

The background of the slide is an abstract composition of flowing, wavy lines in various shades of blue and white. The waves are layered, creating a sense of depth and movement, reminiscent of ocean waves or stylized mountains. The colors transition from deep blue on the left to lighter blue and white on the right, with the text centered in the upper half.

Ernest Hemingway:

A Literary Giant and His Legendary Life

CONTENTS

- **Life Overview**
- **Major Works and Literary Achievements**
- **Literary Style and Influence**
- **Family Tragedy: The Hemingway Curse**
- **Personal Life and Personality**
- **Honors and Legacy**

01

Life Overview



❑ Birth and Childhood (1899, Oak Park)

Family Background

Hemingway was born in a middle-class family in Oak Park, a suburb of Chicago. His father was a doctor and his mother a music teacher. The family environment was filled with an atmosphere of art and science; his father often took him on outdoor activities such as hunting and fishing, which shaped his love for nature and adventure.

Growing Environment

He spent his childhood mainly at a cottage by the shores of Walloon Lake, where he had access to many picture books and animal cartoons, which cultivated his early interest in literature. His mother wanted him to study music, but he inherited his father's love for outdoor activities. This conflict later appeared in his works as a combination of toughness and tenderness.



1899 – 1961

❑ WWI Experience and journalistic Career

● Wounded in Battle

At the age of 18, he went to the Italian front as a Red Cross ambulance driver. He was hit by a bomb at Fossalta, suffering more than two hundred wounds and serious injuries to both legs. This experience became the source of *A Farewell to Arms*, and he was awarded the Italian Cross of War Merit.

● Introduction to Journalistic Writing

After the war, he worked as a cub reporter for the Kansas City Star, where he learned the writing rule of “**using short sentences, short paragraphs, and vigorous English**”, which laid the foundation for his signature “**telegraphic style**”. He actively followed the scenes of violent events, and this observation of trauma deeply influenced his literary themes.

● Career as a war correspondent

He reported on the Greek-Turkish War, the Spanish Civil War, and World War II, and was injured many times, undergoing a total of thirteen operations. During the Spanish Civil War, he supported the Republican side; this period gave birth to *For Whom the Bell Tolls*, and he also secretly took part in intelligence work.

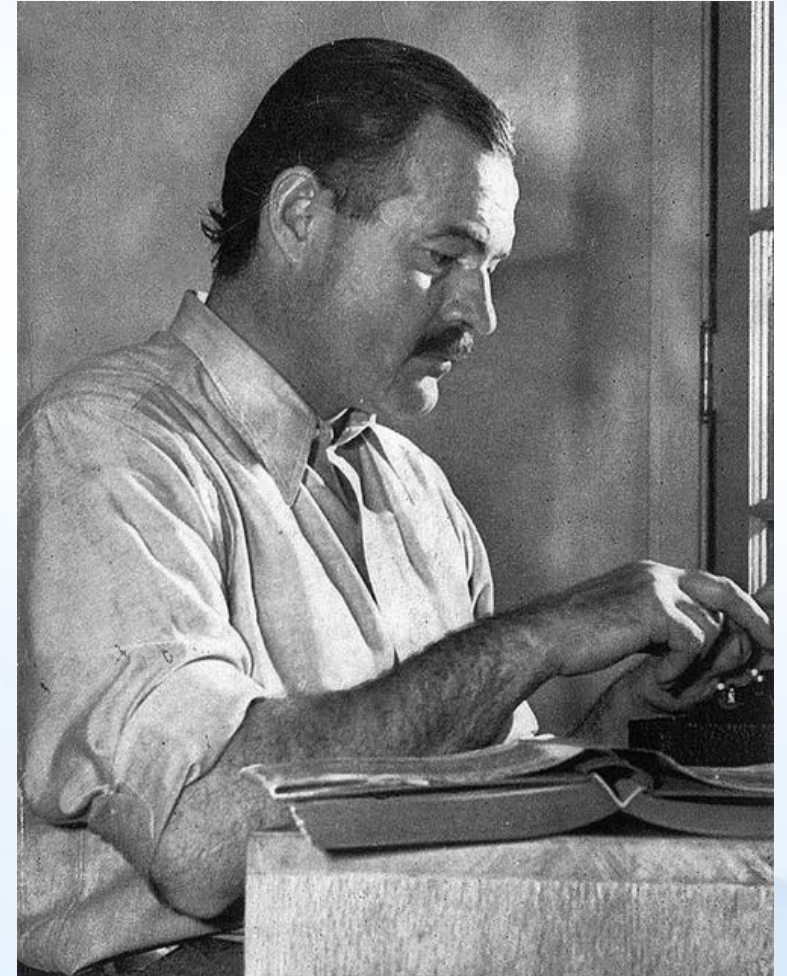
❑ Late Life and Suicide (1961)

