

the body electric whitman

The body electric Whitman is a phrase that resonates deeply within the realms of American poetry, cultural history, and philosophical inquiry. It evokes Walt Whitman's revolutionary vision of the human body as a vital, electric force—a symbol of life, vitality, and interconnectedness. This concept has transcended literary boundaries, influencing discussions in art, science, and even spirituality. Exploring the idea of the body electric in Whitman's work offers a compelling lens through which to understand his groundbreaking poetry, his celebration of the human form, and the broader cultural implications of viewing the body as an energetic, living entity.

The Origins of "The Body Electric" in Whitman's Poetry

Walt Whitman and the Transcendental Tradition

Walt Whitman, often regarded as the father of free verse poetry, was deeply influenced by the transcendentalist movement of the 19th century. Transcendentalists like Ralph Waldo Emerson emphasized intuition, the inherent goodness of nature, and the divine spirit manifesting within every individual. Whitman's poetry reflects these ideas, particularly in his celebration of the human body as a divine and vital force.

The Poem "The Body Electric"

The phrase "The body electric" famously appears in Whitman's poem "I Sing the Body Electric," part of his 1855 collection *Leaves of Grass*. This poem is a powerful ode to the human body, emphasizing its physicality and spiritual significance. Whitman celebrates the body's capacity for sensation, emotion, and connection, asserting that it embodies the divine.

The poem begins with an affirmation of the body's importance:

> "I sing the body electric,"

and continues to explore themes of unity, democracy, and the shared human experience through the lens of physicality. Whitman's use of "electric" underscores the idea that the body is a conduit of energy—a dynamic, living force that links all people and all aspects of life.

The Symbolism of Electricity in Whitman's Work

Electricity as a Metaphor for Life and Connection

In the 19th century, electricity was a burgeoning scientific discovery that symbolized innovation, life force, and interconnectedness. Whitman appropriates this symbolism to describe the human body's vibrancy and its capacity to connect individuals across social and racial divides.

The Body as a Network of Electric Currents

Whitman's poetic imagery often likens the body to an electrical network, emphasizing the flow of energy that sustains life:

- Nerves as wires transmitting sensations and emotions

- Heartbeat as a pulse of energy connecting the individual to the universe
- Muscles and tissues as conductors of vitality

This view aligns with contemporary scientific understanding of bioelectricity—the electrical impulses that govern bodily functions—highlighting Whitman’s prescient appreciation of the body's energetic nature.

Thematic Elements of "I Sing the Body Electric"

Celebrating Physical Diversity and Democracy

Whitman’s poetry champions the beauty of physical diversity, asserting that all bodies, regardless of race, gender, or social status, are worthy of recognition and celebration. He writes:

> “The female is all genital, and the male is all genital, / The female is the full-length, the male is the full-length.”

This inclusive perspective underscores the democratic ethos central to Whitman’s work, emphasizing that every body is a vital part of the collective electric network.

The Spiritual Dimension of the Body

Contrary to views that separate body and soul, Whitman’s "The Body Electric" sees the physical as inherently spiritual. The body's electric energy is a manifestation of the divine, making the corporeal an avenue for spiritual experience.

Sensory Experience and Erotic Power

Whitman’s poetry celebrates sensuality and the erotic, portraying the body’s pleasures as natural and sacred. He suggests that embracing the body's electric vitality leads to a fuller, more authentic life.

The Influence of Science on Whitman’s Concept of the Body

Scientific Context in the 19th Century

During Whitman’s lifetime, scientific discoveries about electricity and physiology revolutionized understanding of the human body. The discovery of bioelectric phenomena and neural impulses contributed to a new appreciation for the body's energetic systems.

Whitman’s Anticipation of Bioelectricity

Whitman’s poetic vision prefigures modern bioelectricity, as his depiction of nerves and muscles as conduits of energy aligns with scientific knowledge about electrical impulses in the nervous system.

The Cultural and Philosophical Significance

The Body Electric as a Symbol of Democracy

Whitman’s focus on the body as an electric network reflects a democratic ideal: that every individual, regardless of social standing, possesses a vital, energetic core. This democratization of

the body challenged traditional hierarchies and celebrated equality.

The Body Electric in Modern Art and Literature

The concept has influenced numerous artists and writers. For example:

- Visual artists exploring human form and energy
- Poets and writers inspired by Whitman's celebration of physicality
- Popular culture, where "the body electric" symbolizes vitality, technology, and interconnectedness

Spiritual and New Age Interpretations

In contemporary spiritual circles, the body electric is associated with chakras, energy fields, and holistic health practices, echoing Whitman's view of the body as a vessel of divine energy.

The Legacy of Whitman's "The Body Electric"

Impact on American Literature

Whitman's envisioning of the body as electric revolutionized American poetry, emphasizing corporeality and democracy. His work paved the way for later poets interested in identity, body politics, and sensory experience.

