notably the Americas. The Western Hemisphere, particularly the Americas, was nearly completely unknown to Europeans prior to the "period of discovery," which started in the early 16th century. One of the primary and most well-known of these European pioneers was the Italian Christopher Columbus (1451-1506), whose four renowned expeditions from Spain to the Americas started in 1492 the name "New World" was coined by Amerigo Vespucci, a Florentine pioneer and explorer (Mundus Novus). In a letter to his companion Lorienzo di Pier in the spring of 1503. In his letter, he claimed that the areas found by European navigators were not, as Christopher Columbus claimed, the boundaries of Asia. Instead, they belonged to a separate continent known as the "New World." Another explorer, Peter Martyr, who was born in Italy, supported the New World's context. When he

discovered the Americas in 1511, he coined the phrase 'Orbe Novo,' which means 'New Globe.'

Expatriate: According to Merriam Webster dictionary the term expatriate alludes to somebody moving away from his home nation and live somewhere else it also alludes to deny to swearing loyalty to one's home country or nation .

Europeanize or Europeanization: According to Merriam Webster dictionary the term means to induce the acquisition of or conformity with European characteristics. Europeanization is characterized as a prepare of selection middle on ideas of Europe and what it implies to be "European," as well as a handle of resetting national personality. It is around the position of a society or a set of social orders as they look for answers to the questions: who are we and how do we relate to Europe? (Featherstone and others) p. 263), Kazamias, 2001.

Provincialism: According to Collins dictionary the term provincialism refers to the holding of old-fashioned attitudes and opinions, which some believe to be typical of those living outside of a nation's major city.

1.2 Life in America in between the 19th and the early 20th century:

According to (O'Hagan, J. and E. Kelly; 2005) the history of the nation that delivered it shaped American literature, because it did other national literary works. For about a century and a half, America was nothing more than a collection of colonies strewn over the North American continent's eastern seaboard. America has ended up the Joined together States, a country, as a result of its disobedience from the homeland. By the conclusion of the year this nation comes to south to the Inlet of Mexico and north to the boundary within the nineteenth century.

1.2.1 Life in America during the 19th century:

The United States started the nineteenth century as a fledgling nation, not unlike the original thirteen colonies along the east coast. It developed in size and population over the next hundred years, eventually getting to be the world's largest agricultural and industrial economy. The United States focused on domestic economic, political, and social problems for the most of this time, but near the end of the century, it procured global interests that brought it into international politics. The United States established itself as a viable nation and the dominating power in North America throughout the first part of the twentieth century. The

United States' triumph over the British in the War of 1812 solidified the country's independence.

The purchase of Louisiana in 1803 and victory in the Mexican-American war. (1846-48) enlarges its sphere of influence across the continent. The Atlantic and Pacific Oceans shielded the United States from international politics The Monroe Doctrine (1823) reaffirmed the United States' position as the primary power in the Western Hemisphere while also confirming its policy of staying out of European issues. The population of the country rose dramatically during this time, from 5 million in 1800 to 23 million by 1850

While the discussion and battle over slavery dominated the middle of the century, culminating in the American Civil War. The Union's victory over the Confederacy's seceding states meant that the United States remained a single, cohesive nation. However, there were still differences and resentments between the Northern and Southern states. Furthermore, despite the fact that the Civil War ended slavery, black Americans were not fully integrated into American culture and were forced to fight for equal rights and opportunities that continue to this day

Additionally, the United States advanced from an inward-focused nation of small farmers and merchants to an industrial society with global interests in the second half of the twentieth century, on the year 1910, the population of the United States had risen to almost 90 million people. Between 1880 and 1910, a surge in immigration supported this expansion. Attracted by the promise of free land and higher earnings, 17 million immigrants increased the size of the American workforce while diversifying society. At the same time, growing mechanization of farming and the rise of industrial output prompted millions of Americans to relocate from the countryside to the city. In 1860, only one out of every five Americans resided in a metropolis; in the same year 1910, nearly half of the population had moved to the city.

The cost of industrialization and urbanization was high. Factory conditions were hazardous and frequently unhygienic. Cities' rapid, uncontrolled growth resulted in unsafe and unhealthy living conditions.

Situations in working-class communities for example Child labour were common. Immigrant labourers who spoke little English were abused and discriminated against Bribery and corruption were used by political machines to rule cities, Corporations and banks that were unregulated were able to build monopolies that controlled entire industries and were able to control estimating and wages.

In response to these issues, the Progressive movement formed. Unions and labour organizers pushed for better working conditions, higher wages, and shorter work weeks. Journalists' uncovered political and corporate corruption and atrocities

. Legislation was established prohibiting child labour, as well as establishing new schools and requiring compulsory education. Corporations and banks were regulated by other legislation. The Women's Suffrage campaign received new traction after a sequence of triumphs in which women were granted the right to vote in a number of western states.

For the first time near the end of the nineteenth century, the United States acquired large overseas holdings; it gained control of adjacent Cuba and Puerto Rico, as well as the far-flung Philippine Islands and Guam, after defeating Spain in the Spanish-American War (1898). In order to support its new territories, the United States annexed Hawaii, American Samoa, and other Pacific Islands.

As a result, by 1914, the United States had built up itself as the world's premier agricultural and industrial force, but for Russia, it had the largest population of any European country. The larger part of Americans remained apprehensive about getting involved in international issues. The country's multicultural population, greater economic and financial ties with Europe, and new overseas territories, however, have rendered it more associated to the rest of the world than ever before "Moreover we should mention that among the important events that America witnessed during in the 19th century and affected Americans 'life was the civil war.

Henry James is one in every of the foremost famous American novelists of 19th century. In the nineteenth century due to the effects of warfare (1816-1865) and industrialization in America, this country was wholly changed, it had changed from a rural country to an industrial and urbanized country, industrialization had bloomed in America and it had a huge effect on the country and nation, all the ideals were changed; the farm and also the land turned to factories and therefore the farmer became poor worker. The war and industrialization not only had influence over the society of America but also it had influence over the literary works of America, it had changed the dominant movement and therefore the subjects of literary works.

1.2.2 Civil war:

The American Civil War was fought between the US and the Confederate States of America, a group of eleven southern states that broke away from the Union in 1860 and 1861. The civil war was a crucial event that marked the 19th century especially that it had an influence

on American literature which made writers deal with this topic in their writing such the story of the year (1865) written by Henry James.

1.2.3 The influence of civil war on American literature:

The civil impact on American literature led to the appearance of the dominating literary genre which is poetry.

- **1.2.4 Poetry:** Emily Dickinson's poetry was initially published in the Post-bellum period, and she, like Whitman, would drastically transform American verse. Only seven of Dickinson's poems were published during her lifetime, and they were all anonymously. (In 1890, a larger collection of her poems was published.) Her over 1800 lyric poems deal with death frequently, but she was also concerned in nature, spirituality, and ordinary life. Iambic tetrameter and iambic trimester, the meter of nursery rhymes and numerous hymns, are used throughout her writings. Despite the fact that she wrote in meter, Dickinson was not afraid to defy the conventions. She used dashes to create pauses, wrote in fragments lines, and used slant frequently.
- **1.2.5 Romanticism:** The romantic age, romanticism, and the Romantic period are all names for the same movement that "is informally designated as spanning the years 1783-1830." (Smith 2011). It was a movement and development that touched many parts of society and spread throughout the world. As a shift and revolution in the face of everything that was genuine and scientific to focus on feelings and sentiments.
- **1.2.6 Romanticism in America:** because of the Americans was suffering from the issue of slavery, Romanticism in America was a depiction of what was hidden in the human soul. Capitalism, industrial crises, and a slew of other issues make it difficult for people to succeed to allow them to live (Ashworth 1995). It deciphered man's life in literature, as well as other arts; Nature was portrayed as a source of education, pleasure, and nourishment for the spirit. Individual pain was conveyed through novels, brief stories, and poems, as well as wilderness.

