

Chapter 1 : Maxim Gorki Amma| By N/a

The Gorky Trilogy is a series of three films based on the three autobiographical books: The Childhood of Maxim Gorky, My Apprenticeship, and My Universities, directed by Mark Donskoy, filmed in the Soviet Union, released The trilogy was adapted from Gorky's autobiography.

He was brought up by his grandmother [2] and ran away from home at the age of twelve in . After an attempt at suicide in December , he travelled on foot across the Russian Empire for five years, changing jobs and accumulating impressions used later in his writing. Gorky wrote incessantly, viewing literature less as an aesthetic practice though he worked hard on style and form than as a moral and political act that could change the world. He described the lives of people in the lowest strata and on the margins of society, revealing their hardships, humiliations, and brutalisation, but also their inward spark of humanity. By , he was openly associating with the emerging Marxist social-democratic movement, which helped make him a celebrity among both the intelligentsia and the growing numbers of "conscious" workers. At the heart of all his work was a belief in the inherent worth and potential of the human person. In his writing, he counterposed individuals, aware of their natural dignity, and inspired by energy and will, with people who succumb to the degrading conditions of life around them. Both his writings and his letters reveal a "restless man" a frequent self-description struggling to resolve contradictory feelings of faith and scepticism, love of life and disgust at the vulgarity and pettiness of the human world. Hillel, if I remember rightly: The inner meaning of these words impressed me with its profound wisdom The thought ate its way deep into my soul, and I say now with conviction: I believe that Jewish wisdom is more all-human and universal than any other; and this not only because of its immemorial age Gorky befriended many revolutionaries and became a personal friend of Vladimir Lenin after they met in . He exposed governmental control of the press see Matvei Golovinski affair. He became more involved in the opposition movement, for which he was again briefly imprisoned in . In , having severed his relationship with the Moscow Art Theatre in the wake of conflict with Vladimir Nemirovich-Danchenko , Gorky returned to Nizhny Novgorod to establish a theatre of his own. The brutal shooting of workers marching to the Tsar with a petition for reform on 9 January known as the "Bloody Sunday" , which set in motion the Revolution of , seems to have pushed Gorky more decisively toward radical solutions. His most influential writings in these years were a series of political plays, most famously The Lower Depths . While briefly imprisoned in Peter and Paul Fortress during the abortive Russian Revolution, Gorky wrote the play Children of the Sun , nominally set during an cholera epidemic, but universally understood to relate to present-day events. His experiences in the United Statesâ€”which included a scandal over his travelling with his lover the actress Maria Andreyeva rather than his wifeâ€”deepened his contempt for the "bourgeois soul" but also his admiration for the boldness of the American spirit. From to , Gorky lived on the island of Capri , partly for health reasons and partly to escape the increasingly repressive atmosphere in Russia. The two men had worked together on Literaturny Raspad which appeared in . During a visit to Switzerland, Gorky met Lenin, who he charged spent an inordinate amount of his time feuding with other revolutionaries, writing: Even his tongue seemed to have turned grey". Return from exile[edit] An amnesty granted for the th anniversary of the Romanov dynasty allowed Gorky to return to Russia in , where he continued his social criticism, mentored other writers from the common people, and wrote a series of important cultural memoirs, including the first part of his autobiography. Having dinner with Sukhanov later the same day, Gorky grimly predicated that revolution would end in "Asiatic savagery". On the day after the Bolshevik coup of 7 November , Gorky observed a gardener working the Alexander Park who had cleared snow during the February Revolution while ignoring the shots in the background, asked people during the July Days not to trample the grass and was now chopping off branches, leading Gorky to write that he was "stubborn as a mole, and apparently as blind as one too". One contemporary remembered at how Gorky would turn "dark and black and grim" at the mere mention of Lenin. He does not know the popular masses, he has not lived with them". It would not be re-published in Russia until after the collapse of the Soviet Union. The essays call Lenin a tyrant for his senseless arrests and repression of free discourse, and an anarchist for his

conspiratorial tactics; Gorky compares Lenin to both the Tsar and Nechayev. In August , Nikolay Gumilev , his friend and fellow writer, was arrested by the Petrograd Cheka for his monarchist views. Gorky hurried to Moscow, obtained an order to release Gumilev from Lenin personally, but upon his return to Petrograd he found out that Gumilev had already been shot. In October, Gorky returned to Italy on health grounds: Second exile[edit] Gorky spent most of the period from to living abroad, mostly in Sorrento , Italy, where he wrote several successful books. Aug In Sorrento , Gorky found himself without money and without fame. He visited the USSR several times after , and in Joseph Stalin personally invited him to return for good, an offer he accepted. He was decorated with the Order of Lenin and given a mansion formerly belonging to the millionaire Pavel Ryabushinsky , which was for many years the Gorky Museum in Moscow and a dacha in the suburbs. One of the central Moscow streets, Tverskaya, was renamed in his honour, as was the city of his birth. The largest fixed-wing aircraft in the world in the mids, the Tupolev ANT was named Maxim Gorky in his honour. On that same day Stalin left his autograph on the last page of this work by Gorky: In , parting with Moura Budberg, Gorky edited an infamous book about the White Sea-Baltic Canal , presented as an example of "successful rehabilitation of the former enemies of proletariat". For other writers, he urged that one obtained realism by extracting the basic idea from reality, but by adding the potential and desirable to it, one added romanticism with deep revolutionary potential. His denials that even a single prisoner died during the construction of the aforementioned canal were refuted by multiple accounts of thousands of prisoners who froze to death not only in the evenings from the lack of adequate shelter and food, but even in the middle of the day. The mansion today houses a museum about Gorky. With the increase of Stalinist repression and especially after the assassination of Sergei Kirov in December , Gorky was placed under unannounced house arrest in his house near Moscow. Speculation has long surrounded the circumstances of his death. Gorky as a great Soviet writer who emerged from the common people, a loyal friend of the Bolsheviks, and the founder of the increasingly canonical " socialist realism ". Depictions and adaptations[edit] The Gorky Trilogy is a series of three films based on the three autobiographical books: In Enemies was performed in London with a multi-national cast directed by Ann Pennington in association with Internationalist Theatre. Maxim Gorky bibliography Source: Turner, Lily; Strever, Mark First published in English, in

