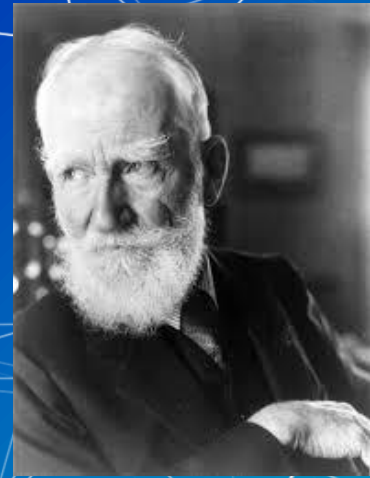




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George Bernard Shaw:

- Political Ideas: Political Awakening, Marxism & the Fabian Society
- Social Reformation- His Orientations





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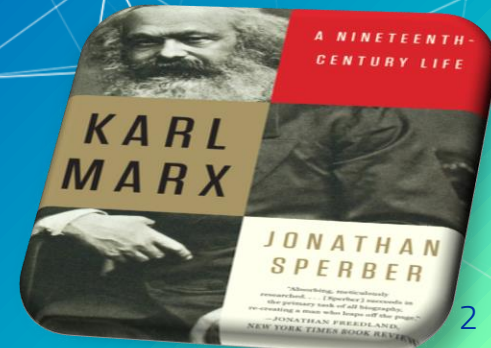


Political Ideas:

Political Awakening and Marxism

■ On 5 September 1882 Shaw attended a meeting at the Memorial Hall, Farringdon, addressed by the political economist Henry George. Shaw then read George's book *Progress*

■ *Progress and Poverty*, which awakened his interest in economics¹ He began attending meetings of the Social Democratic Federation (SDF), where he discovered the writings of Karl Marx.





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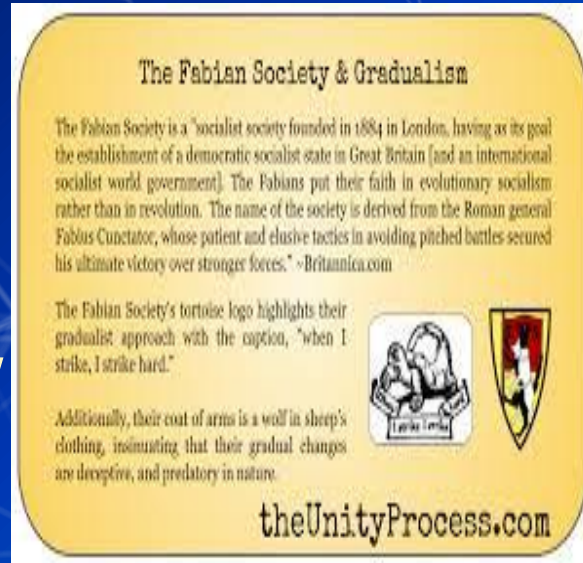
History of the
Fabian Society

The Origins of
English Socialism

by Edward R Pease

Shaw's Political Ideas: His Deflecting to Fabian Society

- -Gradualism, i.e., the Gradual Change of Society.
- After reading a tract, *Why Are The Many Poor?* The Book was issued by the



recently formed Fabian Society, he moved from Marxism and became an apostle of the Fabian Society

- War & Heroism
- Military Honour Mixed With Sneering and Satire
- Employment of History to Attack the Present



The Serbo-Bulgarian War of 1885

- The Balkans is a small, fractured region in Southeastern Europe
- The religiously, ethnically and linguistically diverse area has long been the seat of wrenching sectarian conflicts, and the Serbo-Bulgarian War of 1885 is no exception.
- The Serbo-Bulgarian War of 1885 was a very brief war lasting a scant two weeks in November to be ended in the same month.

The Reasons of the War:

- In September of 1885 Bulgaria and Eastern Rumelia, a semi-autonomous province in the weakening Ottoman Empire, declared their unification.
- This nascent nationalism disturbed the central European powers intent on expanding their influence in the Balkans



The Serbian Attitude to the Bulgarian Unification:

- Serbia worried about the effects of the union would have on Serbian regional power
- Encouraged by Austrian promises of territorial gains, Serbia declared war on November 14th.
- With Austria supporting Serbia, Russia came to the aid of the newly unified Bulgaria. The larger Central European powers supported “the quarreling countries with officers and supplies”, fueling the war



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The European Intervention

- Though Russia withdrew its support, Bulgaria proved victorious at the Battle of Slivnitza on November 19th, turning the tide of the short war. (Slivnitza serves as the setting for Sergius' fictitious cavalry charge in Arms and the Man; Captain Bluntschli flees back through the Petkoff's hometown in the wake of the battle.)



