

A FAREWELL TO ARMS

LIVING LITERATURE SERIES

ERNEST HEMINGWAY

A PERMA-BOUND PRODUCTION

TEACHER'S GUIDE

GUIDE WRITTEN BY MARY ELLEN SNODGRASS

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SYNOPSIS

Book One, Chap. 1: Working as an enlisted American ambulance driver in the Italian army, Frederic Henry has participated in World War I for three years. At the start of winter, the fighting goes poorly amid muddy roads and cholera, which kills 7,000 soldiers.

Chap. 2: The next year, the troops cross the river in August. Henry eats with Lt. Rinaldi and the captain. The men propose places Henry should visit and accompany him to a brothel.

Chap. 3: In spring, Henry returns to the villa in Gorizia near the front, where he rooms with Lt. Rinaldi, a surgeon from Amalfi who is infatuated with Catherine Barkley. Henry tells of his travels about Italy and Sicily, but disappoints the priest, who had written to his father that Henry would visit. In Henry's absence, the soldiers suffer exposure, venereal disease, and self-inflicted wounds.

Chap. 4: The ambulance corps has no real need of Henry, who has a false sense of soldiery. At the British hospital in a big German villa, Rinaldi introduces him to Catherine Barkley, an English member of the Volunteer Aid Detachment who began service in 1915. Henry cannot explain why he joined the army. She keeps a swagger stick that belonged to her fiancée, who was killed in the Battle of the Somme. Henry claims never to have been in love. Meanwhile, Rinaldi talks with Helen Ferguson, a Scottish nurse.

Chap. 5: The next afternoon, Henry calls on Catherine, who is on duty. The head nurse asks him to return at 7:00 P. M. Fighting a defensive war against the Austrians, he ferries wounded across the pontoon bridge at Plava. Returning to Catherine, he tries to kiss her. She slaps him, then apologizes. She consents to his attentions, but predicts that they will have a strange life.

Chap. 6: After two days of work, Henry returns to the hospital on a hot night. He is embarrassed to have to wear side arms and omits his steel helmet. He lies about loving her. She realizes the truth and condemns the game they play.

Chap. 7: The next afternoon at the triage center, he and Aldo Bonello pick up a straggler complaining of a rupture which he made worse by discarding his truss. Henry orders the soldier to fall down by the road and bump his head. On the return trip, the straggler has the necessary wound and is loaded with the wounded. At the villa at 5:00 P. M., Henry makes out a report and sends war zone post cards from the second army. He anticipates going to Plava on the Isonze in two days, when the offensive starts, but doubts that he will be killed. He fantasizes about taking Catherine to Milan. Rocca speaks of a priest who embezzles bonds. A session of jokes leads to a drinking contest between Henry and Bassi. Henry defaults because he must leave for his date with Catherine. Rinaldi gets him coffee beans to chew to sober him. The trip

to the hospital is wasted because Catherine sends a message that she is ill.

Chap. 8: The next afternoon, rumor warns of an attack up river. He stops to tell Catherine he will return tomorrow. She gives him a Saint Anthony from around her neck. The driver urges him to wear it. His car leads the convoy.

Chap. 9: The ambulances park at a brickyard equipped as a dressing station. The major plans to decorate Henry if the attack goes well. With fellow drivers Manera, Passini, Gavuzzi, and Franco Gordini, Henry discusses the carabinieri executing every tenth man for refusing to fight. They recognize that desertion puts a hardship on relatives, who are shunned and denied civil rights. Passini believes there is nothing so bad as war. The attack is supposed to start at dark but is postponed.

In a sudden artillery bombardment, Henry sustains a trench mortar shell wound in the legs and tries to put a tourniquet on Passini, whose legs are blown off. Manera and Gavuzzi stumble as they carry Henry to the dressing station, where a medical sergeant bandages the legs. Gordini is too badly hurt to drive. British drivers offer assistance. An Englishman insists that Henry go with the next load. A captain cleans the wound and determines that Henry's skull is fractured. Transported to a field hospital, Henry is bloodied by the hemorrhage of the man in the slings above him. After the man dies, corpsmen remove the stretcher and replace it with another.

Chap. 10: In the hot afternoon at Henry's ward at the field hospital, Rinaldi visits and anticipates Henry will receive a silver or bronze medal for refusing aid until others were treated. The attack was successful and a thousand men imprisoned. They argue and drink cognac.

Chap. 11: At dusk, the priest brings vermouth and English papers. He is tired of the war.

Chap. 12: Henry is aware of men dying and of new graves in the garden. The night before Henry is transferred from the field hospital, Rinaldi and the major visit and discuss America's role in the war. Henry explains that he makes sight drafts to Mr. Cunningham at the bank. Henry's grandfather is obliged to honor them. Rinaldi says that Henry is to be transferred to the American hospital at Milan. The next morning, Henry leaves for a 48-hour train trip, but is sidetracked outside Mestre. He drinks heavily on the trip and is sick outside Vicenza.

Book Two, Chap. 13: Transferred from the freight yard to the American hospital, he suffers pain from the rough journey. Mrs. Walker weeps because there are no rooms ready. Nurse Gage bathes his wounds. He tips a porter to bring him alcohol and run errands. He charms the staff, except for the superintendent, Miss Van Campen, who disapproves of wine. He sleeps fitfully.

Chap. 14: Miss Gage greets him the next morning and hides his bottles. A surly barber mistakes him for the enemy.

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Catherine arrives, and Henry realizes he loves her.

Chap. 15: That afternoon, the doctor removes steel splinters from Henry's thighs. Catherine shows him his x-rays. Three doctors consult with the house doctor. They press Henry to wait six months before seeking surgery. Henry summons Major Valentini, an Italian surgeon, who wants to operate the next morning.

Chap. 16: After a night of love, Catherine prepares Henry for surgery.

Chap. 17: He awakens from 2 1/2 hours of surgery and finds sandbags on the bed. Catherine says the surgery went well. During the night, he is ill. For three nights, Ferguson relieves Catherine.

Chap. 18: During his convalescence that summer, Catherine escorts him on carriage rides in the park. She refuses to marry him because she will lose her job, but they consider themselves a couple.

Chap. 19: After advancing from crutches to a cane, Henry takes treatment at the Ospedale Maggiore and frequents the horse race track. The war worsens; America takes full part. Henry encounters Meyers, an ex-con, and his wife. Near La Scala, Henry meets singer Ralph Simmons, vice-consul McAdams, Saunders, Mac, and Ettore Moretti, an Italian veteran reared in San Francisco who relishes three wound stripes and four medals for bravery. When Henry and Catherine depart, she complains of Ettore's boasting. She fears rain, which reminds her of death.

Chap. 20: At an afternoon carriage outing to the races at San Siro, Henry, Catherine, and Ferguson meet Crowell Rodgers, who was wounded in the eyes. They back Japalac, who wins by fifteen lengths. Meyers tells Catherine that the betting is rigged. Instead of 3,000 lire, they get 200. A second bet on a horse Meyers picks also results in no return on their money. Henry and Catherine withdraw to a table by the fence, then rejoin the others.

Chap. 21: The fighting goes badly at San Gabriele in September. Riots break out in town and in Turin as the Italian army loses 150,000 men. After talking with a pessimistic major, Henry sits for a pair of silhouette cut-outs, which the old artist gives him free. Henry receives three weeks' leave, but must return to the front. His grandfather sends a draft for \$200. Henry and Catherine discuss the leave. She promises to come, even if she has to defect. She admits to being three months pregnant and has looked forward to the war ending for three years.

Chap. 22: That night and the next morning, Henry is nauseated from jaundice, which lasts two weeks. Miss Van Campen accuses him of deliberate avoidance of further military duty by alcoholic abuse and has his leave cancelled. Miss Gage offers to lie for Henry, but it is too late.

Chap. 23: The night before Henry is to return to the front on the midnight train from Turin, he leaves the hospital at 5:00 P. M. and walks with Catherine near Milan Cathedral. He purchases a pistol and ammunition. They spend a night in a hotel near the station. She feels like a prostitute, but they enjoy dining in the room.

Chap. 24: They part in the rain. Henry sits in a seat reserved for him until a captain insists that he had waited two hours for the seat. Henry sleeps in the corridor on the journey to Brescia and Verona.