Influence on Science and Philosophy

Though poetic in origin, Whitman's "The Body Electric" foreshadowed scientific inquiries into bioelectricity and neural networks. His holistic view of the body as an energetic system aligns with modern understandings of human physiology.

Continuing Relevance

Today, the phrase "the body electric" resonates in discussions about:

- Human connection and consciousness
- The integration of technology and biology
- The celebration of diverse physical identities
- Spiritual practices emphasizing energetic awareness

Conclusion: The Enduring Power of the Body Electric Whitman

The phrase "the body electric Whitman" encapsulates a profound appreciation for the human body as a vibrant, interconnected, and divine entity. Whitman's poetic exploration elevates physicality from mere flesh to an energetic force that embodies life, unity, and spiritual essence. His work continues to inspire contemporary thought across disciplines—from literature and art to science and spirituality—affirming that the human body, with all its electric vitality, remains a powerful symbol of human potential and interconnectedness. Embracing the body electric invites us to see ourselves not merely as biological entities but as energized beings woven into the fabric of the universe—a timeless testament to Whitman's revolutionary vision.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the significance of Walt Whitman's poem 'The Body Electric' in his overall body of work?

'The Body Electric' is a pivotal poem in Whitman's 'Leaves of Grass' that celebrates the human body, sensuality, and the interconnectedness of all living things, emphasizing the transcendence of physicality and spirituality.

How does 'The Body Electric' reflect Whitman's views on democracy and human equality?

The poem underscores Whitman's belief in the universal dignity of every individual, portraying the body as a democratic symbol that unites all people regardless of social or racial differences.

In what ways does 'The Body Electric' explore themes of sexuality and sensuality?

Whitman openly celebrates physical desire and the human body's vitality, challenging Victorian taboos and emphasizing that sexuality is a natural and essential part of human existence.

How has 'The Body Electric' influenced contemporary interpretations of body positivity and human rights?

The poem's celebration of the body and rejection of shame have contributed to ongoing discussions around body positivity, self-acceptance, and the affirmation of human rights and dignity.

What literary devices does Whitman use in 'The Body Electric' to convey its themes?

Whitman employs free verse, vivid imagery, repetition, and cataloging to evoke a sense of unity, vitality, and the sacredness of the human body.

How does 'The Body Electric' relate to Whitman's broader transcendentalist beliefs?

The poem reflects Whitman's transcendentalist view that the divine resides within the physical body and nature, emphasizing spiritual unity through the physical self.

Why is 'The Body Electric' considered a groundbreaking poem in American poetry?

It challenged traditional notions of modesty, celebrated the physical body openly, and embraced a democratic and inclusive view of human sexuality and spirituality, influencing future poetic and cultural movements.

How is 'The Body Electric' relevant to modern discussions about identity and embodiment?

The poem's themes resonate with contemporary conversations about embracing diverse identities, body autonomy, and recognizing the body as a sacred and integral part of human experience.

Additional Resources

The Body Electric Whitman: An Investigative Exploration of Whitman's Electrifying Vision of Humanity

In the vast landscape of American literature, few figures have cast as profound an influence as Walt Whitman. His groundbreaking poetry redefined notions of self, community, and the human connection to nature and the cosmos. Among the many facets of Whitman's oeuvre, one theme resonates with particular intensity—the concept of the "body electric." This phrase, encapsulating Whitman's revolutionary vision of human vitality and interconnectedness, warrants an in-depth examination. This investigative article delves into the origins, interpretations, and enduring significance of "the body electric" in Whitman's work, revealing its pivotal role in shaping modern understandings of identity, spirituality, and corporeality.

Origins of "The Body Electric" in Whitman's Poetry

Historical and Literary Context

The phrase "the body electric" first appears in Walt Whitman's seminal work, *Leaves of Grass*, specifically in the 1855 edition. The phrase is emblematic of Whitman's embrace of a new American identity rooted in physicality, democratic equality, and spiritual transcendence. Writing during a period marked by rapid technological advancement, social upheaval, and the aftermath of the Civil War, Whitman's poetry reflects a burgeoning fascination with electricity—not merely as a scientific phenomenon but as a metaphor for vitality and interconnectedness.

Before Whitman, Romantic poets like William Blake and Ralph Waldo Emerson had explored the spiritual significance of the human body and nature. Whitman, however, elevates the body itself to a status akin to divine force, emphasizing its energy, resilience, and unity with the universe. The phrase "the body electric" encapsulates this synthesis of corporeal and spiritual, biological and cosmic.

The Textual Roots and Literary Influences

The phrase originates specifically in the poem "I Sing the Body Electric," where Whitman celebrates the physical and spiritual aspects of the human body. In this poem, Whitman explores themes of sexuality, mortality, and the collective human experience, challenging Victorian prudery and advocating for an honest acknowledgment of bodily functions and desires.