1.2.7 American Romanticism's Basic Characteristics

"Imagination" is the first characteristic that distinguishes American Romanticism from English Romanticism. At that time, the Industrial Revolution was taking place in American society and people were living in a period of tremendous growth. People started moving through major cities not knowing what to expect next. As the country developed, the cities became "dirty", prompting many to flee the dangerous conditions they found themselves in.

1.2.8 Realism: The term Realism alludes to the 19th-century literary and artistic style that emerges as a reaction to the Romantic Movement. Between the years 1865 and 1910, American

realism emerged and transform the mind and spirits of people in the years following the end of the sectional conflict or the civil war, when people's minds and spirits were changed, Writers turned their focus away from the internal to the external conditions and humanities. They depict reality as it is, avoiding the emotional and spiritual qualities that the romantic writers used to emphasize in their works.

The Pioneer of this movement was Henry James who known as the father of the psychological realism.

1.2.9 Psychological Realism: It is an artistic technique to experience, contemplate and understand reality through the eyes of characters. Experience and reflection serve as a link between mind and reality; Reality is transformed into a spiritual reality enriched by the subjective emotional experiences of the characters, and mind and reality are in close relationship. As a result, a number of distinct psychological realist expressive approaches have emerged. Psychological realism may seem very similar to modernism, but at its core is realism. Psychological realist novels continue

The tradition of realist novels. They focus on facts while blurring subjective consciousness. It depicts the truth of the growth of social spirit and reveals that it is not static through a deep investigation of the character's psychology.

1.2.9 Main characteristics of psychological realism

Psychological realism was incorporated into his works by famous writers such as Henry James. Psychological realism is the legacy and development of the realist tradition. A strict adherence to the objective realities of the external environment enhances the psychological power of the character. It represents the truth of the situation through a deep investigation into the psychology of the character, Social spirit is growing. It has the following characteristics first, the psychological aspects are important, and the framework consists of character activities as well as mental changes and character development. Although the plot of the novel is not fully resolved, the main character is used as key narrative clues and structural approaches. was abandoned; It focuses on expressing the thoughts of the characters while also communicating the feelings of the characters. Not only does he focus on the story and support the psychological process of the characters, he also focuses on the story and supports the psychological process of the characters.

1.2.9 Naturalism: The 1890 saw the rise of the Naturalism movement, an extreme form of realism created by the famous Emilie Zola. Writers portrayed people in extreme situations and described their actual behaviour - their books were filled with dirty environments, poor neighbourhoods, prostitutes, drunkards, crime and illiteracy. They formed a group called the Muckrakers.

1.3 Life in America during the early 20th century

In the United States, the early twentieth century was a time of commercial boom and progressive reform. Progressives, as they were known, worked to make America's society a better and safer place to live. They tried to make big business more responsible by imposing many rules and regulations. They fought to clean up corrupt city governments, improve factory working conditions, and improve housing conditions for slum dwellers, most of whom were recent immigrants from southern and eastern Europe. Many progressives were concerned with the environment and resource conservation. This American generation also aspired to make the world a better place for democracy. At home, this meant giving women the right to vote and implementing a host of electoral reforms, including recall, plebiscite and the conduct of Senate elections. It means working to make the world a safer place for democracy. In 1917, the United States joined the democratic nations of Great Britain and France in their fight against totalitarian Germany and Austria-Hungary. After World War I, the majority of Americans adopted a "live and let live" approach and diverted their attention from foreign affairs.

1.3.1 Literature in the early 20th century:

On the early years of the twentieth century, American literature, like poetry in general, was not particularly influential. But it was more characterized to be inspired by variety movements such as Feminism, Socialism, of politically oriented artistic manifestations, including visual art, dance, theater, fiction, and poetry.

1.4. Life in England between the $19^{th and} 20^{th}$ century:

1.4.1 Life in England in the 19th century

E.P (Briggs Asa, 1963, p. 66) coined the term "Victorian" in 1851, but the truth of Victorianism dates back to Queen Victoria's accession to the throne in 1837. The Victorian era was defined by the monarch who descended from Queen Victoria. 1837 to 1901 (Carter and McRae, 1997, p. 125). She was the first English monarch to have her reign named while she was alive. According to William E. Burns (2010), the British Empire was at the height of its power and glory under Queen Victoria (p. 154). England changed as profoundly throughout the Victorian era as it did throughout its earlier history. England reached its peak as a world imperial power in the nineteenth century. According to William E. Burns, the British Empire was at the height of its power and prestige during the reign of Queen Victoria

(2010). (See .p 154). During the Victorian era, England changed much as it had in its earlier history. Throughout the nineteenth century, England reached its peak as a global imperial power.

The Victorian era was marked by contradictions and contradictions, which meant that the Victorians not only saw many political conflicts and struggles, but also lived in what was known as "High Victorian England" (1851- 1867). Work and development were the most important qualities of the time. At the time, the wealth created by free trade influenced people's attitudes. This, in addition to a belief in the moral code of order and change, instilled a belief in national security and institutions that led to a stable society. In this context, Burgress Wilson (1958, p.80) states:

As a result, the Victorian era had many problems to face. In many ways, it was a golden age of railroad construction and steamships. The Victorian era was marked by contradictions and contradictions; that said, the Victorians observed a lot of political conflict and struggle, but they lived in a period marked by all kinds of great reforms, but it was also an era of doubt. Certainty of faith or morals, so it became an age of crusaders, reformers and theorists.

Furthermore, the rise of trade and industry throughout the period of the Industrial Revolution helped establish England as a leading nation. (Williams, 2004) It introduced the Victorians to a new world and changed the texture of their daily lives. It symbolizes the greatest profound change in human life in the history of England and its people. In reality, England has seen many advances in fields such as philosophy, science and technology. For example, the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, which connected major cities in England, was the world's first public railway. Another important aspect of the Victorian era is literature.

1.4.2 Literature in the Victorian era:

While poetry was the dominant genre during the pre-romantic era, the book became more important throughout the Victorian era. The first half of Victoria was ruled by Charles Dickens (1812-1870). Influence of Victorian Literature: We must mention that the writers of the United States and the British colonies of Australia, New Zealand and Canada were influenced by the literature of Britain and are often classified as part of Victorian literature.

Victorian literature's strength is its most prominent feature, and self-exploration is its favourite theme, The Victorians produced a vast body of literature noted for its diversity. The literature that evolved during the reign of Queen Victoria entered a new era after the romantic revival known as the literature of the Victorian era, Victorian literature is considered a blend of romantic and realist writing styles because it was preceded by romanticism followed by modernism or realism. For example, novels were a dominant literary genre in the Victorian era, tending to be realistic to improve the world with central moral lessons, at that time novelists played an essential role in making this genre an influential genre that changed the old principles of society. According to (Carter, Mc Rae. 2001), "with the continued appeal of Victorian novelists including Matthew Arnold, the Bronte sisters, Christina Rossetti, Robert Browning, Joseph Conrad, , George Eliot, Benjamin Disraeli, Elizabeth Gaskell, the creation of ubiquitous heritage works." The literary influence of the Victorian era spread to many European countries as well as the New World, in other words the United States of America.

1.5 Life in England during the 20th century:

Although British society changed greatly during the 20th century, but this century is unfortunately marked by several wars: the Anglo-Boer War that opens the century, and the two world wars that follow.

- 1.5.1 The Anglo-Boer War: One of two wars between Britain and the South African Boers, the first (1880–1881) when the Boers tried to regain the independence they had given up in return for British support against the Zulus, and the second (1899–1902) when the Orange Free State and When the Transvaal declared war on Britain. The South African War, also known as the Anglo-Boer War.
- **1.5.2 World War one:** From 1914 to 1918, the Allies (Russia, France, the British Empire, Italy, the United States, Japan, Romania, Serbia, Belgium, Greece, Portugal, and Montenegro) fought against the Central Powers (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Turkey, and Bulgaria).

