

**Chapter 1 : Thomas Carlyle, Writings, Early writings, Sartor Resartus**

*From to I collected for pleasure whatever could be known about Carlyle. In at Ecclefechan I inspected what had been the original of the cottage in Sartor, the home of his boyhood; and at Middlebie sat by the bedside of a very old woman who wanted to tell me all she knew--her mother.*

After attending the University of Edinburgh , Carlyle became a mathematics teacher, [5] first in Annan and then in Kirkcaldy , where he became close friends with the mystic Edward Irving. Confusingly, there is another Scottish Thomas Carlyle , born a few years later, connected to Irving via work with the Catholic Apostolic Church. Carlyle developed a painful stomach ailment, possibly gastric ulcers, [11] that remained throughout his life and likely contributed to his reputation as a crotchety, argumentative, somewhat disagreeable personality. His prose style, famously cranky and occasionally savage, helped cement an air of irascibility. He became known as the "Sage of Chelsea", and a member of a literary circle which included the essayists Leigh Hunt and John Stuart Mill. A History 2 volumes, , a historical study concentrating both on the oppression of the poor of France and on the horrors of the mob unleashed. The book was immediately successful. His first fiction was "Cruthers and Jonson", one of several abortive attempts at writing a novel. In addition to his essays on German literature, he branched out into wider ranging commentary on modern culture in his influential essays Signs of the Times and Characteristics. He wrote it in at his home which his wife Jane provided for him from her estate , Craigenputtock , [5] and was intended to be a new kind of book: He contemplates the "Everlasting No" of refusal, comes to the "Centre of Indifference", and eventually embraces the "Everlasting Yea". Given the enigmatic nature of Sartor Resartus, it is not surprising that it first achieved little success. Its popularity developed over the next few years, and it was published in book form in Boston , with a preface by Ralph Waldo Emerson , influencing the development of New England Transcendentalism. The first English edition followed in In Sartor Resartus, the narrator moves from the "Everlasting No" to the "Everlasting Yea," but only through "The Centre of Indifference," a position of agnosticism and detachment. Only after reducing desires and certainty, aiming at a Buddha -like "indifference", can the narrator realise affirmation. Worship of Silence and Sorrow[ edit ] This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. A History in Thomas Carlyle in The book was based on a course of lectures he had given. The French Revolution had brought Carlyle fame, but little money. His friends worked to set him on his feet by organising courses of public lectures for him, drumming up an audience and selling guinea tickets. Carlyle did not like lecturing, but found that he could do it, and more importantly that it brought in some much-needed money. Between and , Carlyle delivered four such courses of lectures. The final course was on "Heroes. The greatest university of all is a collection of books. The book included lectures discussing people ranging from the field of religion through to literature and politics. The figures chosen for each lecture were presented by Carlyle as archetypal examples of individuals who, in their respective fields of endeavor, had dramatically impacted history in some way, for good or ill, and included such figures as Dante poet , Luther priest , and Napoleon king. In his work, Carlyle outlined Muhammad as a Hegelian agent of reform, insisting on his sincerity and commenting "how one man single-handedly, could weld warring tribes and wandering Bedouins into a most powerful and civilised nation in less than two decades. Societies, like organisms, evolve throughout history, thrive for a time, but inevitably become weak and die out, giving place to a stronger, superior breed. Heroes are those who affirm this life process, accepting its cruelty as necessary and thus good. For them courage is a more valuable virtue than love; heroes are noblemen, not saints. The hero functions first as a pattern for others to imitate, and second as a creator, moving history forwards not backwards history being the biography of great men. Carlyle was among the first of his age to recognize that the death of God is in itself nothing to be happy about, unless man steps in and creates new values to replace the old. For Carlyle the hero should become the object of worship, the center of a new religion proclaiming humanity as "the miracle of miracles The Heroic Vitalists feared that the recent trends toward democracy would hand over power to the ill-bred, uneducated, and immoral, whereas their belief in a transcendent force

