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Albert camus pdf la peste

1947 novel by Albert Camus This article is about the novel by Albert Camus. In plague (value) you can learn from a different use. Plague cover of the first editionAuthorAlbert CamyOriginal titleLa PesteCountryFrancismRetureGenreFilefic novelSet in Oran, French Algeria Published 1947 (Gallimard, French) 1948 (Hamish Hamilton, English) Plague (French: La Peste) novel by Albert Camus, published in 1947, which tells the story from the perspective of an unknown plague narrator that spanned the French Algerian city of Oran. The novel presents a snapshot of life in Oran, as seen through the author's distinctive absurd point of view. [1] Camus used as source material the cholera epidemic that killed a large proportion of Oran's population in 1849 but located the novel in the 1940s.[2] Oran and his neighborhood were struck down by the disease several times before Camus published his novel. According to the academic study, Oran was destroyed by bubonic plague in 1556 and 1678, but all later outbreaks (in 1921 - 185 cases, 1931 - 76 cases, and 1944 - 95 cases) were very far from the extent of the epidemic described in the novel. Plague is considered an existentialist classicist, despite Camus's objections to the label. [4] [5] The novel emphasizes the powerlessness of individual characters to influence their fates, on the PR itself of absurdism. The narrative tone is similar to Kafka's, especially in Litigation, whose individual sentences potentially have multiple meanings; material often indicates rezoning as a vivid allegory of phenomenal consciousness and human condition. Camus included a dimly witty character who mis-read The Trial as a mysterious novel as an oblique homage. [Citation required] Protagonists Dr. Bernard Rio: Dr. Bernard Rio is described as a person about 35 years old, of average height, dark skinned, with cropped black hair. At the beginning of the novel, Rieu's wife, who has been ill for a year, goes to the sanatorium. It is Rieu who treats the first plague victim and uses the word plague for the first time to describe the disease. He urges authorities to take steps to stop the spread of the epidemic. At first, however, along with everyone else, the danger the city faces seems unrealistic to him. He feels restless but does not realize the gravity of the situation. After a while, he grabs what is at stake and warns authorities that unless steps are taken immediately, the epidemic could kill half of the city's population of two hundred thousand within months. During the epidemic, Rio heads an auxiliary hospital and spends many hours working with the treatment of victims. He injects serum and lance abscesses, but there's a bit more he can do and his responsibilities weigh heavily on him. He never returns home until late in the evening, and he must distance himself from the natural pity he feels for the victims; otherwise, it will not be able to go any further. It is particularly difficult for him when he visits the victim at the man's house because he knows he has to call an ambulance immediately and get the man out of the house. Often relatives plead with him not to do so, because they know that they may never see a person again. Rieux works to combat the plague simply because he is a doctor and his job is to alleviate human suffering. He does not do so for any grand, religious purpose like Paneloux (Rieux does not believe in God), or as part of a highly thoughtful moral code like Tarrow. He is a practical man, does what needs to be done without any hesity, but he knows that fighting death is something he can never beat. Jean Tarrow: Jean Tarrow arrived in Oran just weeks before the plague broke out for unknown reasons. He's not out there on business, as he seems to have private funds. Tarrow is a good-natured man who smiles a lot. Before the plague came, he liked to associate with Spanish dancers and musicians in the city. He also keeps a diary full of his observations of life in Oran, which the Narrator enters into the narrative. It is Tarrow who comes first with the idea of organizing teams of volunteers to fight the plague. He wants to do so before the authorities start conscripting people, and he doesn't like the official plan so that prisoners can do the job. He takes steps caused by his own code of morality; it feels that plague is everyone's responsibility, and that everyone should do their duty. What interests him, Rieu says, is how to become a saint, even though he doesn't believe in God.Later in the novel, Tarrow tells Rieu, with whom he became friends, the story of his life. His father, though a kind man privately, was also an aggressive prosecutor who tried in death penalty cases, arguing that the death penalty would be imposed. As a young boy, Tarrow