

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF ALGERIA MINIS-
TRY OF HIGHER EDUCATION AND SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
UNIVERSITY OF MOHAMED BOUDIAF - M'SILA

FACULTY OF LETTERS AND LANGUAGES DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH

N°:.....



Protest through satire through jack London's
The Iron Heel as a Case of Study

**Dissertation Submitted to the Department of Letters and English in Partial
Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Master's Degree**

Candidates:

Miss. Sabah BOUKHALET

Mr. Rabeh RANDJI

Supervisor:

Dr. Houria MIHOUBI

2019 /2020

DOMAIN: FOREIGN LANGUAGES STREAM: ENGLISH LANGUAGE OPTION: LITERATURE & CIVILIZATION

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

In the name of Allah the Compassionate, the Merciful

First of all, we faithfully thank Allah; the Most Grateful for blessing and helping us in realizing
this work.

We are gratefully thankful to our supervisor, **Mrs. Mihoubi Houria**, for her time, patience, critical insight and intellectual guidance. The completion of this dissertation will not have been possible without her invaluable
help and assistance.

I would like to express my warm thanks to the jury member who accepted to examine my research work.

I would like to extend my deep appreciation to all the staff members of the library of
Msila University, without their help, this study would have been impossible.

I would also like to thank all my colleagues for the nice times that we spent together helping each other.

My deep appreciations go also to all who helped me in one way or another to realize this work.

Lastly, we would thank our families and friends for their support and trust, and special thanks to
our parents who have believed in us and did everything to pave a great and delightful intellectual
journey.

DEDICATION

I dedicate my work to my loving parents Deradji and Souad who gave me the fuel of hope, moral lessons and encouragement.

i also dedicate this dissertation to my supervisor DR Mihoubi houria who was the guiding light in the journey of writing this dissertation .

i give special thanks to my secondary school teachers Mrs Baala hanaa and Mrs Abdelkrim who inspired me to pursue literature and English .

Sabah

DEDICATION

In the name of «ALLAH» the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful and the most compassionate. And the great Teacher and messenger, Mohammed (amounts of grants and bless), Who highly taught us the real meaning of life.

I dedicate this modest work to my wonderful and my dearest parents

Thank you for your support and your endless love, and never stop giving of themselves in countless ways and good examples have clearly enlightened the righteous path to work harder for the things I aspired to achieve.

To my best colleagues, who has always been a constant source of support and encouragement during the challenges of my college life. This thesis is dedicated to all the people in my life who differently colored my heart.

To all my dearest teachers and students of English

To all my friends with whom I shared the university life with its lights and shadows.

To all who love me.

Rabeh

ABBREVIATIONS

FP: Futuristic politics

F E: Formal Elements

RC: Revolutionary Criticism

SSR: Semi-scientific research

HC: Historical Criticism

CC: Cultural criticism

SP: Satirical perspective

CAS: Capitalism in the American Society

S: Socialist movement

SP: Socialist party

PWW: Post-world war

ST: Sarcastic comment

TCI: Tiny cluster of individuals

PA: Political arguments

IC: Irony of Capitalism

ABSTRACT

Jack London, As a prominent figure in the field of protesting through satirical perceptives, wrote his cornerstone book “The Iron Heel” in which he analyzed this dystopian novel that depicts a series of events that will happen in the future. The current study is an attempt to clarify interpretations of this masterpiece: The Iron Heel, analyzed within a literary work that is satire. The novel deals primarily with futuristic politics and not with technological advances. Therefore, those aspects within the frame of the book have been highlighted. To achieve this objective, a historical and, analytical, literary approach is implemented, using the MLA methodology. Moreover, this study aims at showing the literature protest as a way of satire. Our present study is divided into two main chapters in which we made a general overview about New Criticism, Capitalism in the American society and Protesting through in American society. We also, discussed The Iron Heel: Satirical perspectives, and gave a detailed description of Jack London: a protest writer. Moreover, we mention Oligarchy in The Iron heel and Satire in the Iron Heel. Therefore, the use of satire method in protesting literature of Jack London’s the iron heel novel, satire play an important role in shaping the novel. Moreover, the socio-historical context of the iron heel novel was capitalism, oligarchy and materialism in protesting literature.

Key words: literature, Satire, Irony, futuristic politics, The Iron Heel , oligarchy , capitalism , protesting literature , Social modification, Jack London.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction	1
Chapter One: Theoretical Framework and Socio-historical Context	
1. New Criticism: A Self Contained Text.....	4
2. Capitalism in the American society.....	12
3. Protesting through Satire in American Literature.....	22
Chapter Two: The Iron Heel: Satirical Perspectives	
1. Jack London: a protest writer.....	30
2. Oligarchy in The Iron Heel.....	33
3. Satire in The Iron Heel.....	37
Conclusion	42
Works cited	44

INTRODUCTION

The literature of protest, as a form of cultural representation, is meant to assume multiple roles, which are usually the duty of critics to detect them. Among the critics who were interested in studying literature of protest in reference to culture is Jack London whose analysis and criticism draw attention to some functions performed by literature that a usual reader cannot sort out. He focuses his attention on the literature of protest during the last part of 1800. This period added something new for the United States. What evolved in that duration changed into a countrywide excessive society that changed into socially strong, politically sorted out, in order of notable riches and big financial foundations, and step by step global in its direction. The irony in this scene is that the US livelihood and goodness acquired only by the oligarchs.

Satire in protesting literature were a relatively, but quite popular form media during the years of World War II. Using satire is an essential in bringing about the basic elements of protest in the form of fictional in Jack London's the iron heel novel. It is found that, Satire always developed in a society, which seems to have been civilized. Therefore, satire focuses in acts of revelation rather than methods of fabrication.

Jack London uses of satire in his successful synthesis of his socialistic ideology and novelistic form to protest against oligarchy and reclaim human rights through a prediction events portrayed by Jack's dystopian novel. The Iron Heel is a fictionalized version. The main character is "Ernest Everhard", a socialist activist and writer. He

warns of the coming collapse of democracy and capitalism to organize a proletariat revolution against “The Oligarchy”.

Generally, the futuristic novel written about the struggle, defeat, and eventual triumph of socialism, it depicts The United States stress future changes and politics while paying no attention to technological changes. This book is a tool of satirical fiction towards follies persisting in the modern societies; with the envisions of the plight of the weak and the underprivileged in Jack London's contemporary society, creating literary masterpieces in order to eradicate the suffering of the weak and the oppressed people. In other words, the work focused on the use of satire as a means of expression, in protesting literature.

This novel is considered the earliest example of modern dystopian fiction. It tells the tale of an oligarchic tyrannical state in the U.S.A. although it is futuristic, and is in the style of early science fiction novels, the novel deals primarily with futuristic politics and not with technological advances that might have taken place. It is also London's most political novel and really the only one that reveals his left-leaning views.

This present dissertation discusses an important issue which is how did Jack London's use satire in order to attack oligarchy in his society and how using satire as a method of protesting. This, the main objectives of this dissertation using satire is a useful way of protesting in Jack London's the iron heel novel. In addition, the main aim of this research paper is to examine the satire of protesting literature in relation to Jack London's the iron heel according to oligarchy in his society. For that, it will answer the main question, How Jack London's in his novel the iron heel use satire as a way of protesting literature in order to attack oligarchy in his society and investigate our hy-

pothesis using satire as a way of protesting literature in Jack London's novel the iron heel could attack oligarchy in society.

In order to gather data for our investigation this paper will perfumed the Criticism Approach on analysis on a sample of Jack London's'' The Iron Heel published on 1907. Moreover, our topic consists of two main chapters. The first chapter constitutes the literature survey and the full explanation, and then it represents a general view about criticism, fundamental aspects or components of satire as a way of protesting. The second chapter explain how Jack London's' use satire in protesting literature in his novel The Iron Heel.