in nature directing itself onward and upward gave some hope that this overarching force would overrule in favor of the strong, intelligent, and noble. He believed that the hero should be revered, not for the good he has done for the people, but simply out of admiration for the marvelous. The hero justifies himself as a man chosen by destiny to be great. In the life struggle he is a conqueror, growing stronger through conflict. The hero is not ashamed of his strength; instead of the Christian virtues of meekness, humility and compassion, he abides by the beatitudes of Heroic Vitalism: However, for Carlyle, unlike Aristotle, the world was filled with contradictions with which the hero had to deal. All heroes will be flawed. Their heroism lay in their creative energy in the face of these difficulties, not in their moral perfection. To sneer at such a person for their failings is the philosophy of those who seek comfort in the conventional. England is full of wealth However, after the Revolutions of and political agitations in the United Kingdom, Carlyle published a collection of essays entitled " Latter-Day Pamphlets " in which he attacked democracy as an absurd social ideal, while equally condemning hereditary aristocratic leadership. Two of these essays, No. Government should come from those most able to lead. But how such leaders were to be found, and how to follow their lead, was something Carlyle could not or would not clearly say. Marx and Engels agreed with Carlyle as far as his criticism of the hereditary aristocracy. He has one idea " a hatred of spoken and acted falsehood; and on this he harps through the whole eight pamphlets". As Governor of the Colony, Eyre, fearful of an island wide uprising, brutally suppressed the rebellion, and had many black peasants killed. He also authorised the execution of George William Gordon , a mixed-race colonial assemblyman who was suspected of involvement in the rebellion. These events created great controversy in Britain, resulting in demands for Eyre to be arrested and tried for murdering Gordon. Carlyle set up rival Governor Eyre Defense and Aid Committee for the defence, arguing that Eyre had acted decisively to restore order. Twice Eyre was charged with murder, but the cases never proceeded. Similar hard-line views were expressed in Shooting Niagara, and After? In this Carlyle tried to show how a heroic leader can forge a state, and help create a new moral culture for a nation. For Carlyle, Frederick epitomised the transition from the liberal Enlightenment ideals of the eighteenth century to a new modern culture of spiritual dynamism embodied by Germany, its thought and its polity. Carlyle struggled to write the book, calling it his "Thirteen Years War" with Frederick. Some of the nicknames he came up with for the work included, "the Nightmare," "the Minotaur," and "the Unutterable book" [37]. He made another trip to Germany to study battlefields in The work comprised six volumes; the first two volumes appeared in , the third in , the fourth in and the last two in Emerson considered it "Infinitely the wittiest book that was ever written". James Russell Lowell pointed out some faults, but wrote: Unfortunately, the skylight made it "the noisiest room in the house" [37]. Last works[ edit ] Later writings were generally short essays, notably the unsuccessful The Early Kings of Norway, [40] a series on early-medieval Norwegian warlords. Also An Essay on the Portraits of John Knox appeared in , attempting to prove that the best-known portrait of John Knox did not depict the Scottish prelate. In particular, he developed an antipathy to the Keeper of Printed Books, Anthony Panizzi despite the fact that Panizzi had allowed him many privileges not granted to other readers , and criticised him, as the "respectable Sub-Librarian", in a footnote to an article published in the Westminster Review. The most notable were with Margaret Gordon, a pupil of his friend Edward Irving. Even after he met Jane, he became enamoured of Kitty Kirkpatrick , the daughter of a British officer and an Indian princess. William Dalrymple , author of White Mughals , suggests that feelings were mutual, but social circumstances made the marriage impossible, as Carlyle was then poor. During that year Jewsbury was going through a depressive state and also experiencing religious doubt. She wrote to Carlyle for guidance and also thanked him for his well-written essays. Jewsbury and Jane from then on had a tight friendship and Carlyle also helped Jewsbury get on to the English literary scene. Over letters between Carlyle and his wife have been published showing the couple had an affection for each other marred by frequent and angry quarrels. Three weeks after his inaugural address there, Jane died, and he partly retired from active society. His last years were spent at 24 Cheyne Row then numbered 5 , Chelsea, London SW3 which is now a National Trust property [52] commemorating his life and works but he always wished to return to Craigenputtock. The frankness of this book was unheard of by the usually respectful standards of 19th-century biographies of the period. Froude, who had been designated by Carlyle himself as his biographer-to-be, was acutely aware of this belief. The

inner secret of the features had been evidently caught. There was a likeness which no sculptor, no photographer, had yet equalled or approached. Afterwards, I knew not how, it seemed to fade away. Carlyle is also important for helping to introduce German Romantic literature to Britain. Portrait of Thomas Carlyle. James McNeill Whistler, "Oil on canvas, x George Orwell called him, "a master of belittlement. Even at his emptiest sneer as when he said that Whitman thought he was a big man because he lived in a big country the victim does seem to shrink a little. Essentially a Romantic, Carlyle attempted to reconcile Romantic affirmations of feeling and freedom with respect for historical and political fact. Many believe that he was always more attracted to the idea of heroic struggle itself, than to any specific goal for which the struggle was being made.