attended one of the days of criminal proceedings in which the man was on trial for his life. However, the idea of capital punishment caused it. After leaving home before he was 18, his main interest in life was his opposition to the death penalty, which he dethomed as a state murder. However, years of activism and struggle for the republican side of spain's civil war have left him disappointed. When the plague epidemic is virtually over, Tarrow becomes one of his last victims, but puts the heroic struggle before he died. Raymond Rambert: Raymond Rambert is a journalist visiting Oran to research a story about living conditions in the city's Arab quarter. When the plague strikes, he finds himself trapped in a city with which he feels he has no connection. He misses his girlfriend, who is in Paris and uses all his ingenuity and ingenuity to persuade the city bureaucracy to let him leave. it fails, it will contact smugglers who agree to agree his escape for a fee of ten thousand francs. However, there is a car deal in the arrangements, and by the time another escape plan is arranged, Rambert has changed his mind. He decides to stay in the city and continue to help fight the plague, saying he would be ashamed of himself if he were to pursue just private happiness. Now he feels that he belongs in Oran, and that plague is everyone's business, including him. Joseph Grand: Joseph Grand is a fifty-year-old clerk for the city government. He's tall and lean. Poorly paid, he lives a harsh life but is capable of deep affection. In his spare time, Grande polishes his Latin, and he also writes a book, but he's such a perfectionist that he constantly rewrites the first sentence and can't get any further. One of his problems in life is that he can rarely find the right words to express what he means. Grande tells Rieu that he married as a teenager, but overwork and poverty took their harm (Grande didn't get the career advancement he was promised) and his wife, Jeanne, left him. He tried but was unable to write her a letter and he still misses his loss. Grand is Cotard's neighbor, and it is he who calls Rieu for help as Cotard tries to commit suicide. As the plague takes a hand on the city, Grande joins a team of volunteers, acting secretary general, recording all the statistics. Rieu regards it as a real embodiment of the quiet courage that inspired sanitary groups. Grande catches the plague himself and asks Rieu to burn his manuscript, but then makes an unexpected recovery. At the end of the novel, Grande says he is much happier, he wrote jeannie and made a fresh start on his book. Cotard: Cotard lives in the same building as Grand. He appears to have no job and is described as a private remedy, although he describes himself as a traveling salesman in wines and liquor in the backs. Cotard is an eccentric figure, silent and secretive, trying to hang himself in his room. After that, he does not want to be interviewed by the police because he committed a crime, attempting suicide and fearing arrest. Cotard's personality changes after a plague outbreak. While he has been aloof and distrustful before, he is now getting nice and trying hard to make friends. He seems to be enjoying the coming of the plague, and Tarrow thinks it's because it's easier for him to live with his own fears now that everyone else, too, is in a state of fear. Cottard uses the crisis to make money by selling smuggled cigarettes and inferior liquor. As the epidemic perseveres, Cotard's mood fluctuates. Sometimes he is sociable, but at other times closes in his room. He eventually loses his mental balance and accidentally shoots at people in the street, injuring some and killing the dog. The police arrested him. Father Banier Banier: Paneloux is an assimilated, revered Jesuit priest. He is well known for giving a series of lectures in which he defends the pure form of Christian doctrine and chises his audience about their sweariness. During the first stage of the plague outbreak, Paneloux preaches a sermon at the cathedral. He has a powerful way of speaking, and he insists on congregation that plague is a scourge sent by God to those who harden their hearts against Him. However, Paneloux also claims that God is present to offer succor and hope. Paneloux later visits the stricken son Oton at his bedside and prays that the boy can be pardoned. After the boy's death, Paneloux tells Rieux that while the death of an innocent child in a world ruled by a loving God cannot be rationally explained, it nonetheless must be accepted. Paneloux joins a team of volunteers and preaches another sermon that the death of an innocent child is a test of faith. Since God has entone the death of a child, so should a Christian do so too. A few days after preaching this sermon, Paneloux fell ill. He refuses to borrow to the