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Dutton, Richard (ed.). Similarly Delia is unable to understand Michael’s decision even though she is from the same generation. Michael is different from Peter because he is empathetic and trusts others. Colm Tóibín describes Michael as an "idealistic, inspirational" male hero in the tradition of Lady Gregory's plays The Rising of the Moon and Gaol Gate, and the Irish mythological hero Cuchulainn, because he is willing to sacrifice his life for his newfound nationalistic beliefs, unaffected by the "land-hunger" which occupies his family.[7] Susan Cannon Harris contrasts the play's depiction of the "male patriot" who makes a blood sacrifice which "symbolically regenerates" Ireland, with the female peasant characters who face the arduous tasks of economic reality which make this regeneration possible.[1] Michael abandons the everyday concerns of dowries, wedding clothes and land purchases in order to follow Cathleen and give up his life for the nationalist cause. Yeats, Nine One-Act Plays (1937), p. Cannon Harris describes the significance of Maud Gonne's performance as Cathleen Ni Houlihan in expressing the play's nationalist themes. "Strangers in the House". ^ a b Grene, Nicholas (2009). Yeats proves that devotion to motherland is shown not by the new generation, but rather by those who have depth. 1912.Written byLady GregoryDate premiered2 April 1902 (1902-04-02)Place premieredDublinCathleen ni Houlihan is a one-act play written by William Butler Yeats and Lady Gregory in 1902. B. Many that are red-cheeked now will be pale-cheeked…they that have red cheeks will have pale cheeks for my sake, and for all that, they will think they are well paid. The 1798 Rebellion is taking place. Neighbours enter the house and Patrick tells his family that the French ships have landed at Killala bay. In the early 1900s Ireland was contravened war. ISBN 0-253-34117-5. She describes her four "beautiful green fields," representing the four provinces, that have been unjustly taken from her. Ultimately, attaining materialistic desires is inconsequential. Ed. John P. Works Cited Yeats, W.B. Cathleen Ni Houlihan. However, the heroes who sacrificed their lives are joined together through their shared sense of loss and steep Ireland in a rich culture filled with valiant heroes and martyrs. Michael is enchanted by Cathleen's words and vows to join the French army, abandoning his parents and his fiancée despite their pleas. However, in the end it is worthwhile because the people live forever in the memories of the future generations of Ireland. 36. It was first performed on 2 April of that year and first published in the October number of Samhain. Since both of Michael’s parents have materialistic desires and lack the depth Michael has they are unable to understand why Michael leaves, and are not persuaded by Cathleen. (ed.). Yeats eloquently describes this when Peter, Michael, and Bridget are curious to know what the cheering is about and later on learn that Irish people are cheering because of the help the French are giving them in the war. pp. 62. Throughout this time duration Yeats and Gregory composed Cathleen Ni Houlihan, to send a message to the Irish individuals about serving one’s country. New York: W.W. Norton and Company. Yeats likewise utilizes Cathleen as a device to reveal how devout nationalism can bring a country back to prosperity because when Michael resolves to quit his materialistic desires and comforts Cathleen she is changed into “a young woman with the walk of a queen” as observed by Michael’s younger bro Patrick (Yeats 11). New York: Norton, 2009. Thus Michael’s heroism, though it is the ultimate sacrifice, enables Ireland to prosper. p. 11. Yeats distinctly proves his point when Cathleen says to Michael “It is a hard service they that take that help me. New York: W.W Norton and Company. Peter and Bridget are concerned with obtaining Delia's dowry. In his play Cathleen Ni Houlihan, Michael understands through Cathleen, a sign of Ireland, the importance of sacrificing worldly needs in order to safeguard the motherland, and increases to end up being a hero. ^ Macrae, Alisdair D. The play centres on the 1798 Rebellion. p. 66. He gives the dowry to his parents. Michael’s sudden rush to fight for Ireland may seem sudden since he was raised and brought up in an environment where financial security and family are more important than self-sacrifice and duty to one’s country. The family is visited by a mysterious old woman. In short, war brings together these heroes through their united goals and mutual victories and losses. Even though their sacrifice seems futile because the men will lose their lives, won’t be able to raise their children, and lose their family, but, in the end, their heroic deeds will give them fame that will last far beyond their