The literature of twentieth-century Britain’s final twenty years represents a crash course in transitional history. In the aftermath of the 1970s, the nation’s hopes of becoming more efficient were high, leading to the fundamental domestic shake-up that was Margaret Thatcher’s neoliberal revolution (1979–90). Following the end of the Cold War, Europe was undergoing radical rejuvenation, while the world as a whole began to thrive on new levels of connectivity and proximity brought through rapid advances in communication technology. Later, in the 1990s, Britons were asked to countenance not only internal devolution, but also the crystallisation of a brand-new European and global order. This volume shows how British literature recorded contemporaneous historical change. It traces the emergence and evolution of literary trends as well as enduring transitional shifts in genre, tone, style and thematic preoccupation.

EILEEN POLLARD is Senior Lecturer in English at the University of Chester. Her interview with Hilary Mantel was published by Textual Practice in 2015 and she is the co-editor of the forthcoming collection of essays Hilary Mantel: Contemporary Critical Perspectives.

British Literature in Transition series

Editor
Gill Plain, University of St Andrews

British Literature in Transition maps a century of change. It also seeks to change the way we think about British literary history by reconsidering the canonical certainties and critical norms that shape our understanding of twentieth-century writing. Breaking down the century into twenty-year blocks, each substantial volume surveys, interrogates and challenges prevailing assumptions of critical memory to create a vibrant picture of literary culture in its time. Importantly, this revisionary series both recognises the contingency of the ‘experimental’ and argues that long-established canons do not do justice to the many and various forms that innovation took across the breadth of the twentieth century. As a result, Transitions reinstates lost complexities and reanimates neglected debates, its authoritative new essays setting familiar figures alongside forgotten voices to generate a rich and provocative picture of a transformative century. Exploring transitions in writing, performance, publication and readership from the fin de siècle to the new millennium, the series offers new routes to an understanding of how British literature arrived in the twenty-first century and what made the nation’s writing what it is today.

Books in the Series

BRITISH LITERATURE IN TRANSITION, 1980–2000: ACCELERATED TIMES

EDITED BY
EILEEN POLLARD
University of Chester

BERTHOLD SCHOENE
Manchester Metropolitan University
Accelerated Times is dedicated to Shafqat Nasir and Adrian Dodd.
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6.1 Joseph Johnson in John Thomas Smith’s *Vagabondiana; or, Anecdotes of Mendicant Wanderers through the Streets of London* (1817). Courtesy of Guildhall Library, City of London.
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General Editor’s Preface

British Literature in Transition maps a century of change. It is a project of revision and reappraisal that aims, through innovative juxtaposition and ambitious realignments, to reconsider the habitual practices and critical norms that shape our understanding of twentieth-century writing.

Each volume is distinctively the work of its editors and contributors: there has been no attempt to impose theoretical or methodological conformity. Rather, the aim has been to create a space of possibility for the reimagining and reconfiguring of twentieth-century literature. The century has been broken down into twenty-year blocks, with a view to disrupting habits of periodisation (most obviously, the decade). Twenty-year blocks are no less arbitrary or problematic, but, by moving to this model, British Literature in Transition is able to ask new questions of the boundaries, books and narratives, the critical perspectives and the canons, through which the century has come to be known. Crucially, the volumes seek to build a picture of literature in its time. This historical focus gives new impetus to old questions, while also requiring us to interrogate the selective picture of the century that survives in publishers’ catalogues and the reading lists of academia. The multiple volumes of the British Literature in Transition series ask, then, questions as diverse as: what is the modern and whose writing exemplifies it? Does the First World War represent a break in the development of literary practice? Why, habitually, have we come to see the literature of the 1920s and the 1930s as radically different? Why has the writing of the first age of austerity seemingly disappeared without a trace? What were the effects on literature of decolonisation and mass immigration? What did the Cold War do to British literary culture, and how did one woman – Margaret Thatcher – come to have such a profound influence on the writing of a generation?

As these questions suggest, this series pays close attention to the dynamic relationship between literature and history, asking questions not just about the canon that has survived but also about the writing that has been
unjustly forgotten or excluded. The series examines both the prestigious and the popular and aims to understand literature’s role in mediating the developments of the past hundred years. British Literature in Transition argues for the importance of both politics and aesthetics and it seeks to understand the constraints and generative possibilities of challenging cultural contexts. An acknowledgement that the outside world shapes literary creativity, or that literature engages in a process of ‘world-making’, is hardly new, but the seeming onset of an age of historical amnesia suggests it is acquiring fresh significance. What, we might ask, in the aftermath of the 2016 ‘Brexit’ vote, will British literature come to mean in the next decades of the twenty-first century? The evidence of the vote suggests that a significant proportion of the nation had forgotten why a European Union was once so urgently needed and desired. It also suggests the instability of narratives of progress, tolerance and integration, exposing the fears of a world that – at the end of the twentieth century – seemed to be becoming inescapably global. At the time of writing, the political and economic consequences of the Brexit decision remain mired in uncertainty, but statistics already reveal its profound social impact. The rhetorical register of the campaign, suffused with a misplaced nostalgia for the 1940s, has given new legitimacy to the violent expression of prejudice. Reasserting a firmly bounded concept of the island nation has equally reinstated discredited discourses of xenophobia, racism and homophobia.

The ‘contemporary’ thus tells us that transition itself is unstable, unpredictable and even – disturbingly – cyclical. Its manifestations across the twentieth century are far from uniform, and there is no necessary correlation between historical event and literary transition. The years 1940–60, for example, a time of almost unimaginable geopolitical change and social upheaval, emerge as a period of relative stasis – full of radical innovations, but uncertain in direction and beset by more or less readily acknowledged nostalgia. It is hard here to detect a paradigm shift in literary form. Quite the opposite might be argued of 1920–40, where 1922 stands out as a defining year in the literary understanding of the modern. But is 1922 an end or a beginning? Should the game-changing literary outputs of that year – The Waste Land, Ulysses, Jacob’s Room – be taken as the zenith of a modernity evolving since the nineteenth century, or do they represent a year zero, the moment that literature took a decisive turn – a transition – that criticism would herald, and thus enshrine, as an aesthetic watershed? The answer, of course, is both, and more. Consequently, as each volume in the series approaches its subjects, it does so with multiple concepts of
transition in mind. Transition might mean movement – some notion of progress, transit or return – or it might mean flux, indeterminacy and the liminal. Transition is equally a change of state, a recognition of the unsettled and the refusal to occupy a fixed or determined place. In literary terms, this means that the innovative and the experimental might take radically different forms – and, to expose this, the Transitions series changes both the dramatis personae of literary history and the company they keep. The usual suspects of the twentieth-century canon are here, but they appear in different contexts and in dialogue with unexpected others. These realignments are not the product of editorial whim, but rather an attempt to reconstruct a historical context that recognises the worlds in which these writers wrote, and in which their work was received. The five volumes of the Transitions series thus seek to reinstate the often complex and disingenuous relationship between literature and its contexts.

Previous critical work is scrutinised and debated, and fossilised canons are cracked apart and enlarged, to provide readers at all levels, from undergraduate to research professional, with a richer picture of the possibilities of a transformative century.

I began by suggesting that British Literature in Transition was a mapping project, but no map is ever definitive. Cartographers revise their work in the light of emergent knowledge, fresh technologies and new ways of seeing; they fill in blank spaces and reveal occluded paths. To function effectively, critical maps must also periodically be redrawn, and this is one such re-plotting that forges new routes through territory we have, perhaps erroneously, long thought familiar.

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