1.6 Reasons that pushed American writers take a trip to the Old world:

During the 19th century American writers took a trip to the old world for several reasons among these reason the following:

1.6.1 Industrial revolution: the 19th century was marked by a crucial event that is the known by the industrial revolution, so due to the case made in 19th century by this historic period within the society of America, two groups of individuals decided to go away America

and board Europe. The primary group was many noble families who lost their economic power and were trying to safeguard their properties and wanted to stay noble so that they despised the American new born riches and also the way of their behaviour, and travelled to Europe. The second group was several writers who believed that the atmosphere of the new society of urbanized and industrial kind, new nation and therefore the corruption that were happening in America, had made matters intolerable for his or her imaginative mind. They feel that the new industrial society has no place for them and is rejecting them, so that they decided to depart America and travel to Europe to achieve to a high culture and a higher life but in their confrontation to Europe they understood the point that Europe isn't a correct place for them as Americans, that they had the doubt that whether or not they are accepted by Europeans or not, whether Europe will be as a country of them or not, they feel that they're as a foreigner and, stranger in Europe, in order that they couldn't reach to what they thought of Europe so most of them decided to return to America and write the truth of the journey of American citizens abroad or better to mention Americans in Europe as they themselves experienced this example. In their works they portrayed the Americans characters in Europe and through this realistic representation they create to the words the conflicts between America and Europe.

1.6.2 Identity

Women's struggle for their identity is one of these individual identities. By the turn of the nineteenth century, female authors were outnumbered in favour of male authors who believed that women lacked the intellectual skills to produce a work of literary merit. However, the turn of the century brought enormous changes. Due to changes in politics, economy and social system, children received a great education.

Ladies and a chance to break out from the limitations of domestic fiction the modern, new changes

Women's awareness of gender inequality and their subjugated role and status in society was raised. Society in the nineteenth century In order to enter the male-dominated literary world and make a name for her, to avoid being lumped in with the men, female authors had to assume male pseudonyms or publish anonymously.

1.6.3 Immigration: According to Amy J.Lloyd of Cambridge University Another important aspect of the difference between England and America in the 19th and early 20th is immigration Britain experienced a high rate of internal migration during the nineteenth century. The vast majority of resettlement was done over short distances, and people and families remained permanently in their communities for centuries. Although migration from rural areas to Britain's rapidly growing metropolitan centres during this period did not account for the majority

of internal migration, it was seen as one of the most important demographic aspects of the period. Indeed, it is estimated that this movement was responsible for 40% of population growth in nineteenth-century urban Britain. The second half of the nineteenth century also saw an absolute decline in population in Britain's agricultural areas, with over four million people losing their lives between 1841 and 1911. London is the most popular destination, attracting 1.25 million migrants. It attracted immigrants from all over Britain and was the only city to play a significant role in the national immigration system because it offered the widest range of employment opportunities.

1.7 Conclusion

We can conclude from this chapter that there were numerous reasons for writers to travel to the old world; among these reasons the difference in life between America and Europe more precisely England; in addition to personal reasons. That is why many American writers opted to reside in Europe and, it was supposed, forsake their homeland. Rather than abandoning their homeland, authors such as Henry James took use of the transatlantic divide to create a new sort of American literature, one oddly in keeping with America's burgeoning role as a global power

2.1 INTRODUCTION:

The history of American literature witnessed the appearance of one of its great writers, and novelist Henry James a key transitional figure between Realism and Modernism. His life was full of great success in both the new and the old world. In this chapter we aim to represent Henry James life and the important events that he encountered during his career by mentioning his important works and contributions, themes and writing styles.

2.2 Biography of Henry James:

Henry James is considered to be one of the greatest American writers who lived between the time of common man and Jacksonian democracy to the First World War. he was one of the founders of realism he was interested more precisely in psychological realism

where he was best known to be the father of psychological realism, and Modernism since he was veteran writer in other words he lived both 19th century and the early 20th.

James was known by his creativity, James was born on April 15, 1843 in New York city, he was raised in a wealth and educated family which consist of his mother Mary Robertson Walsh and his father Henry James Senior who was a rich and intellectual man who had connection with few of the influential people of that period, and who wanted from his five children to be citizens of the world and leave them open to experience by letting them study in America as well as sending them to study in different places in Europe such as France, Germany and Switzerland ,He was influenced by both American and European societies. Being a realist writer, he believed in the connection between his personal experiences and his works. James was known for making comparisons between the two cultures, Henry had siblings that were named William James the great philosopher who helped in founding psychology as a formal discipline that established the school of functionalism in the field of psychology,

James life was so interesting because of the adventures and the experiences that he had, in 1845 they spent two years in Europe the James Family returned back to America, this year marked the beginning of the ten years of staying in America. In 1855, Henry travelled to Europe with his family to Geneva, London, and settled in Paris in 1856. Henry's father wanted his children to improve their French, so Henry gave James a crucial experience that led him to contact him. Before returning to the United States in 1859 he 'allowed him to achieve his first fame as a traveller' with the culture he was to create his world, according to Jay Martin in Harvests of change: American literature 1865-1914 (1967:313).

Another important fact about Henry James is that he was injured in the fall of 1861. He was fighting a fire and badly injured his back. Due to this disability, he was unable to participate in the American Civil War. Henry James was influenced by theatre, painting and reading, he studied painting in the studio of William Morris Hurt, and in 1862 he studied less at Harvard School, but later dropped out. Henry James never married because he had many friends and acquaintances, he was considered a reserved man, and like many writers and intellectuals of the time he was fascinated by what were called psychic phenomena.

In 1864, James' family settled in Boston, then Cambridge. When James began writing and publishing short stories in between these stories, he published his short story in 1865, a year after the famous short story 'The tragedy of Error' appeared in the 'Atlantic Monthly'.

1869/1870 Henry James moved to England, France then Italy when his beloved cousin Minnie Temple died, he set his mind on living in Europe and he lived in many European cities such as Paris, Florence and Rome. There, many famous writers like Flaubert, Zola and Maupassant. Henry James returned to Cambridge where he wrote and published his first novel, Watch and Ward, in 1878.

1879 was a successful year in Henry James's career as he wrote his major work, Daisy Miller, depicting how Americans live in Europe, and from today he is considered one of the most successful analysts of the American character from an international point of view.

Moreover, between 1879-1882 he wrote the great novels of his early and middle period (The Europeans, Washington Square and Henry James's anom1879 aster piece Portrait of a Woman). From 1882 to 1890 Henry James's life was marked by a very sad event, the first of which was the death of his mother, Mary Robertson Walsh, in January 1882, the same year he lost his father, James James, who was Henry's first supporter. So this event affects Henry's life a lot.

During 1884 until 1886 his sister Alice comes to live near him. In addition, the same year Henry James published the" Bostonian and the princess of Casamassima.

The following year, 1887, he stayed in Italy precisely in Florence and Venice. In 1888/1889 James tried to return to the theatre, he published the play 'The American' 'His sister Alice

James died in 1892. When Miss Wolson killed herself in Venice two years later, James visited her grave in Rome. In 1895 Henry James finally gave up writing for the theatre and decided to write novels, and in 1897 he met Joseph Conrad when he settled at Limb House in Rye. The last period between 1899 and 1900 was the beginning of the composition of such an edict. As awkward age. James wrote The Ambassadors, The Wings of the Dove and The Bowl of Gold in 1902/1904. Returning to America after 25 years in 1905, he fell ill in 1909, still ill. He also followed his ailing brother to the New Hemisphere, where his brother died on August 26 of that year. It was a year before he died. As an American expatriate in Europe, he gained a keen understanding of European culture and ideas, as well as experiences that he used in his literary works. Many of his fictional themes were a clash of values with the purity of the New World against the corrupt materialistic lifestyle of the old. In addition; he was nominated for the Nobel Prize for Literature in the following years: 1911, 1912. James renounced his US citizenship and officially became a British subject in 1915 after World War

1, when he became ill and diagnosed. He died of pneumonia on February 28, 1916, leaving behind a great legacy to the literary world.

Even after his death, Henry James was awarded the Order of Merit by King George V in the year of his death for his works. According to (Henry James - Biography and Works) he was considered "a citizen of two countries, a translator of his generation on both sides of the sea". When he died, he was cremated and his ashes were returned to the United States in Cambridge Cemetery, Massachusetts (Henry James - Biography and Works) and was also given a memorial stone in the cemetery. In 1976, Henry James was buried in Westminster Abbey's Poet's Corner, mentioned in Henry James - Biography and Autobiography.d.

