

Chapter 1 : Ibsen Studies - Wikipedia

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As one of the founders of Modernism in theatre, Ibsen is often referred to as "the father of realism " and one of the most influential playwrights of his time. He had a critical eye and conducted a free inquiry into the conditions of life and issues of morality. His early poetic and cinematic play Peer Gynt, however, has also strong surreal elements. Ibsen was nominated for the Nobel Prize in Literature in , , and Although most of his plays are set in Norwayâ€”often in places reminiscent of Skien , the port town where he grew upâ€”Ibsen lived for 27 years in Italy and Germany, and rarely visited Norway during his most productive years. Born into a merchant family connected to the patriciate of Skien, Ibsen shaped his dramas according to his family background. He was the father of Prime Minister Sigurd Ibsen. As he wrote in a letter to critic and scholar Georg Brandes , "my parents were members on both sides of the most respected families in Skien", explaining that he was closely related with "just about all the patrician families who then dominated the place and its surroundings", mentioning the families Paus , Plesner , von der Lippe , Cappelen and Blom. His marriage to Marichen Altenburg, a daughter of ship-owner Johan Andreas Altenburg â€” and Hedevig Christine Paus â€” , was a successful match. Hedvig Paus must have been well known to the young dramatist, for she lived until She sacrificed herself time and time again. There was no bitterness or reproach in her. Ibsen would both model and name characters in his plays after his own family. He moved to the small town of Grimstad to become an apprentice pharmacist and began writing plays. In , when Ibsen was aged 18, he had a liaison with Else Sophie Jensdatter Birkedalen which produced a son, Hans Jacob Hendrichsen Birkdalen, whose upbringing Ibsen paid for until the boy was fourteen, though Ibsen never saw Hans Jacob. Ibsen went to Christiania later renamed Kristiania and then Oslo intending to matriculate at the university. He soon rejected the idea his earlier attempts at entering university were blocked as he did not pass all his entrance exams , preferring to commit himself to writing. His first play, the tragedy Catilina , was published under the pseudonym "Brynjolf Bjarme", when he was only 22, but it was not performed. His first play to be staged, The Burial Mound , received little attention. Still, Ibsen was determined to be a playwright, although the numerous plays he wrote in the following years remained unsuccessful. Life and writings He spent the next several years employed at Det norske Theater Bergen , where he was involved in the production of more than plays as a writer, director, and producer. During this period, he published five new, though largely unremarkable, plays. Ibsen returned to Christiania in to become the creative director of the Christiania Theatre. He married Suzannah Thoresen on 18 June and she gave birth to their only child Sigurd on 23 December The couple lived in very poor financial circumstances and Ibsen became very disenchanted with life in Norway. In , he left Christiania and went to Sorrento in Italy in self-imposed exile. His next play, Brand , brought him the critical acclaim he sought, along with a measure of financial success, as did the following play, Peer Gynt , to which Edvard Grieg famously composed incidental music and songs. His next series of plays are often considered his Golden Age, when he entered the height of his power and influence, becoming the center of dramatic controversy across Europe. Ibsen photographed in Dresden c. Although Ibsen himself always looked back on this play as the cornerstone of his entire works, very few shared his opinion, and his next works would be much more acclaimed. Ibsen moved to Munich in and began work on his first contemporary realist drama The Pillars of Society , first published and performed in But his philandering continued right up until his death, and his vices are passed on to their son in the form of syphilis. The mention of venereal disease alone was scandalous, but to show how it could poison a respectable family was considered intolerable. In An Enemy of the People , Ibsen went even further. In earlier plays, controversial elements were important and even pivotal components of the action, but they were on the small scale of individual households. In An Enemy, controversy became the primary focus, and the antagonist was the entire community. One primary message of the play is that the individual, who stands alone, is more often "right" than the mass of people, who are portrayed as ignorant and sheeplike. In An