doctor, trusting Only God, and dies. Because his symptoms don't seem to resemble plague symptoms, Rieux records his death as a questionable case. The narrator's minor characters: the narrator presents himself from the beginning of the book as a witness to events and privileged to documents, but does not identify himself until after the novel. Prefect: The prefect initially believes that talk of plague is a false alarm, but on the advice of his medical association, he authorizes limited measures to combat it. When they are out of work, he tries to avoid responsibility by saying he will ask the government for an order. He then takes responsibility for tightening regulations relating to the plague and issues an order to close the city. Dr. Castel: Dr. Castel is one of Rieux's medical colleagues and much older than Rieux. He realizes after the first few cases that the disease is a bubonic plague and realizes the seriousness of the situation. He works hard to make an anti-plaid serum, but as the epidemic continues, he shows growing signs of wear and tear. M. Oton: M. Oton is a magistrate in Oran. He is tall and thin and, as Tarrow observes in his diary, his small, beady eyes, narrow nose and hard, straight mouth make him look like a well-brought-up owl. Oton treats his wife and children unkindly, but after his son's death from the plague, his character softens. After he finishes his time in the detention center where he is sent because his son is infected, he wants to go back there because it will make him feel closer to his lost son. However, before Oton can do so, he will be charged with plague and dies. Jacques Oton: Jacques Oton is M. Oton's young son. When he contracts the plague, he's the first to get a Doctor. antiplaug serum. But the serum is ineffective, and the boy dies after a long and painful struggle. Meme Rio: Meme Rio is Dr. Rieu's mother, who comes to stay with him when his ailing wife goes to the sanatorium. She is a carefree woman who, after caring for homework, sits quietly in a chair. She says there is nothing left to fear at her age. Dr. Richard: Dr. Richard is chairman of the Oran Medical Association. He slowly recommends any action to combat the plague for fear of public anxiety. He doesn't want to even admit that the disease is a plague, referring instead to a special type of fever. M. Michel: M. Michel is the concierge of the building in which Rieu lives. Old man, he's the first victim of the plague. Raul: Raul is a man who agrees to a fee of ten thousand francs to arrange for Rambert's escape. He introduces Rambert to Gonzales. Gonzales: Gonzales is a smuggler who negotiates Rambert's escape and ties to him over football. Asthma patient: An asthma patient visits Dr. Rieu regularly. He is a seventy-five-year-old Spaniard with a strong face who comments on events in Oran, which he hears about on the radio and in newspapers. He sits in his bed all day and measures time by putting peas from one jug in another. Louis: Louis is one of the watchers involved in the plan for Rambert to escape. Marseille: Marseille, Louis's brother, is also a watchman who is part of Rambert's escape plan. Garcia: Garcia is a man who knows a group of smugglers in Oran. He introduces Rambert to Raul. Summary of the plot Text Plague is divided into five parts. Part one ... Dr Rieux decided to compile this chronicle... In the town of Oran, thousands of rats, initially discreetly overlooked by the population, begin to perch on the streets. Soon after, hysteria develops, resulting in local newspapers reporting the incident. Authorities responding to public pressure order the collection and cremation of rats, unaware that the collection itself was a catalyst for the spread of bubonic plague. The protagonist, Dr. Bernard Rio, lives comfortably in an apartment building when M. Michel's home confident dies strangely from fever. Dr. Rio advises his colleague, Dr. Castel, on the disease until they come to the conclusion that the plague sweeps the city. They both approach fellow doctors and the city government about their theory, but are ultimately released on the basis of one death. However, as more deaths quickly come, it becomes apparent that there is an epidemic. Meanwhile, his wife Rieu was sent to a sanatorium in another city to be treated for unrelated chronic disease. Authorities, including the prefect, slowly acknowledge that the situation is serious and will surpass the appropriate action to be taken. Official reports control measures are placed, but the language used is optimistic and reduces the seriousness of the situation. A special unit has been opened at the hospital, but its 80 beds are full within three days. As the death toll begins to rise, more desperate measures are being taken. Houses are quarantined; corpses and burials are strictly controlled. Finally, a

