

[Ebook free] A Tale of Two Cities

A Tale of Two Cities

Von Charles Dickens

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Von Charles Dickens : A Tale of Two Cities before purchasing it in order to gage whether or not it would be worth my time, and all praised A Tale of Two Cities:

Kundenrezensionen Hilfreichste Kundenrezensionen 1 von 1 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Sidney Carton forever Von Dr. Stephan Teichmann. Dickens A Tale of Two Cities ist eines der am meisten verkauften Bücher überhaupt. Mitte des 19. Jahrhunderts erschienen, erfreut es sich auch heute offensichtlich noch großer Beliebtheit. Gerade die Zeilen am Beginn des Romans und die letzten Gedanken von Sidney Carton am Ende gehen wohl zu den

bekanntesten Zeilen in der englischen Literatur, was sich auch in der Anzahl der Highlights in der Kindle-Ausgabe zeigt. Tatsächlich aber ist der Roman zwischen diesen wohlbekanntenen einleitenden und abschließenden Stzen eher Mittelma, um nicht zu sagen etwas enttäuschend. Der Franzose Charles Darnay, verheiratet mit Lucie, der Tochter eines ehemaligen Bastille-Häftlings reist während der Französischen Revolution aus Pflichtgefühl von London nach Paris und geht prompt in die Mühlen der neuen, blutigen Justiz. Charles' Leben scheint verwirrt, so dass der brillante, englische Anwalt Sidney Carton sich zu einem großen Opfer entschließt. Ich kannte die Romanhandlung im Detail nicht, aber außer der Entwicklung um die Person Sidney Cartons und seine selbstlose Hingabe und Liebe zu Lucie geschieht auch nicht wirklich viel. Die Charaktere bleiben flach und seltsam eindimensional: Lucie ist immer lieb und naiv und der Marquis de Evremonde immer von Grund auf böse und Charles von Grund auf gut. Die Beschreibung der französischen Revolution ist in Buch 3 ganz gut, aber auch nicht wirklich mitreißend. Na ja, es kann nicht schaden diesen Klassiker gelesen zu haben. Hesse sagte einmal, man muss sich erst an den Klassikern bewahren, bevor diese sich für einen selbst bewahren. In diesem Sinne ist es gut, Sidney Carton als edler Romanfigur begegnet zu sein. 0 von 0 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Für Dickens braucht es Mühe. Von Kunderlo gibt sicher andere, moderne Werke, die man lesen sollte, wenn man einen Überblick über die Französische Revolution verschaffen will. Dickens ist gelegentlich auch etwas weitschweifig, und ich hatte bei der Lektüre manchmal den Eindruck, dass er mir die Zeit stiehlt. Dennoch dringt der Autor tief in diese blutige Epoche ein und vermittelt mit viel Empathie im Leser ein Mitgefühl für die menschliche Kreatur. 1 von 1 Kunden fanden die folgende Rezension hilfreich. Sammlung von Hau E. nachdem in meiner Bibliothek gewisse Klassiker einfach nicht fehlen dürfen - und diese Serie recht günstig ist - habe ich mir einige Bände der "Wordsworth Classics" zugelegt. Format ist handlich, Schrift SEHR klein - aber noch gut lesbar.

Kurzbeschreibung Novel by Charles Dickens, published both serially and in book form in 1859. The story is set in the late 18th century against the background of the French Revolution. Although Dickens borrowed from Thomas Carlyle's history, *The French Revolution*, for his sprawling tale of London and revolutionary Paris, the novel offers more drama than accuracy. The scenes of large-scale mob violence are especially vivid, if superficial in historical understanding. The complex plot involves Sydney Carton's sacrifice of his own life on behalf of his friends Charles Darnay and Lucie Manette. While political events drive the story, Dickens takes a decidedly antipolitical tone, lambasting both aristocratic tyranny and revolutionary excess--the latter memorably caricatured in Madame Defarge, who knits beside the guillotine. The book is perhaps best known for its opening lines, "It was the best of times, it was the worst of times," and for Carton's last speech, in which he says of his replacing Darnay in a prison cell, "It is a far, far better thing that I do, than I have ever done; it is a far, far better rest that I go to, than I have ever known." -- The Merriam-Webster Encyclopedia of Literature. Dickens considered *Great Expectations* one of his "little pieces," and indeed, it is slim compared to such weighty novels as *David Copperfield* or *Nicholas Nickleby*. But what this cautionary tale of a young man raised high above his station by a mysterious benefactor lacks in length, it more than makes up for in its remarkable characters and compelling story. The novel begins with young orphaned Philip Pirrip--Pip--running afoul of an escaped convict in a cemetery. This terrifying personage bullies Pip into stealing food and a file for him, threatening that if he tells a soul "your heart and your liver shall be torn out, roasted and eaten." The boy does as he's asked, but the convict is captured anyway, and transported to the penal colonies in Australia. Having started his novel in a cemetery, Dickens then ups the stakes and introduces his hero into the decaying household of Miss Havisham, a wealthy, half-mad woman who was jilted on her wedding day many years before and has never recovered. Pip is brought there to play with Miss Havisham's ward, Estella, a little girl who delights in tormenting Pip about his rough hands and future as a blacksmith's apprentice. I had never thought of being ashamed of my hands before; but I began to consider them a very indifferent pair. Her contempt for me was so strong, that it became infectious, and I caught it. It is an infection that Pip never quite recovers from; as he spends more time with Miss Havisham and the tantalizing Estella, he becomes more and more discontented with his guardian, the kindhearted blacksmith, Joe, and his childhood friend Biddy. When, after several years, Pip becomes the heir of an unknown benefactor, he leaps at the chance to leave his home and friends behind to go to London and become a gentleman. But having expectations, as Pip soon learns, is a two-edged sword, and nothing is as he thought it would be. Like that other "little piece," *A Tale of Two Cities*, *Great Expectations* is different from the usual Dickensian fare: the story is dark, almost surreal at times, and you'll find few of the author's patented comic characters and no comic set pieces. And yet this is arguably the most compelling of Dickens's novels for, unlike *David Copperfield* or *Martin Chuzzlewit*, the reader can never be sure that things will work out for Pip. Even Dickens apparently had his doubts--he wrote two endings for this novel. --Alix Wilber Pressestimmen [A Tale of Two Cities] has the best of Dickens and the worst of Dickens: a dark, driven opening, and a celestial but melodramatic ending; a terrifyingly demonic villainess and (even by Dickens standards) an impossibly angelic heroine. Though its version of the French Revolution is brutally simplified, its engagement with the immense moral themes of rebirth and terror, justice, and sacrifice gets right to the

heart of the matter . . . For every reader in the past hundred and forty years and for hundreds to come, it is an unforgettable ride. from the Introduction by Simon Schama