

Mark Twain's Childhood Experiences Growing Up In The Mississippi River

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Introduction

In 1834, the US experienced a financial crisis, which ruined very many. Among the injured was once the richest resident of the Fentress district, George Clemens. Deciding that in the place where he had such a misfortune, luck is no longer to be seen, George moved to the village of Florida, where he opened the shop. There, on November 30, 1835, he had a son named Samuel. Trade in the village, numbering just a hundred inhabitants, went badly. Realizing that you cannot earn money here, Clemence Sr. again ripped off his family from his native place. This time, and finally, the Clemens family moved to the city of Hannibal in the Far West. Life there flowed monotonously and leisurely; the days meticulously replaced one another. In such an environment, Sam Clemens grew up. He was a naughty boy, the same as the character in his book, Tom Sawyer.

After the publication in 1876 of the Adventures of Tom Sawyer, the inhabitants of Hannibal assured us that the main character, Twain, almost completely changed himself from his own. Just like Tom, Samuel got lost with a classmate in the cave and was friends with the son of the local alcoholic Tom Blenkinsip, who became the prototype of [Huck Finn](#), skied at night on the ice-covered Mississippi, and let go of the jokes. Most of all, these amusements suffered his aunt Patsy, whom he liked to put in a basket with handicrafts of trapped snakes. (Twain, M., 1924)

In general, this red-cheeked little boy was amusing himself as best he could, and his fantasy on such topics was simply inexhaustible. When Sam Clemens was 12 years old, his father died, and he never became rich. For the boy to begin an adult life – it was necessary to earn a piece of bread. The mother managed to arrange him as a student of the printer in the Hannibal newspaper “Courier,” and for the young Clemens labor, days began. However, he did not lose heart, continuing to arrange various tricks and tricks. Thesis statement: Mark Twain's childhood experiences growing up on the Mississippi River enabled him to relate with the characters in his novel through observation, humor, imagination, criticism and realism.

Analysis

Twain's Popularity

He became the voice of doubts and contradictions, nostalgia for the past and hopes for the future of

post-war America. Twain's popularity during life was great – and did not fade after.

Implementation Of The “American Dream”

Mark Twain's biography serves as the clearest illustration of the implementation of the “American Dream,” proof of the dizzying opportunities that are open in America to any talented and active person, regardless of his social background.

Childhood

His parents, poor but good southern Virginia blood, moved with the whole country to the West and first settled in the frontline village of Florida, Missouri, where [Samuel Clemens](#) was born, and four years later moved to the town of Hannibal on the Mississippi shore. Father Twain, a world judge, died when his son was eleven years old, and he had to leave school to earn his living.

Twin's Humor And Its Inseparable Connection With The Frontier Folklore

His stories and books reveal the specificity of Twin's humor and its inseparable connection with frontier folklore, which will also distinguish the best mature works of the writer. Finally, at the basis of Twain's individual creative method lies the main principle of American folk humor-the comical overplaying of absurd, and sometimes tragic, situations. American folklore has defined and the very spirit of Twain's works – humanism, respect for the man of labor, his reason and common sense, victorious optimism. Voting such qualities of his compatriots as arrogance, arrogance, religious hypocrisy and ignorance, Twain was, above all, a patriot of his great country: he resorted to laughter as a powerful weapon of moral influence.

Literature

In 1876, Twain published *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*, which made him one of America's most widely-read writers, and the publication of *The [Adventures of Huckleberry Finn](#)* brought him worldwide fame.

Mark Twain. “Adventures Of Tom Sawyer”

In the work of Twain, his novels of the 1870s and 1880s occupy a central place, among which, especially against the background, are the “Adventures of Huckleberry Finn”. All the novels of this period, however, are related in one way or another – plot (like “The Adventures of Tom Sawyer” and “The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn”), the place and time of the action (as the famous dialog and

“Old Times on the Mississippi”), the re-creation of modern American life (like all these novels).

Mark Twain. Analysis Of The Novel “The Adventures Of Huckleberry Finn”

The main work of Mark Twain – the novel “The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn” (1885). “This is the best book,” wrote E. Hemingway, “all American literature has come out of it.” The friendship of white and colored Americans, because of their freedom of love, equally turned out to be outcasts of “decent society” – this is a Cooper opening, innovatively developed by Twain. The different ages of the heroes, the initial “forcedness” of the union, and the complete (even imaginary) dependence of one on the other (the elder from the younger) make Huck and Jim an independent paired archetype of US literature (T. Kapote’s *Forest Harp*, *Murder Mockingbird* and etc.).

Conclusion

After the release of “The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn”, Twain fell a series of accusations of immorality, which he with his usual humor parried. For example, one of the New York newspapers published the following note: “The Board of the Brooklyn Library forbade children of fewer than 15 years of” *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* “and” *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* “Mark Twain because he considers them immoral. The famous humorist wrote to these men a witty, full sarcasm letter, which they, however, refused to publish on the pretext that they did not have authorization for that.” (Mark Twain House & Museum, n.d.)

In 1896, the financial well-being of the Clemens family was dealt a terrible blow, from which it was never able to recover completely. The publishing house founded by Twain was ruined. The fact in itself was not at all surprising: Samuel Clemens founded more than one such enterprise, and they all burned out badly, ruined by incompetent or too greedy managers. However, this time, Twain was bankrupt because the publishing house was not just ruined; it should have remained 96 thousand dollars, and dead weight hung on Samuel Clemens. (Encyclopaedia Britannica, n.d.)

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