Chapter one: Theoretical Framework and Socio-historical Context

This chapter will tackle the theoretical and the sociohistorical background of the study in which we introduce the approach new criticism that is the targeted theory to be applied on the novel, this theory that was monopoly used on poetry but has been updated to be suitable to both prose and poetry.

Additionally, we will highlight capitalism on many aspects since it prevails the society at that time .moreover, most of authors disguise their frustrations and problems of their time into their literary books which inevitably deal with protest; thus , as a last element in this chapter we will deal with analyzing the protest of the author through satire as a different means of expressing protest in the American society.

I.1. New Criticism: A Self Contained Text

The critic movement in the middle decades of the 20th century, in American specifically, emphasized close reading to discover how a work of literature function a self-contained, self-referential aesthetics object. The movement derived its name from John Crowe Ransom's 1941 book *The New Criticism*. The theory tries to examine the “Formal Elements” of the novel such as characterization, setting of the time and place, point of view, plot, image, metaphors, and symbols to interpret the text and find the theme.

These formal elements, as well as linguistic elements (ambiguity, irony and tension, paradox) are the critic’s references to interpret and support the theme of a liter-

ary work. New critics believed that there is a universal theme in works of art, which is timeless and independent of the reader or social, historical events and these elements are the only true meaning by which a critic can understand and should interpret the text.

Cultural criticism is a branch of textual criticism, concerned with critiquing the implicit forms involved in cultural discourse with all its manifestations, patterns and multiple forms, i.e. critique that seeks to study the marginal works that have long been denounced by literary criticism of its value or importance by virtue that they are not subject to the conditions of critical taste. Our article specifically places itself within the scope of this second scenario.

It is based on the belief that the necessity has become urgent to reconsider our practice of historical criticism in the field of literary studies, in light of the tremendous development that has occurred in the field of literature. Our work then falls into the field of textual criticism, and for this reason it is obliged to include also an epistemological dimension. This article evaluates its strategy on the basis of the idea that transcending the current reality of the historical study of literature is old and modern, first requires an understanding of the limits and possibilities of this criticism, and secondly proposing new ways to review the history of literature in the light of the development of contemporary approaches. The research addresses the issue of new criticism that has transcended the local character of the phenomenon.

Criticism as a global intellectual and methodological system can be applied of creative achievements. The new criticism theory is based on the inspiration of Critical perceptions, by converting the attention of the author into text work, and his reader,

seeking to consolidate the relationship between them through creative literary production.

The idea would actually cause a fundamental reversal in our conception of historical criticism, but it was presented within the field of an internal reconsideration of the traditional historical criticism itself, meaning that the old framework is still valid and that its renewal can occur from within it, which makes the attempt of renewal not open the horizons. The major shift that is now taking place in current critical practices that go beyond the old historical view by taking advantage of the results of the development of linguistic and semi-scientific research and modern media. And a book on the history of literature, by T.S. Eliot's *The Sacred Wood*, studying literature as literature and argues that it needs a revival. This might seem like such an old idea that wouldn't need repeating. But apparently it did.

So he and Ezra Pound, the Poet-Critic Extraordinaire himself, usually get the from which we extracted the previous opinion, do not seem to bear the responsibility to consider the semiotic approach as an alternative to ancient historical criticism, because it implicitly recognizes that the old framework is valid, but other tasks should be added to the literature historian, including studying literary works. In light of changing ages and values.

A look at the book references clearly shows that he did not benefit, for example, from the researches of Hans Robert Yaus and other pioneers of the aesthetic who presented substantial alternatives to the previous historical critical practice, which are based on new data in the cognitive field, linguistic, sociological, and psychological and

media. Perhaps the early time T.S. Eliot published his work in his first edition (1920) did not allow him to see all these new horizons. According to him, the necessity of change has to be recognized. The double- barreled assault on civil liberties and human rights, by the administration of President George Walker Bush, has if nothing else, spurred an outpouring of books, both fiction and nonfiction, condemning the erosion of American democracy and the perceived drift toward totalitarianism.

Sinclair Lewis, who wrote the electrifying classic about the advent of a Nazi regime in Washington, D.C. owed much of his inspiration to London's *The Iron Heel*, which was first published in 1908. London's dystopian novel also inspired George Orwell when he wrote *1984* and it deserves recognition as the first modern American novel to sound the alarm about the dangers of a dictatorship in the United States. *The Iron Heel* has never achieved the popularity of London's dog stories "*The Call of the Wild* and *White Fang*" but from the moment that Europe began to drift toward fascism in the 1920s, and then throughout the twentieth century, it was widely read in Europe, the Americas, and Asia, and hailed as a great, prophetic work of art by the likes of Leon Trotsky, the exiled Russian revolutionary, and Anatole France, the Nobel Prize-winning French novelist.

One hundred years after its initial publication, London's political ideas and cultural insights seem remarkably contemporary. Indeed, in *The Iron Heel*, he describes a sinister conspiracy, by an oligarchy, to quash freedom of speech and freedom of assembly, imprison its outspoken opponents and critics, control news and information

,install a professional army of paid mercenaries, create a secret police force, and wage global warfare for economic hegemony.

There is also guerrilla warfare, furious acts of wanton terrorism, and cold-blooded terrorists—a world roiling in violence that might be taken for the world of the twenty-first century. Here is a book that demonstrates the veracity of Ezra Pound’s remark that “the artist is the antenna of the race. Like much overtly political fiction and didactic storytelling, *The Iron Heel* tends to emphasize ideas and ideological concerns at the expense of character development and plot, but London, the artist, could not help but craft a story with suspense, drama, and bigger than-life, cinematic scenes that depict bloody warfare and horrific massacre in the streets of the United States. In the handwritten notes for the novel that he originally entitled “Oligarchy,” he scrawled, “What scenes are *given* let them be striking to make up for absence of regular novel features,” and he made good on that admonition to himself. The change in the title of the novel, from “Oligarchy” to *The Iron Heel*, shows London moving away from an idea to a compelling and vivid image that enliven his story.

An early, ardent fan of the movies, and a frequent moviegoer, he cast *The Iron Heel* as a kind of Cecil B. De Mille epic in which the revolutionary troops engage in battle with the soldiers of the oligarchy, using airships and machine guns. The spectacle in the streets of Chicago, where the novel peaks in an exhilarating chapter entitled “The People of the Abyss,” is written with real panache and gusto.

Moreover, it was a stroke of genius, on London’s part, to couch his novel in the form of a memoir that chronicles not only the larger political and cultural conflicts, but

also the personal life of the narrator and memoirist herself, a young woman named Avis Everhard who grows up privileged in Berkeley, California, falls in love with Ernest Everhard, the leader of the revolution, and joins the clandestine rebels who use forged documents and change their identities to evade the secret police. (Ernest Everhard is not much of a character; he is too idealized and romanticized and his name, which implies a kind of permanent sexual potency, does not help either).

The ability of the text to act as an introduction to socialism is largely dependent on the literary masterpieces from its construction. This type of text is a major tool for future research and the dismissal of utopian hopes or worries. Thus, this book shows that literary intentions are an essential part of the movement to liberate the American people from minority rule. Jack London was fully aware of the work not only in politics, but also in literary tradition.

The difficulty in realizing the rationality of contemporary reality at that time is a problem not only for founding intellectuals, but also for those who participated in the search for a "rational" way out of capitalism.