Chapter 2 : Thomas Carlyle - Wikipedia

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Early life and influences Birthplace of Thomas Carlyle. Carlyle was born in Ecclefechan in Dumfriesshire. After attending the University of Edinburgh , Carlyle became a mathematics teacher,[4] first in Annan and then in Kirkcaldy , where he became close friends with the mystic Edward Irving. Confusingly, there is another Scottish Thomas Carlyle , born a few years later, connected to Irving via work with the Catholic Apostolic Church. Carlyle developed a painful stomach ailment, possibly gastric ulcers,[10] that remained throughout his life and likely contributed to his reputation as a crotchety, argumentative, somewhat disagreeable personality. His prose style, famously cranky and occasionally savage, helped cement an air of irascibility. He became known as the "Sage of Chelsea", and a member of a literary circle which included the essayists Leigh Hunt and John Stuart Mill. A History 3 volumes, , a historical study concentrating both on the oppression of the poor of France and on the horrors of the mob unleashed. The book was immediately successful. Writings Early writings By , Carlyle abandoned the clergy as a career and focused on making a life as a writer. His first fiction was "Cruthers and Jonson", one of several abortive attempts at writing a novel. In addition to his essays on German literature, he branched out into wider ranging commentary on modern culture in his influential essays Signs of the Times and Characteristics. His first major work, Sartor Resartus "The Tailor Retailored" was begun in at his home which his wife Jane provided for him from her estate , Craigenputtock ,[4] and was intended to be a new kind of book: He develops a contempt for the corrupt condition of modern life. He contemplates the "Everlasting No" of refusal, comes to the "Centre of Indifference", and eventually embraces the "Everlasting Yea". This voyage from denial to disengagement to volition would later be described as part of the existentialist awakening. Given the enigmatic nature of Sartor Resartus, it is not surprising that it first achieved little success. Its popularity developed over the next few years, and it was published in book form in Boston , with a preface by Ralph Waldo Emerson , influencing the development of New England Transcendentalism. The first English edition followed in In Sartor Resartus, the narrator moves from the "Everlasting No" to the "Everlasting Yea," but only through "The Centre of Indifference," a position of agnosticism and detachment. Only after reducing desires and certainty, aiming at a Buddha -like "indifference", can the narrator realise affirmation. The French Revolution In , Carlyle moved to London from Craigenputtock and began to move among celebrated company. A History in Thomas Carlyle in The book was based on a course of lectures he had given. The French Revolution had brought Carlyle fame, but little money. His friends worked to set him on his feet by organising courses of public lectures for him, drumming up an audience and selling guinea tickets. Carlyle did not like lecturing, but found that he could do it, and more importantly that it brought in some much-needed money. Between and , Carlyle delivered four such courses of lectures. The final course was on "Heroes. The greatest university of all is a collection of books. The book included people ranging from the field of Religion through to literature and politics. He included people as coordinates and accorded Muhammad a special place in the book under the chapter title "Hero as a Prophet". In his work, Carlyle declared his admiration with a passionate championship of Muhammad as a Hegelian agent of reform, insisting on his sincerity and commenting "how one man single-handedly, could weld warring tribes and wandering Bedouins into a most powerful and civilised nation in less than two decades. Societies, like organisms, evolve throughout history, thrive for a time, but inevitably become weak and die out, giving place to a stronger, superior breed. Heroes are those who affirm this life process, accepting its cruelty as necessary and thus good. For them courage is a more valuable virtue than love; heroes are noblemen, not saints. The hero functions first as a pattern for others to imitate, and second as a creator, moving history forwards not backwards history being the biography of great men. Carlyle was among the first of his age to recognize that the death of God is in itself nothing to be happy about, unless man steps in and creates new values to replace the old. For Carlyle the hero should become the object of worship, the center of a new religion proclaiming humanity as "the miracle of miracles. The Heroic Vitalists feared that the recent trends toward democracy would hand over power to the ill-bred, uneducated, and immoral, whereas