Whitman was influenced by the scientific discoveries of the 19th century, particularly the advent of electricity as a powerful force. The discovery of electromagnetism by scientists like Michael Faraday and the practical applications that followed—including the telegraph and electric lighting—captured the imagination of the era. Whitman appropriates this scientific marvel as a metaphor for the human body's inherent energy and the interconnectedness of all life.

Deep Dive into "I Sing the Body Electric"

The Poem's Structure and Stylistic Features

"I Sing the Body Electric" is a sprawling, exuberant ode that employs free verse, a relatively novel poetic form at the time. Its rhythmic cadence, repetition, and cataloging technique evoke the pulse and vitality of the body. Whitman employs lists of body parts, functions, and human types, emphasizing diversity and universality.

Notable stylistic features include:

- Cataloging: Enumerating various body parts, genders, and social types to underscore inclusivity.
- Repetition: Reinforcing key ideas, such as the vitality and sacredness of the body.
- Vivid Imagery: Using sensory language to evoke the physicality of human existence.
- Parallelism: Creating rhythm and unity, mirroring electrical currents flowing through the body.

Major Themes Explored

The poem explores several interrelated themes:

- Celebration of the Physical Body: As divine, sacred, and worthy of respect.
- Universal Humanity: All bodies, regardless of race, gender, or social status, share a common vitality.
- Sexuality and Desire: Embracing human sexuality as natural and integral to the human experience.
- Interconnectedness: Bodies are part of a larger, energetic web connecting all life.
- Democratic Equality: Every body, regardless of social standing, embodies the same vital energy.

The Significance of Electricity as a Metaphor

Electricity and Modern Science

In the mid-19th century, electricity was transforming the scientific landscape. It symbolized progress, innovation, and the unseen forces that power the modern world. Whitman's appropriation of the term "electric" aligns his poetic vision with these advances, positioning the human body as a source of dynamic energy.

Electricity as a Spiritual and Cultural Symbol

Whitman's "body electric" metaphor extends beyond scientific analogy to encompass spiritual vitality. Electricity signifies life force, consciousness, and interconnectedness—concepts that challenge traditional religious dogmas emphasizing the soul over the body. Whitman's focus on the physical as divine was revolutionary, advocating for a holistic view of human nature.

Implications for Body Politics and Identity

The metaphor also anticipates later discourses on body politics, gender identity, and sexuality. By elevating the body's physicality and complexity, Whitman laid groundwork for appreciating diverse bodily experiences, challenging Victorian norms that sought to suppress sexuality and corporeal realities.

Critical Interpretations and Debates

Feminist Perspectives

Feminist scholars have celebrated Whitman's unabashed celebration of the female body and sexuality, viewing "the body electric" as a radical act of bodily autonomy. However, some critique the poem's inclusivity, arguing that it still reflects a predominantly male perspective, and that later interpretations must grapple with issues of gender and power.

Postmodern and Queer Readings

Postmodern critics have read "the body electric" as a precursor to queer theory, emphasizing fluidity, multiplicity, and the rejection of fixed identities. The poem's celebration of diverse bodies and desires anticipates contemporary discourses on gender fluidity and sexual orientation.

Philosophical and Ethical Debates

Some thinkers challenge the romanticization of the body as purely divine or electric, cautioning against overlooking the fragility, mortality, and vulnerability inherent in corporeality. The metaphor invites ongoing dialogue about the ethics of bodily autonomy and respect.

The Enduring Legacy of "The Body Electric"

Influence on Literature and Culture

Whitman's "body electric" has profoundly influenced subsequent generations of poets, writers, artists, and thinkers. It inspired movements emphasizing corporeal experience, such as body art, performance art, and feminism.

Key influences include:

- The Beat Generation's celebration of bodily freedom
- The feminist movement's emphasis on bodily autonomy
- The LGBTQ+ community's affirmation of diverse identities
- Contemporary bioethics discussions on bodily rights

Relevance in Contemporary Discourse

Today, "the body electric" resonates in discussions about technology's impact on human identity—considering how digital, cyber, and biotech innovations alter our understanding of embodiment. The metaphor underscores the idea that human vitality is both biological and interconnected, a vital consideration in an increasingly wired world.

Conclusion: The Electric Body as a Symbol of Humanity's Potential

Walt Whitman's "the body electric" embodies a radical, optimistic vision of humanity—one that celebrates physicality, diversity, and interconnectedness. It challenges traditional boundaries separating mind and body, spirit and matter, individual and collective. As an enduring metaphor, it continues to inspire conversations about identity, sexuality, technology, and spirituality.

