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beneath the careless skies" (25-27). After reading these lines certainly nobody will decide to join the army as nobody will remember him for his sacrifice for nation. However, gradually, she shifts her tone in the second half of the poem explaining,

Yet such to be
Have made it possible and sure
For other lives to have, to be;
For men to sleep content, secure. (31-34)

Brilliantly, Stuart unfolds the nationalistic strategy to convince young men to enlist by explaining the worth of their sacrifice. Because one man dies in war, another man can sleep peacefully and safely in their home. The poem suggests that dying for one's country is an unselfish act of love. Therefore, Stuart suggests that a soldier may die and fade from the memory of the people, his act of sacrifice will not be fruitless instead of that it allows others to live on his behalf.

"They shall Renew their Youth", is another sonnet can be found more sensational and inspirational by Helen Bosanquet. It symbolizes the courage of fallen soldiers in terms of two of the most hackneyed standards of heroic endurance:

These are the men who died at Marathon,
Who held the passes at Thermopylae'.

Finally, I would like to conclude by considering Marjorie Pickthall's widely acclaimed poem 'Marching Men'. She was regarded as one of the greatest Canadian poets of her generation. Marching Men is a short but moving poem as it has a religious connection. Many soldiers sacrificed in the First World War in the name of Christ.

Under the level winter sky
I saw a thousand Christs go by.
They sang an idle song and free
As they went up to Calvary.

In the second line of the poem, the poet has used fine metaphor for the soldier. It seems like that soldiers are not going to the battlefield but the Christ itself. They were free and singing idle song. Patriotism is engulfed with the religion. It honours the men already putting their lives on the line. 'Marching Men' remains totally different from Jessie Pope's 'Who is for the Game', more thoughtful response to the First World War Poetry.

In this way, Women's war verse provides detail description over nationalistic concern. It encapsulates an index to the mood and vision of women during the Great War. It tells what women were thinking in war time about war as well as their preferences in poetry.

Conclusion:

During the great war women were not allowed to take active role in the battle. Perhaps the war reached at their doorstep. It was not possible for them to keep themselves away from the war. Very soon women submerged themselves into different role like nurses, began to work in ammunition factory, women had to deal with daily chores without the help of their male family members. It was quite tough task. Sometimes it became more precarious job for them. Therefore, many women decided to take a different stand and show through their verses. Apart from this, Women like Vera Brittain, Muriel Stuart, Katharine Tynan, Jessie Pope and many more took a different stand and started talking about nation's cause, showing concern over the future of England, protection of motherland and manly duties like Rupert Brooke. It doesn't seem new they have glorified the war and become major exponent of the war. Patriotism and nationalism trickle down from their poetry. Here the researcher has studied these women poets, their poems and studied its thematic analysis to show nationalistic approach to their poetry.

References:

who is known for her linguistic poetry. Her name and fame is chiefly based on the poem "Who's for the Game?" where she compares the game with war and glorifies the notion of war. She not only encourage young men to join the army but also advise to scarify lives for nation. While addressing to the young men she put up question over their masculinity those who were unwilling to fight. The poem begins with a question, "Who's for the game?" She asks to the young people come and join army in fact. It has a strong connection with war propaganda as in many posters' messages are inscribed with the notion that masculine and brave men go off to fight in the war while those who are weak prefer to sit at home and avoid participating in the war. She continues,

Who'll give his country a hand?
Who wants a turn to himself in the show?
And who wants a seat in the stand?
Who knows it won't be a picnic - not much -
Yet eagerly shoulders a gun?

Here, she insists to the young people who is ready to scarify their lives for country. She creates a sensation in young people's mind and persuade them to take part in battle. While preparing them she asserts it won't be a picnic at all. In fact, she diverts their mind and asserts to take gun on their shoulder. However, her language, precise word selection and rhetoric questions are so noteworthy. A game, as many would understand, is a friendly competition where one team or player comes out the winner and the other the loser, but no lives are brutally lost. Pope's use of the term "game" implies that boys can join the war without being hurt because it is a competition that they do not want to miss the opponent. Pope again uses her language to sway her readers to join the war while lacking the foundational knowledge of what war is really like. Come along, lads -

But you'll come on all right -
For there's only one course to pursue,
Your country is up to her neck in a fight,
And she's looking and calling for you.

She tries to convince WWI veteran to join the army as England or their country was in great need. The last line of the poem is very appealing like a mother is calling to her son as she found herself in great trouble. This nationalistic approach is very strong because nor a single son would deny helping his mother. Pope consciously creates the country as a female who is in search of male aid. Pope had never experienced the extreme conditions of war, but she spoke on national issue and proclaimed nationalism. No doubt, she was criticized severely but it was her attitude who could convinced many to sacrifice their lives and fight for their country when it was unavoidable.

Marci Stuart writes in "Forgotten Dead, I Salute You," the concept of sacrifices in a very elevated way. She sets up the contrast between nature and man at the very beginning of the poem. She gives natural description and nature's attributes such as

"Birds in the hawthorn build again;
The hare makes soft her secret house
The wind at tourney comes and goes,
Spurring the green, unharnessed boughs" (9-12).

The above lines are very indicating and inspirational for every soldier for those who were fighting-notice them. However, after his death, nobody remembers him in the same manner. The enjambment from the thirteenth line into the fourteenth line emphasizes just how much time was needed for people to forget about the man's life - just one year.