2.2.1 Henry James' Education:

In 1862 Henry became a law student at Harvard Law School in accordance with his father's wishes, spending most of his year reading fiction and becoming a writer until he officially became an Atlantic pilgrim in 1869, and in 1875 he established his residence in England. James characterized the language as idiosyncratic, known as the "Mid-Atlantic variety", a combination of English, American and European influences. One example of what made Henry's language idiosyncratic is that he was influenced by many cultures, such as the French Balzac, who was introduced to him by his friend John La Frage., he attended lectures of the French Balzac about the French literature

2.2.2 Henry James and realism:

In the mid-nineteenth century, many social events affected the literary world, and aesthetic taste shifted from romanticism to the realist movement. Writers shifted focus from the spiritual, abstract and idealistic aspirations of society to the faithful and harsh reality of society. James's literary works are a good example of this.

Realism is a literary movement that originated in France and spread internationally. appeared in the 19th century; It Emerged as a Reaction to the Romantic Movement Realism is a 19th century literary and artistic style that emerged as a reaction to the Romantic Movement. Between 1865 and 1910, American realism emerged and transformed the minds and spirits of people in the years following the end of the sectional conflict or the Civil War.

Writers shifted their focus from internal to external conditions and the humanities. They depict reality as it is, avoiding the emotional and spiritual qualities that the romantic writers used to emphasize in their works. It was modified by James, who introduced a new element of realism: the inner psychological lives and inner monologues of his characters.

Many writers such as Mark Twain, William Dean Howells, Stephen Crane and Henry James tried to depict and reflect the Victorian society through their works, highlighting both the positive and dangerous aspects of the New Age. The realist movement was successful, and many readers were drawn to realists because they considered their own lives and challenges.

Henry James was seen as a special kind of psychological realism he was known as the father of the psychological realism he found George Eliot his ideal of the philosophical novelist, because of looking into the minds and souls, in this way, James's concentration is solely on the protagonist's interior world. As a result, he defined realism in terms of its antagonism to romanticism.

2.2.3 Main contribution of Henry James:

Psychological realist novels continue the tradition of realist novels. They focus on the facts while blurring the subjective consciousness, which depicts the reality of the evolution of the social spirit and how it differs from the creative aspects of modernist novels through a deep investigation of the psychology of character. The following four points make it clear that James's contribution stands out among the various psychological realist novels.

"Stream of Consciousness" It is a unique type of psychological thriller. When portraying the characters, James uses a variety of techniques, focusing on conscious rather than subconscious brain activity. James's psychological description of psychological realist characters has had a significant influence on stream-of-consciousness novelists.

The methods of psychological description in traditional realist novels have been inherited and advanced in the process of transition from traditional writing methods to reform and development, and have established distinctive psychological descriptive capabilities. It breaks with the "omniscient perspective" narrative method of traditional novels and the autobiographical first-person narrative approach by using "centre of consciousness" as the narrative strategy.

.He developed a unique novelistic philosophy and was a great critic. Emphasize the connection between books and life, and think of books as "personal direct impressions of life." While the characters in the novel do not do much, their ideas, emotions and personalities are expressed through discussion, psychological activity and thorough descriptions.

.Following the creative philosophy of psychological realism, not only pursuing the form of beauty, but also expressing the beauty of literary creation in the process of describing complex and real-life events, There are very few events or earth-shattering actions in the story. People's attention is attracted by their psychological reactions to this event.

2.3 The move to the Old world and the success in England:

Despite the fact that Henry James visited many cities around Europe London had a special place in his heart, and finally he established as expatriate on Europe (French capital) and later on in 1876 he moved to England.

The connection between Henry and England has I, personal and historical and political aspects which are interfere through the literary. He described London in his *Notebooks* as 'a place for a person where he can make an observation and whole business in human life (James 1947:28) in the same context James added that 'If you learn to know your London you learn a great many things' (James 1947:28).

2.3.1 Personal reasons: Britain has produced a great novelist among these great novelists we can mention George Eliot, Thackeray Dickens and many other novelists whom Henry James met in his youth. The inspiration of such great novelists and writers encouraged Henry James to integrate in this community of England. Another a reason which led now not only Henry James however also many Americans writer of 19th century to go away America and tour to Europe. The reason is the fact that in those days the solely way for an American author to being liked and famous in his/her very own country, used to be to being liked and well-known in Europe. They first must observe a name in Europe in order to be normal in America, because the new world which was America after Civil conflict (1861-1865) had no place for the writers and their imaginative minds. The younger writers believed that the beliefs and traditions of American society after the civil battle were changed and the new technology of America was once simply thinking of money. So they believed that their imaginative thinking is rejected in such a society, and determined to leave America and tour to Europe whilst they had a dreamy imaginative and prescient of its excessive culture, And this doubt about his decision for living in Europe as an American or in other words his dilemma of living in his own country or live as an outsider in Europe, affected all James" life. He had the feeling of a person who has no country; he was a novelist but could not solve the

problem of being an American novelist or a European novelist. Brooks and Bettmann in their **book about** James" **dilemma** explain that:

"When he arrived in Cambridge, therefore, the younger Henry James' mind was torn already by a problem that he really never solved. He was bent on becoming a novelist, but novelists always had "native lands". Yet he looked at this "huge queer country" he felt he could scarcely endure an American existence. He had been struck too deeply by the "outland dart"; he had absorbed the "European virus". The English writers had filled his mind, and he knew the names of the London streets and he knew the names of the streets of New York. America, for him, afforded no objects of interest to compare with this European "fantastication". The problem remained on James' hands unsolved during all the years that he was to spend in Cambridge... To test his feeling Henry James had crossed and recrossed the Atlantic trying to solve his great dilemma, whether to live in at home or to live in Europe. (166-167)"

2.3.2 Historical reasons: Compared to Europe, the United States lacked all the qualities of civilization that the novelists vacated. As a result, he became a foreigner who left his country and went to another country. In addition, the period between the Civil War and the First World War (the Age of Mistakes) at the end of which he decided to choose the events of the Old World affected him adversely and he became a pessimist. Moreover, when American literature was influenced by the Puritans during colonization, literature lost its value and became a means of livelihood for some authors, while other American authors, such as Henry James, wanted to find a culture in other words. own American culture, but not in their countries, they sought the source of their inspiration in the land of their forefathers, Europe.

2.4 Henry James achievements

James produced a large body of work that included novels, short stories, plays, travelogues, non-fiction essays, biographies and autobiographies. Another important aspect of Henry James works is that some of his works were written in Europe like Daisy Miller and some other novels were written in America. During his career he was influenced by the cultural changes in America and Europe. He discussed this issue in his works.

During his lifetime, James wrote twenty novels, several plays, and over 100 short stories. James's poems were first serialized in the Atlantic Monthly in 1865, when he was 21 years old. James shared his impressions of real social life in the XIX century. As Howells says, "Mr. James is the best example of that. He is a novelist, not after the old fashion or after any other fashion of his own." (Source: Mendelssohn, 2007)

This suggests that Henry James was eccentric; He had his own style and vision, which aligned with the genteel tradition, a subset of realism. Social class, gender, individual freedom, women's roles in society, feminism and, most importantly, the conflict between the two worlds of America and Europe; He always brought a fresh young American protagonist to discover the new world where people are generally corrupt, sophisticated and cynical.

Henry James wrote so many articles, stories, novels and some critiques, and even delivered many lectures. James' work as a literary artist or a writer can be classified into three periods which are the following:

2.4.1 The first period: Most, if not all, of his works during the first phase, from 1875 to 1889,

deal with worldwide themes. In his works from this point period, he attempts to depict the relationship between the new world of America and therefore the old world of Europe. Although it absolutely was James's beginning period, he was still a novice, most of his popular literary works were written around this point. We are able to see the novice and inexperienced James' clarity, honesty, naturalness, and beauty in them. this is often when he

2.4.2 The second period: Between the second and third centuries, there existed a period called

painted The Portrait of a lady, one of his masterpieces.

the intermediate period (1890- 1900). The international subject wasn't as essential to James during this phase because it had been during the primary. International Letters of Social and Humanistic Sciences, Vol. 28 87, was published during now. James' work mostly focuses on European life, attempting to depict its social, political, and aesthetic aspects. In his writings from this point period, James attempts to reflect Europe's high culture and civilization, particularly that of nation. During now, James attempted to break into the globe of theatre by writing some plays. His works during now period also deal with the topic of evil in society by addressing the suppression of strong people. The period within which James published social novels is considered his play. His

writing style shifted off from the previous international subject to target current political and social issues.