their belief in a transcendent force in nature directing itself onward and upward gave some hope that this force would overrule in favor of the strong, intelligent, and noble. He believed that the hero should be revered, not for the good he has done for the people, but simply out of admiration for the marvelous. The hero justifies himself as a man chosen by destiny to be great. In the life struggle he is a conqueror, growing stronger through conflict. The hero is not ashamed of his strength; instead of the Christian virtues of meekness, humility and compassion, he abides by the beatitudes of Heroic Vitalism: However, for Carlyle, unlike Aristotle, the world was filled with contradictions with which the hero had to deal. All heroes will be flawed. Their heroism lay in their creative energy in the face of these difficulties, not in their moral perfection. To sneer at such a person for their failings is the philosophy of those who seek comfort in the conventional. However, after the Revolutions of and political agitations in the United Kingdom, Carlyle published a collection of essays entitled " Latter-Day Pamphlets " in which he attacked democracy as an absurd social ideal, while equally condemning hereditary aristocratic leadership. Two of these essays, No. Government should come from those most able to lead. But how such leaders were to be found, and how to follow their lead, was something Carlyle could not or would not clearly say. Marx and Engels agreed with Carlyle as far as his criticism of the hereditary aristocracy. A rival committee was set up by Carlyle for the defence, arguing that Eyre had acted decisively to restore order. Twice Eyre was charged with murder, but the cases never proceeded. Similar hard-line views were expressed in Shooting Niagara, and After? Carlyle called the work his "Thirteen Years War" with Frederick. He made another trip to Germany to study battlefields in The work comprised six volumes; the first two volumes appeared in , the third in , the fourth in and the last two in Emerson considered it "Infinitely the wittiest book that was ever written. Also an Essay on the Portraits of John Knox appeared in , a series on early-medieval Norwegian warlords and an essay attempting to prove that the best-known portrait of John Knox did not depict the Scottish prelate. London Library Carlyle was the chief instigator in the foundation of the London Library in In particular, he developed an antipathy for the Keeper of Printed Books, Anthony Panizzi despite the fact that Panizzi had allowed him many privileges not granted to other readers , and criticised him, as the "respectable Sub-Librarian", in a footnote to an article published in the Westminster Review. Carlyle had a number of would-be romances before he married Jane Welsh , important as a literary figure in her own right. The most notable were with Margaret Gordon, a pupil of his friend Edward Irving. Even after he met Jane, he became enamoured of Kitty Kirkpatrick , the daughter of a British officer and an Indian princess. William Dalrymple , author of White Mughals , suggests that feelings were mutual, but social circumstances made the marriage impossible, as Carlyle was then poor. During that year Jewsbury was going through a depressive state and also experiencing religious doubt. She wrote to Thomas for guidance and also thanked him for his well-written essays. Geraldine and Jane from then on had a tight friendship and Thomas also helped Geraldine get on to the English literary scene. Over letters between Carlyle and his wife have been published showing the couple had an affection for each other marred by frequent and angry quarrels. He was appointed rector of the University of Edinburgh. His last years were spent at 24 Cheyne Row then numbered 5 , Chelsea, London SW3 which is now a National Trust property[37] commemorating his life and works but he always wished to return to Craigenputtock. The frankness of this book was unheard of by the usually respectful standards of 19th-century biographies of the period. Froude, who had been designated by Carlyle himself as his biographer-to-be, was acutely aware of this belief. The inner secret of the features had been evidently caught. There was a likeness which no sculptor, no photographer, had yet equalled or approached. Afterwards, I knew not how, it seemed to fade away. Carlyle is also important for helping to introduce German Romantic literature to Britain. Portrait of Thomas Carlyle. James McNeill Whistler , 1853. Oil on canvas, x Whitman thought he was a big man because he lived in a big country the victim does seem to shrink a little. Essentially a Romantic , Carlyle attempted to reconcile Romantic affirmations of feeling and freedom with respect for historical and political fact. Many believe that he was always more attracted to the idea of heroic struggle itself, than to any specific goal for which the struggle was being made.

*Note: Citations are based on reference standards. However, formatting rules can vary widely between applications and fields of interest or study. The specific requirements or preferences of your reviewing publisher, classroom teacher, institution or organization should be applied.*

Youth[ edit ] Edward Irving was born at Annan , Annandale. The first stage of his education was passed at a school kept by Peggy Paine, a relation of Thomas Paine , after which he entered the Annan Academy taught by Adam Hope. Scotland[ edit ] At the age of thirteen he entered the University of Edinburgh. In he graduated M. He became engaged in to Isabella Martin, whom, in , he married; but he gradually fell in love with Jane Welsh, and she with him. He tried to get out of his engagement with Miss Martin, but was prevented by her family. It was Irving, ironically, who in had introduced Thomas Carlyle , the essayist, to her. Confusingly, Irving was also influential in the life of another Scottish Thomas Carlyle , born a few years later, whom he eventually gave a position of some responsibility within his new church. Completing his divinity studies by a series of partial sessions, he was licensed to preach in June , but continued to discharge his scholastic duties for three years. He devoted his leisure, not only to mathematical and physical science , but to a course of reading in English literature , his bias towards the antique in sentiment and style being strengthened by a perusal of the older classics, among whom Richard Hooker was his favorite author. At the same time his love of the marvellous found gratification in the wonders of the Arabian Nights , and it is further characteristically related of him that he used to carry continually in his waistcoat pocket a miniature copy of Ossian , passages from which he frequently recited with sonorous elocution and vehement gesticulation. In the summer of , he resigned his mastership and, in order to increase the probability of obtaining a permanent appointment in the Church of Scotland , took up his residence in Edinburgh. Although his exceptional method of address seems to have gained him the qualified approval of certain dignitaries of the church, the prospect of his obtaining a settled charge seemed as remote as ever. Chalmers himself, with no partiality for its bravuras and flourishes, compared it to Italian music , appreciated only by connoisseurs ; but as a missionary among the poorer classes he wielded an influence that was altogether unique. London[ edit ] Edward Irving, in a sketch published in September This half-success in a subordinate sphere was, however, so far from coinciding with his aspirations that he had again, in the winter of , begun to turn his attention towards missionary labour in the East, when the possibility of fulfilling the dream of his life was suddenly revealed to him by an invitation from the Caledonian Church , Hatton Garden , London , to make trial and proof of his gifts before the remnant of the congregation that held together. Over that charge, he was ordained in July Some years previously, he had expressed his conviction that one of the chief needs of the age was to make inroad after the alien, to bring in the votaries of fashion, of literature, of sentiment, of policy and of rank, who are content in their several idolatries to do without piety to God and love to Him whom He hath sent; and, with an abruptness which must have produced on him at first an effect almost astounding, he now had the satisfaction of beholding these various votaries thronging to hear from his lips the words of wisdom which would deliver them from their several idolatries and remodel their lives according to the fashion of apostolic times. His commanding stature, the symmetry of his form, the dark and melancholy beauty of his countenance, rather rendered piquant than impaired by an obliquity of vision, produced an imposing impression even before his deep and powerful voice had given utterance to its melodious thunders; and harsh and superficial half-truths enunciated with surpassing ease and grace of gesture, and not only with an air of absolute conviction but also with the authority of a prophetic messenger, in tones whose magical fascination was inspired by an earnestness beyond all imitation of art, acquired a plausibility and importance which, at least while the orator spoke, made his audience entirely forgetful of their preconceived objections against them. The subject-matter of his orations, and his peculiar treatment of his themes, no doubt also, at least at first, constituted a considerable part of his attractive influence. He had specially prepared himself, as he thought, for teaching imaginative men, and political men, and legal men, and scientific men who bear the world in hand; and he did not attempt to win their attention to abstract and worn-out theological arguments, but discussed the opinions, the poetry, the politics, the manners