mortal lives. The Gillane family are discussing the upcoming marriage between their son Michael and his fiancée Delia. Michael genuinely likes Delia for who she is, not for her looks or for her fortune. ^ a b c Quinn, Antoinette (2009). However, Michael is fundamentally different from his family. ISBN 0 7171 2225 5. Though many would argue that war is futile because in the span of a hundred years, multiple wars occur and essentially nothing is resolved. Family, though essential, is not as vital as responsibility towards the motherland. External links Wikisource has original text related to this article: Cathleen ni Houlihan Literary Encyclopedia: Cathleen ni Houlihan Ireland 32 Journal Essay The National Library of Ireland's exhibition on Yeats; features many manuscript drafts of this play and photographs from the 1902 production featuring M Gonne. Ireland is illustrated as a lady in order to appeal to the chivalry of men, so that they will be ready to rise to secure Ireland with valiance. She tells them that many men have died for her and that more must make sacrifices in order to help her regain her fields and banish the strangers who stole them. ISBN 978-0-393-93243-0. For example, when Peter and Bridget are talking about why Michael chose to marry Delia Peter conjectures that “it’s likely that Michael himself was not thinking much of the fortune but of what sort she was to look at”, but Michael responds that “you would like a nice comely girl to be beside you, …the fortune only lasts for a while, but the woman will be there always” (Yeats 5). pp. 61. The French invaders are seen as "necessary catalysts" for the banishment of the British, while Cathleen herself is a disrupting presence when she visits the Gillane family's home and presents them with a past vision of Irish independence which could be achieved in future.[9] References ^ a b Cannon Harris, Susan (2002). Get your custom essay on “ Cathleen Ni Houlihan: Irish Nationalism ” Get custom paper NEW! smart matching with writer The prosperity that Yeats desires for Ireland is not financial. W.B. Yeats: A Literary Life. Please help improve this article by adding citations to reliable sources. Michael is inspired by Cathleen’s words and rushes to fight for Ireland, forgetting all about his marriage and other familial responsibilities. This reference emphasizes that Cathleen is the symbol for Ireland. ^ Tóibín, Colm (2009). When the youth agrees and leaves the safety of his home to fight for her, she appears as an image of youth with "the walk of a queen," professing of those who fight for her: "They shall be remembered forever, They shall be alive forever, They shall be speaking forever, The people shall hear them forever."[2] The premiere of Cathleen Ni Houlihan initially confused Dublin audiences who had expected a comedic play due to the actor Willie Fay's prior association with comedies.[3] However, Gonne's reputation as an ardent nationalist helped them to understand the “tragic meaning” of her role, as described by Yeats.[3] By the third night the theatre was so crowded that customers had to be turned away.[3] Yeats later expressed reservations about the play's nationalistic rhetoric of blood sacrifice, asking in a later poem, "The Man and the Echo," "Did that play of mine send out / Certain men the English shot?"[4] Characters Peter Gillane, a farmer Michael Gillane, his eldest son Patrick Gillane, his youngest son Bridget Gillane, Peter's wife Delia Cahel, Michael's fiancée The Poor Old Woman / Cathleen Ni Houlihan Neighbours Synopsis The play is set in Killala in 1798. Great Britain: Gill & MacMillan. Remember! This is just a sample. The Unicorn from the Stars and Other Plays at Project Gutenberg Retrieved from " Patriotism, devotion and self sacrifice are far more important and, in the end, far more rewarding. The play is startlingly nationalistic, in its last pages encouraging young men to sacrifice their lives for the heroine Cathleen ni Houlihan, who represents an independent and separate Irish state. p. 431. He hopes that the Irish people will be able to sacrifice their petty concerns in order to help Ireland prosper thus unifying Ireland. Cathleen Ni Houlihan is seen as a sign of Ireland. She states that because she has “good friends that will help me…I am not afraid” (Yeats 9). Yeats believes that sacrificing oneself for their country is hard not only for the person, but also for their family. Print. With little subtlety, she requests a blood sacrifice, declaring that "many a child will be born and there will be no father at the christening". Thus Michael shows that he has more depth than his father. Through their sacrifice they will give future generations of Ireland a richer culture and pride in Ireland. She is a planner, and says that because of the money they will get from Michael’s marriage they will able to