Enemy of the People, Ibsen chastised not only the conservatism of society, but also the liberalism of the time. He illustrated how people on both sides of the social spectrum could be equally self-serving. An Enemy of the People was written as a response to the people who had rejected his previous work, Ghosts. The plot of the play is a veiled look at the way people reacted to the plot of Ghosts. The protagonist is a physician in a vacation spot whose primary draw is a public bath. The doctor discovers that the water is contaminated by the local tannery. The play ends with his complete ostracism. It is obvious to the reader that disaster is in store for the town as well as for the doctor. Always an iconoclast, Ibsen was equally willing to tear down the ideologies of any part of the political spectrum, including his own. It tells the story of Gregers Werle, a young man who returns to his hometown after an extended exile and is reunited with his boyhood friend Hjalmar Ekdal. Another man has been disgraced and imprisoned for a crime the elder Werle committed. Furthermore, while Hjalmar spends his days working on a wholly imaginary "invention", his wife is earning the household income. Ibsen displays masterful use of irony: Seeing the damage he has wrought, Gregers determines to repair things, and suggests to Hedvig that she sacrifice the wild duck, her wounded pet, to prove her love for Hjalmar. Hedvig, alone among the characters, recognizes that Gregers always speaks in code, and looking for the deeper meaning in the first important statement Gregers makes which does not contain one, kills herself rather than the duck in order to prove her love for him in the ultimate act of self-sacrifice. Only too late do Hjalmar and Gregers realize that the absolute truth of the "ideal" is sometimes too much for the human heart to bear.

Letter from Ibsen to his English reviewer and translator Edmund Gosse: It was to me a hearty joy to receive your letter. So I will finally personally meet you and your wife. I am happy and surprised at your excellent Norwegian! Your amicably obliged Henrik Ibsen. In such later plays as Hedda Gabler and The Master Builder, Ibsen explored psychological conflicts that transcended a simple rejection of current conventions. Many modern readers, who might regard anti-Victorian didacticism as dated, simplistic or hackneyed, have found these later works to be of absorbing interest for their hard-edged, objective consideration of interpersonal confrontation. Ibsen had completely rewritten the rules of drama with a realism which was to be adopted by Chekhov and others and which we see in the theatre to this day. From Ibsen forward, challenging assumptions and directly speaking about issues has been considered one of the factors that makes a play art rather than entertainment. His works were brought to an English-speaking audience, largely thanks to the efforts of William Archer and Edmund Gosse. These in turn had a profound influence on the young James Joyce who venerates him in his early autobiographical novel "Stephen Hero". Ibsen returned to Norway in 1891, but it was in many ways not the Norway he had left. Indeed, he had played a major role in the changes that had happened across society. Modernism was on the rise, not only in the theatre, but across public life. Ibsen intentionally obscured his influences. When, on 22 May, his nurse assured a visitor that he was a little better, Ibsen spluttered his last words "On the contrary" "Tvertimod! He died the following day at 2: It features plays by Ibsen, performed by artists from various parts of the world in varied languages and styles. An annual newsletter Ibsen News and Comment is distributed to all members. Ibsen often made references to his family in his plays, sometimes by name, or by modelling characters after them. This, however, is not completely accurate; notably through his grandmother Hedevig Paus, Ibsen was descended from one of the very few families of the patrician class of original Norwegian extraction, known since the 15th century. The patronymic became "frozen", i. The phenomenon of patronymics becoming frozen started in the 17th century in bourgeois families in Denmark, and the practice was only widely adopted in Norway from around 1800.

Ancestors of Henrik Ibsen

- 1. Peder Rasmussen Ibsen d. Henrik Ibsen "merchant in Skien"
- 2. Birgitte Holtermann
- 3. Giert Andersen Dishington
- 4. Wenche Dishington
- 5. Knud Ibsen "merchant in Skien"
- 6. Karen Cathrine Hind
- 7. Johanne Cathrine Plesner "married to shipowner Ole Paus in her second marriage from Nicolai Kall"
- 8. Maria Kall "Elisabeth Marie Bomhoff"
- 9. Diderik Altenburg, manager of Ulefos Saugbrug
- 10. Marichen Johansdatter Barth
- 11. Marichen Cornelia Martine Altenburg
- 12. Paul Paus "lawyer and acting district judge"
- 13. Cornelius Paus "forest inspector of Upper Telemark"
- 14. Martha Christophersdatter Blom

Their son was Tancred Ibsen, who became a film director and was married to Lillebil Ibsen; their only child was diplomat Tancred Ibsen, Jr. In 1906, the asteroid Ibsen was named in his memory.

