Joyce, Ireland, Britain
Joyce, Ireland, Britain


Abstract or Description

British-Irish historical, political, and cultural relations. Almost wholly comprising contributions by British and Irish scholars, the book theorizes a move toward historical materialism in Joyce studies. Methodologically, it involves a skeptical caution about relations between theoretical models and texts; a turn toward concrete historical analysis; a practice of maximal historical saturation; scrupulous attention to questions of historical discontinuity; and an insistence on historical plausibility or likelihood. In this collection, for the first time, historical materialism in Joyce studies becomes properly self-conscious. The collection is also distinctive in that most contributors do not locate Joyce principally within an international modernist or postmodernist frame. Instead, they prioritize the actual historical contexts immediately indicated by Joyce’s texts, asserting the crucial importance to Joyce’s work of a detailed knowledge of actual, historical relations between the classes and races in late 19th- and early 20th-century British-Irish society and culture. They are also concerned both with Joyce’s significance in and for the contemporary debate about the concept of Britain and British identity, and the implications of the latter for work on Joyce. Focusing on Joyce’s relations to specific historical, political, and cultural issues that haunt Britain and Ireland to this day, the collection thus marks a genuinely original shift in Joyce studies and sets new standards for reading Joyce in history.

Item Type: Edited Book

Related URLs:

- Review

Departments, Centres and Research Units:

Social, Therapeutic & Community Engagement (STaCS)

Date: 2006

Item ID: 3402

Date Deposited: 13 Aug 2010 10:35

Last Modified: 11 Dec 2017 10:38

URI: http://research.gold.ac.uk/id/eprint/3402

View statistics for this item...

Edit Record (login required)
Nations have their ego, just like individuals. The case of a people who like to attribute to themselves qualities and glories foreign to other people has not been entirely unknown in history, from the time of our ancestors, who called themselves Aryans and nobles, or that of the Greeks, James Augustine Aloysius Joyce (2 February 1882 – 13 January 1941) was an Irish novelist, short story writer, poet, teacher, and literary critic. He contributed to the modernist avant-garde and is regarded as one of the most influential and important authors of the 20th century. Joyce is best known for Ulysses (1922), a landmark work in which the episodes of Homer's Odyssey are paralleled in a variety of literary styles, most famously stream of consciousness. Other well-known works are the short-story