In other words, new criticism is a formalist approach that dominated American literary criticism in the middle decades of the 20th century, it emphasized particularly poetry and has been updated lately to be used on prose. The movement derived its name from John Crowe Ransom's 1941 book *The New Criticism*. Also very influential were the critical essays of T. S. Eliot, such as "Tradition and the Individual Talent" and "Hamlet and His Problems," in which Eliot developed his notion of the "objective correlative." Eliot's evaluative judgments, such as his condemnation of Milton and Shelley,

his liking for the so-called metaphysical poets and his insistence that poetry must be impersonal, greatly influenced the formation of the New Critical canon.

This strategy aims to make the reader take a close reading to the text as a main procedure to be applied. Studying a passage of prose or poetry in New Critical style required careful, exacting scrutiny of the passage itself. Formal elements such as rhyme, meter, setting, characterization, and plot were used to identify the theme of the text. In addition to the theme, the New Critics also looked for paradox, ambiguity, irony, and tension to help establish the single best and most unified interpretation of the text.

Although the New Criticism is no longer a dominant theoretical model in American universities, some of its methods (like close reading) are still fundamental tools of literary criticism, underpinning a number of subsequent theoretic approaches to literature including post structuralism, deconstruction theory, and reader-response theory.

New critics believe that the essential information to work interpretation must be found within the work itself .formalists see the text as a complete work; an example to validate the founded interpretations and the only source to get the true meaning. in fact they do not view the work the lens of feminism ,psychology, mythology, or any other such as standpoint ,neither are they interested in the effect on the reader however they target the focus on imagery, metaphors, paradox, analyzing irony ,setting, characters and symbols.

Formalists try to avoid misconception of the intentional fallacy and to prevent the text from the historical social and political context in order to avoid misunderstanding of the text. the background of the writer is considered as misleading and destruction source according the approach .new criticism target the unity of the text ,identifying tensions ,new critics shed the light on the new resolved tensions ,the opposites, the paradoxical elements , the assessment of language and the organization of the text emphasizing on style and diction .

Text ought to be judged objectively without external sources and emotions because they aimed to exclude the reader's response, the author's intention, historical and cultural contexts, and moralistic bias from their analysis. Furthermore, the ultimate indication is the reader's responses to its values objectively, which reflects the best positive implications in analyzing.

New Criticism developed as a reaction to the older philological and literary history schools of the US North, which, influenced by nineteenth-century German scholarship, focused on the history and meaning of individual words and their relation to foreign and ancient languages, comparative sources, and the biographical circumstances of the authors.

These approaches, it was felt, tended to distract from the text and meaning of a poem and entirely neglect its aesthetic qualities in favour of teaching about external factors. On the other hand, the New Critics as too subjective and emotional disparaged the literary appreciation school, which limited itself to pointing out the "beauties" and mor-

ally elevating qualities of the text. Condemning this as a version of Romanticism, they aimed for newer, systematic and objective method¹

I.2. Capitalism in the American society

The trouble with London is that he is not the ordinary kind of a literary socialist. It would be easy to name a half dozen prominent writers of the last decade who have occasionally admitted that they were socialists, but their socialism was generally of such a mild inoffensive sort that it didn't hurt them much with their capitalist friends. London, however, is the genuine old-fashioned, proletarian, class-struggle socialist. His socialism is like everything else about him, virile, combative and genuine to the backbone. On the other hand, another group feels that London's outlandish and unorthodox behaviour have antagonized respectable people, given them a wrong impression of the socialist movement as a whole, and therefore become more of a hindrance than help to the socialist cause in general. In fact, London finally dissociates himself from the Socialist party only in 1916.

Later capitalism refers to the historical epoch since 1940, including the Post-World War II economic expansion called the golden age of capitalism. The expression already existed for a long time in continental Europe, before it gained currency in the English-speaking world through the English translation of Ernest Mandel's book *Late Capitalism*, published in 1975.

¹ Gerald Graff, *Professing Literature*, Chicago and London: The University of Chicago Press, 1987. Re-reading the New Criticism by Miranda B. Hickman and John D. McIntyre

To understand how we got here, you have to understand the relationship between capital markets “meaning the financial system” and businesses. From the creation of a unified national bond and banking system in the U.S. in the late 1790s to the early 1970s, finance took individual and corporate savings and funneled them into productive enterprises, creating new jobs, new wealth and, ultimately, economic growth. Of course, there were plenty of blips along the way (most memorably the speculation leading up to the Great Depression, which was later curbed by regulation).

But for the most part, finance—which today includes everything from banks and hedge funds to mutual funds, insurance firms, trading houses and such essentially served business. It was a vital organ but not, for the most part, the central one.

London makes it clear that socialism sooner or later triumphed - after three hundred years. The book reveals the nature of capitalist society and strongly defends socialism. Avis initially believes in the myths of capitalist justice and democracy until Ernest indicates she investigates the story of a destitute man, named Jackson. He lost an arm in a mill “accident” while exhausted, trying to save a machine from damage. The mill owners, management, foremen, lawyers and newspapers conspired to hide the truth and deny him compensation.

He lost his job, too. Ernst shows how capitalism works through discussions with academics, bishops, small and medium businessmen and political representatives of farmers, the oligarchs or the wealthiest, the directors of the huge corporations that control the economy, government, law, universities and the press are pressuring these middle classes. Some decide to join the struggle of the working class even though most of them are still on the side of big business.

A hundred years ago, Jack London - arguably then America's most prolific and prospering author, with associate financial gain from writing cherish today's biggest Hollywood actors was awaiting the upcoming publication of his latest and greatest work, *The Iron Heel*, a multi layered and heavily representative work, *The Iron Heel* was London's plan to consolidate his concepts concerning the struggle between the labor and therefore the looming spectre of market economy, as epitomized by the shadowy form of government.

The U.S is generally capitalistic. The central doesn't own companies. One vital reason is that the U.S. Constitution protects the free market. Market economy isn't a system of state, it's associate economic structure. The U.S will rather be viewed as political **system** within the sense that the rich and people in political power area unit most frequently white or white males. Granted it's not constant tiny cluster of individuals, however it is typically individuals of a definite race or gender that have control the facility and wealth. However, several countries have socialist economic elements and a **democratically** elected government. Others area unit communist however have thriving economies because of capitalistic parts. Examples embody China and Vietnam. Some others area unit capitalist and ruled by monarchs, oligarchs, or despots.

It is attainable to argue that to the extent that power becomes unconditional within the government, the danger of form of government becomes larger. It is also, of course, attainable to argue that democratic government may be a suggest that of resisting the increase of form of government. Market economy within the ideal sense -- that involves real, free, rank competition -- may also be seen as the simplest way of preventing the in-

crease of form of government. Whether or not market economy is that this sense exists within the U. S. these days may be a matter of discussion.

Though idealistic in its belief within the future, the Iron Heel remains a massively authoritative political novel. Eric Arthur Blair cited it as associate influence on two of the twentieth century's different nice political works, 1984 and Animal Farm, whereas Bolshevik wrote in 1937 that

“Jack London already foresaw and represented the fascist regime because the inevitable results of the defeat of the proletarian revolution”²

Strikers and voters area unit killed at the hands of the instrument of torture, nevertheless Everhard endures, a steely-jawed beacon of **social** class hope, the personification of labor revolution. Nevertheless, with the advantage of savvy, specifically right was London? As a fact disguised as fiction round up of western politics within the early years of the century, it's impeccable, London referencing recent labor movements, the expansion of socialism overseas, tactfully dead strikes and dealing class struggle inside the face of tyrannical American oligarchs bent amassing personal fortunes at any value. Indeed, his overall prediction of a capitalist boom Plot-wise follows Everhard's mechanical phenomenon through socialism to the autumn of the North American country republic and onto underground resistance. and a society where power inside the North Yankee country follows the money is bang-on. His portrayal of laissez-faire economy as a fearful "monstrous beast" was a soothsayer's vision of Reaganomics and reactionary ideology. He collectively foresaw a world where "democracy" and "peace" unit of

² <https://jacklondonpark.com/jacks-shop/books/> <https://blog.bookstellyouwhy.com/ten-interesting-facts-about-jack-london>

measurement mere concepts; where armors are reduced to being serfs, where the military is inside the employment of the select created.