Book Three, Chap. 25: Henry rides to Gorizia from Udine on a truck. He thanks the major for the decorations. The major dispatches him to supervise four ambulances on the

Bainsizza plateau. The war has degenerated further. Henry declares that the Americans are training an army of ten million. Rinaldi examines Henry's knee and declares that it needs more articulation. He notes that Henry seems like a married man. Rinaldi complains of having to operate on the worst cases. Henry presents him a box of phonograph records. In the absence of the captain, Rinaldi taunts the priest to lighten the atmosphere and welcome Henry. Rinaldi gets drunk and his humor becomes strained from the tension of war and from syphilis. Rinaldi departs alone.

Chap. 26: Sitting with Henry in his room, the priest believes both sides will stop fighting, but Henry insists that the Austrians will continue because they are winning. He is too tired to continue the conversation.

Chap. 27: Early the next morning, Henry joins Gino at Bainsizza. Henry takes no comfort in abstract glorifications of war, but accepts the fact that Gino is a patriot. Rain pelts the area and again in the night. At 3:00 A. M., Croats attack. As the October rain turns to snow, he loads ambulances with frightened casualties. The next night, the Italians prepare for retreat. Germans initiate a great battle at Caporetto. Henry is not certain of his orders. The next night, the retreat begins; the men empty the field hospitals and the clearing station at Plava. The government brothel is emptied and the women moved to Conegliano. A note at the villa orders Henry to load material in the ambulances and proceed to Pordenone.

Chap. 28: In the dark, the column of retreating men stalls in the rain. They give rides to two sergeants from the engineers' corps who are probably deserters. They pick up two frightened sisters, whom Aymo terrifies. At 3:00 A. M., the column begins to move again. It is mixed with civilians carrying household goods. Henry fears that Austrian planes will finish the column. The drivers take a side road past a farmhouse, where one of the sergeants steals a clock. Henry orders him to return it. They find only wine, apples, and cheese for breakfast. The sergeants press to leave.

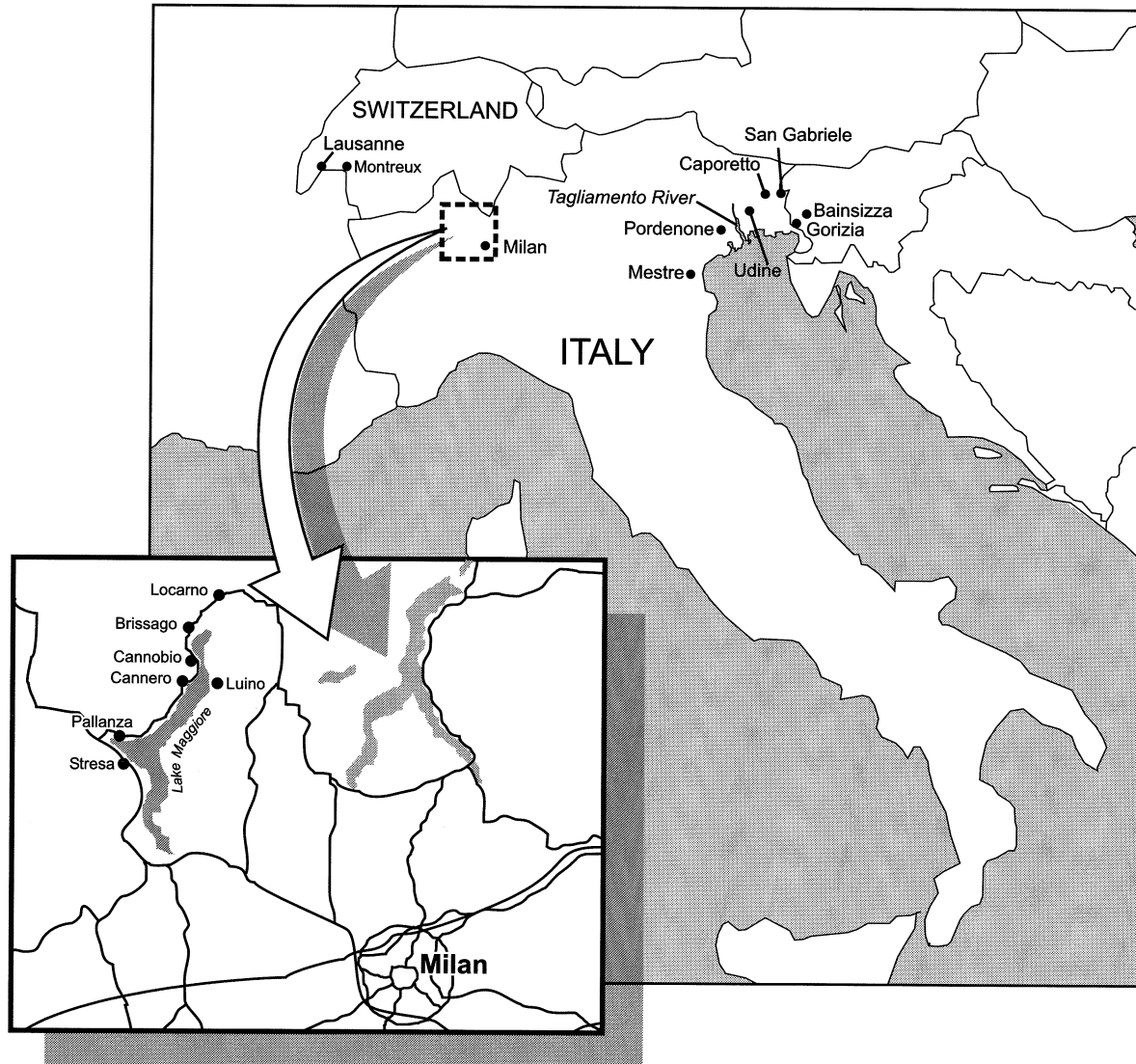
Chap. 29: At noon, their wheels are stuck in mud ten kilometers from Udine. The sergeants run. Henry shoots one and Bonello finishes him off. The men abandon the ambulances in a soft field and continue on foot. They joke about being socialists.

Chap. 30: The men cross a railway bridge. A German staff car crosses the bridge up the swollen river, followed by a bicycle brigade. The men fear they are cut off and follow the tracks. Henry leads them south toward Campoformio and Tagliamento when a shot is fired at them, killing Aymo. The drivers realize they are in more danger from Italians than from Germans. Henry and Piani take shelter in a barn. Bonello goes off to be captured so he won't have to return to the front.

The next morning, Henry realizes how vast the retreat is. He and Piani reach Tagliamento before daylight the next day. As they cross a bridge, the battle police apprehend Henry. They humiliate, then shoot a lieutenant-colonel. Just as the army is about to shoot Henry for being a German in an Italian uniform, he escapes by diving into the river and swimming away. He clings to a timber and floats with the current.

Chap. 31: Henry hopes to get to Mestre. He attempts to swim to the bank, but the current is too strong. He grabs onto willow bushes. Safely ashore, he strips the stars from his coat and crosses the Venetian plain. At the Venice-to-Trieste railway, he boards a gondola and crouches on the coupling. He cuts the rope binding canvas over a load of guns and

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hides underneath.

Chap. 32: Henry thinks about hunger and believes that he owes no obligation to the war. He assumes Piani will claim that Henry was shot. He knows that he will not see his comrades again and concentrates on places he will take Catherine.

Book Four, Chap. 33: Returning in secret to Milan in early morning, Henry eats at a cafe, where the proprietor offers to hide him. At the hospital, he learns from the loyal porter and his wife that Catherine and Ferguson left two days earlier for Stresa. At the Porta Magenta, he seeks Ralph Simmons, who tells him that the Swiss will intern him for entering the country illegally. Simmons offers him clothes and breakfast.

Chap. 34: Henry makes a private peace and tries to forget the war. At the Stresa station, he takes a cab to a hotel, des Isles Borromées, where the bartender gives him sandwiches and information. At Catherine's hotel, he finds her with Ferguson, who blames him for Catherine's pregnancy. Ferguson weeps; Catherine promises to stay until they finish dinner. The next morning they enjoy breakfast in bed in the November sun; he refuses to read about the war in the papers. He feels like a criminal for deserting.

Chap. 35: Catherine leaves after 9:00 A. M. Henry learns that the army falls back to the Piave River. He goes trolling with the barman. On an island in the lake they have a drink, but come in before the cocktail hour at 11:00 A. M. The barman offers Henry the key to the boat lock any time he wants it. Late in the afternoon, Count Greffi, a 94-year-old former diplomat, invites Henry to the billiard room. They discuss belief in God and life after death. Greffi predicts that Italy will win the war because it is a young nation. He regrets having no religious feeling.

Chap. 36: Emilio, the barman, warns Henry that he will be arrested in the morning and urges him to leave in the boat and row to Switzerland. At 11:00 P. M., Henry and Catherine begin an eight-hour trip of rowing across Lake Maggiore toward Brissago.