📈 Worsening health

- For a long time, he suffered from high blood pressure, diabetes, and depression. Electric shock treatment caused memory loss and severely affected his ability to write. After finishing *The Old Man and the Sea*, he fell into a creative block, and his inability to continue writing deepened his mental crisis.

✈ Died by suicide (shot himself)

- He killed himself with a hunting gun at his home in Idaho. His family had a history of suicide: his father and sister also took their own lives. The manner of his death formed a tragic echo with the theme of “a hard man facing despair” in his works, making it one of the most shocking departures in American literary history.



02

Major Works



The Old Man and the Sea Pulitzer Prize (1953) and Nobel Prize (1954)



极简叙事艺术

- Simple writing style,
- perfect example of the “Iceberg Theory”



硬汉精神象征

- The old fisherman Santiago is a classic “hard man” character
- Famous line: “A man can be destroyed but not defeated”



双奖加持的里程碑

- Praised by the Swedish Academy for showing “eternal courage”

The Sun Also Rises and *A Farewell to Arms*

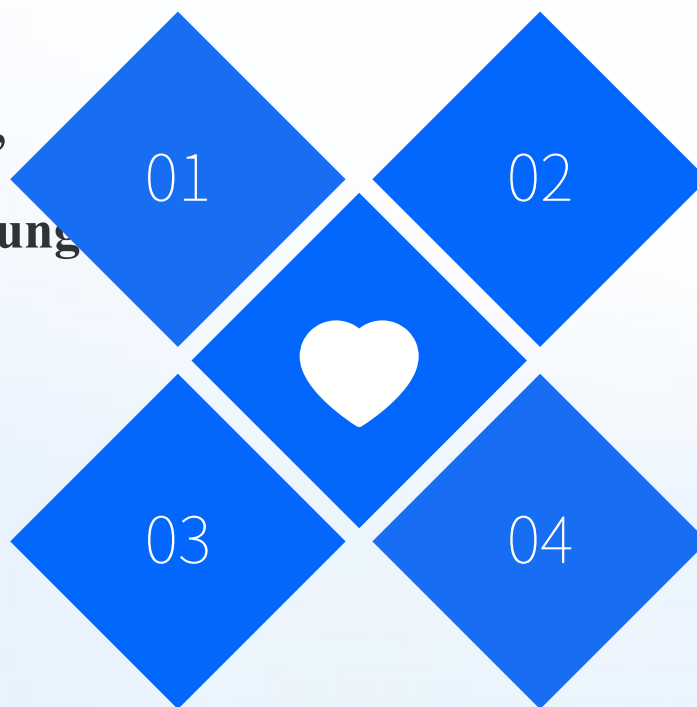
迷惘一代的宣言

■ *The Sun Also Rises*

- Defining the “Lost Generation”
- Showing how war destroyed young people’s spirits
- An early masterpiece that established Hemingway’s reputation

女性角色的突破

- Women like Brett Ashley and Catherine show complexity and independence.
- Showing Hemingway’s early interest in gender issues



反战文学的典范

■ *A Farewell to Arms*

- Based on his own WWI experience
- Combining love and war to criticize the cruelty and meaninglessness of war
- Tragic ending and simple dialogue influenced later war literature.