Yet, London's biggest fault was his idealistic religion in - for need of a more robust term - "people power". His belief that the in operation classes would instigate the break-up of the North Yankee country Republic that "labor solidarity" could forestall wars involving the North Yankee country, European nation and thus the united kingdom was misjudged. London underestimated the ability of the nationalism which may presently come back when labor commonality to instead persuade many Germans to fight a fascist cause. London did not predict the second war (who could?) that, of course, steered the course of history far away from his vision into a world of spying, economic warfare and nuclear mental illness.

Moreover, the wide influence of capitalism on society in general and on the lives of individuals in particular was well represented in American literature throughout the centuries. A lot of American citizen believe that core technology which used by the society in many economic production is an important factor that can differ one society from another one . If we take a look on the human history in societies we found that technology has a central importance on how you will live in that society. In addition, and it is clear that the production in a society an effective tools or complex power that control machines. However, there are many others that it is important in American society, and how they systematically shape the rules of society we live in. Many features can represent American societies to be salient , all this features is a kind of capitalism which focus on increasing globalization in economic system and interactions among societies.

To support this point of view, Parks (1996. p.6) affirms that “The cornerstone of what would become the description of “ the American dream”

” was that individuals need to have the ability to own property, have as minimal as possible intervention by government and have a laissez faire capitalist system in which individuals can be motivated to work hard and be rewarded for their efforts”³

From this point of view, it is clear that capitalism is naturally linked to how the opinions changing the society and reconfigures the demands of society. Many features such as , economic, political, cultural, all of them they represent capitalism in a contemporary international areas , which are challenges that represent society in America. Ultimately, the main objective of American society is to get freedom and built a social and economic structure in order to have good and easy life that work with their services.

According to Marina, .N. mentions that:“different varieties of capitalism are defined primarily by the nature of relationships between corporations and their major stakeholders, particularly with employees and their communities on the one hand and shareholders and their agents on the other, as well as by the way interactions among firms and between firms and governments are organized. In so-called liberal or Anglo-Saxon style market economies, epitomized by the United States, such relationships are generally characterized by formal contracting, arms- length transactions, and market-mediated competition. (.....)In the United States, shareholders of large companies were

³ Parks , Lynn Studies on Themes and Motifs in Literature: Capitalism in Early American Literature (1996). pp.6.

widely fragmented; with relatively few exceptions, no one entity owned a significant share of the stock. As a result, shareholders tended to be passive owners; the separation of ownership from control had been noted as a defining characteristic of American capitalism by Berle and Means as far back as 1932”⁴

Indeed, American people were fighting to be solidier, and in contrast to discrimination based on racism, gender, sexual preference, abuse, nationality, religion, or ethnicity, and color of People, also making an important social, economic, and political changes focused on capitalism. It is important to show the strength of movements in America that discuss the efforts of government and it’s progressive.

At this point, sociologists in America was discussed and adjudged capitalism to be the culmination of bourgeois rule. Therefore, many scholars affirm that the Socialism will be represents in American societies. Out of the decay American people seek to represent capitalism which held, arise, and flourish their society in order to rotten the offshoot of Oligarchy.

Capitalism is often seen as an economic system which aims to control the use of American property with accord of their interests in society, at this case the government the responsible for peace, justice, and tolerable taxes.

According to Bruce, R. S ,suggests that,

“Capitalism is a system of governance for economic affairs that has emerged in different settings and continues

⁴ Marina v. N. Whitman, American Capitalism and Global Convergence: After the Bubble (2003), pp. 2.

to evolve over time. As a consequence it evades simple definition”⁵.

In other words, Capitalism is an implicit system of governance works on a continually successful political improvement, which control property use of personal private gain. Also Capitalism is a system that works on both side political and economic one , or we can say that a political economy system , its main aim is establishing different rights and responsibilities that associated with various notions of property , but under the auspices of a political authorities. Generally, people simply affirms that America has a “market economy” but in fact it has a capitalism economy. Due to this point it is mentions three things need to be true:

1- Markets for Exchange. Production is organized for the market rather than for immediate use by the producers. This means that things are produced in order to be sold rather than to be directly consumed by the people who produce them or to be made freely available to others. This is the difference between a growing food on a farm rather than in a family garden.

2- Private ownership and control of investment. The firms, which organize production, are privately owned rather than owned by a public body like the state or a city or a community. ,The private owners of these firms can buy and sell those firms in markets. As owners, they also have freedom to dispose of their property as they see fit. Crucially, that includes property they allocate to future economic activity, or investment.

⁵ Bruce R. Scott , The Political Economy of Capitalism (2006) pp.2.

3. Markets for Labor. The people who work in firms are hired on a labour market to work in firms as employees; they are not themselves the owners of the firm. There are, of course, within capitalist economies, some worker cooperatives – worker-owned and run firms – but these are special, interesting cases of non-capitalist firms operating within capitalism. If all Firms were fully owned by their employees then the economy would no longer be an instance of capitalism”.⁶

Furthermore, the world is in need has capitalist economies, in fact, capitalism is occupied most areas in economic life. In addition, America has not been fully of capitalist. Generally , during eighteenth century and during the American Revolution movement , when it build a new country surely had a market-oriented economy, so it was not widely capitalist but in the south labours are forced by self-employed as small farmers which they create their own farms and means of production , and many of them were slaves. In fact just a small people were living by selling their labour.

After the Civil War , capitalism was certainly spread , and underway at that time , in addition, it constituted the dynamic in the American economy, especially in the process of industrialization . at that time , the authorities in the south America was abolished the slavery, in order to become sharecroppers, capitalism was totally pervade in all aspects as free labourers, So it established in American economic life.

In the 20th century, America become deeply and widely capitalist , the majority of the workers were forced that they has no property and worked for wages, although at the end of the century a lot of adult women were not in the labor force because they

⁶ Chapter 2 :What Kind of A Society Is “American Society”? Final Draft, August (2009) pp.3.

were not fully integrated into capitalist economic process. During the 21st century, many people in both gender are obliged to seek employment through working in a hierarchal companies in order to achieve their purpose in life .

To describe the nature of the economy in American Society, it is not difficult just say that it is economy capitalist , so capitalism comes in many aspects in life because first , capitalism is shaped by a lot of small companies in rival with local and regional markets. Second capitalism is deeply regulated by the state. On the other side labors in capitalism are organized through groups called “unions”.

To support this point of view The Macmillan Dictionary of Modern Economics (as sited in Bruce, R. S, defines capitalism as a:

“Political, social, and economic system in which property, including capital assets, is owned and controlled for the most part by private persons. Capitalism contrasts with an earlier economic system, feudalism, in that it is America status is a specific type of capitalism. There are a variety salient of capitalism in American society. Many capitalist societies have an important level of economic inequality therefore; some people are much richer than others, because they have high win in the labour market”.⁷

The last point should be discussed that the word capitalism is a controversial term. It spread as a term of critique and was used that way for many decades and it mentions in different ways. It encompasses with a great deal, and it is hard to delineate.

⁷ Bruce R. Scott , The Political Economy of Capitalism (2006) pp.2.