Chap. 37: After a night of rowing, Henry's hands are sore. Swiss customs agents arrest them after breakfast and take them to the custom house and confiscate the boat. Henry claims to be studying architecture in Italy and says that Catherine is his cousin and an art student. After determining that the couple have 3700 lire between them, the agent becomes friendlier and recommends Wengen for winter sport. Authorities question them at Locarno. They check into

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the Hotel Metropole.

Book Five, Chap. 38: Catherine and Henry winter above Montreux, take walks to the lake, play cards, and enjoy the services of Mr. and Mrs. Guttingen, who live downstairs. Henry reads the papers and learns that the war is worse. Catherine refuses marriage until she is thin again. The doctor warns that her hips are narrow. It snows three days before Christmas.

Chap. 39: In mid-January, Catherine comments that Henry should write to his family. He confesses that his family quarreled so much he lost his love for them.

Chap. 40: The couple are happy in January and February. In March, they resettle in Lausanne near a hospital. For three weeks, they enjoy a leisurely stay at a hotel. Henry works out in the gym; Catherine buys baby clothes.

Chap. 41: Catherine goes into labor at 3:00 A. M. She sends Henry away from her hospital room during labor. When he returns, she is in delivery. At noon, labor is slow. At 2:00 P. M., Henry leaves for lunch. On his return, he stays with Catherine until the doctor sends him away. She fears that she will die. Henry stays outside the surgery amphitheater while the doctor performs a Caesarean section. After the baby boy is delivered, Henry watches the doctor stitch Catherine's incision. Henry is unaware that the child is still-born. He leaves for dinner and returns to find that Catherine has hemorrhaged. He prays that she will not die. She dies bravely, complaining of death as a dirty trick. Henry sits in the dark with her body, but is not comforted. He leaves the building and walks to the hotel in the rain.

TIME LINE

- 1914** **July 28** World War I begins. Italy ignores its alliance with Germany and Austria and remains neutral.
December The Western Front runs from the English Channel to the Swiss border.
- 1915** **early** Allies begin secret negotiations to bring Italy into the war.
April 25 Germany sends submarines to the Mediterranean and Adriatic seas.
April 26 Italy repudiates its treaties with Germany and Austria.
May 24 Italy declares war on Austria.
May 25 Austrian warships begin almost daily bombardments of the Italian coast.
June 23-July 7 First battle of the Isonzo ends in a stalemate between Italian and Austrian troops. Over the next two years, ten more battles will be fought, but neither side will break the deadlock.
July Allies are unable to end Austrian dominance of the Adriatic sea.
Aug. 21 Italy declares war on Turkey.
September Political scandal erupts from the failure to stop Austrian raids.
October After British submarines are sent to the Adriatic Sea, the Austrian navy halts regular attacks on Italian coast.
- 1916** **May 15-June 3** Austrian attack in the Trentino succeeds at first, but is stopped by Italian counterattacks.
July 1-Nov. 18 The Battle of the Somme: Total casualties are over 1 million.
August Italy declares war on Germany.
- 1917** **March** Russian czar abdicates; Russia becomes a republic.
April 6 United States declares war on Germany.
June 26 U.S. troops begin arriving in France.
Oct. 24 Austrians, reinforced with German troops, break through the Italian lines at Caporetto. Italians lose over 300,000 men.
November Bolsheviks seize power in Russia and negotiate a peace with Germany and Austria.
Dec. 3 United States declares war on Austria.
- 1918** **spring** German attacks on the Western Front are stopped after U.S. troops are rushed into battle.
summer-fall Allies, reinforced by U.S. troops, break through German lines on the Western front.
October Hungary, Poland, and other parts of the Austrian empire declare independence.
Oct. 24-Nov. 4 Italians break through Austrian lines at Vittorio Veneto; Austrian army collapses.
Oct. 30 Turkey surrenders.
Nov. 3 Austria surrenders
Nov. 11 Germany surrenders.
- 1919** **June 28** Treaty of Versailles fixes blame for war on Germany.
Sept. 10 Italy acquires Trento and the Alto Adige at the signing of the Treaty of St.-Germain.

AUTHOR SKETCH

Known for his participation in big-game hunting, deep-sea fishing, bullfighting, boxing, football, and safari hunting, Ernest Miller Hemingway is recognized for his masculine, two-fisted enjoyment of life and a pervasive atmosphere of doom. A muscular energy courses through his best stories—"Big Two-Hearted River," "The Killers," "The Undeclared," and "Indian Camp." In all, he published nine novels, 80 short stories, and one play and earned a name as the quintessential American fiction writer, in part because he first lived the adventures he described. His ego got better press than his bestsellers, especially public rivalries with William Faulkner and F. Scott Fitzgerald.

Hemingway was born in Oak Park, Illinois, July 21, 1898, and learned from his father, a physician, to relax by hunting, fishing, and camping. His experiences on Walloon Lake, Michigan, provided settings and situations for later stories and articles. After writing for a high school paper, he rejected college and developed his literary style through newspaper reporting. His first job, as a reporter for the *Kansas City Star*, gave him a start toward a terse delivery that became his trademark. For the next generation, imitators studied his preference for action-packed verbs, specific nouns, and few descriptors and flowery additives.

Following the army's rejection for service in World War I because of an eye injury, he drove an ambulance for an American unit of the Red Cross and transferred to the Italian Arditi. A serious knee wound in Fossa di Piave, Italy, on the first week at the front earned him a decoration from the Italian military. He returned to his home town with a swagger and a rakish Italian officer's cape. After recuperating, he entered the staff of the *Toronto Star*, as foreign correspondent, and covered the Greco-Turkish war in 1920.

Hemingway married Hadley Richardson, the first of four wives and mother of his first son. He covered unrest in the Near East, then moved to Paris, where he enjoyed the influence of literary lions Ezra Pound, Sherwood Anderson, and

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Gertrude Stein. In 1927, he married second wife Pauline Pfeiffer, mother of his two younger sons. Before the Spanish Civil War, he raised money for ambulances for the Madrid Loyalists, wrote commentary for the film *The Spanish Earth*, and joined the staff of the North American Newspaper Alliance. He sojourned at his Spanish colonial estate in Key West, where he turned the carriage house into an office, and fished expeditions in the Gulf Stream. During World War II he covered the 1944 Allied invasion of Europe.

Dubbed "Papa" late in his career, Hemingway chose Finca la Vigia, Cuba, as his home in 1945 and set his last great novel in its waters. He was the favorite writer of revolutionary Fidel Castro and millions of Spanish-speaking fans, who preserve his haunts as sentimental tourist attractions. *The Old Man and the Sea*, set in the village of Cojimar, describes the valiant effort of an old fisherman to land a great fish. The book earned Hemingway the 1953 Pulitzer Prize for fiction. The following year, he received the Nobel Prize for Literature in honor of his understated novel style and for short stories such as "The Short Happy Life of Francis Macomber" and "The Snows of Kilimanjaro." He suffered serious back injury in several airplane crashes as well as depression and memory loss. He retreated from public scrutiny to his ranch in Cuba with fourth wife, Mary Welsh. Six years after his death by self-inflicted shotgun wound July 2, 1961, in Ketchum, Idaho, two posthumous works added to his reputation for concise description and clean dialogue. His wife and two sons sold the Key West mansion, which is now a museum. Additional screen adaptations include *The Snows of Kilimanjaro* (1952), featuring Gregory Peck, Susan Hayward, and Ava Gardner; *A Farewell to Arms* (1957), pairing Rock Hudson and Jennifer Jones as Henry and Catherine; *The Old Man and the Sea* (1958), with Spencer Tracy playing Santiago; and *Islands in the Stream* (1977), in which George C. Scott played an autobiographical figure.

CRITIC'S CORNER

Hemingway's first publication, *In Our Time*, consists of short stories and essays. At age 27, he completed his first novel, *The Sun Also Rises*, about post-war malaise and established a reputation as a "lost generation" writer. A second novel, *A Farewell to Arms*, depicts the struggle of a disillusioned American to escape World War I and make a new life with his mistress, Catherine Barkley, whom he modeled on nurse Agnes Hannah von Kurowsky. *To Have and Have Not*, a novel about the Depression, preceded *For Whom the Bell Tolls*, a sympathetic, humanistic study of peasant guerrillas fighting in the hills of Spain. It was successfully filmed in 1943 with Ingrid Bergman, Gary Cooper, and Katina Paxinou, who won an Oscar for the part of Pilar. Another successful screen adaptation, *To Have and Have Not* (1945), starred Lauren Bacall and Humphrey Bogart.