and customs of the time, and this not with philosophical comprehensiveness, not in terms of warm eulogy or measured blame, but of severe satire varied by fierce denunciation, and with a specific minuteness which was concerned primarily with individuals. A fire of criticism from pamphlets, newspapers and reviews opened on his volume of Orations, published in ; but the excitement produced was merely superficial and essentially evanescent. Being thus radically at variance with the main current of the thought of his time, the failure of the commission he had undertaken was sooner or later inevitable; and shortly after the opening of his new church in Regent Square in , he found that fashion had taken its departure, and the church, though always well filled, was no longer crowded. His apocalyptic lectures in crowding the largest churches of Edinburgh on summer mornings. At once, he welcomed the new powers with an unquestioning evidence that could be shaken by neither the remonstrances nor the desertions of his dearest friends, the recantation of some of the principal agents of the gifts, his own descent into a subordinate position, the meagre and barren results of the manifestations, nor their general rejection both by the church and the world. His excommunication by the presbytery of London in for publishing his doctrines of the humanity of Jesus Christ, and the condemnation of these opinions by the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland in the following year, were secondary episodes that only affected the main issue of his career insofar as they further isolated him from the sympathy of the church; but the irregularities connected with the manifestation of the gifts gradually estranged the majority of his own congregation, and on the complaint of the trustees to the presbytery of London, whose authority they had formerly rejected, he was declared unfit to remain the minister of the National Scotch Church of Regent Square. After he and those who adhered to him describing themselves as of the Holy Catholic Apostolic Church had in removed to a new building in Newman Street, he was, in March , deposed from the ministry of the Church of Scotland by the Presbytery of Annan on the original charge of heresy. With the sanction of the power, he was now, after some delay, reordained chief pastor of the church assembled in Newman Street, but unremitting labours and ceaseless spiritual excitement soon completely exhausted the springs of his vital energy. He died, worn out and wasted with labour and absorbing care while still in the prime of life, 7 December He is buried in the crypt of Glasgow Cathedral near to the tomb of St.

**Chapter 4 : Edward Irving - Wikipedia**

*Carlyle Till Marriage, Back. Customer Reviews. Average rating: 0 out of 5 stars, based on reviews. 0 Reviews. Be the first to review this item! Write a review.*