The poet continues her a negative attitude towards war to emphasize how no one remembers the man once he has died. Yet, in third stanza she becomes harsher, expresses her negative philosophy on joining the army. "None remember him: he lies / In earth of some strange-sounding place, / Nameless



Immediately after the outbreak of the war 'War Committee' was established in England who finalized the propaganda for the war. Various posters were designed to encourage men to leave their family, peaceful and comfortable life to show their love for nation. Nationalism was on agenda. Literally it was poured in people's mind through various means and media. However, these posters were not designed and published by women still they have taken for consideration because women were at the center of these posters. These posters have defined the man as a soldier, as a parent, lover and as a responsible citizen. The posters like 'Women of Britain say-Go!' encouraged many young children to join the army. The poster can be undertaken as an order for the man to go and defend the nation. In such a way, not only the poetry but also many posters and other media created a sensation during the great war. However, as the present paper deal with the women's nationalistic approach to the First World War poetry, only the poetry written by selected women poets taken consideration.

It was Vera Britain a voluminous author, her poem 'Perhaps' was composed in her fiancé memory Roland Leighton who fought and died in First World War. It is a fine mingling of nature with emotions described by the narrator. The poem begins with a nature's description. Later, the poem not only describes her transformed perception of the world, but it also shows the long-lasting influence his death will have on her. It looks very similar with the poem written by Binyon "For the Fallen," the speaker expresses a death due to war has a greater impact than a death from a natural cause as it brings honor, legacy, and pride for a greater cause. Often these things are attached with the nation referring to war casualties. Britain wrote in her last stanza just how permanent his death is:

But though kind Time may many joys renew,
There is one greatest joy I shall not know
Again, because my heart for loss of You
Was broken, long ago. (20-24).

Look at the word 'Time' it is written in capital, she suggests that probably time will play greater role to heal her sorrow, her broken heart.

Majorie Wilson, another female minor poet of the Great War. She gives her response when her husband and the father of her three-year-old son dies in WWI. The speaker of the poem is obviously the mother who is telling her son, Tony, that his father is no more, but that his death is worth something as he died for great cause. She glorifies the death of her husband and never mourn over. The speaker compares the father to the son and says, "There was a man once loved green fields like you" (5). The fact that the speaker explains to her son that there was once a man most likely means that the death of the father has occurred after many months and possibly up to three years ago. Therefore, she has had more time to cope with the loss. She is neither angry at the war nor expresses any bitter comment on his death in battle. In fact, she describes her partner in positive manner. She explains how.

He was a dreamer and a poet, and brave
To face and hold what he alone found true.
He was a comrade of the old a friend
To every little laughing child like you. (13-16)

She told to her son that his father was a dreamer and poet who had dreams, vision for future that is safety of the family, he was brave enough to make a blow over the foe so stood up to defend England in great crisis. He fought for truth and righteousness. She expresses her feelings in a nice manner and love for nation.

In fact, there were many minor female poets who took a complete nationalistic approach, nationalistic stand for defending their country. According to some of them it is a great opportunity for men, they have a chance to show their valour, bravery in the war. Although, these female poets were aware that there are very few chances of coming back advocates the philosophy of sacrifice and pride for their home country as well as to die for justification. Jessie Pope, another female war poet was among them

Women's War Poetry
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Abstract:

The First World War remains as a great catastrophe of the century. Many writers, experienced and new learners both saw it as a golden opportunity to produce some creative work. The poems published during the Great War 1914 to 1918 reflects divergent moods and attitudes about the war and can be grouped them in a systematic way the stand they take. The poetry produced in the early period of the war displays nationalistic and glorified view of war. Male poets were dominant. Yet, the women were not behind. Though their work is not so worthy some of them have produced fine verses which illuminates fighting and dying for a just cause outweighs any possible loss of life or limb. After the battle of the Somme things began to change. Another strain of poetry that calls into question the jingoistic and ill-informed opinions of the former group. Alongside these there was a third group more meditated, set of voices. These women took on active roles in the war industry and wrote about how their occupations affected their views on war. It becomes necessary to ponder over the great concern put forth by the women poet in detail. The present paper has been purposefully designed to answer the women's role in the Great War. At the outbreak of the war and even at the pro stage of the war women's voices were neglected, deliberately pressed. Therefore, the researcher has decided to look over the matter and provide solution by giving proper weightage to the poetry of women.

Key Words: nationalistic, Great War 1914 to 1918, jingoistic, women poetry, women's role etc.

Introduction:

The First World War Poetry can be described as the poetry written during the war period and throws light on various aspects of war life. Julian Symons describes war poetry as 'quite simply the poetry, comic or tragic, cynical or heroic, joyful, embittered or disillusioned, of people affected by the reality of war.' As stated above these poems highlight not only the issues of the great war but also gives opinion on national crisis. After the declaration of war every citizen began to write and justified England's stand in the war. Those who were young voluntarily join the army, civilian prepared the ground for the young soldiers by producing war literature, especially poetry. Van Wyk Smith aptly commented on war poetry, 'war poetry is not only verse written by men who are or have been under fire, it is also the work of observers at home as much as that of soldiers at the Western Front.'

Aim: Aim of the present paper is to highlight the war poems written by women.

Objectives:

1. To take survey of war poems written by women poets
2. To reflects divergent moods and attitudes about the war through the war poems
3. To highlight the jingoistic and ill-informed opinions of the former group of women poets
4. To trace out the suffering of the family of the martyred soldiers

Scope and Limitations of the Study:

The nature and scope of the concept 'War Poetry' is a vast area of study. For practical purposes, the researcher has chosen to concentrate only on the study of women's war poetry in 20th Century.

The scope of this study is to highlight the war poems written by women poets. The study will help to the common readers, researchers, teachers and various people related to literature. For the sake of convenience, the researcher has bound himself only to the women war poets. It does not provide any comparative study with any other terms related to literature.

Establishment of War Committee:



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