

A STUDY ON THE SURVIVAL AND RESILIENCE IN CORMAC MCCARTHY THE ROAD
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THE ROAD**

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ABSTRACT

American literature is the literary work produced in the area of the United States and its proceeding colonies. During its early history, America was a series of British colonies on the eastern coast of the present-day United States. Therefore, its literary tradition begins as linked to the broader tradition of English literature. However, unique American characteristics and the breadth of its production usually now cause it to be considered a separate path and tradition. Owing to the large immigration to Boston in the 1630s the high articulation of puritan culture ideals and the early establishment of a college and a printing press in Cambridge. The New England colonies have been regarded as the center of early American literature. However, the first European settlement in North America had been founded elsewhere many years earlier. The dominance of the English language was hardly inevitable. The first it imprinted in Pennsylvania. Spanish and French had two of the strongest colonial traditions in the areas that now comprise the United States and discussions.

Cormac McCarthy was born in Rhode Island on July 20, 1933. He is the third of six children (the eldest son) born to Charles Joseph and Gladys Christina Mc Grail McCarthy (he has two brothers and three sisters). Originally named Charles (after his father), he renamed himself Cormac after the Irish King (another source says that McCarthy's family was responsible for legally changing his name to the Gaelic equivalent of 'son of Charles'). In 1937, when he was four, the family moved to Knoxville, and his father became a lawyer for the Tennessee Valley Authority (legal staff 1934-67; chief counsel 1958-67). In 1967, the McCarthy's moved from Knoxville to Washington, D.C., where Charles was the principal law firm until his retirement.

Cormac McCarthy was raised Roman Catholic. He attended Catholic High School in Knoxville, and then went to the University of Tennessee in 1951-52. His major: liberal arts. McCarthy joined the US Air Force in 1953; he served four years, spending two of them stationed in Alaska, where he hosted a radio show. From 1957-59, McCarthy returned to the university, where he published two stories, "A Drowning Incident" and "Wake for Susan" in the student literary magazine, The Phoenix, calling himself C. J. McCarthy, Jr. While at the university, he won the Ingram-Merrill Award for creative writing in 1959 and 1960. He later married Lee Holliman, who had been a student at the University of Tennessee, and the couple settled in Sevier County, Tennessee. They had one son, Cullen.

Child of God was published in 1973. Inspired by actual events in Sevier County, it garnered mixed reviews, some praising it as great, while others found it despicable. From 1974-75, McCarthy worked on the screenplay for a PBS film called The Gardener's Son, which premiered in January 1977. This screenplay, too, was based on actual historical events; the locale was South Carolina. A revised version of the screenplay was later published by Eco Press. Anne McCarthy were separated in 1976 (no children), and McCarthy moved soon after to El Paso, Texas, where he lived for many years. They were divorced a few years later in 1979; McCarthy