Heroes and Hero Worship These ideas were influential on the development of Socialism , but “ like the opinions of many deep thinkers of the time “ are also considered to have influenced the rise of Fascism. The French Revolution had brought Carlyle fame, but little money. His friends worked to set him on his feet by organizing courses of public lectures for him, drumming up an audience and selling guinea tickets. Carlyle did not like lecturing, but found that he could do it, and more importantly that it brought in some much-needed money. Between and , Carlyle delivered four such courses of lectures. The greatest university of all is a collection of books. The book included people ranging from the field of Religion through to literature and politics. However, for Carlyle, unlike Aristotle, the world was filled with contradictions with which the hero had to deal. All heroes will be flawed. Their heroism lay in their creative energy in the face of these difficulties, not in their moral perfection. To sneer at such a person for their failings is the philosophy of those who seek comfort in the conventional. Two of these essays, No. Government should come from those most able to lead. But how such leaders were to be found, and how to follow their lead, was something Carlyle could not or would not clearly say. Marx and Engels agreed with Carlyle as far as his criticism of the hereditary aristocracy. In this Carlyle tried to show how a heroic leader can forge a state, and help create a new moral culture for a nation. For Carlyle, Frederick epitomized the transition from the liberal Enlightenment ideals of the eighteenth century to a new modern culture of spiritual dynamism: He made another trip to Germany to study battlefields in The work comprised six volumes; the first two volumes appeared in , the third in , the fourth in and the last two in Later work This section requires expansion with: As it stands now it suggests his later work was devoted exclusively to the defense of slavery. It had kept order, he argued, and forced work from people who would otherwise have been lazy and feckless. Eyre had been accused of brutal lynchings while suppressing a rebellion. Carlyle set up a committee to defend Eyre, while Mill organised for his prosecution. The most notable were with Margaret Gordon, a pupil of his friend Edward Irving. Even after he met Jane, he became enamoured of Kitty Kirkpatrick , the daughter of a British officer and an Indian princess. William Dalrymple , author of *White Mughals* , suggests that feelings were mutual, but social circumstances made the marriage impossible, as Carlyle was then poor. He had been introduced to Welsh by his friend and her tutor Edward Irving , with whom she came to have a mutual romantic although not sexually intimate attraction. Over letters between Carlyle and his wife have been published showing the couple had an affection for one another marred by frequent and angry quarrels. He was appointed rector of the University of Edinburgh. The Early Kings of Norway: Also an Essay on the Portraits of John Knox appeared in His last years were spent at 24 Cheyne Row then numbered 5 , Chelsea, London SW3 which is now a National Trust property [20] commemorating his life and works but he always wished to return to Craigenputtock. The frankness of this book was unheard of by the usually respectful standards of 19th-century biographies of the period. Froude, who had been designated by Carlyle himself as his biographer-to-be, was acutely aware of this belief. Please improve it by verifying the claims made and adding references. Statements consisting only of original research may be removed. October Carlyle painted by John Everett Millais. The inner secret of the features had been evidently caught. There was a likeness which no sculptor, no photographer, had yet equalled or approached. Afterwards, I knew not how, it seemed to fade away. However, few would follow Carlyle into a narrow and solitary resolution, and even those who would come to praise heroes would not be as remorseless for the weak. Carlyle is also important for helping to introduce German Romantic literature to Britain. Portrait of Thomas Carlyle. James McNeill Whistler , “3. Oil on canvas, x Even at his emptiest sneer as when he said that Whitman thought he was a big man because he lived in a big country the victim does seem to shrink a little. Essentially a Romantic , Carlyle attempted to reconcile Romantic affirmations of feeling and freedom with respect for historical and political fact. Many believe that he was always more attracted to the idea of heroic struggle itself, than to any specific goal for which the struggle was being made.

**Chapter 5 : Thomas Carlyle (lawyer) - Wikipedia**

*Internet Archive BookReader Carlyle till marriage ()*.

One of those conferences resulted in his famous work *On Heroes, Hero-Worship, and The Heroic in History* where he explains that the key role in history lies in the actions of the "Great Man", claiming that "the history of the world is but the biography of great men". A great polemicist, Carlyle coined the term "the dismal science" for economics. After attending the University of Edinburgh, Carlyle became a mathematics teacher,<sup>[5]</sup> first in Annan and then in Kirkcaldy, where he became close friends with the mystic Edward Irving. Confusingly, there is another Scottish Thomas Carlyle, born a few years later, connected to Irving via work with the Catholic Apostolic Church. Carlyle developed a painful stomach ailment, possibly gastric ulcers,<sup>[11]</sup> that remained throughout his life and likely contributed to his reputation as a crotchety, argumentative, somewhat disagreeable personality. His prose style, famously cranky and occasionally savage, helped cement an air of irascibility. He became known as the "Sage of Chelsea", and a member of a literary circle which included the essayists Leigh Hunt and John Stuart Mill. *A History 2 volumes*, a historical study concentrating both on the oppression of the poor of France and on the horrors of the mob unleashed. The book was immediately successful. *Writings Early writings By*, Carlyle abandoned the clergy as a career and focused on making a life as a writer. His first fiction was "Cruthers and Jonson", one of several abortive attempts at writing a novel. In addition to his essays on German literature, he branched out into wider ranging commentary on modern culture in his influential essays *Signs of the Times* and *Characteristics*. He wrote it in at his home which his wife Jane provided for him from her estate, Craigenputtock,<sup>[5]</sup> and was intended to be a new kind of book: He contemplates the "Everlasting No" of refusal, comes to the "Centre of Indifference", and eventually embraces the "Everlasting Yea". Given the enigmatic nature of *Sartor Resartus*, it is not surprising that it first achieved little success. Its popularity developed over the next few years, and it was published in book form in Boston, with a preface by Ralph Waldo Emerson, influencing the development of New England Transcendentalism. The first English edition followed in *In Sartor Resartus*, the narrator moves from the "Everlasting No" to the "Everlasting Yea," but only through "The Centre of Indifference," a position of agnosticism and detachment. Only after reducing desires and certainty, aiming at a Buddha-like "indifference", can the narrator realise affirmation. *A History in Thomas Carlyle in The book was based on a course of lectures he had given. The French Revolution had brought Carlyle fame, but little money. His friends worked to set him on his feet by organising courses of public lectures for him, drumming up an audience and selling guinea tickets. Carlyle did not like lecturing, but found that he could do it, and more importantly that it brought in some much-needed money. Between and , Carlyle delivered four such courses of lectures. The final course was on "Heroes. The greatest university of all is a collection of books. The book included lectures discussing people ranging from the field of religion through to literature and politics. The figures chosen for each lecture were presented by Carlyle as archetypal examples of individuals who, in their respective fields of endeavor, had dramatically impacted history in some way, for good or ill, and included such figures as Dante poet, Luther priest, and Napoleon king. In his work, Carlyle outlined Muhammad as a Hegelian agent of reform, insisting on his sincerity and commenting "how one man single-handedly, could weld warring tribes and wandering Bedouins into a most powerful and civilised nation in less than two decades. Societies, like organisms, evolve throughout history, thrive for a time, but inevitably become weak and die out, giving place to a stronger, superior breed. Heroes are those who affirm this life process, accepting its cruelty as necessary and thus good. For them courage is a more valuable virtue than love; heroes are noblemen, not saints. The hero functions first as a pattern for others to imitate, and second as a creator, moving history forwards not backwards history being the biography of great men. Carlyle was among the first of his age to recognize that the death of God is in itself nothing to be happy about, unless man steps in and creates new values to replace the old. For Carlyle the hero should become the object of worship, the center of a new religion proclaiming humanity as "the miracle of miracles The Heroic Vitalists feared that the recent trends toward democracy would hand over power to the ill-bred, uneducated, and immoral, whereas their*