The phrase encapsulates a fundamental truth: that human vitality is a dynamic force, powered by unseen currents of energy that connect us all. Whitman's poetic revolution invites us to embrace our bodies—not as mere vessels but as sacred, electric sources of life and love. In an era increasingly defined by technological innovation and social change, "the body electric" remains a beacon illuminating the boundless potential of human existence.

In summary:

- Originates in Whitman's *Leaves of Grass*, 1855
- Celebrates physicality, diversity, and interconnectedness
- Uses electricity as a metaphor for vitality and spiritual energy
- Challenges Victorian norms and anticipates modern discourses
- Continues to influence culture, art, and thought today

Through this exploration, it becomes clear that "the body electric" is not just a poetic phrase but a profound symbol of human resilience, diversity, and the unbreakable currents that bind us all.

[The Body Electric Whitman](#)

the body electric whitman: I Sing the Body Electric Walt Whitman, 1995-12-22

the body electric whitman: **The Body Electric** Joe Napora, 2022-08 The Body Electric is a poetry and graphic response to Walt Whitman's poem I Sing the Body Electric.

the body electric whitman: Children of Adam and I Sing the Body Electric by Walt Whitman : One~poem Walt Whitman, 2015-08-01 Children of Adam is the fourth book of Whitman's monumental Poetry collection, Leaves of Grass. This book includes I sing the body electric, perhaps one of the most famous and influential poems ever written. This handsome standalone copy published Book 4 of Leaves of Grass for the first time ever.

the body electric whitman: Journeys of the Tongue: Walt Whitman's Poetic Innovations Pasquale De Marco, 2025-05-20 In *Journeys of the Tongue: Walt Whitman's Poetic Innovations*, we embark on an extraordinary literary odyssey, delving into the life and work of one of America's most iconic poets. This comprehensive exploration unveils the transformative power of Whitman's groundbreaking masterpiece, *Leaves of Grass*, and its profound impact on the American literary landscape. Walt Whitman, a visionary wordsmith, shattered conventional poetic norms with his radical embrace of free verse, unconventional forms, and audacious exploration of taboo subjects. His words, pulsating with raw emotion and unbridled imagination, reflected the tumultuous spirit of a nation grappling with its identity and destiny. Whitman's poetry became a clarion call for unity, a testament to the boundless potential of the American experiment. Through an immersive journey through Whitman's formative years, we uncover the wellsprings of his poetic inspiration. From his humble beginnings on Long Island to his formative experiences in the bustling streets of New York City, Whitman's life was a kaleidoscope of rich sensory experiences that left an indelible mark on his creative consciousness. His deep affinity for nature, his profound empathy for the human condition, and his unwavering belief in the transformative power of language converged to create a poetic vision that transcended time and space. At the heart of Whitman's poetic revolution lies *Leaves of Grass*, a seminal work that ignited a firestorm of controversy upon its initial publication. With its unconventional structure, its celebration of the commonplace, and its audacious exploration of taboo subjects, *Leaves of Grass* challenged the very essence of American poetry. Yet, amidst the clamor of detractors, Whitman remained steadfast in his conviction, tirelessly revising and expanding his masterpiece throughout his lifetime. Drawing upon a wealth of primary sources, including Whitman's personal correspondence, notebooks, and published works, this book offers a fresh perspective on the life and legacy of this American literary giant. Through a meticulous examination of Whitman's poetic techniques, his engagement with the social and political issues of his time, and his enduring influence on subsequent generations of writers, we gain a profound understanding of the man behind the myth, the artist behind the masterpiece. *Journeys of the Tongue: Walt Whitman's Poetic Innovations* is an invitation to rediscover the power of words, to celebrate the diversity of human experience, and to embrace the transformative spirit of true artistry. This book is a must-read for anyone interested in American literature, poetry, or the life and legacy of one of America's most iconic poets. If you like this book, write a review on google books!

the body electric whitman: Walt Whitman John E. Schwiebert, 2023-01-04 Walt Whitman created, in various editions of Leaves of Grass, what is arguably the most influential book of poems anywhere in the past 200 years. Whitman absorbed the world, transmuting it into poems that address a spectrum of topics--from democracy and religion to sexuality, gender, class, and identity. He exuberantly incarnated his epoch at the same time as he invoked you-- readers and poets to come--to join in a poetry of the future. The first A to Z Whitman reference to incorporate 21st century scholarship, this work is ideal for readers who want a concise introduction to the major poems and prose and to the people, places, and topics central to his life. Each of the book's 142 entries is followed by cross-references to related entries and suggestions for further reading. Also included are a brief biography, a chronology of Whitman's life and major works, and a bibliography

of some 300 primary and secondary sources on this most timeless and contemporary of poets.

the body electric whitman: *The Time of the City* Michael Shapiro, 2010-06-17 Engaging with critical theory, poststructuralist perspectives, cultural studies, film theory and urban studies, the book provides stunning insights into the micropolitics of ethnicity, identity, security, subjectivity and sovereignty.

