

  
**Hamma Lakhdar Floued University**  
**Correction model of ESWL (Master1)**

**Other possible, WELL BACKED, interpretations of the quote are ACCEPTABLE**

**Introduction:**

-Addressing Edward Said's Culture and Imperialism the work that has always fascinated the literary writers and political thinkers as a subject. It was a major theme of nineteenth and twentieth century native and non-native novelists and poets.

NB: *it is primordial that the introduction gives the reader a clearer picture of the content of the whole essay, i.e. it should have a thesis statement.*

**Main Body Development**

*The number of paragraphs depends on the main ideas the writer wants to tackle*

*Each paragraph must have a topic sentence as well as supporting ideas.*

- 1- Showing that the novel is a cultural form that reflects the thinking background of a given society (the European one). Edward uses it as a corpus, a raw material to approach the relation between culture and imperialism.
- 2- Edward Said refers to many novels in his book in order to explain his mind. Two novels are remarkable; Dickens' Great Expectations, and Joseph Conrad's Nosiromo and Heart of Darkness, Albert Camus' The Outsider, etc.
- 3- Extending Conrad's claims, we may say that his problem is that he writes as a man whose Western view of Non-Western world is so ingrained in as to blind him to other histories, other cultures and other aspirations. He could never understand that India, Africa and South Africa had lives and cultures of their own, not totally controlled by the imperialists. Conrad allows the readers to see that imperialism is a system and it should work in a proper fashion. There are certain obvious limitations of Conrad's vision. Conrad was both imperialist and anti-imperialist, progressive in rendering the corruption of overseas domination, deeply reactionary in ignoring the fact that Africa and South America had independent history and culture, which the imperialist violently disturbed but by which they were ultimately defeated.
- 4- All such works, says Edward Said, seem to argue that source of world's significant action and life was the West, and rest of the world was mind-deadened, having no life, history or integrity of its own. It is not that these westerners had no sympathy for the foreign cultures; their real drawback was their inability to take seriously the alternatives to imperialism. The world has changed since Conrad and Dickens due to imperialistic globalisation. Now various cultures have a closer interaction and have become interdependent. The colonisers and the colonized do not exist in separate worlds

**Conclusion:**

Said makes it clear that the criticism on imperialism does exempt the aggrieved colonized people from criticism. The fortunes and misfortunes of nationalism, of what can be called



separatism and nativism, do not always make a flattering story. Narrow and dogmatic approach to culture can be as dangerous to culture as is imperialism. Secondly, culture is not the property of the East or the West.

**Marking:**

**Content:** 12 points

The relevance of the arguments is valued

Irrelevant ideas are excluded

**Form:** 08 points

All sorts of mistakes in language are taken into consideration