belief in a transcendent force in nature directing itself onward and upward gave some hope that this overarching force would overrule in favor of the strong, intelligent, and noble. He believed that the hero should be revered, not for the good he has done for the people, but simply out of admiration for the marvelous. The hero justifies himself as a man chosen by destiny to be great. In the life struggle he is a conqueror, growing stronger through conflict. The hero is not ashamed of his strength; instead of the Christian virtues of meekness, humility and compassion, he abides by the beatitudes of Heroic Vitalism: However, for Carlyle, unlike Aristotle, the world was filled with contradictions with which the hero had to deal. All heroes will be flawed. Their heroism lay in their creative energy in the face of these difficulties, not in their moral perfection. To sneer at such a person for their failings is the philosophy of those who seek comfort in the conventional. England is full of wealth However, after the Revolutions of and political agitations in the United Kingdom, Carlyle published a collection of essays entitled " Latter-Day Pamphlets " in which he attacked democracy as an absurd social ideal, while equally condemning hereditary aristocratic leadership. Two of these essays, No. Government should come from those most able to lead. But how such leaders were to be found, and how to follow their lead, was something Carlyle could not or would not clearly say. Marx and Engels agreed with Carlyle as far as his criticism of the hereditary aristocracy. He has one idea " a hatred of spoken and acted falsehood; and on this he harps through the whole eight pamphlets". It had kept order, he argued, and forced work from people who would otherwise have been lazy and feckless: As Governor of the Colony, Eyre, fearful of an island wide uprising, brutally suppressed the rebellion, and had many black peasants killed. He also authorised the execution of George William Gordon , a mixed-race colonial assemblyman who was suspected of involvement in the rebellion. These events created great controversy in Britain, resulting in demands for Eyre to be arrested and tried for murdering Gordon. Carlyle set up rival Governor Eyre Defense and Aid Committee for the defence, arguing that Eyre had acted decisively to restore order. Twice Eyre was charged with murder, but the cases never proceeded. Similar hard-line views were expressed in Shooting Niagara, and After? In this Carlyle tried to show how a heroic leader can forge a state, and help create a new moral culture for a nation. For Carlyle, Frederick epitomised the transition from the liberal Enlightenment ideals of the eighteenth century to a new modern culture of spiritual dynamism embodied by Germany, its thought and its polity. Carlyle struggled to write the book, calling it his "Thirteen Years War" with Frederick. Some of the nicknames he came up with for the work included, "the Nightmare," "the Minotaur," and "the Unutterable book"[37]. He made another trip to Germany to study battlefields in The work comprised six volumes; the first two volumes appeared in , the third in , the fourth in and the last two in Emerson considered it "Infinitely the wittiest book that was ever written". James Russell Lowell pointed out some faults, but wrote: Unfortunately, the skylight made it "the noisiest room in the house"[37]. Last works Later writings were generally short essays, notably the unsuccessful The Early Kings of Norway,[40] a series on early-medieval Norwegian warlords. Also An Essay on the Portraits of John Knox appeared in , attempting to prove that the best-known portrait of John Knox did not depict the Scottish prelate. In particular, he developed an antipathy to the Keeper of Printed Books, Anthony Panizzi despite the fact that Panizzi had allowed him many privileges not granted to other readers , and criticised him, as the "respectable Sub-Librarian", in a footnote to an article published in the Westminster Review. The most notable were with Margaret Gordon, a pupil of his friend Edward Irving. Even after he met Jane, he became enamoured of Kitty Kirkpatrick , the daughter of a British officer and an Indian princess. William Dalrymple , author of White Mughals , suggests that feelings were mutual, but social circumstances made the marriage impossible, as Carlyle was then poor. During that year Jewsbury was going through a depressive state and also experiencing religious doubt. She wrote to Carlyle for guidance and also thanked him for his well-written essays. Jewsbury and Jane from then on had a tight friendship and Carlyle also helped Jewsbury get on to the English literary scene. Over letters between Carlyle and his wife have been published showing the couple had an affection for each other marred by frequent and angry quarrels. Three weeks after his inaugural address there, Jane died, and he partly retired from active society. His last years were spent at 24 Cheyne Row then numbered 5 , Chelsea, London SW3 which is now a National Trust property[52] commemorating his life and works but he always wished to return to Craigenputtock. The frankness of this book was unheard of by the usually respectful standards of

