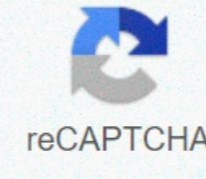




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Themes heart of darkness

Themes are overarching ideas and beliefs that writers express in their texts, including poetry, fiction and games. The heart of darkness has different themes that run parallel to each other. Joseph Conrad used prominent repetitive ideas wrapped in ambiguous language. Some of the main themes in The Heart of Darkness have been described below. Themes at the heart of darkness

Theme #1ImperialismOne main theme of the Heart of Darkness is imperialism. Imperialism is actually the European colonisation of countries from Asian and African continents for resources. However, it was hidden in the slogan of the spread of civilization. Marlow admits that taking African soil away from people is not right. Kurtz is in Congo pretending to civilize people and has been involved in the ivory trade and is involved in terrifying ancient rituals to sacrifice people to appease indigenous Africans. Marlow describes the rampage of imperialism during his journey to the heart of Africa.

Theme #2White Man's BurdenThemes prominent theme of the novel is the irony of Marlow's journey and purpose. He travels to Congo to meet the popular station manager, Kurtz. Although Kipling's words white man burden wringing in his ears, he sees the opposite. The white man, including Mr Kurtz, was involved in killing the natives to plunder resources. Heads are erected on the columns around the station where Mr Kurtz lives. Marlow believes that his journey is the heavenly mission of a white man to spread the enlightenment of Christianity in the dark.

Theme #3Lack Truths The superficial themes of the novel are imperialism and the cruelty of European powers. However, the subject of lack of truth is at the heart of the text. All the European powers involved in Africa take up their land and plow resources while promoting them as a civilising mission. Marlow says a few things are omitted, and in his words, far from the truth of things. Ironic language used from the very beginning occasionally shows that Marlow can't tell the truth. Eventually, he tells another lie to avoid the disappointment of Kurtz's desire that Kurtz said her name before she died.

Theme #4ColonizationColonization means creating control over the indigenous peoples of a country or place. This theme also runs in parallel with various other themes in The Heart of Darkness. In one of the situations, Marlow, a conrad spokesman, makes clear that conquest of the earth means taking it away from those who have a different complexion. In other words, it suggests that Europeans think they are from a higher race. They are destroying their country by colonisation and eventually stealing African resources.

Theme #5ExploitationThe ivory is the main trade in the entire Congo River. However, Marlow does not clarify or accept the amount of brutal exploitation that has happened on behalf of This is only mentioned in oblique words such as horror and postscript by Kurtz Exterminate All Beasts, which points out the truth about business and the people involved. In fact, Marlow is also part of this exploitation, where locals are misled and captivated by Kurtz. They are also enticed to attack people who don't stop, according to Kurtz's chief agent, including an attack on a steamer carrying Marlow. These attacks also cause deaths to locals more than targets. Exploitation continued after Kurtz's death.

Theme #6Racial Discrimination Novel The Heart of Darkness shows that racial discrimination dominates Africa and other parts of the world. Marlow also understands that different skin and flattened nose means that Europeans could take over the land from this race. Marlow also called local savages, including the intended Kurtz. She tells him how racial discrimination led to white men's actions creating ideas of civilization by these savages. The words of Kipling that he's a white man burden echoes at the end when Kurtz dies, talking about the horror he committed against the African people.

Theme #7Alienation isolations, although alienation and isolation are often seen as a psychological problem of the individual, the novel Heart of Darkness introduced the alienation and isolation of both; psychological as well as social. Marlow's departure hints at the social alienation and isolation that is trying to rob him of his humanity. Kurtz is a prime example of this alienation in that he mixes with locals and tries to become one of them. His alienation is completed by his latest burst of horror as he learns the results of his actions. Marlow's initial Buddha's resution also confirms this alienation and isolation.

Theme #8Moral CorruptionMoral corruption is another fundamental theme of the novel Heart of Darkness. Kurtz goes to Congo to civilize the locals. However, he becomes a top agent of the company in robbing locals of their treasure and exporting ivory. It deals with corrupt practices of punishing those who oppose it and become their demigosis. The same thing happens at other stations where Marlow sees a lot of small agents involved in the same practices.

Theme #9ViolenceThere is two types of violence; the first is triggered by cruelty. Kurtz, for example, encourages natives to attack the pair carrying Marlow. The second is violence between natives and heads on sticks around Kurtz's house. Here Kurtz, who claims to change savages has become a savage. He uses violence to dominate aboriginals to rob and punish them if they interfere with the business of white men.

Theme #10Human theme of Greed and FraudMarlow says he saw the devil of greed, and the devil of hot desire, which refers to ivory at the expense of the freedom and life of indigenous Africans. European companies compete with each other to extract treasures as soon as possible. Using violence, they go on a killing spree and massaging innocents. Evidence of this human greed and deception can be clearly seen when Kurtz displays his head at the poles around his station. Joseph Conrad's work generally deals with topics of performance importance in a mysterious world, separating separately in a new society, and the struggle between civilization and barbarism. In his famous novel Heart of Darkness, he discusses some important topics such as colonialism and its effect, the path to self-discovery, the pretexts of colonialism, and the senselessness of evil.