2.4.3 The third period: Between 1900 to the top of James' life, the worldwide theme was once

again the prominent subject in his works. James returned to the present international theme and it appeared in his works, but this point he was more mature, skilful, and experienced in exercising this international theme. His mastery of the amount may be seen within the maturity, complexity, and language of his works. James set a precedent for himself by pursuing a profession as a writer at a young age. His first piece of published writing was a poem. . He was influenced by French realism naturalist writers during this era, and his helped him produce The Princess Casamassima contacts (1886) and therefore the Bostonians (1886). These works were less well received by the general public, and they had a negative impact on his sales and career. He began writing for stage, but only two of his seven plays were produced, a unique version of The American and Guy Domvile, both of which were a flop. Despite this, he travelled around Europe in an effort to publish new works. His final phase is thought to be his best, including works like The Wings of the Dove (1902), The Ambassadors (1903), and also the Golden Bowl (1904). (1904). In these novels, the principal theme may be a return to the international theme, but with a greater emphasis on the repercussions.

Then he looks at how the clash of cultures impacts the two in a different context1. In her monograph Henry James at Work (2006), his secretary Theodora Bosanquet wrote:

When he left his study and stepped out into the world, he saw a land of misery, where predatory monsters continually sink their claws into the quivering flesh of orphaned, innocent children of light... His works constantly expose this evil., a repeated and impassioned cry for the complete freedom of growth threatened by careless and cruel stupidity (p.275-276).

Roderick Hudson, James' first serious novel, was published in 1875. The majority of the individuals in the novel, like Daisy Miller, are Americans living in Europe.

The American (1877), James's second book, continues the theme. It's about an American business man exploiting food in Europe. However, not all of James' novels are set in Europe. His novel Washington Square, set in New York, was published in 1880. It was published in 1880. Her father opposes the marriage because the daughter has found the man

of her dreams. In 1881 The Portrait of a Lady was published. The novel is primarily set in the Italian city of Venice. It tells the story of a young American woman who becomes extremely rich overnight and travels to Europe to learn more about her. In the story, James once again emphasizes the differences between the people of the New and Old Worlds

James started producing political fiction in the 1880s, as an example: The Bostonians (1886) and The Princess Casamasima (1888). (1886) He started composing plays at the same time. He aspired to become a playwright but never achieved his goal. He wrote roughly a dozen plays, although the majority were never staged. After one of his plays failed on opening night in 1895, James returned to writing fiction.

He wrote three significant novels, all of which were appeared shortly after the turn of the century. The first was The Dove's Wings (1902). It revolves around a rich American girl who is suffering from a serious disease and a wealthy young British woman who wants to make money so that she and her journalist boyfriend can become wealthy. The Ambassadors (1903), his second major novel, continues the topic of an American in Europe. The Golden Bowl (1904), was the third major work, is about marriage and the bonds between a father and his daughter, James also wrote many short tales, which some people prefer to read over his longer novels. The turn of the Screw was the most famous in 1898.

In this haunting story, a governess with two small children sees the ghost of the former governess in the house where she works. James also wrote non-fiction works such as The Art of Fiction (1884). He was one of the greatest letter writers of his time, having written more than 10,000 personal letters. Other great writers he wrote about included Robert Louis Stevenson (author of Treasure Island and Kidnapped) and Joseph Conrad (author of Heart of Darkness).

2.4.4 Fictions:

Henry James considered fiction as 'the direct personal feeling of life'. The fiction of the time was less sublime compared to the coarser stories used in his novels, but this meant that he did not write the masterpiece 'Portrait of a Lady'. He wrote many other works of fiction including The American, The Ambassadors, The Wings of the Dove and The Colden Bowl. The five novels represent different phases of James' creative life.

2.4.5 Novels:

Henry James' first novel, Watch and Ward, was published in 1870, and he wrote The American in 1875-76 in Paris. He is sometimes referred to as a "citizen of literature itself" (Tanner 9); this may be owing to his extensive travels throughout Europe, but he was also affected by American authors such as Poe and Hawthorne. When he moved to London, he learned "the art of fiction" from European writers, particularly French fiction (Tanner 8). (Tanner 4). Most critics have split Henry James' works into three phases; Portrait of a Lady, written in 1881, is perhaps his greatest novelistic effort of his first era -the formative phase of his own style-; although this belongs to the first period, most of his books belong to the third phase (Tanner 9). According to Henry James a novel can be seen as 'a personal direct impression of life, value depending upon the intensity of impressions, and it must have freedom to feel and say.' Roderick Hudson, James' first serious novel, was published in 1875. The majority of the individuals in the novel, like Daisy Miller, are Americans living in Europe.

The American (1877), James' next book, has a similar premise. It 'is about an American businessman's exploits in Europe. But, not all of James' novels are set in Europe. His novel Washington Square, situated in New York and about the relationship between a father and daughter, was published in 1880. Her father opposes the marriage because the daughter has found the guy of her dreams. In 1881, The Portrait of a Lady was published. The novel is set primarily in the Italian city of Venice. It's about a young American woman who finds herself suddenly wealthy and decides to travel to Europe to learn more about her. In the story, James emphasizes the differences between individuals in the New and Old Worlds once more.

2.4.6 Stories:

James started writing stories with political themes in the 1880s, such as The Bostonians (1886) and The Princess Casamassima (1888). (1886). simultaneously, he began writing plays. He aspired to be a playwright but was never successful. He wrote about twelve plays, but the majority of them were never staged. After one of his plays failed on its opening night in 1895, James returned to writing fiction, He wrote three major novels, which were published shortly after the turn of the century. In the works of James no one is condemned or

praised neither America nor Europe, he did not try to show that which one is superior, America or Europe. James defined for himself to be neutral in his writings about America and Europe because he wanted to remain civilized, In addition to James' twenty novels, and numerous short plays, he also wrote literary criticism and various volumes of sketches of travel.

2.4.5 Short stories:

The "ghostly" or "quasi-supernatural" category of James' short stories is one of the most intriguing, as it is concerned with the psychological aspect of the character - as previously noted - and, most crucially, the section dealing with obsession (James, Wegelin and Wonham 425). Aside from The Turn of the Screw, James also penned short stories like The Altar of the Dead, The Friends of the Friends, The Great Good Place, The Real Right Thing, or Jolly Corner (James, Wegelin, and Wonham 425) that fit into this category.

2.5 Henry James writing style

As an author, he spends most of his time writing about American expats who want to live in Europe. Henry James was the most conscientious of artists. He was regarded by his peers as a sophisticated, experienced literary figure that influenced the works of various writers of twentieth-century literature, earning him the title "Master". Most of the works of Henry James have comparable characteristics that fit the books.

By using settings to connect to topics, characters to depict plot conflicts, different styles and themes to help readers understand the full meaning of the novels, and repeating different qualities of writing, James helps his readers understand his works. What sets him apart is his ability to tailor his approach to each novel's theme. In Henry James's major works,

structural parallelism is found in The American, The Portrait of a Lady, The Ambassadors, The Wings of the Dove, and The Colden Bowl.

Henry James used painting terms metaphorically when talking about writing (James, Wegelin and Wonham 373). For example, he stated that a fiction writer can "approach a subject as a picture or a scene," a picture being descriptive and visceral, while a scene is dramatic and includes speech. He believed that the figurative approach was more appropriate for the novel, but a blend of both styles can be seen in The Turn of the Screw (James, Wegelin, and Wonham 374). James frequently emphasizes the cultural differences between American and

European societies in his writings. He portrays the American experience in the context of European culture.

