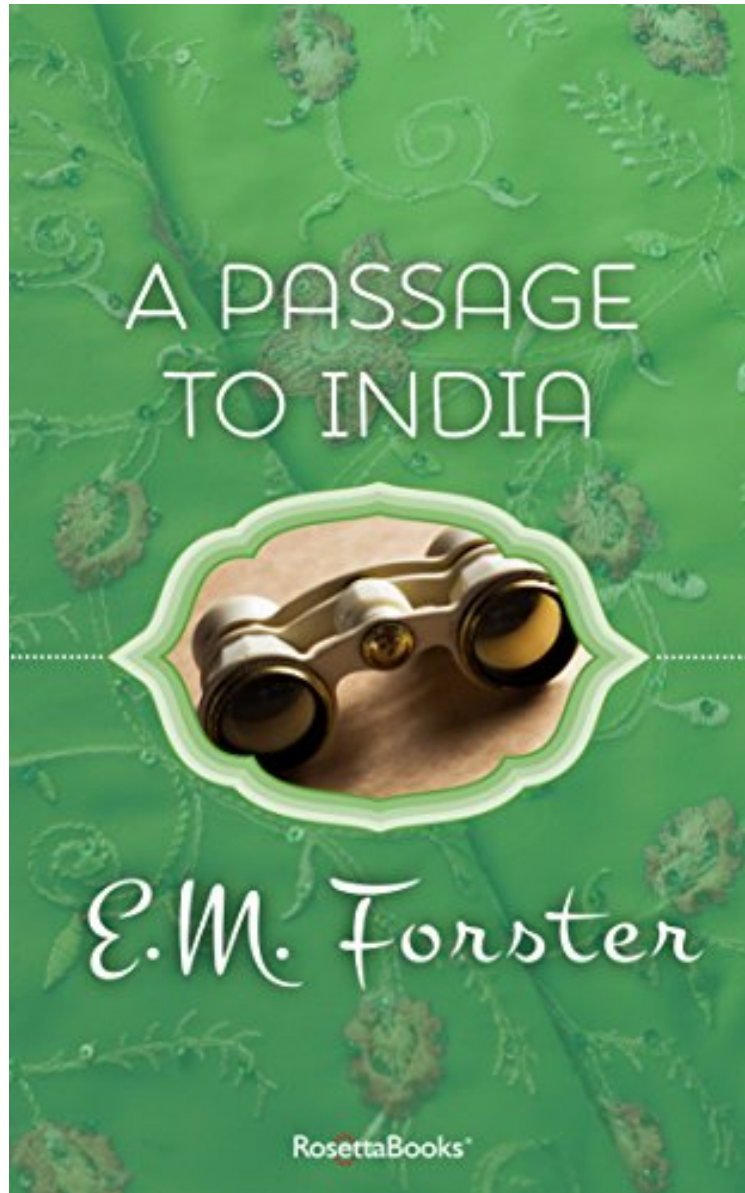


(Ebook pdf) A Passage to India (RosettaBooks Into Film) (English Edition)

## A Passage to India (RosettaBooks Into Film) (English Edition)

*Von E.M. Forster*

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**Von E.M. Forster : A Passage to India (RosettaBooks Into Film) (English Edition)** before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised A Passage to India (RosettaBooks Into Film) (English Edition):

KundenrezensionenHilfreichste Kundenrezensionen1 von 1 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich.  
Excellent novel - rendered weaklyVon WKriegerJust a comment on this Kindle edition: Unfortunately it's full of typos

that really distract, and, without the print edition at hand, sometimes render the text very difficult to understand! Please try harder!

3 von 3 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Attitudes on Trial Von Maginot A book can be read and enjoyed (or despised) on many levels. I enjoyed "A Passage to India" because of its authentic historical flavor and largely accurate portrayal of the English colonial mindset. "A Passage to India" is essentially a trial of attitudes. These include the prejudice and disdain of the British toward their Indian colonial subjects, the fear and confusion the British experience when confronted by a cultural and artistic sensuality that vastly contradicts their own, and the hatred a victim feels toward his antagonists' entire race. The British accord the Indians with an inferior status and consequently are unable to treat them in a just or fair fashion. As a result, the British legal process becomes more of a persecution pageant than an instrument of justice. Similarly, the British cannot accept or comprehend the sensual quality of Indian art and culture. The stiff, repressed Ms. Quested is overwhelmed by her exposure to the erotic paintings of the Mahabara caves. When she experiences a mental collapse, the British assume that her condition is the result of sexual molestation and falsely accuse Dr. Aziz of this crime. When Dr. Aziz is acquitted he develops an implacable hatred not only for the British but also for his own attorney. Dr. Aziz's attitude is a direct response to his persecution and in this sense is, itself, a product of English colonialism. Eventually Dr. Aziz realizes that he must judge and accept English people on a personal and individual basis. To accomplish this, his attitude toward them must be based on his direct experience with individuals, not on either party's identity as a European or an Indian. While the overall plot of this novel is a little weak, the story is rich and its lessons are timeless.

3 von 3 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Thought provoking, but slow moving Von Molly Lubin A Passage to India is a very clever, intelligent book that brilliantly describes the racial tensions between Anglos and Indians. The troubles Mr Fielding (an Anglo) undergoes in making friends with the Indians are very real. It is very moving to read of these problems, as they represent the many racial/economic bridges between people which, sadly, don't seem to close up. I can identify with Miss Quested's feelings of not knowing the real India. (I've never been to India, but I've read many books about it) So, while this book is very thought provoking and describes many situations that are easy to identify with, it is often extremely slow reading. I confess to skimming through many parts of the book, and I could not keep my mind focused throughout the whole thing. There are exciting points, such as the events following the mystery of what really happened in the Marabar Caves, but the plot is too extended and the book would have been much better if it were more compressed.