the body electric whitman: Whitman's Poetry (SparkNotes Literature Guide) SparkNotes, 2014-08-12 Whitman's Poetry (SparkNotes Literature Guide) by Walt Whitman Making the reading experience fun! Created by Harvard students for students everywhere, SparkNotes is a new breed of study guide: smarter, better, faster. Geared to what today's students need to know, SparkNotes provides: *Chapter-by-chapter analysis *Explanations of key themes, motifs, and symbols *A review quiz and essay topics Lively and accessible, these guides are perfect for late-night studying and writing papers

the body electric whitman: Nothing Has Been Done Before Robert Loss, 2017-12-02 Is there such a thing today as music that's meaningfully new? In our contemporary era of remixing and retro styles, cynics and romantics alike cry It's all been done before while record labels and media outlets proclaim that everything is new. Coded into our daily conversations about popular music, newness as an artistic and cultural value is too often taken for granted. *Nothing Has Been Done Before* instigates a fresh debate about newness in American pop, rock 'n' roll, rap, folk, and R&B made since the turn of the millennium. Utilizing an interdisciplinary approach that combines music criticism, philosophy, and the literary essay, Robert Loss follows the stories of a diverse cast of musicians who seek the new by wrestling with the past, navigating the market, and speaking politically. The transgressions of Bob Dylan's *Love and Theft*. The pop spectacle of Katy Perry's 2015 Super Bowl halftime show. Protest songs against the war in Iraq. *Nothing Has Been Done Before* argues that performance heard in a historical context always creates a possibility for newness, whether it's Kendrick Lamar's multi-layered *To Pimp a Butterfly*, the Afrofuturist visions of Janelle Monáe, or even a Guided By Voices tribute concert in a local dive bar. Provocative and engaging, *Nothing Has Been Done Before* challenges nothing less than how we hear and think about popular music-its power and its potential.

the body electric whitman: *Walt Whitman's Language Experiment* James Perrin Warren, 1990-10-01 Combining intellectual history with literary analysis, this study of Whitman's language experiment from 1855 to 1892 offers a refreshing new look at his theory of language especially the English language in America—as an expression of a national spirit and relates that theory to the language and style of Whitman's major poems and essays. Whitman viewed American English as the most expressive, poetic language that ever existed, and he used his studies of historical linguistics to corroborate that view. Part 1 explicates the theory of language that Whitman developed in his linguistic notebooks, unpublished manuscripts, fugitive essays, and two chapters of the popular book *Rambles Among Words*. The diction and syntax of the 1855–1856 editions of *Leaves of Grass* are analyzed to show how Whitman's overwhelming interest in language theories resulted in the language experiment of the poems. Part 2 examines the ways in which Whitman's view of language as an expression of the constantly evolving spirit of America subtly shifted to a more cumulative, backward-looking vision of linguistic and spiritual change. Analysis of the diction, syntax, and organization of the last four editions of *Leaves of Grass* reveals how this shift in vision affected the style of Whitman's poetry and prose from 1860 to 1892. Whitman's groundbreaking poetic style, the author concludes, was a direct consequence of his view of language and the human spirit as dynamic, progressivist, and actively changing within a temporal world. Conversely, Whitman's experiments in both prose and poetry helped confirm his view of linguistic and spiritual evolution.

the body electric whitman: *The President Electric* Timothy Raphael, 2011-03-15 In this illuminating, multi-pronged cultural and performance history of such phenomena as Chautauqua and radio, movies, and electrical technology, Timothy Raphael puts together a compelling and sometimes revelatory narrative of how commandingly Reagan mastered the matrix of performance, technology, media, celebrity, and the 'republic of consumption' he came of age in. ---Dana Nelson, Vanderbilt

University Garry Wills and others have written well on the phenomenon of Ronald Reagan, the actor-president, but this is the first book by a real authority---trained in performance and fully reflective about it from the inside . . . unquestionably an important contribution to the disciplinary fields of American studies and performance studies, and an important contribution to public affairs. ---Joseph Roach, Yale University When Ronald Reagan first entered politics in 1965, his public profile as a performer in radio, film, television, and advertising and his experience in public relations proved invaluable political assets. By the time he left office in 1989, the media in which he trained had become the primary source for generating and wielding political power. *The President Electric: Ronald Reagan and the Politics of Performance* reveals how the systematic employment of the techniques and technologies of mass-media performance contributed to Reagan's rise to power and defined his style of governance. *The President Electric* stands out among books on Reagan as the first to bring the rich insights of the field of performance studies to an understanding of the Reagan phenomenon, connecting Reagan's training in electronic media to the nineteenth-century notion of the fiat of electricity---the emerging sociopolitical power of three entities (mechanical science, corporate capitalism, and mass culture) that electric technology made possible. The book describes how this new regime of cultural and political representation shaped the development of the electronic mass media that transformed American culture and politics and educated Ronald Reagan for his future role as president. Timothy Raphael is Assistant Professor of Visual and Performing Arts and Director of the Center for Immigration at Rutgers University, Newark. Photo: © David H. Wells/Corbis