Throughout his famous migration theory, James juxtaposes the Old World (Europe) with the New (America) to compare the two cultures. He portrays the result of combining them as well as the clash of cultures through a realistic writing style; He presents specific events in his stories as they are instead of as they should be. He prefers to realistically portray the character's life, thoughts and attitudes.

The American: focuses on self-definition, language, and the "self-made man," as well as the differences between "being" and "doing" in relation to identity, and the relationship between identity, experience, and knowledge.

- **2.5.1 Washington Square:** Discusses the concept of national identity and the various types of national identity in which the characters' identities are shaped by their nationality, location, and social environment
- **2.5.2 The Awkward Age:** focuses on how identity is socially controlled and how awareness and perception work together to realize self.
- **2.5.3** The wings of the Dove: study of the novel's two main female characters in The Wings of the Dove links identification, dissolution, and social function together. This portrait of a woman depicts the separation between America and Europe, as well as the battle between the individual and society.

2.5.4 Three phases of his writing style

According to (Cliffs Notes) James's writings are divided into three phases according to commentators. Among "James I, James II, and The Old Pretender," the audience divides his n frequently n A study of the two main female characters in the novel The Wings of the Dove intertwines identification, dissolution, and social function. Portrait of a Woman depicts the separation between America and Europe as well as the battle between the individual and society in three periods. His behaviour in 'Portrait of a Lady' was simple and direct. He

experiments with a wide range of structures and techniques in this work, and describes the period from a pantheistic perspective, away from the three major volumes of social analysis that close the period, with plots primarily focused on emotion. In the years after abandoning the serial novel, he published short stories and plays from 1890 to 1897. He returned to the serial novel in his third and final season. He began to abandon the direct message in favour of travelogue double negation and complex graphic symbolism in the following period. A single part page began to follow, pronouns and prepositional claims consisting of billions of adjectives taking precedence over an underlying item. They were far removed from their original referents, and so action words were preceded by a series of intensifications. The overall effect can be an exquisite reconstruction of a scene as it would appear to a sensitive observer. James' transition from writing to directing to typewriter is thought to have taken place during the synthesis of 'What Maisie Knew'. Prompted this change in style.

James's later work marks a significant advance in twentieth-century fiction. Virginia Woolf, who read some of his writings and wrote articles about them, may have been influenced by him. The late style has been found annoying and useless by contemporary and present-day readers. His colleague, Edith Wharton, admired him greatly.

They believed that there were parts of his works that were understandable except for the inexplicable. H. G. Wells depicted James as a hippopotamus relentlessly attempting to catch a pea that had gotten into the cage's edge.

2.5.5 Trans-Atlantic Style

James is one of the most influential figures in transatlantic literature, according to (Poetry Foundation). In his paintings, he usually used people from the Old World (Europe) to depict a fantastical, corrupt and fascinating prehistoric civilization. They are also from the New World

(US), and the people are generally wild, open and trusting, capturing the spirit of the new American culture. He has a special personal style. By nature, it is adaptive. He also comes with fascinating personalities. James examines the conflict between characters and society in stories about personal relationships that use power well or seriously. His heroines are usually young American women who are bullied or bullied.

2.5.6 Psychological Style

According to (poetry foundation) it's also possible to think of a lot of James' stories as mental and psychological studies on decision-making. In his introduction to the New York edition of 'The American,' he depicts the story's progression in his mind as clearly as possible. He claims that the situation of an American, some strong but treacherously stunned and double-crossed, some brutally wronged, comrade, with the focus of the novel being on this aggrieved man's reaction.

It may be difficult to comprehend what happens when a seemingly hopeless young lady turns out to be wealthy in 'The Portrait of a Lady.' Characters appear to epitomize elective prospects and probable ends in a large number of his stories, most notably in "The Jolly Corner." Similar to 'The Ambassadors,' the hero and an apparition lookalike live elective American and European lives in this novel. In a crucial second, a more seasoned James looks to be affectionately respectful of his younger self-confrontation

2.6.7 Pre-modern style:

. According to (Poetry Foundation), James is one of the last pre-modern authors, whose style can seem strange and archaic, similar to the intense experimentalism of James Joyce, the eccentricity of Franz Kafka, and the sexual libertarianism of D.H. Lawrence. However, none of these authors can come close to the fascinating richness of information of Henry James.

It's because it has phrases with a jewel-like clarity and an unexpectedly distinct influence. James' mental capacity is also unrivalled. His more experienced sibling declared "The Principles of Psychology," and Henry's accounts were based on these equal criteria. It's a place where opposing drives and social orders collide, revealing astonishing yet unadorned certainty.

2.6 The major themes of Henry James

2.6.1 Culture: Culture is another long-standing and ever-present theme in Henry James' research. James is a cultural critic as well as a writer. His odd familial background, early exposure to European culture, unconventional transatlantic schooling, the European and American impact of great writers of his day, and later expatriation all had a role in the gradual evolution of his cultural notion. From the earlier The American (1877) to the latter The

Ambassadors, his transatlantic cultural outlook and criticism of American and European civilizations pervade his international novels (1903). James, a cosmopolitan by nature and background, has a lifelong desire to promote a tolerance ideal.

2.6.2 Feminism: Feminism is a movement introduced first by women in order to protect their rights; it was created to destroy stereotypes between men and women, and differences between them. Most literary works during the 19th explored the issue of feminism, Henry James was known to be a feminist writer in some of his most novels such as the portrait of a lady, 'The Bostonians and the Golden Bowl,' He enters the conversation of feminism by including mentorship marriage and friendship, and encourage the ideals of strength and equality in his female characters since he was considered that women are free.

2.6.3 International Theme: Henry James was known by writing about The international theme which was the main subject of American literature in the nineteenth century, particularly in the early 1870s, because at that time, American writers were defining their country's relationship with Europe; it was a duty and responsibility for an American writer to define a pure American culture that was not mixed or influenced by other European countries, so they defined for themselves as a mission to fight against the valuation of their country. Without a doubt, Henry James was the most famous and well-known writer who used this transnational theme in his works, the international theme was one of the focal subjects of American writing of the nineteenth century especially in mid 1870s. This is because of the way that American journalists have portrayed the connection of their country to Europe, it was as an obligation and obligation regarding an American essayist to recognize a simple American culture that wouldn't be blended or influenced from other European nations.

2.7 Conclusion:

To sum up, we can conclude from this chapter that Henry James was one of the great writers at that time, and despite the fact that he lived a luxury life moving from the new world to the old world, does not mean that he did not experience some hard time in his life, but after all he is still an influential writer of all the time.

3.1 Introduction

Henry James the expatriate who left his country for another for the sake of discovering new culture and enriching his experience in life. But he found his self in a different world with a different civilization, culture and literature. He began to define his culture in Europe and embodying his personal experience in his writings, since he considered as an American who lived the majority of his life as abroad, so he practiced the international theme in most of his works to show the contrast between America and Europe. In this chapter we are going to deal with the most important subject that Henry James tackled in order to illustrate this difference.

3.2 Henry James and the international theme

Henry James considered as the father of the international subject; he attempts to show the sophisticated connection between the simplicity of American and European traditions. He involved his own insight as an American resident in Europe, on the grounds that around then, the majority of the American writers ventured out to Europe to find the relations and the distinctions among them and European culture, additionally to characterize the unadulterated American culture as Erik Larsen in his essay "Identity and Otherness", gave a short definition of Henry James's international theme as: The American going to Europe and experiencing the clash between the American identity and the European origin, the American materialism and the European culturalism, the American vulgarity and the European sophistication and, also, the American dynamics and the European petrification. (1)

As was discussed the American writers of 19th century concern to indicate the Americans abroad to portray the adventure of American citizens in Europe, among them James was the foremost merited person to write about this subject because he himself was an American who lived in Europe, in other words he himself was an American abroad. So he had felt this condition along with his bone he was completely familiar with the journey of American in Europe he completely knew that how an American is treated in Europe by Europeans so he had enough experience to practice this subject in his works with a high skill.