Kurzbeschreibung E. M. Forster's 1924 masterpiece, *A Passage to India*, is a novel that tackles the thorny notions of preconceptions and misconceptions through characters' desire to overcome the barrier that divides East and West in colonial India. Here we see the limits of liberal tolerance, good intentions, and good will as we try to sort through the common problems that exist between two very different cultures. But Forster's India is a country where the English and Indians stare at each other across a cultural divide and a history of imbalanced power relations, mutual suspicion, and ill will. A fresh reader must wonder whether connection is possible at all. *A Passage to India* begins simply enough: with people genuinely desiring to connect and to overcome the stereotypes and biases that have divided the two cultures. Mrs. Moore accompanies her future daughter-in-law, Adela Quested, to India where both are to meet Mrs. Moore's son Ronny, the City Magistrate. From the outset, Adela makes it clear that she wishes to see the "real India" and Mrs. Moore soon befriends an Indian doctor named Aziz. Cyril Fielding, an Englishman and the principal of a local government college, soon becomes acquainted with everyone and it is his tenuous friendship with the Indian Dr. Aziz that really constitutes the backbone of this novel. While it is true that the primary characters take great pains to accept and embrace difference, their misunderstanding, fear and ignorance made that connection far more difficult than they expected. Getting to know the "real" India proves to be a daunting and challenging task. The bulk of this perhaps falls to Dr. Aziz, who soon learns that the indignities of life under British rule and the insults--unintentional and intentional--of his English acquaintances make him suspect that although genuine friendship may be desired, the two cultures are not yet ready.

ABOUT THE AUTHORE. M. Forster published his first novel, *Where Angels Fear to Tread*, in 1905, which was quickly followed in 1907 by *The Longest Journey* and then in 1908 with *A Room with a View*. However, Forster's major breakthrough came in 1910 with the book *Howard's End*, which is often still regarded as his greatest work. Forster was associated with the Bloomsbury Group: a collective of intellectuals and peers, among them Virginia Woolf, Benjamin Britten, Roger Fry, and John Maynard Keynes. The 1924 publication of *A Passage to India* firmly cemented Forster in the literary firmament as one of the most important writers of the twentieth century with this being one of the most important novels of the twentieth century. It was, however, the last novel Forster ever completed. Forster seems to have harbored a growing disillusionment with traditional liberalism and instead turned his attention to teaching and criticism, beginning with the Clark Lectures he delivered at Cambridge in 1927, which were gathered into a much-admired collection of essays published as *Aspects of the Novel*. In 1946, Forster accepted a fellowship at Cambridge where he remained until his death in 1970.

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What really happened in the Marabar caves? This is the mystery at the heart of E.M. Forster's 1924 novel, *A Passage to India*, the puzzle that sets in motion events highlighting an even larger question: can an Englishman and an Indian be friends? Written while England was still firmly in control of India, Forster's novel follows the fortunes of three English newcomers to India--Miss Adela Quested, Mrs Moore and Cyril Fielding--and the Indian, Dr Aziz, with whom they cross destinies. The idea of true friendship between the races was a radical one in Forster's time, and he makes it abundantly clear that it was not one that either side welcomed. Despite their countrymen's disapproval, Miss Quested, Mrs Moore and Mr Fielding are all eager to meet Indians, and in Dr Aziz they find a perfect companion: educated, westernized, and open-minded. Slowly, the friendships ripen, especially between Aziz and Fielding. Having created the possibility of esteem based on trust and mutual affection, Forster then subjects it to the crucible of racial hatred: during a visit to the famed Marabar caves, Miss Quested accuses Dr Aziz of sexually assaulting her, but then later recants during the frenzied trial that follows. Under such circumstances, affection proves to be a very fragile commodity indeed. Arguably Forster's greatest novel, *A Passage to India* paints a troubling portrait of colonialism at its worst, and is remarkable for the complexity of its characters. Here the personal becomes the political, and in the breach between Aziz and his English "friends", Forster foreshadows the eventual end of the Raj. --Alix Wilber

co.uk What really happened in the Marabar caves? This is the mystery at the heart of E.M. Forster's 1924 novel, *A Passage to India*, the puzzle that sets in motion events highlighting an even larger question: can an Englishman and an Indian be friends? Written while England was still firmly in control of India, Forster's novel follows the fortunes of three English newcomers to India--Miss Adela Quested, Mrs Moore and Cyril Fielding--and the Indian, Dr Aziz, with whom they cross destinies. The idea of true friendship between the races was a radical one in Forster's time, and he makes it abundantly clear that it was not one that either side welcomed. Despite their countrymen's disapproval, Miss Quested, Mrs Moore and Mr Fielding are all eager to meet Indians, and in Dr Aziz they find a perfect companion: educated, westernized, and open-minded. Slowly, the friendships ripen, especially between Aziz and Fielding. Having created the possibility of esteem based on trust and mutual affection, Forster then subjects it to the crucible of racial hatred: during a visit to the famed Marabar caves, Miss Quested accuses Dr Aziz of sexually assaulting her, but then later recants during the frenzied trial that follows. Under such circumstances, affection proves to be a very fragile commodity indeed. Arguably Forster's greatest novel, *A Passage to India* paints a troubling portrait of colonialism at its worst, and is remarkable for the complexity of its characters. Here the personal becomes the political, and in the breach between Aziz and his English "friends", Forster foreshadows the eventual end of the Raj. --Alix Wilber