叙事结构的创新

- Using first-person point of view and fragmented scenes
- Influencing later modern fiction and new journalism

03

Literary Style and Influence



□ The Creation of a “Journalistic” Novel Style



电报式语言

Influenced by his journalistic career, Hemingway abandoned unnecessary decoration. He used short sentences, active voice, and concrete nouns to build his text. The precise descriptions in *The Old Man and the Sea*, such as “the line sang”, form a highly tense “**zero-degree writing**” style.

冰山理论实践

He believed in leaving out subjective explanation and presenting only the surface of events, as in the dialogue in *The Killers*, allowing readers to dig for deeper meaning themselves. This **aesthetic principle of “one-eighth visible”** became the golden rule of modern short stories.

跨文体融合

Hemingway **combined the objectivity of journalism, the conciseness of poetry, and the fictionality of the novel.** His representative work *In Our Time*, with chapter-like war sketches, redefined the boundary between fiction and nonfiction.

❑ Iceberg Theory and Simple Style

省略与暗示的艺术

- Showing only one-eighth of the story
- The rest is left for readers to discover.



电报式语言

- Example from *The Old Man and the Sea*:
“The line sang”

情感克制表达

- Avoiding direct emotional description;
- Meaning comes through action and dialogue.

❑ **Leader of the "Lost Generation"**

❑ **Influence on 20th Century Literature**



战后幻灭与精神危机



- **the spiritual emptiness after WWI**

简洁犀利的叙事风格



- **Through very simple dialogue and action, suggesting complex emotions**
- **a typical literary expression of the "Lost Generation"**

对后世作家的深远影响



- **Affected writers like Norman Mailer, Joan Didion, Raymond Carver**

04

Family Tragedy – The Hemingway Curse



□ Suicides in the Family

1

父亲克拉伦斯·海明威的自杀

- **Father Clarence Hemingway:** Shot himself in 1928 due to depression and money problems

2

妹妹厄休拉的自杀

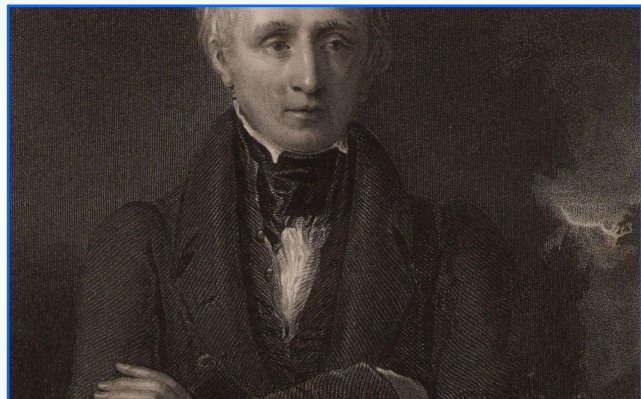
- **Sister Ursula:** Overdosed on pills in 1966 because of cancer and depression

3

弟弟莱斯特的自杀

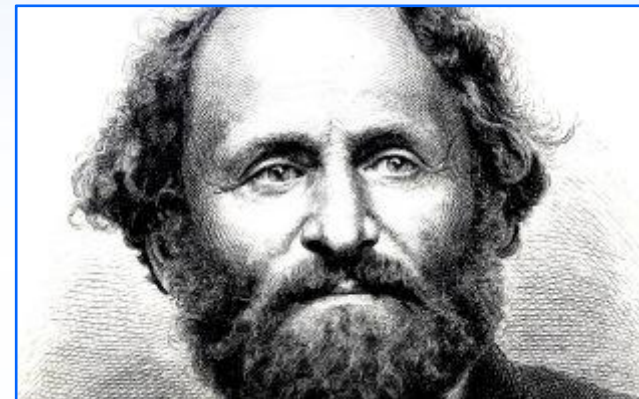
- **Brother Leicester:** Shot himself in 1982 due to drinking and depression