give Patrick “learning, and not to send him tramping the country like a poor scholar that lives on charity” (Yeats 4). In Harrington, John P. Yeats uses the transformation of Cathleen from an old woman to young girl to show that devotion and self-sacrifice are necessary to rejuvenate Ireland. Michael enters and tells his parents that he has visited the priest to arrange the wedding ceremony for the following day. Similarly, Bridget has a narrow, logical outlook on life. (1995). The prosperity that Cathleen wants for Ireland is not monetary, but rather feelings of pride for Ireland and a sense of duty towards the motherland creates the prosperity Cathleen desires. "Cathleen Ni Houlihan Writes Back". Gender and Modern Irish Drama. Essentially, the materialistic reasons for living life, such as affluence, are insignificant in the grand plan of the country. The title character first appears as an old woman at the door of a family celebrating their son's wedding. "The Collaborations of Yeats and Lady Gregory". Unsourced material may be challenged and removed.Find sources: "Cathleen ni Houlihan" – news · newspapers · books · scholar · JSTOR (March 2010) (Learn how and when to remove this template message) Cathleen ni HoulihanScene from a production c. Thus, through the shared hopes and losses the Irish heroes becomes a united force instead of a conglomerate of separate regions. Cathleen is not worried about money or victory; she is more concerned about people fighting for Ireland. Through its heroes Ireland preserves its pride, and culture. Yeats believes real success is attained when the Irish individuals have a deep commitment to Ireland, and a strong sense of pride in Ireland and its culture. Get your custom essay Helping students since 2015 For the mythical symbol and emblem of Irish nationalism, see Kathleen Ni Houlihan. Yeats’s description of Cathleen as a “poor old woman” signifies the magnitude of problem Ireland remains in (Yeats 9). Peter has a more pragmatic outlook towards life than Michael. The good friends are the heroes that are sacrificing themselves to help Ireland. Through the play Cathleen Ni Houlihan, Yeats supports and encourages Irish nationalism. Delia’s worldliness makes it hard for to her understand Michael. She tells them that her "four beautiful green fields" have been stolen from her.[5] She sings about patriots who have died for Ireland and reveals herself as Cathleen Ni Houlihan. Indiana: Indiana University Press. Rather than doubting her honesty and assuming that Cathleen is crazy, Michael is sympathetic towards Cathleen. ^ W. You can get a custom paper by one of our expert writers. Thus, in the end their seemingly futile conquest leads to glory for Ireland. ^ Cannon Harris, Susan (2002). p. 7. "Cathleen Ni Houlihan". They shall be remembered forever” (Yeats 10). Modern and Contemporary Irish Drama. ^ a b Gregory, Lady Augusta; Yeats, W.B (2009). F. Harrington. Don't use plagiarized sources. Cathleen leaves, saying that "They shall be speaking for ever, / The people shall hear them forever."[6] Peter asks his son Patrick if he saw an old woman leaving, but Patrick tells him that he saw a young girl who had "the walk of a queen."[6] Themes The play has themes of nationalism and blood sacrifice. 3-11. For example, when Cathleen says that “many a man has died for my love” Peter’s response is “her troubles have put her wits astray”, but Michael is receptive and shows his curiosity and empathy by asking how many have died for her, and how long ago has it been since they died for her (Yeats 8). Gonne's reputation as a nationalist campaigner and public speaker added to the play's popular appeal. This importance is very first alluded to when Cathleen speaks about her four green fields and how she “hopes of getting my four lovely fields back once again” (Yeats 7). ^ Gregory, Lady Augusta; Yeats, W.B. (2009). pp. 428–429. They hear cheering outside but are unconcerned with its cause. p. 420. This article needs additional citations for verification. Her disguise as an elderly woman illustrates that the Poor Old Woman is only a veneer who conceals the "uncorrupted essence" of Irish freedom.[8] Nicholas Grene examines the trope of "strangers in the house" which is used in different contexts throughout the play.[9] The British invaders have stolen Cathleen Ni Houlihan's land and exiled her, forcing her to wander the roads in search of help. Yeats also reveals that just devout commitment to one’s nation leads to its prosperity. Lady Gregory wrote the naturalistic peasant dialogue of the Gillane family, while Yeats wrote Cathleen Ni Houlihan's dialogue.[1] Maud Gonne portrayed Cathleen ni Houlihan in the play's first performances at St. Teresa's Hall, Clarendon Street, Dublin. The 4 fields describe Ireland’s four provinces.

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