Chapter 2 : Introduction to Theatre -- Realism

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George Bernard Shaw " in England Uncommon for his witty humor Made fun of societies notion using for the purpose of educating and changing. His plays tended to show the accepted attitude, then demolished that attitude while showing his own solutions. Arms and the Man " about love and war and honor. Major Barbara " a munitions manufacturer gives more to the world jobs, etc. Pygmalion " shows the transforming of a flower girl into a society woman, and exposes the phoniness of society. The musical My Fair Lady was based on this play. Anton Chekhov " in Russia Chekhov is known more for poetic expiration and symbolism, compelling psychological reality, people trapped in social situations, hope in hopeless situations. He claimed that he wrote comedies; others think they are sad and tragic. His plays have an illusion of plotlessness. Three Sisters " we did the show here last year; about three sisters who want to move to Moscow but never do. The Cherry Orchard Again, his realism has affected other Playwrights, as did his symbolic meanings in the texts of his plays and in the titles of his plays. Each of these had an influence on the developing realist movement. Naturalism While Ibsen was perfecting realism, France was demanding a new drama based on Darwinism: By , every major country in Europe had a Constitution except Russia ; there was therefore a strong interest in the plight of the working class. Science and technology became major tools for dealing with contemporary problems. Literature, he felt, must become scientific or perish; it should illustrate the inevitable laws of heredity and environment or record case studies. To experiment with the same detachment as a scientist, the writer could become like a doctor seeking the cause of disease to cure it, bringing the disease in the open to be examined , aiming to cure social ills. He also wrote a few treatises about naturalism in the theatre and in the novel: The most famous phrase we hear about naturalism is that it should be "a slice of life. As you can imagine, there is a serious lack of good naturalistic plays and embodying its principles, has it is virtually impossible to do. Henri Becque most nearly captured the essence of naturalism in two of his plays, The Vultures and La Parisienne , both of which it dealt with sordid subjects, were pessimistic and cynical, had no obvious climaxes, had no sympathetic characters, and progressed slowly to the end. However, Becque refused to comply with suggested changes when the show was first produced in a conservative theatre, so naturalism was still not really accepted. Antoine has become known as the father of naturalistic staging. He had little acting or theatre Experience"he was a clerk in a gas Co. His theatre did many plays that had been refused licenses other places for instance, Ghosts had been banned in much of Europe. While some of the plays tended to reverse morality"repelling many and helping to lead to the idea that naturalism was depraved"key paved the way for greater freedom in established theatres. He had seen the Meiningen troupe and was influenced to produce authenticity: Antoine had many problems: The Independent Theatre Movement developed in other countries as well. For instance, in Germany, many small theatres had opened up buying in Berlin, but were severely limited by censorship in their choice of plays. Most had been influenced by the Meiningen troupe"some advocated realism, while others advocated severe naturalism. But these theatres lacked focus until the development of the Independent Theatre Movement. Otto Brahm , a drama critic, became president and guided the group. They gave performances on Sunday afternoons so that professional actors could be in them , had different performers in each production, and exercised much less control over the theatrical productions. Its major contribution was performing censored plays. The theatre dissolved in , and Brahm was named head of the Deutches theatre. Shortly after that, another similar theatre was formed; both groups merged before World War I, and had a combined membership of 70, The Workers Theatre Movement flourished in Germany and Austria, and built a broad-based theatre audience. You can take short study quizzes based on textbook materials by going to the Student Online Learning Center page for our textbook

Chapter 3 : Portal:Henrik Ibsen - Wikipedia

Contemporary Approaches to Ibsen is a biennial publication designed to include the best in international Ibsen research. Volume VIII deals particularly with the early plays, in addition to in-depth studies of Hedda Gabler and John Gabriel Borkman.

As one of the founders of Modernism in theatre, Ibsen is often referred to as "the father of realism " and one of the most influential playwrights of his time. Several of his later dramas were considered scandalous to many of his era, when European theatre was expected to model strict morals of family life and propriety. He had a critical eye and conducted a free inquiry into the conditions of life and issues of morality. His early poetic and cinematic play Peer Gynt, however, has also strong surreal elements. Refresh with new selections below