I.3. Protesting Through Satire in the American Literature:

A famous said” I’m not insulting you. I’m describing you”. This phrase confirms the veracity of his work. In Jack London’s arguments, the growth of the satire industrial complex was clearly demonstrated through his expectations. He tackled with irony to convey contempt to the oligarch with a hit of poking fun and a veiled insult in the form of praise.

One of London's arguments is the irony of capitalism, since he puts the old story in his own past, since the story is set a few decades before the story was published. It's like he's saying, "How do you know this hasn't already happened? Do you know for sure that the government isn't being controlled by an oligarchy?" The irony of capitalism tends to be an outsized gap between the rich and the average, since market economy rewards success exponentially. This suggests that the natural decay toward tyranny for capitalist systems is through oligarchy; suddenly the rich and powerful understand that by conspiring and mixing their resources, they need additional power than the particular government. Another sad irony is that this would have been done behind closed doors, silently, which means that it could have already happened.

The American Literature deals with the prose and written work in the United States from colonial times to the present. It is primarily a test of knowledge about literary works, their content, background, and authors. It also requires an ability to interpret poetry, fiction and nonfiction prose, as well as a familiarity with the terminology used by literary critics and historians.

To be considered protest literature, a work does not have to actually change a problem, but to provide society with reasons why something is a problem and perhaps give possible solutions. Literature of protest is a type of protest that finds itself in the work of novels and other types of written work. It is believed that all works of art offer a point of view; these works can still be considered protest literature. It is what people do after reading and seeing these works of art that bring about social change.

Our work focuses on satire as a mean of protesting. The case of the American oligarchs which reached serious labors Issues. The work uses humor, ridicule, sarcasm and exaggeration to poke fun and criticize society and its short comings through the form of social commentary that is to make people Think about and recognize issues, hypocrisy, corruption, vices or foolishness.

Political satire that is a type which makes a specialty of gaining recreation from politics; it's additionally been used with subversive intent wherever political speech and dissent square measure verboten by a regime, as a way of advancing political arguments wherever such arguments expressly verboten. In addition to visual art, music has the potential for unassertive mobilization and dissent. As an example, some slave songs tolerated by slaveholders as innocent and benign were truly songs of pride, solidarity, and liberation. Drawing upon the mortal people's escape slavery in Egypt as told in Exodus, one powerful slave song states, "When Israel was in Egypt's land let

my individuals go Oppressed exhausting laborious they might not stand Let my individuals go."⁸Here spiritual beliefs and subversive speech tangled inside a voice.

One scholar explains,

“Thus in the Christian as well as the Jewish tradition the embedded heritage of God's implacable opposition to oppression gave subordinate groups a strong claim for rectification of wrongs rooted in the unjust power that one group could wield against another”⁹ (Mansbridge).

once regimes formally repress dissent, it usually goes underground into undercover newspapers, songs, legends, art, jokes, and irony that skewer the powerful and build a community of dissent and networks for protest and political challenges once the opportunities arise.

To take a deep and fascinating look to American literature we can say that many political issues are concerned to discussed , one of those issues is using protesting through satire in American literature has little effect on people change in a certain period , in addition protesting in American literature is a type of protest that works in novels and stories associated with the written work.

In other words, Protesting in American literature is a way to show to the society the view and opinion about something wrong and gives possible solutions through satire American societies using protests as per formative expressions of anger or a reaction, that they do not accept something. In the same context, protest movements have used to transform anger, irony, as a step of reaction in order to make an ef-

⁸ <https://jacklondonpark.com/jacks-shop/books/> <https://blog.bookstellyouwhy.com/ten-interesting-facts-about-jack-london>.

⁹ Mansbridge, p. 3

fecting that may changes the governmental and social policy in American societies. To begin discussing the probe about protesting through satire in American literature us draws an attention that it is principally, a social phenomenon which addressed a social evil among communities. Also, using Protest is a means for correcting any imperfection that is innate in people nature or is an action which express any disapproval of or objections to something which a change in the near future which is not hostile to human survival.

Many American literature authors write for the purpose to orient to the society the incident, which is disapproval in the societies. Many American literature , are writing about Protest as way of satire to show that they do not support violence , abuse , oppression , racism , and they seek for improving a positive changes for better place for human lives . Nevertheless, sometimes they fear that will affect their domination of the people. Literature of protest and satire in particular, has been an important media through which the plight of mankind in the world has been voiced. Richard Wright once said,

“All literature is protest. You can’t name a single literary work that isn’t protest.”¹⁰ (Yazdani,S, and Shahbazi)

The main aim of American Literature that using protesting through satire in novels and other types of written work is that may actually change the problem exist or providing the American society with reasons why something is a problem or difficult in order to found the right solution or reduce this problem . Literatures using protest that utopian satire to attack Oligarchy, and this has been in such American works. In the

¹⁰ Yazdani,S,And Shahbazi, M . Literature of Protest: Jack London’s The Iron Heel, A Sa-tirical Perspective (2015) pp.353.

same context, literature of protest as a way of satire may have not make a social change, but it is an action of disagrees with something or someone. Because when people reading these novels they can see these works, it brings about social change.

Many of American writers who use protesting through satire in their works seem to be strong for the reaction of social and righteousness; and their criticisms are destructive which may destroy all the chains that held society in mental slavery. .Particle, using protest and satire play a significant role in American literature through which the any kind of human problems in the world will be voiced.

Therefore, the readers of protest through satire have still perforce heavily reliant on formalist and critical studies. In another sense, Satire improved within the society for the aim to be civilized rather than artificial one. In the twentieth century, this type of protest in the form of satire seems to be clear feature in American literature. Satire focuses on acts of revelation that attacks on agreed sins in society and it becomes as an attitude or an inflection as a literary type. In addition, this is sometimes clear in American literature in order to convey anger and shock against something in the status or society.

Furthermore, satire is a way of aggressive and critical in order to require a specific attitude and reaction to human experience. It always happens in a novel, satire keeps two visions always as a partner, so the writers' role here is to suggest what is useful and remedy to the situation inside the society.

An important way of protesting through satire is contained elements of aggressive attack or can gain a positive response from reader , thus most American literatures write an important and effective satire to establish or as an object of attacking , or it is

clear that using protest through satire in literature works to show insights of affairs people to accept a positive influence on the society and built contemporary society.

American writers shed the light on protesting and satire in their novels and stories to reform and correct people false thing or critic problems that weaken social. According to William Flint Thrall and Addison Hibbard in their attempt to define satire, treat the word as a style of writing. Here is their definition of Satire by Marie H. Kelly

“A literary manner which blends a critical attitude with humor and wit to the end those human institutions IDAY be improved. The true satirist is conscious of the frailty of institutions of man's devising and attempts through laughter not so much to tear down. As to inspire a remodelling, if the critic simply abuses he is writing invective; if he is personal and splenetic he is writing sarcasm; if he is sad and morose of the state of society he is writing irony or mere gloom”.¹¹

For effective satire, may show the reader the true state of the things in order to understand sarcasm, which is somehow found in the works of the pioneers of the literature of protest. In another sense, in novels form, satire shows the mouthpiece of people's anger.

Which the main objective of using it in a relation to protest is attack a system, which is harmful for individuals, it is also through using protest as a way of satire the writer can insert to the reader a powerful images of the real society living in. To use a protest and satire in literature work the writer for the purpose presenting individuals life suffering and bondage and unmasking peoples wrong acts and fight with victims' of society violence and oppression in order to find a solution to end pains.