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Peace Singed in March 1886:

─Peace was finally declared at March 3rd 1886, though actual fighting had ended in late November.

Important Geographical Names in the Play:

1- Dragoman: a mountainous Pass on the Bulgarian through which the Serbian army moved to the Capital Sophia

2-Slivnitza: The of the city where the Serbian Army was defeated before reaching the Capital Sophia.

3.Pirot: a village where there occurred the Battle of Pirot. There ran Street Battle

4.Sophia: the Bulgarian Capital



Important Maps:

1. Map of Bulgaria in Europe
2. Map of Bulgaria an Independent State
2. Map of Dragoman Pass
3. Battle of Pirot



LOCATION OF BULGARIA





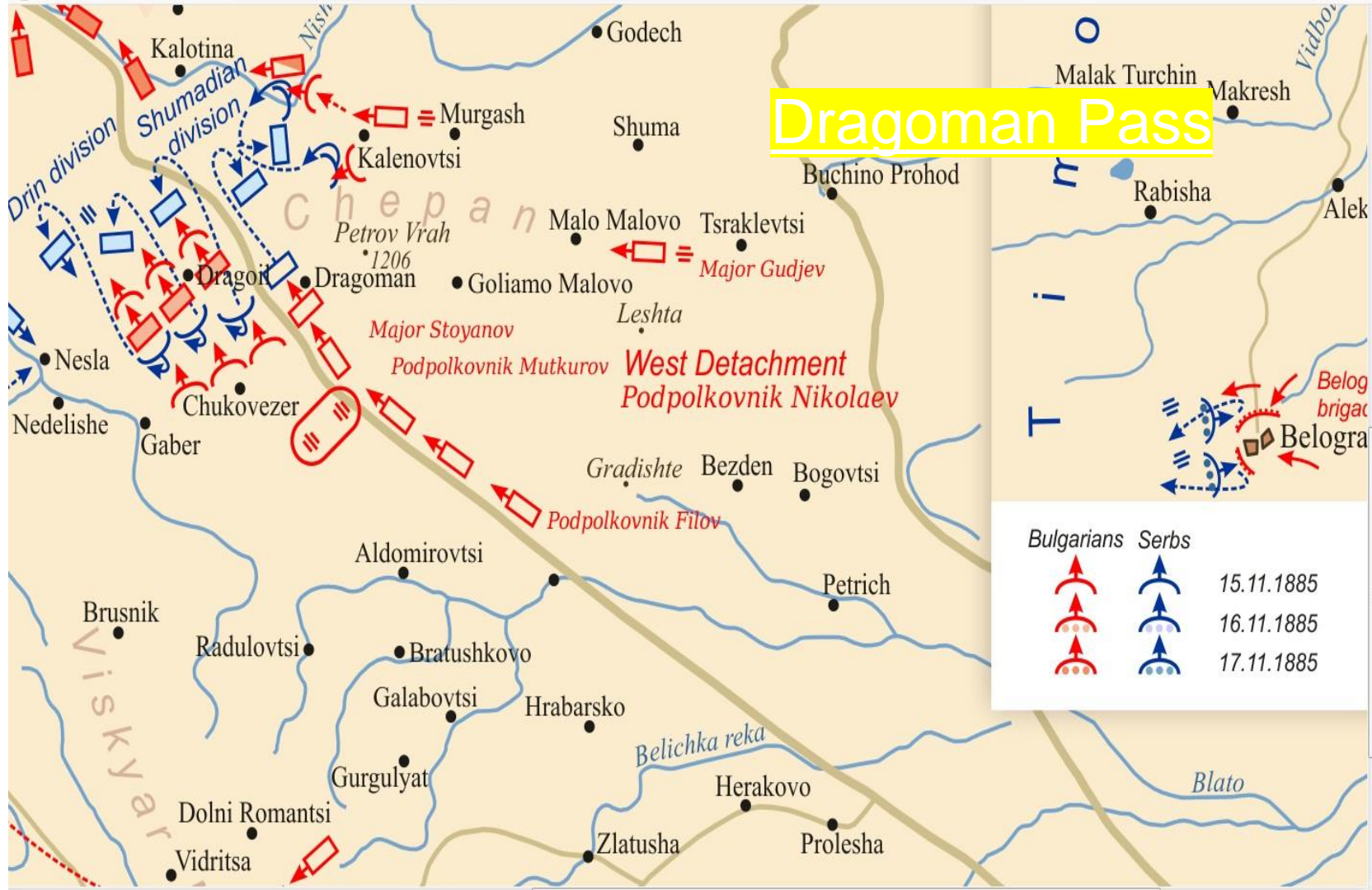


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NATURALISM

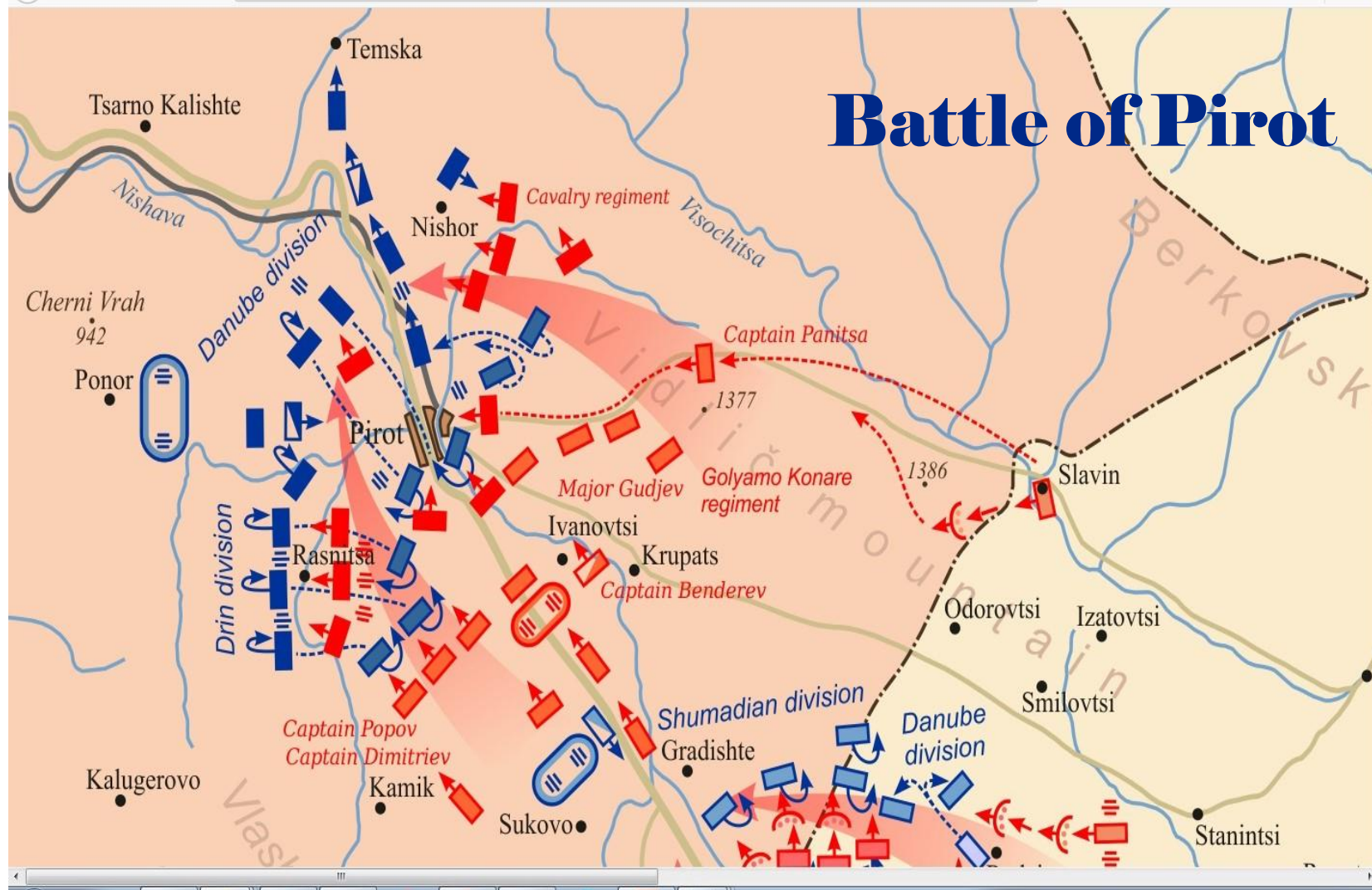
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Lecture 3

