

George Bernard Shaw:

- Political Ideas: Political Awakening, Marxism & the Fabian

Society

- Social Reformation- His Orientations



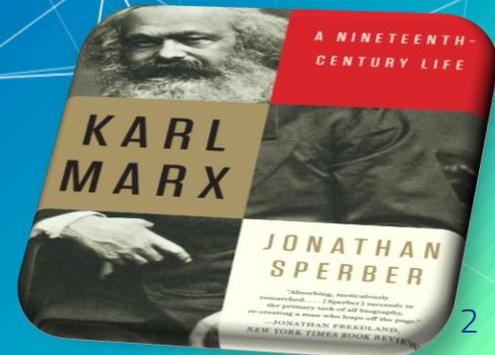


Political Ideas:

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.





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

The Fabian Society & Gradualism

The Fabian Society is a "socialist society founded in 1884 in London, having as its goal the establishment of a democratic socialist state in Great Britain (and an international socialist world government). The Fabians put their faith in evolutionary socialism rather than in revolution. The name of the society is derived from the Roman general Fabius Cunctator, whose patient and elusive tactics in avoiding pitched battles secured his ultimate victory over stronger forces." -Britannica.com

The Fabian Society's tortoise logo highlights their gradualist approach with the caption, "when I strike, I strike hard."



Additionally, their coat of arms is a wolf in sheep's clothing, insinuating that their gradual changes are deceptive, and predatory in nature.

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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



The European Intervention

- Though Russia withdrew its support, Bulgaria proved victorious at the Battle of Slivnitsa on November 19th, turning the tide of the short war. (Slivnitsa 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.)



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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Lecture 3