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Then for your inspiration, studentlanka contributor, Achintha Bandara researched and selected all time best books ever written by Sri Lankan Authors. When it comes to literature there are books that you should never miss. Lawrence, Crime and Punishment by Fyodor Dostoyevsky are some of such books in world literature of all time. When reading these you can overview the ideology and the social phenomena behind them. Therefore reading good literature is a way of obtaining holistic experiences. Sri Lankan literature is also as rich as the other literatures such as Russian, American or African, etc. Therefore in this article we suggest you some of the novels which are believed to be the all time best books in Sri Lanka. We have selected these books based on a recent research done among some outstanding scholars that pioneered in literature and literature criticism. The main rationale in selecting was how far they can demonstrate and represent the aspects of Sri Lankan society and culture. When interviewed these scholars each one had their favorite authors. But some books were favored by many of them, and they identified these books as pillars of Sinhalese novel. Yet the history of the Sri Lankan literature carries several examples for literature works such as Amawathura, Butsarana, saddarmarathnawaliya, etc. When the western cultures influenced in Sri Lankan context in various aspect the literature was also considered. This resulted novel, short story, free verse and fiction to the Sinhalese literature. When this influence occurred, a tendency for a newly formed literature was appeared among the local writers. Meena, the first ever novel of Sri Lanka written by A. Simon De Silva invented a new literature pathway to the local literature arena. Based on the life of a young girl; Meena, whose mother was a typical Sinhalese woman, married to a foreign soldier is the subject of the novel. This particular novel led the storytelling society to a stage of abstract literature reference. If you are interested in Sri Lankan novels you should read Meena as the first ever Sri Lankan novel and as the transitional point of the Sinhalese literature. Piyadasa Sirisena Jayatissa saha Rosalin; published in , is the first novel of Piyadasa Sirisena. In between Gamperaliya and Meena, this novel is said to be the most important book as it has both fiction and novel characteristics. As we discussed in the previous post , Martin Wickramasinghe is also in this list. There are two major novels that these scholars have been selected as the all time novels; Viragaya and Gamperaliya. Viragaya contains an abstract value as it explains the abstractness of a human mind and its behavior with reference to a local context. Gamperaliya; the first chapter of his trilogy, is one of the best explanation given by an author about the socio- political transition happened in Sri Lanka as a result of colonization and its aftermaths. Charitha Thunak Three Characters by K. Jayathilaka is the other novel that you should definitely read. Based on a rural family of Isa, this novel expresses the Sri Lankan culture and the society dramatically. It also explains the social and family relationships while revealing the real nature of them. As a novelist who explored the Sri Lankan culture and society Jayathilaka shows a realistic reading about the authentic social mould of the country. Sanasaranye Dadaykkaraya Simon Nawagattegama; the creator of many upstream literary works, is the author of the other all time novel, Sansaaranyaye Dadaykkaraya The Hunter of the motion world. As same as in his other works he has introduced a new approach to the typical Sinhalese novel. Though Sedona by Eva Ranaweera is much newer book it still plays the role of an all time book. As the writer always does, this novel too expresses the life of the Sri Lankan women and their socio- political circumstances. Karumakkarayo, Wilaasiniyakage Premaya, and Hewanellak are the other three all time novels in this particular list written by Gunadasa Amarasekara, Ediriweera Sarathcandra and Siri Gunasinghe consecutively. Amarasekara has written some of the other books that can also be considered as the all time novels such as Gamanaka Mula, which you might read too. As the pioneer dramatist, that changed the flow of Sri Lankan drama to a dynamic path by producing Simhabahu, Maname and several other dramas, Sarathcandra also written some great novels like Wilaasiniyakage Premaya, Malagiya Eththo, and Malawunge Aurududa. Therefore his novel Wilaasiniyakage Premaya can be taken as one of the all time novels of Sri Lanka. Even though Siri Gunasinghe had been popular as a poet his novels can also be considered as great works. Out of them, Hewanellak earns the highest points as an all time novel. Viragaya Considering all