Selected general articles The Pillars of Society or "Pillars of the Community"; original Norwegian title: Ibsen had great trouble with the writing of this play. The ending is the most criticized feature, since Bernick is clearly guilty of attempted murder but gets off unscathed, but successfully illustrates that the rich and powerful are often selfish and corrupt. Terje Vigen is a poem written by Henrik Ibsen , published in Much of the story and setting is from the area around the town of Grimstad in southern Norway where Ibsen lived for a few years in his youth. He was captured and imprisoned on a British prison hulk and released in after the Napoleonic Wars were over, only to find that his family had died. He became a pilot , and years later rescued an English lord who turned out to be the commander of the ship that had captured him. The denouement, as in most Ibsen works, should be understood by reading the original links provided below. It premiered at the Royal Theatre in Copenhagen , Denmark , on 21 December , having been published earlier that month. The play is set in a Norwegian town circa The play is significant for the way it deals with the fate of a married woman, who at the time in Norway lacked reasonable opportunities for self-fulfillment in a male-dominated world. The Ibsen Year Norwegian: The planning committee of the Ibsen Year had a core budget of around 70 million NOK, not counting TV productions and various other costs. The Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the embassies around the world had an important role in carrying out the Ibsen Year. The Norwegian Ibsen Award Norwegian: Ibsenprisen is awarded to promote Norwegian drama and is awarded only to playwrights. The prize is awarded by Skien municipality, the hometown of playwright Henrik Ibsen , and has been awarded every year since The prize is awarded to a Norwegian playwright who has published a new work in the past year which has been produced by a professional theater, radio theater, or on television. It may also be awarded for the cumulative work in authoring dramatic works. Julian the Apostate was the last non-Christian Roman emperor and tried in vain to suppress Christianity and bring the empire back to its ancient religion. Emperor and Galilean in Norwegian: The play is about the Roman Emperor Julian the Apostate. The play covers the years â€” Julian was the last non-Christian ruler of the Roman Empire. It was his desire to bring the empire back to its ancient Roman values. Another crucial and more sympathetic feature of Emperor Julian, is his disliking of his own dynasty, who, in the play at least, were claiming descent and authority for being Gallileans, making Jesus Christ their own, in terms of ethnicity. Rebecca has abandoned not only Christianity but, unlike Rosmer, she has abandoned the whole ethical system of Christianity as well. Gengangere is a play by the Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen. It was written in and first staged in in Chicago , Illinois , in a production by a Danish company on tour. Because of its subject matter, which includes religion, venereal disease, incest, and euthanasia, it immediately generated strong controversy and negative criticism. Theater critic Maurice Valency wrote in , "From the standpoint of modern tragedy Ghosts strikes off in a new direction Regular tragedy dealt mainly with the unhappy consequences of breaking the moral code. Ghosts, on the contrary, deals with the consequences of not breaking it. It also contains some drafts and preparations, and each play has a foreword that informs about first performances on stage, interpretation and reception. There he both prepared himself for university and experimented with various forms of poetry. While studying, he found himself passionately drawn into the Catiline orations , famous speeches by Cicero against the elected questor Catiline and his conspiracy to overthrow the republic. Ibsen chose this conspirator as the subject for his initial effort, finishing Catiline in Ibsen expresses in the prologue to the second edition