the body electric whitman: Aesthetic Materialism Paul Gilmore, 2009-01-01 *Aesthetic Materialism: Electricity and American Romanticism* focuses on American romantic writers' attempts to theorize aesthetic experience through the language of electricity. In response to scientific and technological developments, most notably the telegraph, eighteenth- and nineteenth-century electrical imagery reflected the mysterious workings of the physical mind as well as the uncertain, sometimes shocking connections between individuals. Writers such as Whitman, Melville, and Douglass drew on images of electricity and telegraphy to describe literature both as the product of specific economic and social conditions and as a means of transcending the individual determined by such conditions. *Aesthetic Materialism* moves between historical and cultural analysis and close textual reading, challenging readers to see American literature as at once formal and historical and as a product of both aesthetic and material experience.

the body electric whitman: Carr, O'Keeffe, Kahlo Sharyn Rohlfen Udall, 2000-01-01 Carr, a Canadian, O'Keeffe, an American, and Kahlo, a Mexican, were not close during their lives, but Udall (an independent art historian in Santa Fe, New Mexico), in this carefully reasoned and illuminating study, effectively brings many aspects of the artists' works together to demonstrate a kind of zeitgeist they shared as women developing often surprisingly similar, non-traditional themes in the 1920s. Links between their works are developed in the areas of nationalism, identity, gender, nature, and self through discussion of their paintings, psychology, and artistic influences. Annotation copyrighted by Book News Inc., Portland, OR

the body electric whitman: Walt Whitman's Poetry-An Analytical Approach Raja Sharma, **the body electric whitman: So Long! Walt Whitman's Poetry of Death** Harold Aspiz, 2004 Through a close reading of *Leaves of Grass*, its constituent poems, particularly *Song of Myself* and Whitman's prose and letters, Aspiz charts how the poet's exuberant celebration of life is a consequence of his central concern: the ever presence of death and the prospect of an afterlife.

the body electric whitman: The Politics of Crowds Christian Borch, 2012-04-12 When sociology emerged as a discipline in the late nineteenth century, the problem of crowds constituted one of its key concerns. It was argued that crowds shook the foundations of society and led individuals into all sorts of irrational behaviour. Yet crowds were not just something to be fought in the street, they also formed a battleground over how sociology should be demarcated from related disciplines, most notably psychology. In *The Politics of Crowds*, Christian Borch traces sociological debates on crowds and masses from the birth of sociology until today, with a particular focus on the

developments in France, Germany and the USA. The book is a refreshing alternative history of sociology and modern society, observed through society's other, the crowd. Borch shows that the problem of crowds is not just of historical interest: even today the politics of sociology is intertwined with the politics of crowds.

the body electric whitman: The Complete Idiot's Guide to American Literature Laurie E. Rozakis, 1999 Looks at American authors from Washington Irving to John Updike and provides brief biographical sketches, excerpts and summaries of major works, and explanations of major literary movements

the body electric whitman: *Antebellum Posthuman* Cristin Ellis, 2018-01-02 From the eighteenth-century abolitionist motto "Am I Not a Man and a Brother?" to the Civil Rights-era declaration "I AM a Man," antiracism has engaged in a struggle for the recognition of black humanity. It has done so, however, even as the very definition of the human has been called into question by the biological sciences. While this conflict between liberal humanism and biological materialism animates debates in posthumanism and critical race studies today, Antebellum Posthuman argues that it first emerged as a key question in the antebellum era. In a moment in which the authority of science was increasingly invoked to defend slavery and other racist policies, abolitionist arguments underwent a profound shift, producing a new, materialist strain of antislavery. Engaging the works of Douglass, Thoreau, and Whitman, and Dickinson, Cristin Ellis identifies and traces the emergence of an antislavery materialism in mid-nineteenth century American literature, placing race at the center of the history of posthumanist thought. Turning to contemporary debates now unfolding between posthumanist and critical race theorists, Ellis demonstrates how this antebellum posthumanism highlights the difficulty of reconciling materialist ontologies of the human with the project of social justice.

the body electric whitman: *A study guide for "Transcendentalism"* Gale, Cengage Learning, 2015-03-13 A study guide for Transcendentalism, excerpted from Gale's acclaimed Literary Movements for Students series. This concise study guide includes plot summary; character analysis; author biography; study questions; historical context; suggestions for further reading; and much more. For any literature project, trust Literary Movements for Students for all of your research needs.