Overall, Hemingway's view of the aimless, valueless survivors of World War I questions the purpose of armed conflict and stresses its lasting effect on casualties and noncombatants. Jake Barnes typifies the Hemingway code hero, the sensitive ex-soldier who carries a debilitating scar into civilian life, but clings to the ethic of grace under pressure. The cosmopolitan lifestyle of his coterie of friends and acquaintances who tour Europe on a whim, seemingly devoid of interest in work or family, brings them little lasting satisfaction. Their resulting disillusion leads to cynical discussions about love

and commitment and a steady intake of alcohol and entertainment.

OTHER WORKS BY ERNEST HEMINGWAY

Across the River and into the Trees (1950)
By-Line Ernest Hemingway (1967)
Death in the Afternoon (1932)
A Farewell to Arms (1929)
The Fifth Column and the First Forty-nine Stories (1938)
For Whom the Bell Tolls (1940)
Green Hills of Africa (1935)
In Our Time (1924)
Men Without Women (1927)
A Moveable Feast (1964)
The Old Man and the Sea (1952)
The Sun Also Rises (1926)
Three Stories and Ten Poems (1923)
To Have and Have Not (1937)
The Torrents of Spring (1926)
Winner Take Nothing (1933)

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GENERAL OBJECTIVES

1. To enumerate the conventions of war literature
2. To comment on the psychological aspects of foreboding, loss, fear, and violence
3. To evaluate behaviors and attitudes required of soldiers under fire, particularly recovering and treating the wounded
4. To explain the set-up and management of an ambulance corps

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5. To note the alteration in behavior during a disorderly retreat
6. To contrast types of humor, relaxation, and other tension relievers
7. To analyze the title image
8. To account for desertion and field execution
9. To characterize love without marriage
10. To explain the source of a phobia, such as fear of rain

SPECIFIC OBJECTS

1. To validate the emotions of each soldier
2. To explain why Henry flees from the Tagliamento River
3. To list examples of skillful medical and rehabilitative care
4. To discuss the strengths of friendship between Rinaldi and Henry
5. To depict Catherine Barkley as nurse and lover
6. To account for Emilio's help during the couple's rapid departure into Switzerland
7. To analyze Henry's roles as driver, soldier, friend, lover, and survivor
8. To project what will happen to Henry on his return to America
9. To recount the terrors of a trench mortar shell falling on an ambulance crew
10. To express the aspects of life that are missing in combat, particularly family, a balance of the sexes, and clear information about the war

LITERARY TERMS AND APPLICATIONS

For a better understanding of Ernest Hemingway's style, present the following terms and applications to the novel:

character an individual who performs actions that make up a fictional plot, for example, the ambulance drivers whom Lt. Henry supervises. Each fictional character expresses moral qualities through dialogue and action, as demonstrated by the discussions of Henry's messmates, which tend to victimize the priest and to glorify drinking and sexual escapades at the government brothel. Characters may take shape from the author's description, as a result of participation in events, or from the description of other characters, as found in Henry's comments on his grandfather and squabbling relatives. Identifiable character types flesh out the cast: the protagonist, Frederic Henry, the American ambulance supervisor who is the central character. The antagonist is war, the villain or aggressor that torments and threatens Henry. There are numerous round characters—each a realistic being with complex or multifaceted traits, particularly Lt. Rinaldi and Catherine, a member of the V.A.D. or Volunteer Aid Detachment. Most of the peripheral characters are flat or stereotyped, such as Ferguson, drivers, doctors, porters, concierges, bar-keepers, and officials. Some are static, remaining unchanged by the action, as is the case with Miss Van Campen and the major. Because the novel centers on Henry's thoughts and feelings, he is the most dynamic character, altering in attitude and behavior as a consequence of love, war, and loss.

code hero a fictional type, essentially male, who exemplifies the standard qualities of the hero. The code hero developed in Ernest Hemingway's novels and in the Westerns of Louis L'Amour and his imitators stress the tight-lipped, two-fisted, hard-drinking loner who savors totally physical love-making, travel and outdoor life, and challenging or violent sports. As a code hero, Henry says little about his private

feelings and misgivings, both of which would demean or compromise the image of macho warrior. Instead, his actions demonstrate cool control, grace under pressure, and acceptance and courage in the face of death.

motif a pattern or predictable arrangement of elements to express an abstract theme in an artistic work. Central to Hemingway's novel is the pattern of weather. Frequent mention of rain links early events with fear of death. Rain falls on Henry and Catherine as he rows across Lake Maggiore toward neutral territory in Switzerland. Catherine ironically refers to the Swiss rain as cheerful. Snow blankets their winter, but rain returns in March, when Catherine goes into labor. At her death, Henry walks out into the rain. The bleak motif captures Hemingway's concept of death, which must be met with courage and acquiescence because it is both capricious and inevitable.

realism a re-creation of life in theme, plot, setting, mood, and characterization. Ernest Hemingway is best known for applying the journalist's objectivity to fiction. He sets his code hero amid the turmoil of a rout as Italy retreats from the advance of Austrian troops, who are bolstered by German divisions. The terror of war and the immobility of a convoy stuck in the mud are the elements that force Henry and his drivers to continue on foot. The army's loss of control is implicit in the hasty questions and summary executions by the roadside. Henry's determination to survive forces him to make his "separate peace" and to flee the army. His manly actions contrast the motherhood that engulfs Catherine and the unforeseen death that awaits the stillborn child and Catherine as a result of uncontrollable post-operative hemorrhaging.

THE IMPORTANCE OF SETTING

The milieu of author Ernest Hemingway's *A Farewell to Arms* reflects the disorder and makeshift accommodations of soldiers on the move. On the Italian front at the border with Yugoslavia, Frederic Henry and his male friends enjoy what comforts Gorizia can offer, particularly food and drink. The unforeseen mortar shell that explodes during their meal of dry macaroni and cheese quickly illustrates the impermanence of wartime billets in a dugout. Henry's world quickly shifts to a stretcher, dressing station, and space in an ambulance, where blood drips from the deceased soldier in the sling above him.

At the American hospital in Milan, Henry makes himself at home using the ready cash that pays the porter for wine. As though married to Catherine Barkley, he enjoys regular sex with her during the night shift. From the hospital room, he ventures out on crutches and cane to view the city. After rehabilitation at the Ospedale Maggiore, he readies himself for return to the Italian front.

The battle of Caporetto becomes the turning point of the novel. Frederic Henry's part in a disorderly retreat over muddy roads toward Udine takes him to an overnight stay in a barn and continued travel west. The unexpected shooting of deserters at the Tagliamento River forces Henry to stop thinking of himself as a soldier. To survive, he must swim to safety and steal a ride on a train gondola heading west.

By the time that Henry reaches Milan and finds Catherine Barkley gone, he is willing to travel once more by train to Stresa to reunite with her. Their flight from arrest in the early morning hours places them in a rowboat bound north over Lake Maggiore to the Swiss border. At Brissago, they relax

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as their lives shift from wartime exigencies to tourism. Ironically, a pleasant winter at Montreux ends abruptly with Barkley's death in surgery at a Lausanne maternity ward. The final image of Henry as a noncombatant walking out into the rain depicts him as victim of a fate that no one escapes.

CROSS-CURRICULAR SOURCES

Novels

Mariano Azuelo, *The Underdogs*
Michael Blake, *Dances with Wolves*
Orson Scott Card, *Ender's Game*
Stephen Crane, *The Red Badge of Courage*
Howard Fast, *April Morning*
Richard Hooker, *MASH*
Walter Dean Myers, *Fallen Angels*
Tim O'Brien, *Going After Cacciato*
Erich Maria Remarque, *All Quiet on the Western Front*
Margaret Rostkowski, *After the Dancing Days*
Michael Shaara, *The Killer Angels*
Dalton Trumbo, *Johnny Got His Gun*

Nonfiction

Richard J.B. Bosworth, *Italy and the Approach of the First World War*
John A. Thayer, *Italy and the Great War*

Internet

"Armando Diaz," <www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/FWWdiaz.htm>
"The Battle of Caporetto," <www.firstworldwar.com/battles/caporetto.htm>
"Caporetto," <www.spartacus.schoolnet.co.uk/FWWcaporetto.htm>
"Immagini Dell'Anno di Passione," <odyssey.lib.duke.edu/mazzoni/exhibit/wwi/A90.html>
"Italy in World War I," <library.thinkquest.org/19592/history/wwhist1.htm>

Videos/DVDs

A Farewell to Arms
In Love and War

THEMES AND MOTIFS

Themes

- volunteerism
- camaraderie
- war
- injury
- survival
- love
- flight
- reunion
- relaxation
- anticipation
- sudden death

Motifs

- coping with sudden violence
- understanding the hardships of combat
- retreating from senseless killing
- coping with injury and rehabilitation
- recapturing the capricious elements of war

MEANING STUDY

1. I was angry and yet certain, seeing it all ahead like the moves in a chess game. (Chapter V, p. 26)
(*Hemingway compares the love between Catherine*

Barkley and Frederic Henry to a board game. As Henry sees it, they play a game by planning several moves in advance. The simile of the game to courtship characterizes the male as the offensive player and the female as the defensive player. She slaps him, employing tactics to delay her eventual capture and seduction. Henry's response proves that he is not serious about their relationship.)