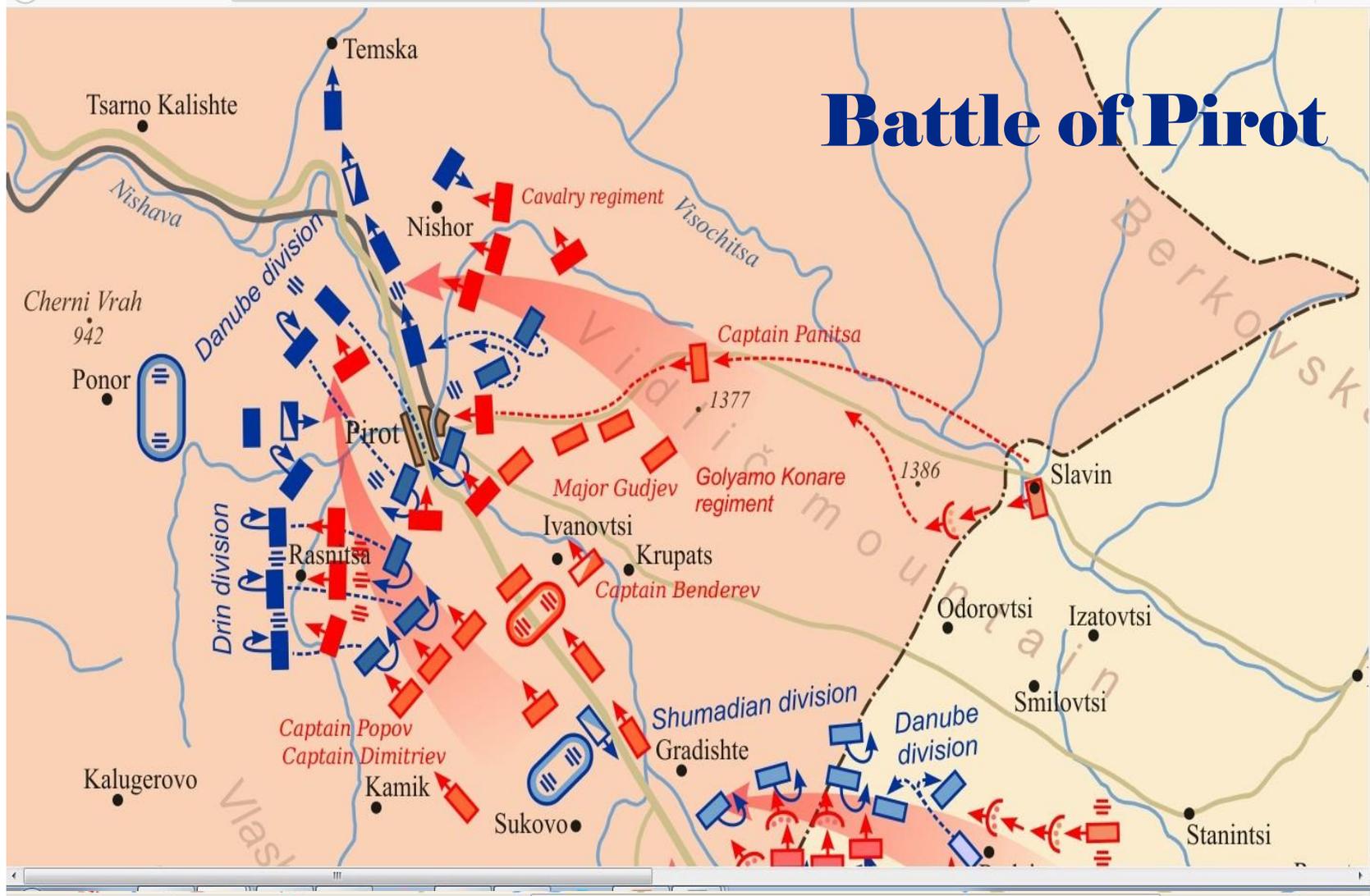
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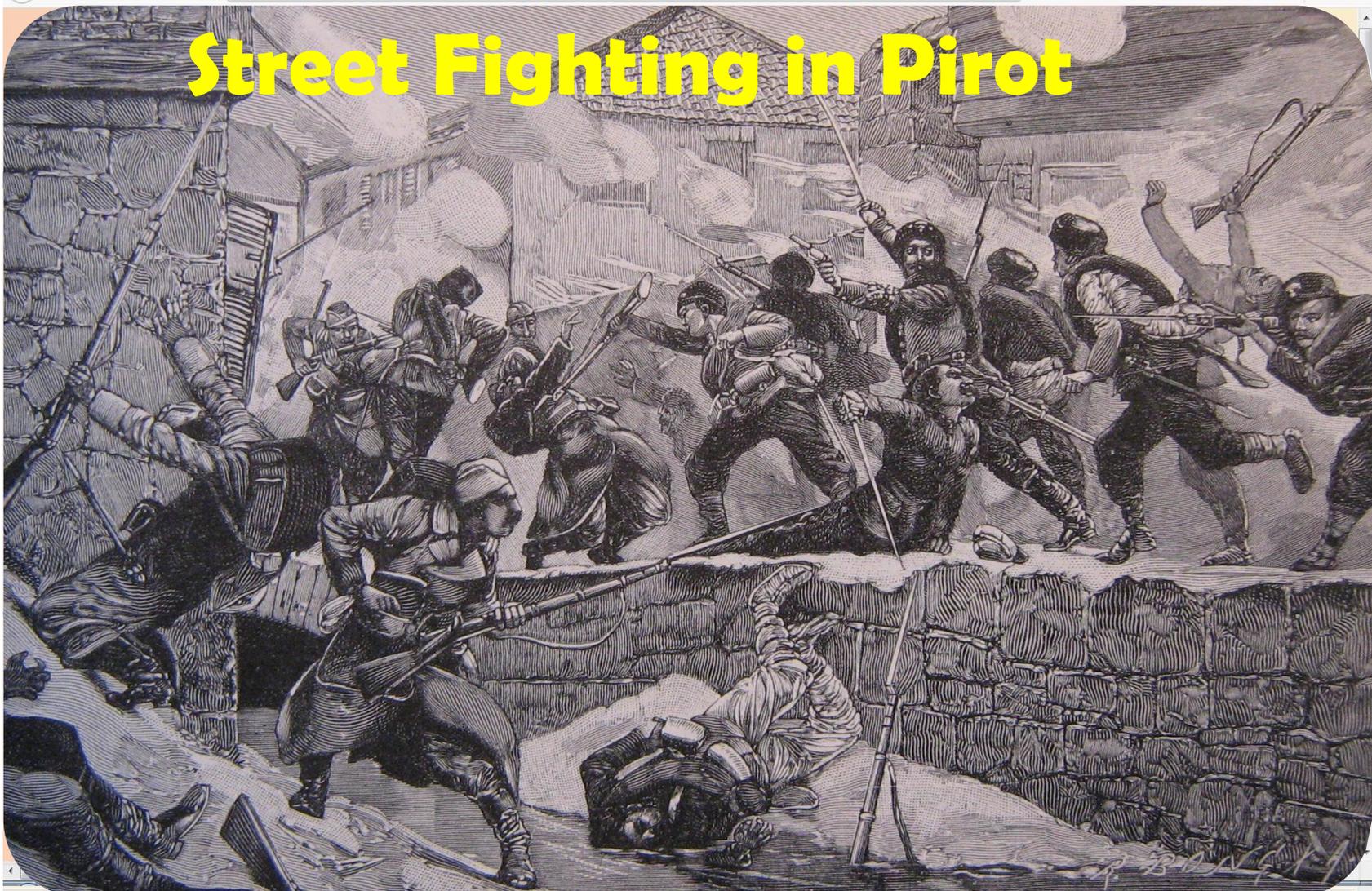
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Battle of Pirot



Street Fighting in Pirot



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