So the reason of writing about the Americans abroad is also as a reflex of himself and his own experiences as an American in Europe, and one can say James write on his own experiences. And as critics believed the reflex of James's own experience as an American in Europe led him to decide on the international theme because the main theme of his works to point out the journey of American citizens in Europe and therefore the contrast of America and Europe. This influence and reflex is generally seen within the beginning of his career. So the reason which causes James to write about the Americans abroad was his own

Experience in Europe

3.3 The subject of the international theme:

The international theme was considered to be the main subject of American literature in the nineteenth century, particularly in the early 1870s, because at that time, American writers were defining their country's relationship with Europe, and it was a duty and responsibility for an American writer to define a pure American culture that was not mixed or influenced by other European countries, so they defined for themselves as a mission to fight against the valuation of their country. As a result, their writings mostly dealt with the worldwide issue of America and Europe. Without a doubt, Henry James was the most famous and well-known writer who used this transnational theme in his works to show his experiences and adventures abroad. About the influences of James's own experiences on his works and his subject of American abroad, Madelina Stanescu in her essay American innocence vs. European vice in Henry James's Daisy Miller (2010)

discussed that:

"The international theme was one in every of James's biggest concerns and it had been the theme that brought him fame. His works have autobiographical characteristics, because, like many of his heroes, James left his home land for Europe so as to find a much better place and to complement his experience of life and, therefore, he found himself on a distinct territory, with another mentality and differently of life. His experience is reflected in his works as all illustrate the European experience of young Americans, who come to the Old World to complement their knowledge, but who find themselves against an area of difference". (Stanescu 2010: 1).

During the period of the nineteenth century, Europe was regarded as the traditional 'Old World,' whereas America was a fledgling modern country. The novelist depicts the conflicts and clashes between the two cultures, conventions, and ideals through American protagonists, mostly female characters in the European community, through the international subject. Henry used American characters that are visiting Europe and are unsure of how to deal with the Old World's values. The departure of American culture, as symbolized in American emigrants to Europe, was James' principal preoccupation. He was considered to be the pioneer of the writers who used the international theme in his works; Markus Murch (1999) asserts that: "Among the central motifs that can be traced throughout Henry James' career as a writer"

Is his concern with the social and moral differences between the New World and Europe (mainly represented by England, Italy and France)...frequently referred to as the "international theme" (p.28) we can say that No writer was more capable than Henry James of incorporating an international theme into his works and depicting the issue of America versus Europe. Through the stories of his protagonists, who are mostly heroines, because James was an American living abroad who had spent a significant amount of time in Europe and that it was well-versed in both America and Europe and their differences.

3.3.1 The reasons behind opting for the international subject

The international theme was one of the important subject in the 19th century specially in Henry's works, the purpose or the reasons behind choosing the international theme as the dominant subject in Henry's'writings may additionally be the duty that was defined for the American writers of nineteenth century and that was once to fight towards the superiority of Europe over their country in those days. As the dominant state of affairs of the American literary environment of the nineteenth century, the author of nineteenth century of America mainly those of early 1870's described as their duty to fight against the superstitious valuations of Europe. The American writers of that duration had been exhausted of having their subculture as a blended one of some European international locations culture, they did not choose the lifestyle of their use of a to be influenced or determined by other European nations like England. They wanted their values and lifestyle to be completely American; they wanted to have a pure American culture. They wanted to be preferred as Americans now not as a second hand of Europeans. The American writers of that century concerns greater the difficulty of American literature as an alternative than literature itself, they regarded for An American literature that would match the emerging political greatness of the nation. They even believed that quicker or later American writers would rival Shakespeare who was once viewed as

unattainable. The literature emerged in that century of America used to be distinctively new, and the critics started out trying to define its unique pleasant as one-of-a-kind from European one, also through the international theme Henry James could apply his experience in life and his adventure since he was an expatriate in other words an American abroad who spent the most of his life in Europe so he showed the contrast between their societies and cultures in his works, since he was totally aware about the two worlds and their contrast.

3.4 The development of international theme in Henry James works:

The significance of the international theme in Henry James' works should be examined in order to demonstrate that this theme is an important component of James' career. James' literary career may be divided into three distinct phases, and understanding how he wrote throughout each of these times will reveal the relevance of the international subject in his writings, explaining also the way of his writing in these three phases show the importance of the international theme in his works.

- **3.4.1 The first period:** it was from 1875 to 1889, deal with worldwide themes. In his works from this time period, he attempts to depict the relationship between the new world of America and the old world of Europe. Although it was James's beginning period, he was still a novice, most of his popular literary works were written around this time. We can see the novice and inexperienced James' clarity, honesty, naturalness, and beauty in them. This is when he painted The Portrait of a Lady, one of his masterpieces.
 - **3.4.2 The second period**: it was between 1890 -1900 the international theme in this period was not important as the first period since, in his phase James' work mostly focuses on European life, attempting to depict its social, political, and aesthetic aspects. In his writings from this time period, James attempts to reflect Europe's high culture and civilization, particularly that of the English. During this time, James attempted to break into the world of theater by writing a few plays. His writings during this time period deal with the topic of evil in society by addressing the suppression of strong characters on the innocent.
 - **3.4.3 The third period**: it was between 1900 to his death, the international theme was once again the prominent subject in his works. James returned to this international theme and it appeared in his works, but this time he was more mature, skilful, and experienced in exercising this international theme. His mastery of the period can be seen in the maturity, complexity, and language of his works. There were many reasons that led the famous Henry James choosing to

write about the international theme to America versus Europe and to show the contrast between them into this theme, foremost, he was an expatriate in Europe for a long time In the same way that he brings his characters from America to Europe in pursuit of a better life, he left America and journeyed to Europe in search of a better life and a higher culture. He was an outsider in Europe, and we may argue that the initial reason he wrote about international issues was because he tried to write about his own experiences as an American abroad, or more accurately, as a young American in Europe. Perhaps by using an international theme, James is expressing his own feelings on the subject; he is aware of how Europeans perceive Americans in Europe. In addition he believed that the novelist should write about his experience and he believed also that the novel should be from its writer's experience.

In The International Theme the Conflict of National Types within the Tales of James, Marcus Munch argues that: Among the central motifs which will be traced throughout Henry James is writer his concern with the social and career a moral differences between the New World and Europe (mainly represented by England, Italy and France), which he called the "Americano-European legend" and is otherwise frequently referred to because the "international theme".

Another crucial reason for choosing the international theme as the main theme in his writings could be the job that was assigned to American writers in the nineteenth century, which was to combat Europe's hegemony over their country at the time. As the prevailing circumstance of the nineteenth-century American literary environment, nineteenth-century American writers, particularly those of the early 1870s, defined as a responsibility to fight against Europe's superstitious valuations The American writers of the time were tired of their culture being mingled with that of other European countries; they did not want their country's culture to be influenced or determined by other European countries such as England. They want a culture and morals that was entirely American; they desired a pure American civilization. They wanted to be recognized as Americans, not as second-class citizens of Europe. The American writers of that century were more concerned with the problem of American literature than with literature itself; they sought an American literature that would match the nation's rising political power. They even believed that American writers might one day be able to compete with Shakespeare. Henry James show the contrast between America and Europe in his work such as daisy miller, the portrait of a lady, the European and the Americans, through his international theme, he tried just two show the difference

between the old and the new world and he never tried to show that one of them superior or inferior to the other. This led Henry James to write about the conflict of the difference between the old and the new world.

Henry James is considered to be the citizen of the world, which left mother land America, and spent most of his life in Europe which he considers more as home; in order to enrich his culture, and experience but he found himself in conflict between the expectation and reality. Henry James applied his knowledge and experience in his works, moreover Henry was considered to be the leader of the international theme in which he illustrated the difference between American and Europe in the following: innocence vs. evil, Henry ought to mention that nobody can live in a world of evil and ignorance, he as well mentioned that the knowledge of evil makes a person wiser and enables him to adjust with all the odd.

3.5 Henry James contribution in the international theme: The main topic of the international theme dealt with the difference between America and Europe.