that he was profoundly inspired by the contemporary political situation of Europe, and that he favored the Magyar uprising against the Habsburg empire. He explains that the case of Catiline had special interest for him, because "there are given few examples of historical persons, whose memory has been more entirely in the possession of their conquerors, than Catiline ". The Lady from the Sea Norwegian: Fruen fra havet is a play written in by Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen inspired by the ballad Agnete og Havmanden. The character portrayal of Hilde Wangel has been portrayed twice in contemporary film as a culturally relevant portrayal, most recently in the film titled A Master Builder. It was written in and had its premier at Det norske Theater in Bergen on 2 January Ibsen was present at the world premiere, which took place on 31 January at the Residenztheater in Munich. It is recognized as a classic of realism , nineteenth century theatre , and world drama. The title character, Hedda, is considered one of the great dramatic roles in theatre. On the subject of the title, Ibsen wrote: Selvaag was founded by Olav Selvaag and is a family-owned company that has placed sculptures in residential areas for more than 50 years, over sculptures in total. Senter for Ibsen-studier is a research centre of the University of Oslo , dedicated to research on the Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen. The centre was established by the university in and opened in It since moved to Henrik Wergelands hus at the Blindern campus. The League of Youth Norwegian: De unges Forbund is a play by Henrik Ibsen finished in early May Though rooted in serious events of the time, the play was lauded for its natural and witty dialogue, cynical humour and farcical intrigue. Sancthansnatten is a play written by Henrik Ibsen and first performed in It was poorly received at its premiere at Den Nationale Scene in Bergen in When We Dead Awaken Norwegian: Published in December , Ibsen wrote the play between February and November of that year. The first performance was at the Haymarket Theatre in London, a day or two before publication. It was first published on 31 December As a result of being branded an " immoral " work in the press, the Christiania Theatre would not dare to stage it at first. He revised the play in , in preparation for its publication "as a Christmas book," as he put it. His decision to make it more appealing to Danish readers by removing many of its specifically Norwegian words has been taken as an early instance of the expression of his contempt for the contemporary Norwegian campaign to purge the language of its foreign influences. Its first Broadway production opened at the Hudson Theatre on 23 March Kongs-Emnerne is a dramatic play by Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen. Peer Gynt chronicles the journey of its titular character from the Norwegian mountains to the North African desert. According to Klaus Van Den Berg, "its origins are romantic , but the play also anticipates the fragmentations of emerging modernism " and the "cinematic script blends poetry with social satire and realistic scenes with surreal ones. The play was written in Italy and a first edition of 1, copies was published on 14 November by the Danish publisher Gyldendal in Copenhagen. Brand is a play by the Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen. It is a verse tragedy , written in and first performed in Stockholm , Sweden on 24 March Brand was an intellectual play that provoked much original thought. Brand is a priest who wants to take consequence of his choices, and is therefore deeply bound to doing the "right thing". He believes primarily in the will of man, and lives by the device "all or nothing". To make compromises is therefore difficult, or by his moral standards questionable at best. His picture of God is clearly derived from the Old Testament. His beliefs render him lonely in the end, as people around him, when put to the test, as a rule can not or will not follow his example. Brand is arguably a young idealist with a main purpose: His visions are great, but his judgment of others may seem harsh and unfair. En folkefiende is an play by Norwegian playwright Henrik Ibsen. Ibsen wrote it in response to the public outcry against his previous play, Ghosts , which challenged the hypocrisy of Victorian morality. According to Ellen Mortensen Ibsen Studies v. Therefore, An Enemy of the People tells the story of a man who dares to speak an unpalatable truth, and is punished for it. However, Ibsen took a somewhat skeptical view of his protagonist, suggesting that he may have gone too far in his zeal to tell the truth. Ibsen wrote to his publisher: It may [have] many traits of comedy, but it also is based on a serious idea. Famous quotes from Henrik Ibsen are incorporated into the sidewalks of prominent city streets. Ibsen Studies is a peer-reviewed academic journal covering research on the playwright Henrik Ibsen. From to , it was published by Universitetsforlaget as Contemporary approaches to Ibsen. The journal is classified as a level 2 journal, meaning the journal is considered leading in the field of literature studies, in the Norwegian Scientific Index , published by the Ministry of Education and Research. It

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included poems written between and , the best known being the poem " Terje Vigen ". An extended edition was published in December , including four other poems. Consider asking it at the Wikipedia reference desk. It was to me a hearty joy to receive your letter. So I will finally personally meet you and your wife. I am happy and surprised at your excellent Norwegian!

Chapter 4 : Peer Gynt Study Guide Sources

*Contemporary Approaches to Ibsen [International Ibsen Seminar] on calendrierdelascience.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. Book by Daniel Haakonsen, Ed.*

Chapter 5 : Henrik Ibsen | Revolvu

Contemporary Approaches To Ibsen Vol 9 Postmodernism wikipedia, postmodernism is a broad movement that developed in the mid to late 20th century across philosophy, the arts, architecture, and criticism.

Chapter 6 : A Doll's House A Doll's House - Essay - calendrierdelascience.com

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Chapter 7 : Quiz 6 Citing Your Sources

In lieu of an abstract, here is a brief excerpt of the content. REVIEWS Contemporary Approaches to Ibsen: Reports from the Fourth International Ibsen Seminar, Skien,

Chapter 8 : Approaches to Teaching Ibsen's A Doll House | Modern Language Association

The remaining seven essays present specific strategies, such as using feminist approaches, examining performances of the play, and comparing A Doll House to Ibsen's other plays in a graduate seminar.

Chapter 9 : Text and Supertext in Ibsen's Drama - Brian Johnston - Google Books

A Doll's House Homework Help Questions. What is the structure of Henrik Ibsen's A Doll's House? Ibsen's play, A Doll House, is structured somewhat differently than dramas based upon the form of.