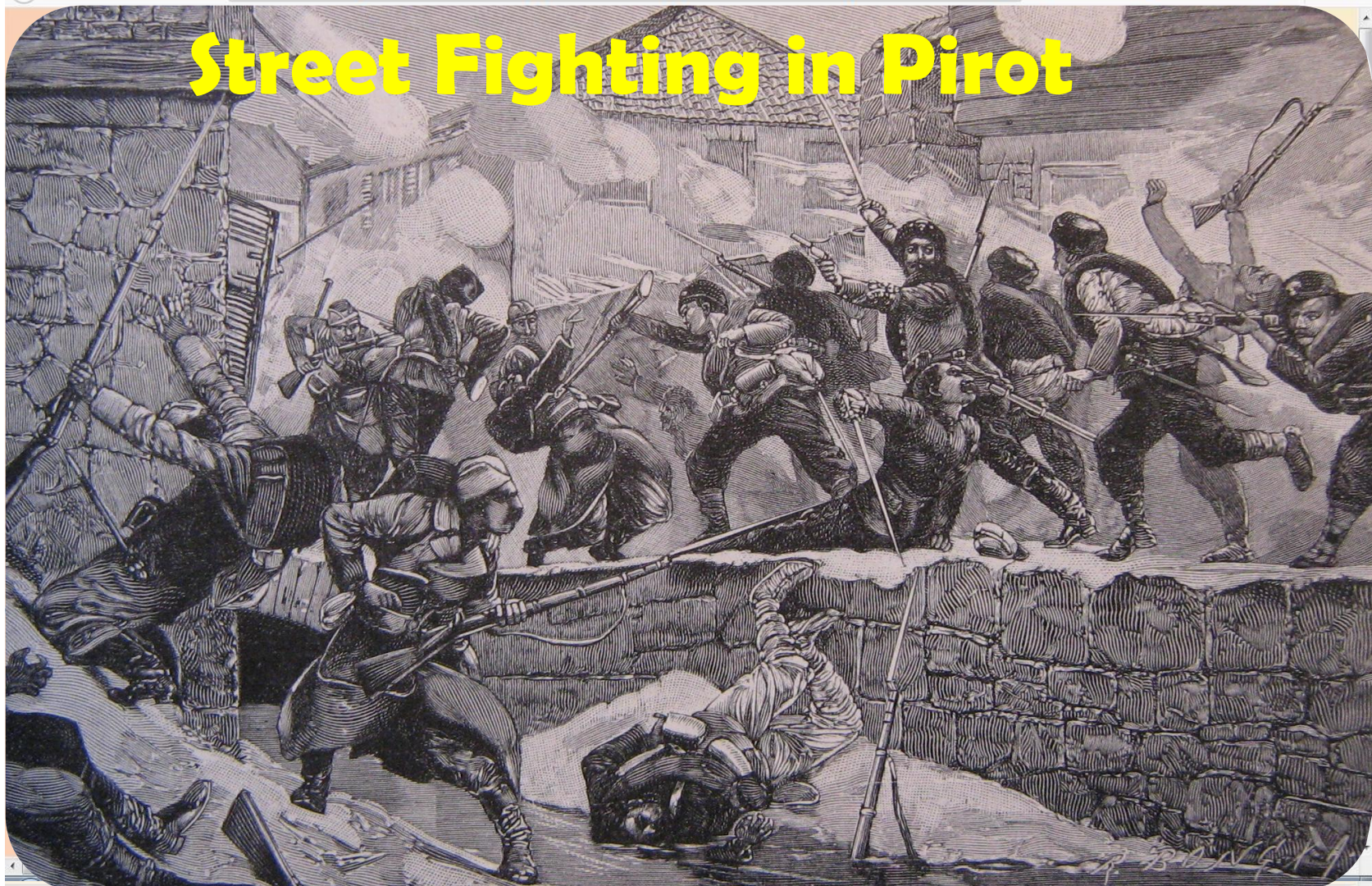




Battle of Pirot



Street Fighting in Pirot



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Thank You