3.5.1 America vs. Europe: Henry James adored Europe as the alter on which culture was should be worshipped, but at the same time he saw Europe as a seat of decadence, worldliness or materialism and deceit whereas America for Henry James stood to be innocent, in contrast to Europe which seems for Henry to be evil, as well as characterised by corruption and moral decay. In this context the images of Europe and America in Henry James' novel were produced specifically to be connected with certain people. The portrayal of characters has an impact on the portrayal of the country to which they belong. Henry James' decent, lovable characters are the exception rather than the rule.

His good characters are from America, whereas his wicked ones are from Europe or are similar to European figures in certain aspects. Related to the continent of Europe Associating a positive image with the reader is a process. It's very likely that a terrible relationship with America or a negative relationship with Europe is on purpose. The reader will be able to assume that good, innocent characters are American, whereas evil, cunning people are not. Originating in Europe Henry James is attempting to enlist the reader on his side, to share his viewpoint. After all, it's the perspective of his characters, as well as the historical and cultural place in which they live. So Henry illustrated this difference in two period of his career, in the first period he wrote about the international theme in a portrait of a lady, Daisy Miller, The Europeans and the Americans; while he dealt with the same theme in his third period when he wrote about the wings of the dove circumstances.

3.5.2 The image of international themes in Henry James writings:

James' writings mostly focus on international themes, such as the interactions between Americans and Europeans and how these cultures clash or interact with their various worldviews. James claims in his books that the uneducated, naïve, and inexperienced Americans typically appear in the smart, classy Europe and that Americans living abroad frequently criticize these two distinct civilizations

His writings are remarkable for their portrayal of the Old World and their loss of innocence. The noticeable consequences of James's residence in Europe may be observed in his writings, especially in the daisy miller, portrait of a lady, the European, the American and in the wings of the dove where he depicts characters experiencing foreign cultures. For example an illustration of the difference between the old and new world in daisy miller. In addition, in the wings of the dove we can notice that Henry James is showing us the difference of the two worlds by letting us see the level of social and degeneration of European society. For example, in such a culture, innocence is easily manipulated and lost, while corruption thrives.

In The Portrait of a girl (1881) James concluded the first phase of his career and commenced his middle years with a unique that is still his preferred piece of long fiction. The story is of a spirited young American woman, Isabel Archer, "a female counterpart of Newman"11, who "affronts her destiny" and finds it overwhelming.

In The Wings of the Dove (1902), the international theme becomes a metaphor for the distances separating the Self from the opposite. Compared to the characters from the first international novels, here the Americans have the facility and responsibility converged from their fabulous wealth. Their innocence is presented in ironic juxtaposition to this power and that they participate within the plots that exploit them. Milly Theale represents a follower of Henry James's American girls who are unable and afraid to become wholly human and to attain a mature identity.

The relation between a portrait of a lady, daisy miller and the wings of the dove is represented by Henry James as the following: first Daisy Miller represented convention and liberty or freedom, whereas Gioanvanelli represented Europe, but with greater restraint, as we are informed how a typical European female should behave there. Then Waburton represented Europe in The Portrait of a Lady through aestheticism and high/ real civilization, despite the

fact that we are instructed and shown how a European female should be reserved and silent. Finally It was corruption, superficial beauty, and spiritual beauty in The Wings of the Dove, and Kate was portrayed as the knowing European girl endowed only with superficial beauty. Apart from the overarching theme of an American girl in Europe, the specific difficulties and conflicts they experienced were diverse.

In the international theme, the American young girl is well-known in James's foreign theme creations, and although having character defects, she always emerges victorious in the war of culture and norms, which was frequently the main focus of James's stories. However, James did not absolve America of all culpability; in addition to the character faults stated above, one important flaw that James recognized in America was her lack of culture. In the face of a knowing Europe, James regarded America as an innocent young lady, but he was not damning or out to condemn her in the face of America, and when that seemed to be, he did not do so outright. Then, he was only interested in pointing out the social ills that resulted from the presence of good and evil in human nature, which is present in all human societies and cultures; for example, European characters in The Wings of the Dove, as well as some American characters in The Portrait of a Lady, and Daisy Miller, and which civilisation as culture can help to curtail and ameliorate.

Henry James in his novels considers Europeans to be more sophisticated, more concerned with art, and more aware of the subtleties. Whereas he sees that Americans usually having independence, a morality and an idealism which European lack, but both cases Henry James seems to value both the sophistication of Europe and the idealism of America.

James in his writings tends to stress the cultural differences between the American and the European society. Exactly, he shows the American experience within European culture.

James confronts the old world (Europe) to the new one (America) and puts them together for the aim of comparing the two cultures throughout his famous idea of immigration. He also exhibits the results of mixing them together, and shows the clash of cultures employing a realistic form of writing; he presents the detailed events in his stories as they're, not as they ought to be. He prefers to be realistic in his presentation of the character's life, thought and attitudes. Commonly, his heroines are American young and unmarried girls, facing the injustice and prejudice of society. He concentrates on the consciousness of characters. The works of James may be also described as a "Psychological"

Experience", because he focuses on the psychological side of his heroines, since they were judged wrongly thus their unawareness of the local culture, attitudes, values and principles. So, they appear incompatible with the new culture they live in. In order to explore the differences between the two civilizations and also the effect that these wear the identity of the one coming from the New World, it's important to explain the prototype of the American in Europe as critical the personality of the Europeans.

The heroes and heroines created by James represent beauty, innocence, freedom, vitality, and freshness as they're receptive experience and that they seem to be more morally evolved. On the opposite hand, Europeans are characterized by cynicism, corruption and sophistication. The Americans in Europe are projected in contrast with the Old World's way of life. The American hero, charming, simple, and to a specific extent ignorant, acts during a natural manner, as opposition the self-consciousness of the Europeans he meets. Thus, Americans in Europe, as symbols of the New World, are usually characterized by positive aspects, while those they meet, symbols of the Old World, are characterized by negative ones, meant to emphasise the massive contrast existing between these two cultures. It's this contrast that's responsible for Americans' misunderstanding of the new space and their difficulties in living among the people from the Old Continent. The moral and cultural contrast between Americans and Europeans is remarkably utilized by James with the aim of highlighting the American's innocence and therefore the European experience.

In addition to that Henry James, who is regarded as the father of the international subject, strives to illustrate how sophisticatedly American and European traditions differ from one another in their simplicity. Because most American citizens at the time were living in Europe, he drew on his personal experience there. Writers visited Europe to learn about the similarities and differences between the people there, to further describe the pure American culture, consider European society. James was a fancy literary figure with many works and a good experience. He influenced the works of the twentieth-century literature of the many different famous writers. Many of them derived from his techniques and aesthetic ideas to the purpose that he was called by his fellow novelists a "Master". (Roy: 2006)

3.6 Conclusion:

James was a contemporary of those writers that had the feeling of patriotism, but he was more practical and profound about this goal; he wanted to illustrate that both America and Europe have parts of good and evil. Europe, in James' opinion, is the home of culture, whereas America is the home of morals.

General Conclusion

Generation Conclusion

Generation conclusion

The nineteenth century was the period when industrialization reached full speed; this event facilitated the crossing of the Atlantic in a much faster and easier way for both Americans and Europeans to discover each other, especially America which benefited the most from this development.

This study started by highlighting how was life during the period of the nineteenth century and early twentieth century in both the New World and the Old in different fields moreover, we dealt with the trip that accrued in that time and sitting the reasons behind the move.

Besides to that we tackled the incredible writer Henry James who spent his life between America and Europe especially England, we cannot deny that America was an industrial power, Hence writers needed to leave the country for other purpose.

this trip motivated the writer Henry to define his American identity that differs from the European one in addition to his efforts in shaping the difference between the two worlds that he felt during his expatriation, in this context he dealt in the majority of his work the subject of the international theme in which he introduce and show the dissimilarities between the new and the old world, he applied his international subject in his major work such as ;Daisy Miller, The portrait of a lady and The Americans.

The purpose behind this study is introduce to the readers the trip that took place during that time, in addition to raise students awareness of the influence and the literary legacy that Henry James left in the history of the American and the British literature.

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