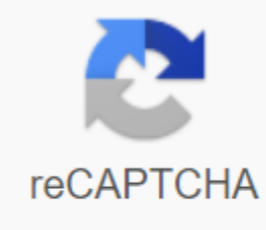




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The story takes place in puritanical 17th-century New England, a common setting for Hawthorne's works, and discusses Calvinist/Puritan beliefs all mankind is in a state of devotion, but even Allah has destined some for unconditional conditions through irreplaceable grace. Hawthorne often focuses on tensions in Puritan culture, but steeps his story in puritanical sin. Symbolically, the story follows Young Goodman Brown's journey into self-scrutiny, resulting in a loss of virtue and trust. [1] The plot summary Of the story begins at dusk in Salem Village, Massachusetts when a young Goodman Brown leaves Iman, his wife of three months, for some unknown stint in the woods. Iman pleaded with her husband to stay with her, but she insisted that the journey should be completed that night. In the forest he meets an older man, dressed the same way and bears a physical resemblance to himself. The man was carrying a black serpent-shaped staff. Deeper in the woods, the two meet Goody Cloyse, an older woman, whom Young Goodman known as a boy and who has taught him his catechism. Cloyse complained about the need to walk; The older man threw his staff to the ground for the woman and quickly left with Brown. Other city dwellers inhabited the forest that night, traveling in the same direction as Goodman Brown. When he heard his wife's voice in the trees, he called but was not answered. He then ran furiously through the forest, baffled that his beautiful Faith was lost somewhere in the dark and sinful forest. He immediately stumbled upon the opening at midnight where all the towns people gathered. At the ceremony, performed at a burning stone altar, the latest acolytes were brought—Goodman Brown and Faith. They are the only two towns people who haven't started yet. Goodman Brown called on Heaven and Faith to resist and immediately the scene disappeared. Arriving at his home in Salem the next morning, Goodman Brown wasn't sure if the events of the night before were real or a dream, but he was deeply shaken, and his beliefs he lived in the Christian community were distorted. He lost his faith in his wife, along with all mankind. He lived his life cynical and suspicious, alert to everyone around him. His story concludes: And when he has lived a long time, and borne to his grave... They carved no hopeful poems on his tombstone, because his dying hours were grim. Mosses Background Title page of Old Manse The story is set during the Salem witch trial, where Hawthorne's great-grandfather John Hathorne was a judge, whose guilt inspired the author to change his surname, adding a w in his early twenties, shortly after graduating from college. [2] In his writing Hawthorne questioned established thinking — especially New England Puritanism and contemporary Transcendentalism. In young goodman episodes like many of his other writings, he took advantage of ambiguity. [3] Young Goodman Brown's analysis is often characterized as an allegory of confession of evil and depravity as the nature of humanity. [4] Mostly Hawthorne Hawthorne like The Scarlet Letter, located in 17th-century colonial America, especially Salem Village. To convey the setting, he uses literary techniques such as certain ditions, or everyday expressions. Period languages are used to improve settings. Hawthorne gives specific names of characters depicting abstract pure and healthy beliefs, such as Young Goodman Brown and Faith. The names of the characters eventually serve as paradoxes in the story's conclusion. The inclusion of this technique is to provide definite contrast and irony. Hawthorne aims to criticize the ideals of puritanical society and express his contempt for it, thus illustrating the difference between their appearance in society and their true identity. [6] Literary scholar Walter Shear wrote that Hawthorne composed the story in three parts. The first part shows Goodman Brown at his home in his village integrated into his community. The second part of the story is a dream/nightmare sequence that is extended in the forest for one night. The third part shows his return to the community and to his home, but he is so transformed that in rejecting his wife's greeting of faith, Hawthorne shows Goodman Brown has lost faith and rejects the tenets of his Puritan world during the night. [8] The story is about Brown's loss of faith as one of the chosen ones, according to scholar Jane Eberwein. Believing himself to be the chosen man, Goodman Brown fell into self-doubt after three months of marriage to which he represented sin and depravity as opposed to salvation. His journey into the forest is a symbol of Christian self-exploration in which doubt soon dissolves faith. At the end of the jungle experience he lost his wife's faith, his faith in salvation, and his faith in the goodness of man. [5] Critical and impact response Herman Melville said Young Goodman Brown was as deep as Dante and Henry James called it an extraordinary little romance. [9] Hawthorne himself believed the story had no more impact than his stories. Years later he wrote, These stories were published... in Magazines and Years, extended for ten or twelve years, and consists of the entire maturity of a young writer, without making (as far as he's ever realized) the slightest impression in public. [10] Edgar's contemporary critic Allan Poe disagreed, calling Hawthorne's short story a product of truly imaginative intelligence. [11] Modern scholars and critics generally view short stories as allegory stories written to expose contradictions in place regarding Puritan beliefs and society. However, there are many other interpretations of the text including those who believe Hawthorne sympathizes with puritanical beliefs. Author Harold Bloom commented on various explanations; King referred to the story as one of ten ten stories written by Americans. He called it his favorite story by Hawthorne and cited it as the inspiration for his O. Henry Award-winning short story, The Man in the Black Suit. [12] A 1972 short film directed by Donald Fox was based on this story. The film stars actors Mark Bramhall, Peter Kilman, and Maggie McOmie. In 1982, the story was adapted for the CBC radio program Nightfall. It is hawthorne's only work included in the Library of America's 2009 anthology American Fantastic Tales: Terror and the Uncanny from Poe to the Pulps. In 2011, playwright Lucas (Lukas) Krueger adapted the story for the stage. It is manufactured by Northern Illinois University. In 2012, Playscripts Inc. published this play. It has since been produced by several companies and secondary schools. The 2015 music video for Brandon Flowers' song Can't Deny My Love is based on hawthorne's story, with Flowers starring as Goodman Brown and Evan Rachel Wood as his wife. Comic artist Kate Beaton insinuated the story in a series of comic strips for her Webcomic Hark! A Tram bum, which focuses on mocking Goodman Brown's obsessive black and white morality, and his hypocrisy towards his wife and friends. [13] Reference ^ Summary of Young Goodman Brown, articlemyriad.com; accessed December 23, 2014. ^ McFarland, Philip. Hawthorne at Concord. New York: Grove Press, 2004: 18. ISBN 978-0-8021-1776-2. ^ Gray, Richard. History of American Literature. p. 200 ^ Bell, Michael Davitt. Hawthorne and the Romance of New England

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