□ Mental Illness in the Family



双相情感障碍表现

海明威本人表现出典型的躁郁症症状，包括创作期的极度亢奋与抑郁期的自我否定，最终导致其1961年自杀。



抑郁症高发家族史

海明威家族中至少5代存在抑郁症记录，其父亲、妹妹和孙女均因抑郁自杀，显示明显的遗传倾向。



酗酒加剧精神问题

长期酗酒加重了海明威的情绪波动和认知功能障碍，酒精依赖与家族精神疾病形成恶性循环。

□ Unnatural Deaths of Later Generations

01

格雷戈里·海明威（儿子）

因性别认同障碍长期抑郁，最终在监狱中因心脏病突发去世。

02

玛格丽特·海明威（孙女）

因吸毒过量导致死亡，年仅42岁。

03

莱斯特·海明威（弟弟）

因抑郁症和酗酒问题，最终选择开枪自杀。



05

Personal Life & Personality



□ Four Marriages

● 第一任妻子哈德莉·理查森

海明威在巴黎时期与哈德莉结婚，这段婚姻见证了他早期文学创作的起步，但因海明威与第二任妻子波琳·法伊弗的婚外情而破裂，成为他情感生活中第一次重大转折。

● 第二任妻子波琳·法伊弗

波琳出身富裕家庭，为海明威提供了稳定的经济支持，两人育有两个儿子，但海明威在西班牙内战期间与记者玛莎·盖尔霍恩相恋，导致这段婚姻走向终结。

● 第三任妻子玛莎·盖尔霍恩

作为战地记者，玛莎与海明威在事业上相互激励，但两人性格同样强势，频繁的争吵和玛莎对独立事业的追求使婚姻仅维持五年，海明威在《丧钟为谁而鸣》中部分投射了这段关系。

● 第四任妻子玛丽·韦尔什

玛丽陪伴海明威直至他去世，她以极大的耐心和包容应对海明威晚年的酗酒、抑郁与健康问题，并在海明威自杀后整理出版了他的遗作《流动的盛宴》*A Moveable Feast*。