¹¹ Marie H. Kelly ,*Satirical Tendencies in Modern American Drama* (1941), pp.6

In the twentieth century, many literature writer in America in need to reform their problems in society like Jack London writes the novel “The Iron Heel” , he focus to shape an image about the social problems in his society by using a literary protesting through satire , this kind of writing take two sides rather than a direct attack or an armed struggle to fight in opposite to the dominance and hegemony of certain class, show this in the form of a literary satire. From the studies of the close connection and relation between protesting through satire and social policy ,Hodgart (Yazdani,S, Shahbazi,M,2015.p.355) affirms that :

“Both are necessary, since all social and legal systems are in need of continuous reform, and politics is the only means of achieving reform; while only satire can release powerful enough acids to break down the attitudes of mind which hinder reform. Most of the great satirists have in fact been deeply interested in politics, and most have been against the established government of their countries”.¹²

Traditionally, the term satire is linked to the word attack, and when the writer use protests through satire in his written work , he /she wants to expose the real events as it happens within the society in order to portrays a wide picture about the difference between events as they should and ought to be and as they are in real .this could be an answer of objects things and at the same time it is a type of protesting .

According to Simpson, in *On the Discourse about Satire* (2003. p.23 as cited in Yazdani,S, Shahbazi,M,), satire clearly has “an aggressive function; it singles out an object of attack. Satire also has a social function. Simpson believes: Satire functions as a

¹² Yazdani,S,And Shahbazi, M . *Literature of Protest: Jack London’s The Iron Heel, A Satirical Perspective* (2015) .pp.355

higher-order discourse, in the Foucaultian sense; higher than what systemic-functional and other linguists classify as genre or register, and certainly higher than what literary-critics traditionally mean by the term genre of literature”¹³. In American literature, using protesting as a way of satire means using a framework or a system that describes a belief and knowledge, which envelop the disapprobation of the things, which distort individuals in the society, also, the use of them is acts to criticize social life.

Lastly, the association of protest and satire together in a literature work, its main process is attacking and lashing aggression physical violence under the surface of literature written to be understood deeply by the reader.

¹³ Yazdani, S, And Shahbazi, M . Literature of Protest: Jack London’s The Iron Heel, A Sa-tirical Perspective (2015) .pp.356

Chapter Two: The Iron Heel: Satirical perspectives

This chapter aims to analyze the satirical perspective in the novel. We will introduce the author as a protest writer as well as his novel the iron heel as a smooth transition from the first chapter to the second chapter. Hence, the novel mainly intended to manifest London's contemporary oligarchy. In addition to shedding the light on how did jack london attack the oligarchy in the society using his own means of expression which is utopian satire.

yet, he tends to make critical and hostile comments on the political and social life in a society dominated by the oligarchs .accordingly, The main focus in analyzing will be satire in the iron heel, therefore the satiric exposure that woven into the action of the novel which is a political satire and an attempt by london to reform his own contemporary society.

II.1. Jack London: A protest writer

Jack London is considered to be one of America`s best novelists. His literary works are inexhaustible source of inspiration for millions of readers all over the world. London is the connoisseur of human psychology, and all his characters undergo amazing personal transformations. Literature of protest doesn't directly cause social modification, it will for good modification society throughout awakening, an amount of cultural revival that happens throughout times of social stress and confusion.

Martin Eden (1909), one of Jack London's most famous novels, is not an exception from this rule. In it, one can trace evolution of the main character: from his life in backyards of the working-class neighbourhoods to the young man's gross popularity in social events. Martin Eden is the hymn to human will, self-perfection, and reasonable obstinacy. Though London himself does not give such information, some literary critics believe that Martin Eden is a novel that contains autobiographical elements. The following paper traces and analyzes autobiographical elements that Jack London uses in the novel through the prism of his official biography.

Literature of protest doesn't directly cause social modification, it will for good modification society throughout awakening, an amount of cultural revival that happens throughout times of social stress and confusion. Because there are thus few awakenings, literature of protest has very little result on moving individuals in an exceedingly bound direction. although several protests have failing, several have conjointly prevailed and led to nice social amendment, writer's utopian sarcasm, *The Iron Heel*, chiefly meant to manifest London's modern political system, has been one among such works. This text sheds come upon such a literature that has led to those changes through sarcastic comments created by the yank writer, Jack London, in his utopian sarcasm.

The book envisions the plight of the susceptible and the underprivileged in Jack London's present day society .It serves as a brand new outlook in the direction of satire. It serves as a method of disclosing the follies persisting with inside the contemporary-day societies .Jack London changed into a pioneer of protest, growing literary masterpieces as a way to eliminate the struggling of the vulnerable and the downtrodden. At 19

he crammed a four-year high school course into one year and entered the University of California, Berkeley, but after a year he quit school to seek a fortune in the Klondike gold rush. Returning the next year, still poor and unable to find work, he decided to earn a living as a writer.

London studied magazines and then set himself a daily schedule of producing sonnets, ballads, jokes, anecdotes, adventure stories, or horror stories, steadily increasing his output. The optimism and energy with which he attacked his task are best conveyed in his autobiographical novel *. Martin Eden* (1909). Within two years, stories of his Alaskan adventures began to win acceptance for their fresh subject matter and virile force. His first book, *The Son of the Wolf: Tales of the Far North* (1900), a collection of short stories that he had previously published in magazines, gained a wide audience.

Jack London's characteristically raw, edgy writing influenced and inspired such literary giants as Ernest Hemingway, John Steinbeck, George Orwell and Upton Sinclair. He was also one of the first writers to gain fame and wealth from his fiction. However, London's short life was one marked by poverty and struggle from beginning to end.

London envisages an American future dominated by the 'Iron Heel' - the name given to the powerful oligarchy running the country. In the foreword Jack London notes that such a possibility 'should serve as a warning to those rash political theorists of today who speak with certitude of social processes'. It is the profound financial crisis of capitalism which gives rise to the oligarchy and London portrays how socialists were just too late in understanding the threat to democracy. The United States, he suggests, is as susceptible to the rise of a totalitarian regime as any other nation.

London foresees a world war beginning in 1912/1913, but such plans are defeated through outstanding worldwide unity of the working class. The American oligarchy had planned such a war as leading to a consolidation of their worldwide power – ‘a war which would virtually put the Oligarchy in possession of the world market’. But it is at the point of apparent triumph that the working class in the United States is divided and the large unions cut a deal, thus impoverishing the rest of the working class and effectively halting Socialism.

But London deserves some credit for what is an accurate portrayal of what would become fascism. The masses of militia, the secret police and the suppression of a free press by owners who are themselves members of the oligarchy all ring true. The work also identifies that capitalism in this form exercises an absolute psychological control in that sections of the working class are bought off and connive in the oppression of others.

II.2. Oligarchy in the Iron Heel

In the twentieth century the American writer Jack London born at the end of Civil War in San Francisco, London's spend his child hood in difficult economic circumstances and complicated society . thus he works in different type of works , in addition , he starts writing short stories , essays , and fiction. Then begin to write novels about the problems and the events that he have seen in his society , after that he was a successful writer , for that he start publishing short fiction and book , novel , In 1905, he wrote his novel which reflect the dystopia of his society , “The Iron Heel” is a political novel that shed the light on Jack London commitments on Socialist , and main character or the protagonist of the novel is Ernest Everhard from London persona .

Jack London's view of socialism was not concrete. In fact, his political views were a personal cocktail of conflicting theories—emotional demands for social justice, racial superiority of the white race, and social Darwinism (Trott). This idea of social evolution was a part of his socialist thinking—he understood that class conflict and subsequent revolution were inevitable facts of nature (“The Iron Heel: A Jack London Novel...”). He became a member of the Socialist Labor Party in 1896, and joined the Socialist Party of America in the early 1900s.