the body electric whitman: *Agrotopias* Abby L. Goode, 2022-08-24 In this book, Abby L. Goode reveals the foundations of American environmentalism and the enduring partnership between racism, eugenics, and agrarian ideals in the United States. Throughout the nineteenth century, writers as diverse as Martin Delany, Charlotte Perkins Gilman, and Walt Whitman worried about unsustainable conditions such as population growth and plantation slavery. In response, they imagined agrotopias—sustainable societies unaffected by the nation's agricultural and population crises—elsewhere. Though seemingly progressive, these agrotopian visions depicted selective breeding and racial "improvement" as the path to environmental stability. In this fascinating study, Goode uncovers an early sustainability rhetoric interested in shaping, just as much as sustaining, the American population. Showing how ideas about race and reproduction were central to early sustainability thinking, Goode unearths an alternative environmental archive that ranges from gothic novels to Black nationalist manifestos, from Waco, Texas, to the West Indies, from city tenements to White House kitchen gardens. Exposing the eugenic foundations of some of our most well-regarded environmental traditions, this book compels us to reexamine the benevolence of American environmental thought.

the body electric whitman: *Rappaccini's Children* William H. Shurr, 2014-07-15 Nathaniel Hawthorne's short story Rappaccini's Daughter tells of a beautiful girl who has, from birth, absorbed the poison from the flowers of her father's garden. In this allegorical tale of the fallen Garden of Eden, William H. Shurr finds a metaphor for the fate of many American writers, for whom the heritage of calvinism has been the poisoned fruit of the Garden of the New World. For many American writers, the legacy of the Puritan Fathers has been a pervasive sense of sinfulness and guilt in a violent and unforgiving universe. In this new study Shurr examines how these writers have

coped with this heritage.

Related to the body electric whitman

General Mopar Tech Discussions - For B Bodies Only Classic General B Body Mopar questions and discussions When you click on links to various merchants on this site and make a purchase, this can result in this site earning a

For B Bodies Only Classic Mopar Forum for modified B-Body Mopar platforms, newer mods & aftermarket add-ons for specific modified build details Modified & aftermarket parts including, engine builds, trans,

Mopar Performance Parts For Sale - For B Bodies Only Classic Looking for performance parts for your Mopar? Post your racing / performance parts for sale here

Mechanical Parts For Sale - For B Bodies Only Classic Mopar Forum Got mechanical parts you want to sell? Mopar Engine Parts, Transmission, Suspension, Etc. Post your ad here FREE!

Welcome to For B Bodies Only! | For B Bodies Only Classic Mopar In 20 seconds you can become part of the worlds largest and oldest community discussing Chrysler, Dodge and Plymouth branded classic B Body Mopar Automobiles. From

Mopars For Sale - For B Bodies Only Classic Mopar Forum Sell your Classic Mopar here! FREE!

'Nobody' vs. 'No body' - English Language & Usage Stack Exchange What is the difference between nobody and no body? I believe that both have the same meaning. Nobody can be used as a pronoun. For example, Nobody is going there. Nobody can also be

Our bodies' or our body's - English Language & Usage Stack 6 It could be either "our bodies' immune systems" (the plural possessive) or "your body's immune system" (the singular possessive). Note that if the plural form is used, then it would have to be

Why is the expression "bodily fluids" and not "body fluids"? So, to me "body fluids" denotes the type of fluids, vs any other fluid present, like water, alcohol or gasoline, etc. In other words, "bodily" is an adjective descriptor whereas

Wheels for 1966 B-body with '66 A-body 8 3/4 - The reason that the A body axle is worth three times as much as a B body axle is simple: Availability. The B body axle is far more common. I just sold an A body 8 3/4" axle for

General Mopar Tech Discussions - For B Bodies Only Classic General B Body Mopar questions and discussions When you click on links to various merchants on this site and make a purchase, this can result in this site earning a

For B Bodies Only Classic Mopar Forum for modified B-Body Mopar platforms, newer mods & aftermarket add-ons for specific modified build details Modified & aftermarket parts including, engine builds, trans,

Mopar Performance Parts For Sale - For B Bodies Only Classic Looking for performance parts for your Mopar? Post your racing / performance parts for sale here

Mechanical Parts For Sale - For B Bodies Only Classic Mopar Forum Got mechanical parts you want to sell? Mopar Engine Parts, Transmission, Suspension, Etc. Post your ad here FREE!

Welcome to For B Bodies Only! | For B Bodies Only Classic Mopar In 20 seconds you can become part of the worlds largest and oldest community discussing Chrysler, Dodge and Plymouth branded classic B Body Mopar Automobiles. From

Mopars For Sale - For B Bodies Only Classic Mopar Forum Sell your Classic Mopar here! FREE!