2. When you love you wish to do things for. You wish to sacrifice for. You wish to serve. (Chapter XI, p. 72)
(*Although Frederic Henry loves no one, he asks the priest whether the ideal of service and sacrifice could apply to loving a woman. The priest defines love by distinguishing it from passion and lust. Henry later discovers that the love between man and woman can be a kind of religious experience involving service and sacrifice, which he displays by rowing to Switzerland, growing a beard to please Catherine Barkley, and offering her the gas mask to relieve labor pains.*)
3. The coward dies a thousand deaths, the brave but one. (Chapter XXI, p. 139)
(*Frederic Henry paraphrases a line from William Shakespeare's Julius Caesar: "Cowards die many times before their deaths; the valiant never taste of death but once." (Act II, Scene ii, lines 32-33) Ironically, the citation applies to Catherine Barkley's bravery in contemplating giving birth, even though the doctor describes her as slim-hipped. The pair speak lightheartedly without realizing that Catherine will die bravely in childbirth after a lengthy bout with labor pain and surgery.*)
4. I don't mean technically Christian. I mean like Our Lord. (Chapter XXVI, p. 178)
(*Frederic Henry discusses defeat with the priest, who acknowledges that both sides of the war profess to be Christian nations. Contrary to the Christian ideals of peace and love, these "technical Christians" slaughter each other by the millions. Henry is saying that professing faith is not the same as living the Christian ideal exemplified by Christ. In his opinion, "We are all gentler now because we are beaten."*)
5. I was always embarrassed by the words sacred, glorious, and sacrifice and the expression in vain. (Chapter XXVI, p. 184)
(*These abstractions embarrass Frederic Henry because people use them to justify and ennoble the brutality of war. He sees nothing glorious in being blown to bits for country or ideals like Passini and the passengers in the ambulance. The glory and sacrifice of dying for Italy remind him of the stockyards of Chicago. Abstractions seem obscene "beside the concrete names of villages, the numbers of roads, the names of rivers, the numbers of regiments and dates" because these are real.*)
6. We're all socialists. Everybody is a socialist. We've always been socialists. (Chapter XXIX, p. 208)
(*The ambulance drivers Aymo, Bonello, and Piani identify themselves as believers in a system of government in which the community owns and controls all industry and capital. Perhaps out of ignorance, the trio use the term with little understanding of the socialist doctrine.*)
7. The questioners had that beautiful detachment and devotion to stern justice of men dealing in death without

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being in any danger of it. (Chapter XXX, pp. 224-225)
(During the retreat from the battle of Caporetto, carabinieri or battle police arrest and question all officers ranking from major and above who are separated from their units. The carabinieri suspect Frederic Henry because of his English accent. Hemingway indicates that the carabinieri are devoted to their task because they have never been in a battle or rout and have no concept of the panic and confusion of a retreat. Since they face no horror of death, their courage is untested. Without compassion and understanding, they can easily be objective about execution.)

8. I had made a separate peace. (Chapter XXXIV, p. 243)
(Frederic Henry refers to the act of a member of allied nations in making peace with the enemy and withdrawing from the allies and the fighting. He does his duty to the Italian army until the carabinieri arrest him and threaten battlefield execution. Although he is blameless, he escapes and considers himself free of obligation to an army that would murder him. John Knowles used the phrase as a title for a novel in which a student makes a separate peace before going to war.)
9. Dear boy, that is not wisdom. That is cynicism. (Chapter XXXV, p. 262)
(Count Greffi identifies himself as a cynic, a person who finds nothing admirable in human nature. He believes that human actions derive from self-interest rather than from some noble cause. At age 94, he rejects nationalism, a system that causes people to relive the foolish mistakes and brutality of past nations.)
10. You never had time to learn. They threw you in and told you the rules and the first time they caught you off base they killed you. (Chapter XVI, p. 327)
(Frederic Henry rails at God indirectly by criticizing the rules governing life and death. He reflects Hemingway's belief that life is irrational and tragic. Like the chess game mentioned earlier, the game of life victimizes human beings for mistakes, like Catherine Barkley bearing a child even though her body is too narrow for delivery. Like ants on a log in a campfire, human beings can only endure and persevere until they face their inevitable deaths.)

COMPREHENSION STUDY

Answer the following questions in your own words. There is not always a right answer. Your judgment is important and you should be ready to defend your answers with quotations from the novel.

Motivation

1. Why do Frederic Henry and Catherine Barkley come to Italy?
(Hemingway offers little of the backgrounds of his main characters. Henry is an American architectural student who studied in Italy until war broke out. He enlisted in the Italian army as an ambulance driver, but, when asked why, he offers no reason. His family appears to be affluent and his grandfather to be willing to supply the money for his sight drafts. Catherine, who is English, volunteered for the nursing corps for no clear reasons. Hemingway implies that her work helps her escape the grief of the combat death at the Somme of her fiancée, to whom she was engaged for eight years.)

Character Development

2. Describe how the main characters fall in love.
(At first, Frederic Henry dates Catherine Barkley out of boredom with brothels. They both speak the same language, but have little else in common except their friendship with Rinaldi. Frederic Henry pursues her out of lust as part of the male game of conquest and seduction. When he sees her in Milan after he is wounded, he realizes that their casual dating has turned to love, but his response to her is largely physical until he gets to know her better in Switzerland.)

Action

3. How is Passini killed and Frederic Henry wounded?
(The ambulance drivers—Manera, Gavuzzi, and Passini—smoke in their dugout and share food and wine with Frederic Henry when a trench mortar shell lands. They hear it coming, but can't escape. Henry tries to help Passini, who loses both legs from the explosion. When Henry reaches out, he realizes his own injury and discovers his kneecap gone. However, he chooses to allow stretcher bearers to remove more seriously wounded men to the dressing station. The captain who examines him discovers multiple wounds to his thighs, knees, and right foot plus a lacerated scalp and possible skull fracture.)

Historical Milieu

4. What happens after the Italian army retreats from Caporetto?
(On October 24, 1917, the Austro-Hungarian force attacked the Italian front line at 2:00 A. M. with the world's first mass use of poison gas. There is a nightmarish quality to the chaos and confusion that ensue. Henry and his three drivers, Aymo, Bonello, and Piani, drive away in ambulances loaded with medical supplies from the field hospital. When rain and mud halt the column of vehicles, they accept two peasant girls as passengers. After taking a side road away from the congestion, the drivers face impassable mud. Two sergeants who ride along refuse to cut brush to put under the wheels. When they flee the scene, Bonello and Frederic Henry shoot one for desertion. In the subsequent retreat to a farmhouse, panicky Italians shoot Aymo. Bonello deserts to surrender to the enemy. After a night in a barn with Piani, Frederic Henry falls into the hands of zealous carabinieri who shoot officers for the appearance of deserting their men.)

Theme

5. What does the author reveal about love?
(Hemingway depicts the flight of Catherine Barkley and Frederic Henry as lovers who escape the horrors of war. They grow in trust, affection, and respect for their relationship and their unborn child while spending the winter at an idyllic mountainside above Montreux. After they move into Lausanne for the birth, their love supports them during Barkley's difficult labor and delivery of a son, who dies from strangulation after the cord wraps around his neck. Henry prays for Barkley's survival, but finds in death that her body seems more like a statue than a person. The experience leaves him empty and inconsolable.)

Style

6. What does the novel show about Hemingway as a writer?

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(Hemingway is noted for his stark prose and clipped, journalistic style. He prefers short, simple sentences with little subordination. He uses modifiers sparsely and chooses monosyllable words, which he once described as the oldest elements of the language. He reveals action through dialogue, which he draws from common utterances. The word choice and depth of thought reveal Frederic Henry as an ordinary man who is intelligent, but non-intellectual. When Hemingway chooses to comment on Henry's response to love and death, he adds more eloquent passages, which stand out from the rest of the text.)