By 1906, London had already abandoned the idea of a “mass working-class movement to overthrow capitalism and establish a new society”¹⁴ (Trott). Although *The Iron Heel* starts out with the strong belief that socialism can overwhelm capitalism, London indicates that socialism is not attainable in the likely future (multiple revolt failures)—declaring that the working class is actually powerless in freeing itself from capitalistic rule. Although the *Iron Heel* eventually topples a few centuries later, the capitalist system fails because of its own vulnerabilities—not through an overtaking. “Ernest Everhard is a young Socialist activist and writer in early twentieth century California. Over the course of the novel, Everhard warns of the coming collapse of democracy and capitalism and seeks to organize a proletariat revolution against “the Oligarchy.” As he tries to explain to a group of middle-class businessmen, the plutocracy accounted for less than percent of the American population but controlled 70 percent of the wealth. The middle class was rapidly sinking into the “proletariat” to make up the other 99 percent,

¹⁴ <https://jacklondonpark.com/jacks-shop/books/https://blog.bookstellyouwhy.com/ten-interesting-facts-about-jack-london>

which as a whole were seeing their share of the country's wealth declining".¹⁵ (Keith E. W)

"*The iron hill*" , is novel which shape an image revelation how the plutocracy shut down the democratic institutions in order to stole country's wealth, and reduced the population to labourers to work hard and they will be rewarded for their loyalty to new regime and be crushed as a slavery in the society . For that reason the Everhard was a heroism character , he prepared a great revolution, but it is defeated due to the vicious war in the streets of the society (Chicago) .

The socialist movement in the twentieth century was against the coming of the Oligarchy, the Oligarchy in fact comes to establish blood, stupendous and awful reality of society. Therefore, Jack London writes the *Iron Heel* , as it shows the Everhard Manuscript is to permanence of the revolutionists to attack and overthrow the oligarchy and make people equal in the society rules And the pessimistic point in this novel is the wide spread and rise of oligarchy in American society. In the novel, the character of Jack London Avis Everhard was a member of an oligarchic family, and she has opportunity to be educated, she was reading books without knowing the observation of the practical facts.

In this novel London mentions how the labor class is under the hand oligarchy class which is horrible and disastrous in the American society .And they have a danger influential member on controlling society Oligarchy. London objective is to convey precisely

¹⁵ Keith E. Whittington, American Political Thought Supplementary Material Chapter 8: The Progressive Era – Political Economy. Jack London, *The Iron Heel* (1907) .pp.1

the facts happens to his comrades in the Socialist party , because somber actions that take place in the society is the rise and progress of the Oligarchy class , that lead to suppress of the proletariat class and the workers.

The fictional editor was comments about struggle of Everhard against the contemporaries, also , Meredith is used by London in the novel in order to do jibes at everything. In the first part of the novel, Meredith makes a comment, which serves as an introduction to the pessimistic tone (oligarchy) of the novel:

“Too late did the socialist movement of the early twentieth century divine the coming of the Oligarchy. Even as it was divined, the Oligarchy was there - a fact established in blood, a stupendous and awful reality. Nor even then ... was any permanence attributed to the Iron Heel. Its overthrow was a matter of a few short years, was the judgment of the revolutionists. It is true, they realized, that the First Revolt was premature; but they little realized that the Second Revolt was doomed to equal futility and more terrible punishment”¹⁶. (Novels and Social Writings, 321 as cited in Yazdani,S, Shahbazi,M)

In the same path ,Yazdani,S, Shahbazi,M, affirms that : “Avis' father is discharged from the university and his book Economics and Education, which was becoming a menace to the capitalist system, is suppressed. Not satisfied with this, the oligarchs have the dividends earned by Avis' father from the Sierra Mills, stopped; he is also forced to vacate his house. He is compelled to get a house in the slums of San Francisco where Avis and Ernest get married. The destruction of organized labor begins; for this pur-

¹⁶ Yazdani,S,And Shahbazi, M . Literature of Protest: Jack London's The Iron Heel, A Sa-tirical Perspective(2015),pp.357

pose, the Oligarchy uses “The Black Hundred”, the army of strike breakers. Simultaneously, the middle class, too, is punished and exterminated”.¹⁷

Lastly, in the late of the twentieth century, the novel gained wide resonance to fight oligarchy, because the totalitarian state used violence operation against many citizens of revolutionary cells and rigidly controlled the economic system and political privileges and success.

II.3. Satire in The Iron Heel

The history of satire is illustrious; it goes back to the Greeks, their stages in their earliest days of European governments, a blend of informed criticism and ironic humor for the purposes of improvement or correction. Goes back to political cartoon for instant that played a role throughout history, we’ve seen a tremendous growth of it, particularly with cable television programs like “The Late night Show”¹⁸ The form of an ironic constructive criticism that create humor and makes people laugh. It’s directed at a larger audience and tends to expose the follies and weaknesses of the society. People often wonder whether it’s time for them to laugh or cry and this does give them an outlet, satire in this case is an outlet of providing some solace.

Using Satire in literature written work has been existed from centuries. In addition, one of the greatest party that shows satire was Jack London novel “The Iron Heel”

¹⁷ Yazdani,S,And Shahbazi, M . Literature of Protest: Jack London’s The Iron Heel, A Sa-tirical Perspective(2015),pp.360

¹⁸ <https://jacklondonpark.com/jacks-shop/books/>
<https://blog.bookstellyouwhy.com/ten-interesting-facts-about-jack-london>

,which is a kind of irony that address a situations they found it an acceptable that was ignored in the society.

The satire was emerged as a means of expression, that shows protest in order to attack , on the other side it focus on the generic terms such as, Consumer capitalism, alienation, abuse , oppression , and totalitarianism to seek an establishment a positive aftermath. Satire can be a useful method that critique and its characterize expression in powerful ways. Thus, when we define a satire it is essential to talk about the term protest.

Jack London's faith in writing *The Iron Heel* is to indicate how capitalism is powerful, strong, and ever-growing in his society, thus he should get the socialist utopia by the balloting reduced capitalist and up-coming the flag of revolution in order to beat down its level in American society.

Moreover, in this proletarian novel *The Iron Heel*, Jack London try to shed the light capitalist danger and warn his society especially the Socialist party about the destructive power the capitalists may displayed. In addition, the important point discussed in the iron heel is how oligarchy is raised, in addition Jack London satirizes two main sides the prevailed contemporary rules class and the pacifist comrades in the Socialist party in America. The novel the iron heel shaped through specific framework therefore, it is manuscript and plan which written by Ernest Everhard that contains the events of the early 20th century “between” 1912-1932.

During 27th century, this is the period when manuscript is found. The character Avis Everhard in the novel was a member of the Oligarchy group, who narrates all the events of Ernest Everhard, this latter was protagonist and the main character of the story, he was a fiery revolutionary.

Indeed, Jack London use three characters in different personae or masks in his novel: Avis Everhard, Ernest Everhard, and Anthony Meredith as a fictional editor. Through these characters, London may criticize an attack and expose his contemporary society in various dimension and standpoint. Therefore, he uses a political satire in order to correct the contemporary society. The first point that Jack London shows that Ernest Everhard and his comrades of socialist party put the manuscript as a first revolution against the disastrous of Oligarchy . Furthermore, Ernest Everhard enters Avis Everhard life thus he acquaints her with the trick and the lie of conventions of the Oligarchy, for that Avis decides to know the truth about what Ernest Everhard exposes about oligarchy class. On the other side Avis Everhard , Ernest's wife narrate how Ernest's life is and how he executes oligarchs in 1932.

The unmasking strategy is used as satiric reduced and transformed. The satirist works as discovering the secret life of people in the society. In *The Iron Heel* the satire exposure is related to the actions in the novel such, Avis Everhard was an investigator that uncovers the hidden reality of various things about lawyers, judges, labor leaders, the press and wealthy ladies. Thus, Avis is transformed from a member of an oligarchic family to revolutionary women against the oligarchy class system.

