There are many reasons why a cookie could not be set correctly. Below are the most common reasons:

- You have cookies disabled in your browser. You need to reset your browser to accept cookies or to ask you if you want to accept cookies.
- Your browser asks you whether you want to accept cookies and you declined. To accept cookies from this site, use the Back button and accept the cookie.
- Your browser does not support cookies. Try a different browser if you suspect this.
- The date on your computer is in the past. If your computer's clock shows a date before 1 Jan 1970, the browser will automatically forget the cookie. To fix this, set the correct time and date on your computer.
- You have installed an application that monitors or blocks cookies from being set. You must disable the application while logging in or check with your system administrator.

Why Does this Site Require Cookies?

This site uses cookies to improve performance by remembering that you are logged in when you go from page to page. To provide access without cookies would require the site to create a new session for every page you visit, which slows the system down to an unacceptable level.

What Gets Stored in a Cookie?

This site stores nothing other than an automatically generated session ID in the cookie; no other information is captured.

The years 1900 1914 mark American Literature's Naturalistic Period. Naturalism claims to give an even more accurate depiction of life than realism. In accordance with a post Darwinian thesis, naturalistic writers hold that the characters of their works are merely higher order animals whose character and behavior is entirely based upon heredity and. These writings are often frank, crude, and tragic. Stephen Crane, Jack London, and Theodore Dreiser are the most studied American Naturalists. Between 1914 and 1939, American Literature entered into a phase which is still referred to as "The Beginnings of Modern Literature". Like their British counterparts, the American Modernists experimented with subject matter, form, and style and produced achievements in all literary genres. American Literature Literature is often considered to be the mirror of the society. The American literature is no exception to the rule. The twentieth. With the emergence of the Beat generation in the late 1940s literature shifted to works reflecting a trend of anti-conformist thought (e.g., Jack Kerouac who wrote On the Road, Lawrence Ferlingetti, Allen Ginsberg, and others). 4 pages, 1608 words. The historical, social and political events gave birth to new voices of Native Americans, African Americans and writers of other previously underrepresented ethnic, racial and other minorities. Womens problems remained at the forefront and more feminist writers were heard. 4 Making It New: The Emergence of Modern American Literature 1900–1945 Changing National Identities Between Victorianism and Modernism The Inventions of Modernism Traditionalism, Politics, and Prophecy Community and Identity Mass Culture and the Writer. 5 Negotiating the American Century: American Literature since 1945 Towards a Transnational Nation Formalists and Confessionals Public and Private Histories Beats, Prophets, and Aesthetes.