□ Hard Man Image and Adventure Spirit



非洲狩猎经历

海明威多次深入非洲进行大型狩猎活动，尤其痴迷于猎捕狮子、犀牛等猛兽，这些经历成为《非洲的青山》等作品的灵感来源。

Green Hills of Africa



战争参与与创伤

作为一战救护车司机和二战战地记者，他亲历西班牙内战与诺曼底登陆，战争创伤深刻影响了《永别了，武器》《丧钟为谁而鸣》的创作基调。

A Farewell to Arms
For Whom the Bell Tolls

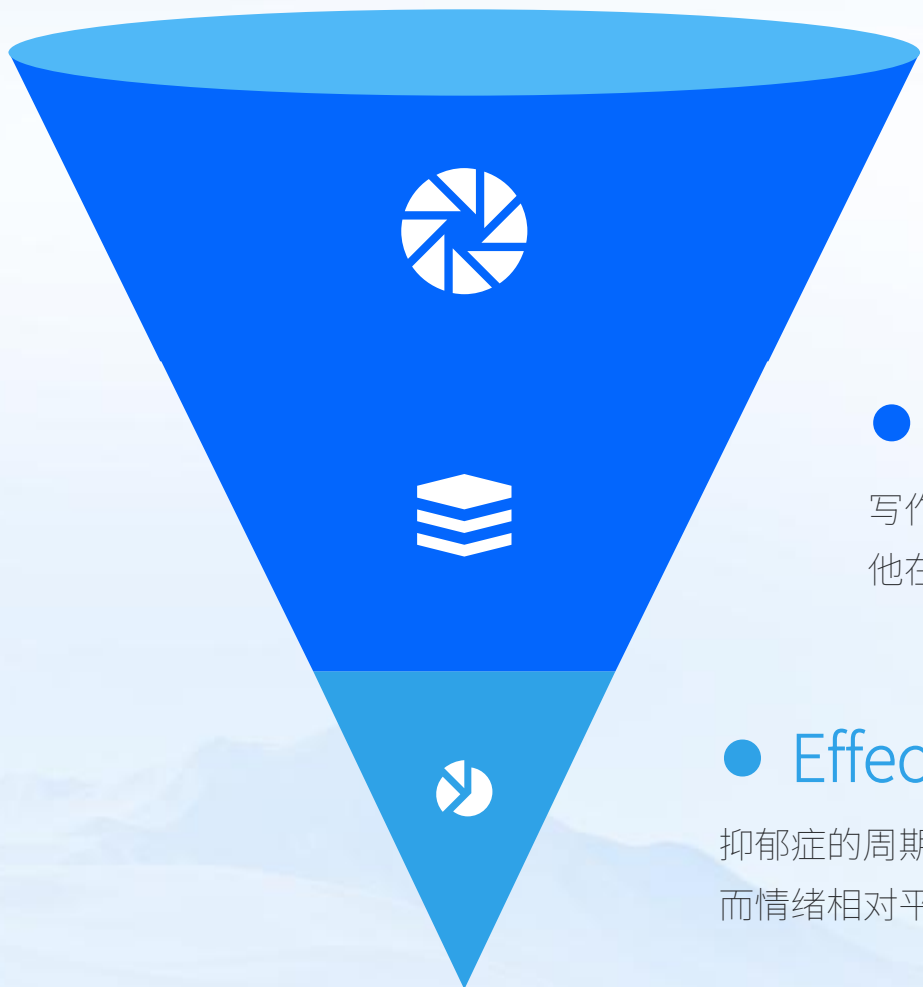


深海捕鱼与斗牛狂热

长期在古巴海域追逐马林鱼，并痴迷西班牙斗牛文化，其冒险精神在《老人与海》及《太阳照常升起》中得到极致展现。

The Sun Also Rises.
The Old Man and the Sea

□ Depression and Writing



● Emotional Depth and Motivation

海明威的抑郁症使其对人生痛苦与孤独有更敏锐的感知，这种情感深度转化为作品中强烈的内在张力与悲剧色彩，如《老人与海》中对失败与尊严的深刻探讨。

● Writing as Self-Healing

写作成为海明威应对抑郁情绪的重要出口，通过构建硬汉形象和简洁有力的叙事风格，他在文字中寻求对现实焦虑的掌控与精神上的解脱。

● Effect on Writing Pace

抑郁症的周期性发作导致海明威的创作效率起伏不定，在情绪低落期常陷入写作停滞，而情绪相对平稳时则高产，这种波动也反映在其后期作品风格的转变与主题的重复上。

06

Legacy and Reception



□ Works Listed Among "20th Century Best English Novels"