Through the character Ernest Everhard, London has an ability to attack the contemporaries directly, the first group of people that Ernest attacked in the novel are the educated class and the clergy, Philomath Club, the middle class businessmen, and the senators. Another character which represents a kind of satire is that he uses Meredith's perceptions shaped a form of footnotes that is a skilful device in the novel.

Meredith and London have many similarities the only difference between them is that the way of living in the future belongs to an ideal socialist utopia (Brotherhood of Man) which supposed to improve in the 27th century, also both the values and the conventions differ in the times. London uses the protagonist character in order to attack, critic, and hostile comments on the policy and social life in a society which dominated and hegemonic by the Oligarchs class. In addition, he depicted the capitalist strength and bitterest foe in the society.

Jack London removes the support of the status and rank from the victim of his novel try to reduce the victim and shows to the readers that there is nothing down just an ordinary mortal. Generally, there is a wide protest through the capitalists' strategy of treatment of the working-class, and this is an important point to show the capitalist accomplice.

Meredith explanation on the capitalists give London a chance to show the fake comment on the shape of society that created by the oligarchy status. Thus, he gives a clear image on how labour is treated by the Oligarchy:

“There is no more horrible page in history than the treatment of the child and women slaves in the English facto-

ries in the latter half of the eighteenth century of the Christian Era, In the industrial hells, arose some of the proudest fortune of that day”¹⁹ (London , 1907,p. 345 Yazdani,S, Shahbazi,M).

Another significant device used for satire is showing the evils and follies through the use of animal and their characteristics such, the picture of the wolf used by London in order to describe the masters of contemporary in the society

“Men preyed upon one another like ravening wolves. The big wolves ate the little wolves, and in the social pack Jackson was one of the least of the little wolves”²⁰ (London, 1907,p. 353 Yazdani,S, Shahbazi,M).

Also the use of satire is when describes how the target is strong which have to be confronted by another strong giant-killer, in the novel, due to the character of cool and intelligent of Earnist , he is the giant-killer fight against oligarchs torrential abuse.

Finally, Jack London writes The Iron Heel novel at the aim of seeking to have a wonderful society through using a peaceful means especially the working-classes and all people are equal in their rights and duties .Also, Jack London was an interests man through the iron heel novel which his focus on proletariat class, he should be a symbol of the great man in the history of American literature.

¹⁹ Yazdani,S,And Shahbazi, M . Literature of Protest: Jack London’s The Iron Heel, A Sa-tirical Perspective (2015)pp.358

²⁰ Yazdani,S,And Shahbazi, M . Literature of Protest: Jack London’s The Iron Heel, A Sa-tirical Perspective (2015)pp.359

CONCLUSION

The present research explored protest through satire in Jack London novel the Iron Heel, in addition, in the first chapter; it drew a general overview about New Criticism: A Self Contained Text, Capitalism in the American society, and Protesting through Satire in American Literature. On the second chapter, it focus on highlighting Jack London: a protest writer, Oligarchy in the Iron Heel, and Satire in the Iron Heel.

Moreover, protesting in literature has little effect on moving people in a certain direction; moreover protesting literature is a kind of protest that works in novels and any types of written work. Protesting literature show to society all the reasons with details why something is a problem and gives possible solutions. Thus, using satires as a way of protesting literature in 'The Iron Heel' Jack London's political novel, which reflects his Socialist commitments of the first decade of the twentieth century, so, The Iron Heel is a fictionalized version the main character is Ernest Everhard a Socialist activist and writer. He warns of the coming collapse of democracy and capitalism to organize a proletariat revolution against "the Oligarchy." In other words, our work focuses on the use of satire as a means of expression, in protesting literature.

On the other hand, centuries of American literature many authors concluded that the term capitalism has developed over time like a political system, capitalism works on the society opinion and reconfigures to the every changing demands of society. In other words, Capitalism is a system that is political as well as economic, or a system of political economy for short. Jack London wrote the novel the iron heel to de-

scribe the picture of utopia, which improved and showed strongly and sombrely the satirical that give to London a chance to voice his protest. Moreover, through the novel he gives to the reader the awful image of the unabashed cruelty of the Oligarchy on the proletariat class. London's hope is to complete success on fighting Oligarchy abuse of human. Furthermore, the dissertation showed the major factors of satire that is used widely in Jack London novel *The Iron Heel* as a way of protesting in American literature.

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المخلص

جاك لندن، كشخصية بارزة في مجال احتجاجا خلال الساخرة الادراك، كتب له حجر الزاوية في كتاب "كعب الحديد" الذي حلل هذه بئس الرواية التي تصور سلسلة من الأحداث التي سوف تحدث في المستقبل. إن الدراسة الحالية هي محاولة لتوضيح تفسيرات هذا العمل الرئيسي: الكعب الحديدي، الذي تم تحليله في إطار عمل أدبي ساخر. وتتناول الرواية في المقام الأول السياسة المستقبلية وليس التقدم التكنولوجي. ولذلك، تم إبراز تلك الجوانب في إطار الكتاب. ولتحقيق هذا الهدف، يجري تنفيذ نهج تاريخي وتحليلي وأدبي باستخدام منهجية قانون مكافحة غسل الأموال. وعلاوة على ذلك، تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى إظهار الاحتجاج الأدبي كطريقة للتهكم. وتنقسم دراستنا الحالية إلى فصلين رئيسيين قمنا فيهما بعرض عام للنقد الجديد، الرأسمالية في المجتمع الأمريكي والاحتجاج من خلاله في المجتمع الأمريكي. كما ناقشنا الكعب الحديدي: وجهات النظر الساخرة، وأعطينا وصفا مفصلا لجاك لندن: كاتب احتجاج. وعلاوة على ذلك، نذكر حكم القلة في الكعب الحديدي والهزاء في الكعب الحديدي. إذا، استخدام طريقة السخرية في الاحتجاج على الأدب لجاك لندن رواية الكعب الحديدي، السخرية تلعب دورا هاما في تشكيل الرواية. وعلاوة على ذلك، فإن السياق الاجتماعي-التاريخي لرواية الكعب الحديدي كان الرأسمالية، والقلة، والمادية في الاحتجاج على الأدب.

Résumé

Jack London, en tant que figure éminente dans le domaine de la protestation par satirique perceptive, a écrit son livre de pierre angulaire “The Iron Heel” dans lequel il a analysé ce roman dystopique qui dépeint une série d'événements qui se produiront dans le futur. L'étude actuelle est une tentative de clarifier les interprétations de ce chef-d'œuvre: le talon de fer, analysé dans une œuvre littéraire qui est satire. Le roman traite principalement de la Politique futuriste et non des progrès technologiques. Par conséquent, ces aspects dans le cadre du livre ont été mis en évidence. Pour atteindre cet objectif, une approche historique et, analytique, littéraire est mise en œuvre, en utilisant la méthodologie MLA. De plus, cette étude vise à montrer la protestation de la littérature comme un moyen de satire. Notre étude est divisée en deux chapitres principaux dans lesquels nous avons fait un aperçu général de la nouvelle critique, le capitalisme dans la société américaine et la protestation dans la société américaine . Nous avons également, discuté du talon de fer: perspectives satiriques, et a donné une description détaillée de Jack London: un écrivain de protestation. De plus, nous mentionnons L'oligarchie dans le talon de fer et la Satire dans le talon de fer. Ainsi, l'utilisation de la méthode satire dans la littérature pour protester contre le roman de Jack London The Iron heel, la satire joue un rôle important dans la mise en forme du roman. De plus, le contexte socio-historique du roman du talon de fer était le capitalisme, l'oligarchie et le matérialisme dans la littérature protestante.