'Nobody' vs. 'No body' - English Language & Usage Stack Exchange What is the difference between nobody and no body? I believe that both have the same meaning. Nobody can be used as a pronoun. For example, Nobody is going there. Nobody can also be

Our bodies' or our body's - English Language & Usage Stack 6 It could be either "our bodies' immune systems" (the plural possessive) or "your body's immune system" (the singular possessive). Note that if the plural form is used, then it would have to be

Why is the expression "bodily fluids" and not "body fluids"? So, to me "body fluids" denotes the type of fluids, vs any other fluid present, like water, alcohol or gasoline, etc. In other words, "bodily" is an adjective descriptor whereas

Wheels for 1966 B-body with '66 A-body 8 3/4 - The reason that the A body axle is worth three times as much as a B body axle is simple: Availability. The B body axle is far more common. I just sold an A body 8 3/4" axle for

General Mopar Tech Discussions - For B Bodies Only Classic General B Body Mopar questions and discussions When you click on links to various merchants on this site and make a purchase, this can result in this site earning a

For B Bodies Only Classic Mopar Forum for modified B-Body Mopar platforms, newer mods & aftermarket add-ons for specific modified build details Modified & aftermarket parts including, engine builds, trans,

Mopar Performance Parts For Sale - For B Bodies Only Classic Looking for performance parts for your Mopar? Post your racing / performance parts for sale here

Mechanical Parts For Sale - For B Bodies Only Classic Mopar Forum Got mechanical parts you want to sell? Mopar Engine Parts, Transmission, Suspension, Etc. Post your ad here FREE!

Welcome to For B Bodies Only! | For B Bodies Only Classic Mopar In 20 seconds you can become part of the worlds largest and oldest community discussing Chrysler, Dodge and Plymouth branded classic B Body Mopar Automobiles. From

Mopars For Sale - For B Bodies Only Classic Mopar Forum Sell your Classic Mopar here! FREE!

'Nobody' vs. 'No body' - English Language & Usage Stack Exchange What is the difference between nobody and no body? I believe that both have the same meaning. Nobody can be used as a pronoun. For example, Nobody is going there. Nobody can also be

Our bodies' or our body's - English Language & Usage Stack 6 It could be either "our bodies' immune systems" (the plural possessive) or "your body's immune system" (the singular possessive). Note that if the plural form is used, then it would have to be

Why is the expression "bodily fluids" and not "body fluids"? So, to me "body fluids" denotes the type of fluids, vs any other fluid present, like water, alcohol or gasoline, etc. In other words, "bodily" is an adjective descriptor whereas

Wheels for 1966 B-body with '66 A-body 8 3/4 - The reason that the A body axle is worth three times as much as a B body axle is simple: Availability. The B body axle is far more common. I just sold an A body 8 3/4" axle for

General Mopar Tech Discussions - For B Bodies Only Classic Mopar General B Body Mopar questions and discussions When you click on links to various merchants on this site and make a purchase, this can result in this site earning a

For B Bodies Only Classic Mopar Forum for modified B-Body Mopar platforms, newer mods & aftermarket add-ons for specific modified build details Modified & aftermarket parts including, engine builds, trans,

Mopar Performance Parts For Sale - For B Bodies Only Classic Looking for performance parts for your Mopar? Post your racing / performance parts for sale here

Mechanical Parts For Sale - For B Bodies Only Classic Mopar Forum Got mechanical parts you want to sell? Mopar Engine Parts, Transmission, Suspension, Etc. Post your ad here FREE!

Welcome to For B Bodies Only! | For B Bodies Only Classic Mopar In 20 seconds you can become part of the worlds largest and oldest community discussing Chrysler, Dodge and Plymouth branded classic B Body Mopar Automobiles. From

Mopars For Sale - For B Bodies Only Classic Mopar Forum Sell your Classic Mopar here! FREE!

'Nobody' vs. 'No body' - English Language & Usage Stack Exchange What is the difference between nobody and no body? I believe that both have the same meaning. Nobody can be used as a pronoun. For example, Nobody is going there. Nobody can also be

Our bodies' or our body's - English Language & Usage Stack 6 It could be either "our bodies' immune systems" (the plural possessive) or "your body's immune system" (the singular possessive). Note that if the plural form is used, then it would have to be

Why is the expression "bodily fluids" and not "body fluids"? So, to me "body fluids" denotes the type of fluids, vs any other fluid present, like water, alcohol or gasoline, etc. In other words, "bodily" is an adjective descriptor whereas

Wheels for 1966 B-body with '66 A-body 8 3/4 - The reason that the A body axle is worth three times as much as a B body axle is simple: Availability. The B body axle is far more common. I just sold an A body 8 3/4" axle for

Related Articles

- [is gladiator a true story](#)
- [poirot three act tragedy](#)
- [victor hugo les misérables book](#)

[Back to Home](#)