Conflict

7. Why does Frederic Henry abandon the war?

(Frederic Henry's "A Farewell to Arms" is a normal act of survival. After the carabinieri detain him and begin questioning and shooting other officers, he anticipates that he may die for their false assumptions. However, because he leaps into the river and swims away, he never knows what his fate would have been. He deduces that the battle police's unjust treatment ends his obligation to duty. As he explains, "If they shot floorwalkers after a fire in the department store because they spoke with an accent they always had, then certainly the floorwalkers would not be expected to return when the store opened again for business." He could have returned to military authorities to demand a fair trial. However, the disorder in Italy suggests that desertion is wiser than a naive expectation of justice.)

Contrast

8. How do characters express personal ideals?

(Hemingway contrasts characters in terms of their philosophy of life. The priest dedicates himself to God's service. Gino, the patriot, considers Italian soil sacred and refuses to speak of losing. Rinaldi, the materialistic doctor, expresses atheism and a love of his friend and his profession. As a surgeon, he dedicates himself to repairing bodies. Catherine Barkley makes love into a religion. She gives herself completely to Frederic Henry and makes a home wherever they are. In contrast to them all, Frederic Henry focuses his thoughts and actions on staying alive. When the army fails him, he withdraws his offer of service to a foreign nation and escapes to Switzerland to live like a tourist.)

Symbolism

9. How does Hemingway use elements of the setting as symbols?

(Hemingway skillfully incorporates images of plains and mountains in the first chapter, creating a separation between disease, indignity, war, and cataclysm in the plains with normality, peace, serenity, and love in the mountains. The retreat of Catherine Barkley and Frederic Henry to an idyllic winter on the slopes above Montreux temporarily frees them of the dangers of being shot. Rain, which falls on both areas, suggests the ever-present nature of death, which kills soldiers in the rain-soaked retreat from Caporetto and kills Catherine in the hospital at Lausanne. Hemingway indicates that living in the mountains will not free the couple from danger. The rain is a threat to Frederic Henry, who walks back to the hotel without lover or child.)

Tone

10. What is Hemingway's attitude toward war?

(The author offers repeated examples of the stupidity and insanity of war. Passini, an ordinary soldier, expresses a commoner's attitude toward combat: "It could not be worse. There is nothing worse than war. . . . Even the peasants know better than to believe in war. Everyone hates this war." Hemingway notes that Frederic Henry may receive an unearned silver medal for doing nothing more than eating macaroni and cheese and sipping wine with his comrades in a dugout. Later, Hemingway stresses Bonello's slaying of the sergeant, Aymo's death from panicky Italians, and the carabinieri's impersonal shooting of officers as examples of irrationality in wartime.)

HOW LANGUAGE WORKS

Through dialogue, Hemingway offers small glimpses of people who share wartime experiences.

1. The captain who treats Frederic Henry in the field speaks objectively of the human body: "I'll clean this up a little, wash it out, and put on a dressing. Your blood coagulates beautifully."
2. Catherine Barkley expresses a unity in a loving relationship that transcends the horrors of war: "We really are the same one and we mustn't misunderstand on purpose."
3. Rinaldi, who elevates the rules of medicine above the military, complains about Frederic Henry's return from the hospital: "It's a crime to send you back. They ought to get complete articulation."
4. Bonello shifts from ambulance driver to executioner after shooting the fleeing sergeant: "I never killed anybody in this war, and all my life I've wanted to kill a sergeant."
5. While worrying about his opera career, Ralph Simmons thinks nothing of the war and readily helps Frederic Henry desert: "I'll give you all the clothes you want. I'll fit you out so you'll be a great success."
6. Helen Ferguson has a low opinion of Frederic Henry, both as a soldier and as a husband and father: "I'm not cheered by seeing you. I know the mess you've gotten this girl into. You're no cheerful sight to me."
7. Emilio recognizes the danger to Frederic Henry and warns, "I know that they know you were here before as an officer and now you are here out of uniform. After this retreat they arrest everybody."

ACROSS THE CURRICULUM

Art

1. Create a bulletin board contrasting settings at Stresa, Gorizia, Montreux, Lausanne, Pordenone, San Gabriele, Milan, Somme, Caporetto, Udine, Bainsizza, Plava, Pallanza, Turin, Brescia, Isonzo River, Verona, Rhone Valley, Lake Como, Brissago, Cannero, Cannobio, Luino, Locarno, Mestre, Venice, Trieste, Lake Maggiore, and the Tagliamento River.
2. Design contrasting murals or posters to demonstrate these pairs: armoire and troop train, pistol with lanyard and St. Anthony medal, ambulance and luge, delivery room and hotel bar, dugout and dressing station, and gondola and American hospital.
3. With a group, design a brochure, web site, frieze, or poster series illustrating relationships between soldiers

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and noncombatants. What do the soldiers have in common with a civilian barber, nurse, porter, barman, doctor, shop clerk, or hotel staff? How do noncombatants like Ralph Simmons and Emilio display their sympathies for soldiers?

4. Draw a montage, posters, or mural detailing World War I uniforms, weapons, artillery, ambulance equipment, hospitals, dugouts, and transportation. Include ambulance drivers, carabinieri, orderlies, nurses, surgeons, drivers, and doctors as well as infantry.
5. List books, stories, movies, videos, art, sculpture, dance, song, and other creativity that depict soldiers' faces as they perform a miserable job.

Cinema

Summarize aloud the attitude of several screenwriters of movies about war. Contrast several plots, themes, and details.

Drama

1. Improvise a scene in which Henry returns to his old unit or tells his grandfather of his adventures in the ambulance corps. What might Henry warn the innocent about military service and evacuation of the wounded? What details might he keep from his family, particularly carabinieri shooting deserters along the Tagliamento River?
2. Role-play the part of a doctor, hotel staff, nurse, farmer, officer, Italian soldier, barman, priest, train crew, orderly, surgeon, store clerk, border patrol, or rehabilitation counselor. Explain how the story would change if Catherine had survived.

Economics

1. Create a non-combat military job for men like Frederic Henry and Rinaldi who need a break from fighting, driving ambulances, wounds, medical care, and death. Put their experiences to use, for example, in writing news from the front or preparing ambulance drivers and young medics for their first encounters with the war and with diseases like cholera and tetanus.
2. List Frederic Henry's receipt of \$200 and his expenditures for a used pistol and lanyard, food and drink, and tipping. Compare each amount with its equivalent in current prices.
3. Prepare a textbook definition of "sight draft." Give examples of when and where such a financial arrangement would be useful. Contrast modern methods of transferring funds between countries.
4. Explain why Italians no longer use the lira. Why do European countries prefer the Euro? How did the lira reflect Italy's history?

Geography

1. Draw a Venn diagram or cause-and-effect chart explaining why Frederic Henry decides to row north up Lake Maggiore from Stresa to Locarno, Switzerland, and risk internment.
2. Explain in a chalk talk the types of terrain that pose the greatest hindrance to ambulance crews on Italy's northeastern border, particularly after the battle of Caporetto.
2. Compose a tour guide of Milan, Caporetto, Udine, Bainsizza, San Gabriele, or Gorizia. Comment on the importance of the area to Allied forces during World War I.

Health

1. Discuss with a panel Catherine Barkley's feelings of being "trapped biologically." Comment on the doctor's

assessment of her narrow hips.

2. Explain in a brief paragraph how drinking can produce intentional jaundice in soldiers seeking release from active duty. Explain why Henry returns to the front with "a liver."
3. Give medical evidence that Hemingway is right to predict that casualties will be "strong at the broken places."
4. Using charts of the human circulatory system, explain why medics must check the wounded for shock and blood loss. Why do military and medical personnel respect ambulance crews? How do their procedures save Frederic Henry's life? Why does a tourniquet not save Passini?
5. Make a chart of advice to new recruits concerning first aid in the field. Name items useful in saving lives, for example, compresses, tourniquets, plasma, stretchers, and painkillers. Note methods and procedures that have changed since World War I, particularly airlift by helicopter to medical units, inoculation for diseases like tetanus and cholera, and antibiotics for infection.