19th-century biographies of the period. Froude, who had been designated by Carlyle himself as his biographer-to-be, was acutely aware of this belief. The inner secret of the features had been evidently caught. There was a likeness which no sculptor, no photographer, had yet equalled or approached. Afterwards, I knew not how, it seemed to fade away. Carlyle is also important for helping to introduce German Romantic literature to Britain. Portrait of Thomas Carlyle. James McNeill Whistler, 1853. Oil on canvas, x George Orwell called him, "a master of belittlement. Even at his emptiest sneer as when he said that Whitman thought he was a big man because he lived in a big country the victim does seem to shrink a little. Essentially a Romantic, Carlyle attempted to reconcile Romantic affirmations of feeling and freedom with respect for historical and political fact. Many believe that he was always more attracted to the idea of heroic struggle itself, than to any specific goal for which the struggle was being made.

**Chapter 6 : David Alec Wilson | Open Library**

*Carlyle Till Marriage to [David Alec Wilson] on calendrierdelascience.com \*FREE\* shipping on qualifying offers. This scarce antiquarian book is a facsimile reprint of the original.*

Confusingly, there is another Scottish Thomas Carlyle, born a few years later and also connected to Irving, through his work with the Catholic Apostolic Church. Available on Google Books , page 42” Carlyle developed a painful stomach ailment, possibly gastric ulcers, that remained throughout his life and contributed to his reputation as a crotchety, argumentative, and somewhat disagreeable personality. His prose style, famously cranky and occasionally savage, helped cement a reputation of irascibility. He began reading deeply in German literature. He also wrote Life of Schiller In , Thomas Carlyle married Jane Baillie Welsh, herself a writer, whom he had met in , during his period of German studies. Nabu Press, , p. His home in residence for much of his early life, after , was a farm in Craigenputtock, a house in Dumfriesshire, Scotland where he wrote many of his works. He often wrote about his life at Craigenputtock, "It is certain that for living and thinking in I have never since found in the world a place so favourable How blessed, might poor mortals be in the straitest circumstances if their wisdom and fidelity to heaven and to one another were adequately great! At the Craigenputtock farm, Carlyle also wrote some of his most distinguished essays, and he began a lifelong friendship with the American essayist Ralph Waldo Emerson. In , Carlyle moved to the Chelsea section of London, where he was then known as the "Sage of Chelsea" and became a member of a literary circle which included the essayists Leigh Hunt and John Stuart Mill. A History 3 volumes, , as a historical study concerning oppression of the poor, which was immediately successful. That was the start of many other writings in London. Writings Early writings By , Carlyle abandoned the clergy as a career and focused on making a life as a writer. His first attempt at fiction was "Cruthers and Jonson", one of several abortive attempts at writing a novel. In addition to his essays on German literature, he branched out into wider ranging commentary on modern culture in his influential essays Signs of the Times and Characteristics. Sartor Resartus Craigenputtock House ]] His first major work, Sartor Resartus "The Tailor Retailored" was begun in at his home provided for him by his wife Jane Welsh, from her estate , Craigenputtock, and was intended to be a new kind of book: He develops a contempt for the corrupt condition of modern life. He contemplates the "Everlasting No" of refusal, comes to the "Centre of Indifference", and eventually embraces the "Everlasting Yea". This voyage from denial to disengagement to volition would later be described as part of the existentialist awakening.

**Chapter 7 : Thomas Carlyle | Revolv**

*Excerpt from Carlyle Till Marriage, For whatsoe'er we perpetrate We do but row, - we're steered by Fate. My trade was official work in Burma, where Europeans die sooner than at home, and I could not begin to write a Life till after retirement.*

**Chapter 8 : David Alec Wilson (Author of Cahiers du Cinema, the s)**

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**Chapter 9 : SAP Hana Interview Questions You'll Most Likely Be Asked - Google Docs**

*Thomas Carlyle (4 December - 5 February ) was a Scottish philosopher, satirical writer, essayist, translator, historian, mathematician, and teacher. Considered one of the most important social commentators of his time, he presented many lectures during his lifetime with certain acclaim in the Victorian era.*