The Old Man and the Sea

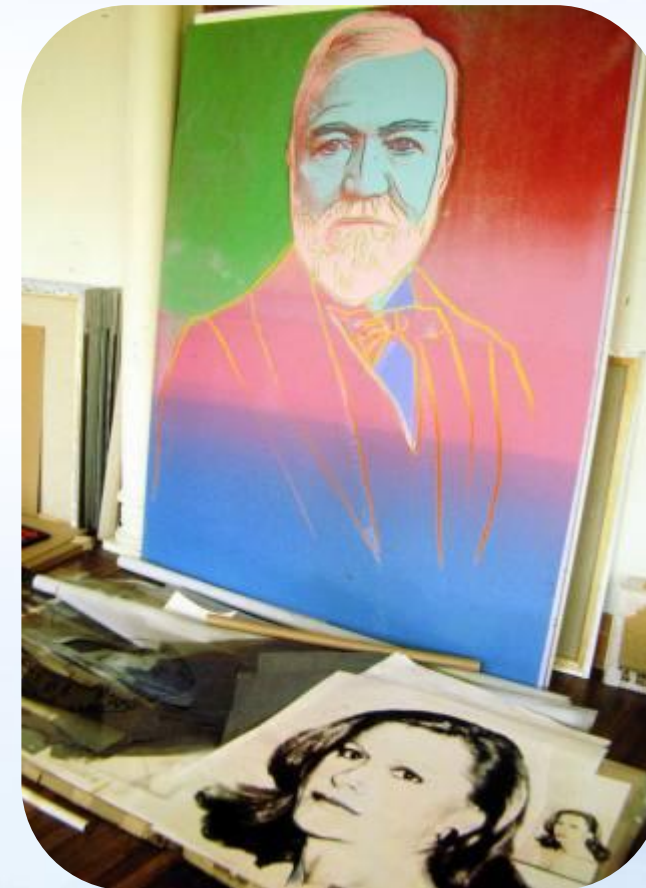
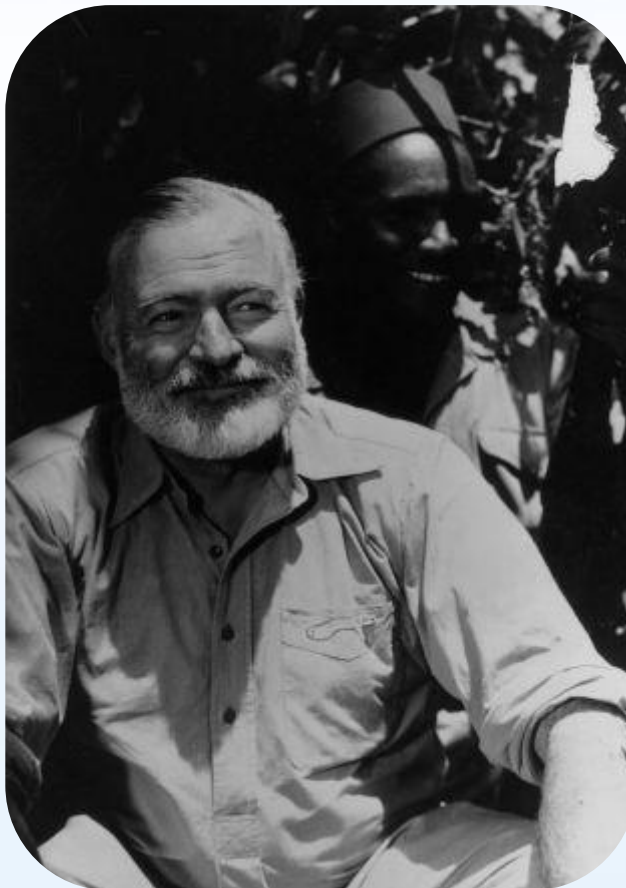
1952年出版的中篇小说，获1953年普利策奖及1954年诺贝尔文学奖，被誉为“人类意志的史诗”，入选《时代》杂志“20世纪百佳英文小说”。

The Sun Also Rises

1926年出版的“迷惘的一代”代表作，以简洁的“冰山理论”叙事风格，成为现代主义文学经典，多次被权威媒体列为世纪书单必读作品。

A Farewell to Arms

1929年反战小说，以一战为背景，展现战争对人性的摧残，被《现代文库》评为“20世纪百大英文小说”第74位，奠定其文学史地位。



□ Cultural Symbol and Legacy

■ Heroes like Santiago

海明威笔下的主人公多以坚韧、勇敢的形象出现，如《老人与海》中的圣地亚哥，成为人类面对困境时顽强不屈的精神图腾。

■ Iceberg Theory

其“冰山理论”和简洁明快的叙事风格对20世纪文学产生深远影响，成为现代写作的典范之一。

■ American Dream

作品被翻译成多种语言，全球范围内广泛传播，其个人经历（如战争、冒险）也被视为“美国梦”与冒险精神的具象化表达。

