

## THE SECOND WORLD WAR IN AMERICAN LITERATURE

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**Abstract:** In This article expressed the second world war in American Literature. Also the article describes the impact of World War II on American literature and American writers who created during this period.

**Key words:** Roman Catholicism, American writers, cial character, modemism, feminism.

The twentieth century has witnessed a significant development in the literature of America and the impact of the two World Wars on the literature and its growth has been most significant. They both post-war kinds of literature of America represent the revolutionary transformation in the world view of the literary figure and the employment of the most modern tools of interpreting the war-affected world. In fiction as well as poetry, a notable shift in the themes, tools, and methods of literature is visible. These changes are reflected in the various spheres of American literature. World War II (1939-1945) World War II was a global conflict that involved the vast majority of the world's countries—including all of the great powers—eventually forming two opposing military alliances: the Allies and the Axis. It was the most widespread war in history, with more than 100 million people mobilized in more than 30 countries. The major participants were the United States, the Soviet Union, China, the United Kingdom, France, Germany, Japan, and Italy. As you know, America was also a participant in this war. The Second World War had a profound impact on American literature, shaping the themes, styles, and perspectives of writers for decades to come.

The war brought about an unprecedented level of social and political upheaval, forcing Americans to confront questions about their national identity, the nature of good and evil, and the role of the individual in society. American writers vividly depicted the brutality and senselessness of war, exposing the physical and psychological toll it took on soldiers and civilians alike. The war shattered the illusion of American innocence and optimism, leaving a legacy of disillusionment and skepticism. In the face of such widespread suffering and destruction, writers grappled with questions of meaning and purpose, exploring the nature of human existence. The

resilience of the human spirit: Despite the horrors of war, American writers also celebrated the resilience and indomitable spirit of the human race. The rise of attitudes toward religion was most evident in post-World War II literature.

This is especially noticeable in the authors who showed themselves before the war. V.H. Auden moved from Marxist politics to a Christian commitment expressed in poems that attractively combined classical form with the freedom of the vernacular. The Christian faith is filled with verse plays from T.S. Eliot and Christopher Fry. Although Graham Greene continued to strongly combine thriller plots with the explorations of moral and psychological uncertainty he had developed throughout the 1930s, his Roman Catholicism was particularly prominent in novels such as *The Heart of the Matter* and *The End of the Affair*. Evelyn Waugh's *The Bride's Head Revisited* and her *Sword of Honor* trilogy *Men and Gentlemen*, *Officers and Gentlemen* and *Unconditional Surrender* published separately, respects Roman Catholicism as a repository of values. the development of democracy is under threat. Unconventional spiritual solace was found in Eastern mysticism by Aldous Huxley and Christopher Isherwood and Robert Graves, who preserved an impressive output of moving, elegant lyrical poetry expressed in *The White Goddess*. Two of the most innovative novelists who began their careers after World War II were also religious, William Golding and Muriel Spark. In novels of poetic brevity, they often return to the concept of original sin - according to Golding, "man produces evil as bees produce honey." Focusing on small communities, Spark and Golding turn them into microcosms. Allegory and symbol resonate widely, so short books make big statements. Golding's first novel, *Lord of the Flies*, depicts humanity's fall from grace as schoolchildren marooned on a Pacific island during a nuclear war, their relationship turns from innocent friendship to totalitarian butchery. Spark's satirical comedy shares similar assumptions and styles. For example, his best-known novel *The Head of Miss Jean Brodie* depicts the events of an Edinburgh classroom in the 1930s as a miniature of the rise of fascism in Europe. In terms of form and atmosphere, *Lord of the Flies* is akin to George Orwell's totalitarian nightmare, *Animal Farm* and *Nineteen Eighty-Four*.

The Second World War brought changes in the outlook of people, thinkers, and literary creators. It changed many old ways of thinking and gave us new possibilities. After the Second World War, the relationship between literature and religion increased. Thoughtfulness about the form of the novel, the relationship between past and present fiction manifested itself in the created works. It has inspired authors, poets, writers involved in every genre of poetry, prose, fiction, historical novels, novels, short stories, fantasy, adventure and so on. We received inspiring tales of courage, self-belief and optimism in the face of adversity. The post-war period separated "modernism" from "postmodernism" in literature.

Literature has reached a new maturity, rich cial character. Among the young writers were the children of immigrants, many of whom were Jewish; Africans, generations removed from slavery; and ultimately, women speaking in a new voice with the rise of feminism. Although the social climate of the postwar years was conservative, even conformist, some of the most hotly debated writers were homosexuals or bisexuals. There was also a desire to renew the national image, and this was evident in the works. In the postwar period, poetry followed a number of interrelated paths, particularly those arising from surrealism or existentialism, the relationship between poetry and the visual arts, and notions of the limits of language. derived from philosophical and phenomenological concerns. It gave us great authors, poets, writers: Anne Frank, Orwell, Pynchon, Hemingway, Truman Capote, Elizabeth Taylor, Barbara Pym, Samuel Beckett, Salinger, Vladimir Nabokov, Jorge Luis Borges, and the list is almost endless.

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