History and Social Studies

1. Write a theme, create a web site, or sketch a flow chart describing the different levels of command and the responsibilities each soldier has to the war objective. Make a separate presentation on the medical hierarchy.
2. Divide the class into small groups to discuss how combat in World War I differed from combat in other wars. Note the use of poison gas and the machine gun, which maimed, but did not kill all their victims, who contributed to a large number of disabled veterans.
3. Summarize in a chalk talk the hardships of trench warfare, particularly disease, discomfort, cold food, and lack of news and direction from the army hierarchy. Research the number of desertions from Italian forces and from the entire allied army.
4. Make an oral report on the limited role of nurses and other women in the novel. Suggest why Hemingway characterizes Catherine Barkley as eager to please.
5. Using a computer art program, create lessons in field command. Draw on the strategies of famous leaders.

Language Arts

1. Read aloud passages that capture a single negative feeling, especially cruelty, suspicion, callousness, crude humor, hesitation, anger, terror, loss, self-doubt, disloyalty, or grief. Add details that express how these feelings encourage Frederic Henry's desertion. Why do the actions of carabinieri terrify officers?
2. Read or listen to an audio cassette of Stephen Crane's *The Red Badge of Courage*. Compare the protagonist to Frederic Henry in terms of fears, inadequacies, self-knowledge, survival, and courage. What do both men learn from experience? Describe the scenes in which each discovers what Crane calls "the great death." Suggest reasons that Ernest Hemingway chooses the same name for his protagonist.
3. Using incidents from the book, comment on gradual changes in Frederic Henry. Contrast his attitude toward survival with that of Rinaldi, Aymo, the priest, Catherine Barkley, Bonello, Emilio, the two sergeants, the two peasant sisters, or the major.
4. Write a poem, combat slogan, or the lyrics to a song or hymn in which you express the frustration of men fight-

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ing along the Italian front in World War I. Compare your lyrics to those of songs from a series of wars.

- Characterize in a theme the ironic or ominous implications of the outline of a star on Henry's uniform. Why does Catherine Barkley want to avoid arrest?
- Write an encyclopedia entry on infantry. Add details that explain the importance of the individual fighter to a massive endeavor, such as invasion, conquest, revolution, pacification, or reclamation.
- Using a computer art program, illustrate a gazetteer of terms from World War I.
- Draw up a list of elements that characterize Frederic Henry's European travel. Include details such as buying food and traveling by train.
- Compose a list of questions to accompany a media interview with soldiers in a war zone. Balance questions and answers to give civilians a fair, unbiased view of day-to-day activities and combat demands.
- Discuss in an editorial why historians once referred to World War I as the Great War.
- In an article on war crimes, explain how Henry's eyewitness account of the shooting of deserters by carabinieri without a tribunal might influence international attitudes toward war.

Psychology

- Contrast in a brief report the psychological effects of the deaths of Passini, Aymo, the sergeant, the soldier in the ambulance, Catherine Barkley, and her son on Frederic Henry.
- Explain why Hemingway chooses to objectify his subjects rather than express a painful, self-revelatory truth about his own experiences as an ambulance driver during World War I.
- Make a web site or bulletin board characterizing attitudes toward deserters, socialists, the enemy, carabinieri, religious beliefs, and women. Why does Rinaldi question Henry about his relationship to Catherine Barkley and his relaxation on leave? Why does Henry refuse to divulge personal information to his good friend?
- Compose a lecture on visitation with a corpse and saying goodbye. Note that Henry says nothing about his dead son and thinks of Catherine Barkley's remains as a cold, lifeless statue.

ALTERNATE ASSESSMENT

- List examples of bad manners, suspicions, cruelty, vulgarity, weakness, and exploitation in various characters.
- Compile a list of actions that demonstrate strong emotion.
- Compose a scene in which Frederic Henry reunites with the ambulance crew and medical staff. Show what each veteran recalls of their dead and missing comrades, particularly Bonello, Passini, and Aymo.
- Make a character list and explain the character flaws of each, including the priest's somber mood, Catherine Barkley's willingness to please, Frederic Henry's carousing and drunkenness, Count Greffi's cynicism, the murderous suspicions of the carabinieri, Miss Van Campen's grumpiness, and impersonal treatment by the doctor and nurse who attend Catherine Barkley.
- Account for the dual meaning of "A Farewell to Arms."

ANSWER KEY

VOCABULARY

- | | |
|------------------|------------------|
| 1. battalions | 11. bayonet |
| 2. hemorrhage | 12. delicacy |
| 3. encyst | 13. abstract |
| 4. protracted | 14. treachery |
| 5. articulation | 15. cathedral |
| 6. convalescent | 16. indefinitely |
| 7. bower | 17. shrapnel |
| 8. grebes | 18. feather |
| 9. dugout | 19. devout |
| 10. steeplechase | 20. technical |

COMPREHENSION TEST A

Part I: Character Identification (30 points)

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. F | 6. N | 11. D |
| 2. L | 7. A | 12. I |
| 3. C | 8. K | 13. O |
| 4. E | 9. C | 14. B |
| 5. H | 10. J | 15. G |

Part II: True/False (20 points)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. F | 6. T |
| 2. T | 7. T |
| 3. T | 8. T |
| 4. F | 9. F |
| 5. F | 10. F |

Part III: Completion (20 points)

- Rinaldi, Henri
- Italians, Caporetto
- Piani, ambulances
- Bonello, Austrians
- gondola, Catherine Henry

Part IV: Essay (30 points)

Answers will vary.

COMPREHENSION TEST B

Part I: Multiple Choice (20 points)

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. A | 6. C |
| 2. C | 7. C |
| 3. B | 8. D |
| 4. B | 9. A |
| 5. D | 10. A |

Part II: Matching (30 points)

- | | | |
|------|-------|-------|
| 1. I | 6. G | 11. E |
| 2. B | 7. J | 12. H |
| 3. H | 8. A | 13. N |
| 4. N | 9. C | 14. F |
| 5. M | 10. F | 15. L |

Part III: Short Answer (20 points)

- | | |
|------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. two refugee sisters | 6. guns |
| 2. St. Anthony medal | 7. armoire |
| 3. nightgown | 8. Somme |
| 4. umbrella | 9. Stresa |
| 5. Frederic Henry | 10. Catherine Barkley |

Part IV: Essay (30 points)

Answers will vary.

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VOCABULARY TEST

Complete each of the following sentences by underlining an appropriate word from the list in each line.

1. Yes, they give the (musettes, battalions, atheists, liaison officers) in the front line as much as they can but the ones in back are very short.
2. The man on the stretcher over me has a (rucksack, convoy, hemorrhage, rendezvous).
3. Six months for the projectile to (deprecate, convalesce, rehabilitate, encyst) before the knee can be opened safely.
4. "The first labor is usually (protracted, impartial, Caesarean, skulking)," the nurse said.
5. "Test the (pontoon, articulation, felicitation, fresco)?" the bearded doctor questioned.
6. I was to have three weeks' (convalescent, caisson, cloister, regimental) leave and then return to the front.
7. The wind blew the leaves in the (differential, armoire, bower, gondola) over the door of the dressing station and the night was getting cold.
8. Out on the lake there were flocks of (cogwheels, luges, grebes, demi-blondes), small and dark, and leaving trails in the water.
9. Inside the (camion, galleria, dugout, stockyard) were the three drivers sitting against the wall smoking.
10. We'll go down and stand at the water jump for the (tram, magazine, candelabra, steeplechase).
11. Now they have a guard outside his house with a (forceps, bayonet, barman, jaundice) and nobody can come to see his mother and father and sisters and his father loses his civil rights and cannot even vote.
12. The anesthetized area was clearly defined by the patient and after a time the doctor's fragile (deprecating, delicacy, cholera, lanyard) was exhausted and he said it would be better to have an X-ray
13. (Abstract, Silhouette, Choucroute, Gelding) words such as glory, honor, courage, or hallowed were obscene beside the concrete names of villages.
14. It is because of (pari-mutuel, treachery, lacerations, malaria) such as yours that we have lost the fruits of victory.
15. We crossed the far end of the square and looked back at the (cathedral, cynicism, gratuitously, picturesque.)
16. Catherine Barkley was greatly liked by the nurses because she would do night duty (carabinieri, indefinitely, evacuated, detachment).
17. There were many iron shrapnel balls in the (quay, rubble, coup de main, puttees) of the houses and on the road beside the broken house where the post was, but they did not shell near the post that afternoon.
18. I did not (feather, petcock, truant, minnenwerfer) the oars because the wind was with us.
19. I had expected to become more (antitetanus, truss, marsala, devout) as I grew older but somehow I haven't.
20. You did not want something reasonable, you wanted something (exhibit, technical, cholera, caisson) and then stuck to it without explanations.