Joseph Conrad (1857-1924) One of the first themes of Conrad at the heart of darkness is colonialism and its influence on whites and nonwhites. In marlow's narrative, Conrad mentions the Roman conquest, thereby establishing the truth that colonialism existed from the early period of human civilization. In the novel, Kurtz, who is very hungry for power and location, colonizes the interior of Africa called congo. An individual's desire for wealth and ownership, and a desire to suppress others can create colonialism. In the name of civilization and the education of natives, Kurtz exercises his immense power to dominate them: physically, economically, and even sexually. He justifies his deed by bringing light to the lives of savages, but the irony is that he is overshadowed by the darkness of his own self, the primitive self. The two symbols that the narrator mentions 'sword' and 'torch' refers to the ruthless power and denial of native culture by the pseudo light of civilization. Marlow's aunt has an idealistic view of imperialism. She is delighted and overjoyed at the thought of becoming part of the mission of civilisation by sending Marlow as a 'worker' into the service of a trading company. She is of the opinion that the main goal of colonization is to civilize the nonwhites interior of Africa. We see the adverse effects of the so-called civilisational mission and colonialism on the lives of whites and non-whites. Kurtz, one white representative, cannot limit his moral self in the process of colonization and himself has become one of the savages. He forgot the main motive for travelling to Africa, and instead of raising non-whites, he himself became corrupt. He gives up the suppressed darkness of the heart, his own primitive self, which is barbaric as natives. But another white, Marlow also traveled to the same dark place, but he turns out more sensible. He is untouched by the effects of Africa's prevailing darkness, though enchanted by his mystical He learns a great lesson from the transformation of Kurtz and returns to the world of light, one civilized world. Nonwhites are geographically exploited in the name of colonization; their territory is taken under the control of white supremacists, resulting in a restriction of their physical freedom. They are economically suctioned and female nonwhites are sexually subordinate. The natural beauty of the land of the natives is destroyed in the name of making railways and planned settlements. In this way, it is reasonable to say that colonialism is not at all right for both whites and nonwhites. Another equally important topic is the path to self-discovery. The heart of darkness is undoubtedly the story of the journey within. Marlow's journey and Kurtz's journey to congo, and the African country is basically the way to the Congo of our minds. They literally talk as Kurtz and Marlow reached Congo at a different time in their lives. The novel tells the way to the Congo. By telling the outer way to congo the novelist indirectly hints at the inner journey. They say that everyone carries in it / her own Congo. Since outer Congo is full of fear, terror, savages and temptation, our Congo is full of dark forces. To reach the bottom line of our inner Congo, according to Conrad, it is necessary to make an external journey to the literal Congo. Our Congo is a manifestation of inner Congo. By reaching geographical Congo by making an external journey, it is possible to reach the center of our inner Congo. Kurtz descended into the subconscious. But he couldn't take control of it. He didn't handle the operation of dark forces from the level of his subconscious. Kurtz unwittingly descended into the realm of the subconscious. That's why he can't come back from it. On the contrary, Kurtz was engulfed by dark forces in the subconscious. Marlow's way in is a little different. Unlike Kurtz Marlow, he descended into the subconscious with a strict sense of self-reassuing and a sense of unwavering and unwavering loyalty to normality. That is why he did not become a puppet in the hand of subconscious forces. He made the internal journey carefully because he made a careful outside trip to congo. Due to his durable moral goodness, Marlow even tried to save Kurtz from his inner malaise. The pretext of colonialism is another important theme of Conrad's novel. The description of the scene provides sufficient facts that the natives and their lands and resources are unnecessarily exploited by the so-called agents of civilization. People who work for the company state that whatever they do is trade, and their way of treating Natives are a labor of compassion. But in reality what they are doing is colonizing them and their inhumane and cruel treatment is suppressing the nonwhites of the inner country. Kurtz is not the truth from Marlow and says that he did not tame and civilize the natives, but he suppresses them and emphatically takes ivory from them. He even expresses his hatred in the sentence Of Exterminate All Beasts. It's not his benevolent service to underward people, it's his domination. Natives are treated and dealt with only as an object. The steamer's helmsman is part of the machine, and the African mistress Kurtza is a piece of sculpture. This is an extreme type of dehumanization of nonwhites. The mission of whites to civilize and educate nonwhites are like sugar coated pills that is outwardly sweet but inside too bitter to digest. The last, but not least, the theme of the novel is the senselessness of evil. Purposeless gunfire in the woods and useless bombing of rocks are the vanity of work that whites perform in African interiors. Dying and starving natives are symbols of the negligence and indifference of whites to natives. The monuments to the misery and misery of the Congo natives clearly show the vanity of the seemingly useful work of the White Man. Marlow sees a lot of black people some are naked, some are sick, some are chained, some are on their deathbeds, and some are hungry and sick. They are chained to criminals who have broken rules set by whites and will soon face the death penalty. By showing such a situation in congo, it is clear that white indifference and non-concert are the main cause of the degradation of black natives. Nowhere can we find any mention of any service that white supremacists provide. This is ironic for a white man called 'the mission to civilize natives' and a 'white male burden'. Load.

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