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COMPREHENSION TEST A

Part I: Character Identification (30 points)

Match each of the following descriptions from the novel with a character name. Place the letter of your response in the blank provided at left.

- | | | |
|-------|---|--------------------|
| _____ | 1. studies architecture in Italy. | A. Simmons |
| _____ | 2. fear rape. | B. Passini |
| _____ | 3. kills a sergeant. | C. Bonello |
| _____ | 4. resents Catherine's pregnancy. | D. infant |
| _____ | 5. tests the articulation of a knee. | E. Helen Ferguson |
| _____ | 6. awakens Henry during the night and lends a boat. | F. Henry |
| _____ | 7. offers civilian clothing. | G. Miss Van Campen |
| _____ | 8. sends \$200. | H. Rinaldi |
| _____ | 9. surrenders. | I. border guards |
| _____ | 10. operates for two-and-a-half hours. | J. Valentini |
| _____ | 11. dies of strangulation. | K. grandfather |
| _____ | 12. demand papers. | L. sisters |
| _____ | 13. claims to be a cynic. | M. Miss Gage |
| _____ | 14. loses both legs. | N. Emilio |
| _____ | 15. accuses Henry of deliberate jaundice. | O. Greffi |

Part II: True/False (20 points)

Mark the following statements either **T** for true or **F** if any part is false.

- _____ 1. The priest awards the wounded man a St. Anthony medal.
- _____ 2. The trench mortar damages Henry's kneecap and lacerates his scalp.
- _____ 3. Traveling by gondola toward Venice, Henry intends to disembark before he reaches Mestre.
- _____ 4. Catherine wants to marry Frederic when they reach Montreux.
- _____ 5. The sight drafts pay for betting on the steeplechase and luge races.
- _____ 6. The sergeants refuse to cut brush to free the ambulance from mud.
- _____ 7. Panicked Italians shoot Aymo.
- _____ 8. Catherine offers her umbrella as a sail as the rowboat heads for Brissago.
- _____ 9. After surgery, Frederic Henry recovers completely.
- _____ 10. The argument on the train results from wounded men who don't believe that Henry is wounded.

A FAREWELL TO ARMS

Part III: Completion (20 points)

Fill in the blanks below with a word or phrase which completes the sentence. Place your answer in the spaces provided.

1. At the front, _____ notes that love has changed _____.
2. As Austrian forces bear down on the _____ on October 25 after the battle of _____, Henry helps to evacuate the wounded south to Plava. His fellow soldiers flee in growing numbers.
3. Teamed with Aymo, Bonello, and _____, Henry ferries materials in the _____ toward Pordenone.
4. _____ willingly surrenders to the _____ so he can exit the fighting.
5. Frederic Henry steals aboard the _____ of a train bound from Trieste southwest to Venice and plans to reunite with _____.

Part IV: Essay (30 points)

Choose two and answer in complete sentences.

1. Describe how Catherine Barkley prepares for delivery.
2. Give reasons for jokes, drinking, and frequenting prostitutes among soldiers.
3. Discuss the meaning of rain to Catherine Barkley and Frederic Henry.
4. Account for panic and disorder after the battle of Caporetto.
5. Summarize events that precede the arrival in Brissago.

A FAREWELL TO ARMS

COMPREHENSION TEST B

Part I: Multiple Choice (20 points)

Select the phrase that completes each of the following sentences. Place the letter of your response in the blank provided at left.

- _____ 1. The drive to Pordenone ends
 - a. outside Udine.
 - b. at Mt. San Gabriele.
 - c. with the shooting of a member of the engineers corps.
 - d. with the battle of Caporetto.

- _____ 2. Catherine Barkley feels uncomfortable
 - a. buying a nightgown.
 - b. hanging sandbags.
 - c. staying in a hotel.
 - d. giving her name as Catherine Henry.

- _____ 3. Catherine Barkley regrets that
 - a. Frederic Henry's grandfather sends them money.
 - b. Rinaldi has syphilis.
 - c. Frederic Henry must lie about his role in the army.
 - d. Helen Ferguson cancels the convalescent leave.

- _____ 4. Frederic Henry is glad that
 - a. he has a St. Anthony medal to protect him.
 - b. Switzerland is a neutral country.
 - c. the store clerk will sell him a pistol without reporting his desertion.
 - d. the priest considers love a religion.

- _____ 5. Frederic Henry transfers to the Ospedale Maggiore to
 - a. reunite with Catherine Barkley.
 - b. be operated on by Dr. Valentini.
 - c. be diagnosed for intentional jaundice.
 - d. receive rehabilitation.

- _____ 6. Ralph Simmons is happy to
 - a. place bets at the pari-mutuel window.
 - b. escort Catherine Barkley.
 - c. lend clothes to a friend.
 - d. receive applause for a triumph at La Scala.

- _____ 7. Near Brissago, the couple
 - a. asks for a room for the winter above Lausanne.
 - b. says goodbye to Helen.
 - c. is arrested.
 - d. locates a boat padlocked at the shore.

- _____ 8. On the train ride to the front,
 - a. Rinaldi checks the articulation of Frederic Henry's knee.
 - b. carabinieri look for officers above the rank of major.
 - c. Frederic Henry is glad to be armed with an Astra 7.65.
 - d. Frederic Henry sleeps in the aisle.

- _____ 9. The most worrisome part of the retreat is
 - a. traffic congestion.
 - b. a problem with the differential.
 - c. the large number of refugees seeking rides.
 - d. lack of food and water.

- _____ 10. Rinaldi worries
 - a. about venereal disease.
 - b. that Catherine Barkley is too small-hipped to give birth.
 - c. after Frederic Henry returns to the front with cholera.
 - d. because of the high number of desertions among Italians.

A FAREWELL TO ARMS

Part II: Matching (30 points)

Match the following actions with characters from the list below. Place the letter of your response in the blank provided at left.

- | | | |
|-------|---|--------------------|
| _____ | 1. seem impressed by cash. | A. Simmons |
| _____ | 2. shrieks for his mother. | B. Passini |
| _____ | 3. realizes that Frederic Henry has changed while in Milan. | C. Bonello |
| _____ | 4. accepts money for provisions while lending a boat. | D. infant |
| _____ | 5. keeps Frederic Henry's secret. | E. Helen Ferguson |
| _____ | 6. confiscates the contents of the armoire. | F. Henry |
| _____ | 7. ignores the diagnoses of three doctors. | G. Miss Van Campen |
| _____ | 8. complains that his career is not going well. | H. Rinaldi |
| _____ | 9. is glad to shoot a sergeant. | I. border guards |
| _____ | 10. refuses a sabre. | J. Valentini |
| _____ | 11. fears that Henry will mistreat Catherine Barkley. | K. grandfather |
| _____ | 12. introduces Henry to Catherine Barkley. | L. sisters |
| _____ | 13. warns of imminent arrest the next morning. | M. Miss Gage |
| _____ | 14. tries to put a tourniquet on Passini. | N. Emilio |
| _____ | 15. claim to be virgins. | O. Greffi |

Part III: Short Answer (20 points)

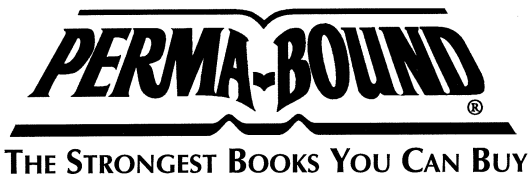
Supply a word or phrase in answer to the following questions. Place your response in the blank provided.

- | | |
|-------|--|
| _____ | 1. Who worries about rape? |
| _____ | 2. What does Catherine Barkley give Frederic Henry to protect him? |
| _____ | 3. What does Catherine Barkley buy on Frederic Henry's last day of leave? |
| _____ | 4. What powers the rowboat the last part of the journey? |
| _____ | 5. Who is considered for a silver medal? |
| _____ | 6. What does the gondola carry from Trieste to Venice? |
| _____ | 7. Where does Frederic Henry hide bottles? |
| _____ | 8. Where does Catherine Barkley's fiance die? |
| _____ | 9. Where are Catherine Barkley and Helen Ferguson the night that Frederic Henry arrives by train to Milan? |
| _____ | 10. Who feels trapped biologically? |

Part IV: Essay (30 points)

Choose two in complete sentences.

1. Summarize the arrival over the Swiss border.
2. Contrast the job of ambulance driver with that of carabinieri.
3. Account for Frederic Henry's popularity.
4. Summarize events that follow the explosion of a trench mortar shell.
5. Describe Frederic Henry's maturity after he comes to Italy to study architecture.



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