

# Religious flavor in Graham Greene's *The Power and the Glory*

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## ABSTRACT

*This work consider the heavy aesthetic value of the author's struggling mind, the storm value of literary force in field of religious side and steady of modern unstable religious motto. Green represents the society contemporary of people behavior and he has been trying to solve that what has happened in those field that was fundamental problem of man with his religious nature. All the writer of this time paved the field of religious development in worth able manner, including Greene. Greene portrayed the political and economical improvement of his time far from resolving the split, the schizophrenia of the man's personality and mind's chaos has aggravated it. Experience of the two world have accentuated and individual moods of life, the feeling of loneliness hallucination and sterility of togetherness for life. Greene emphasizes the seediness, unstable and despair of modernism. Man could harm the nature and lose reality of human qualities he holds on faith in religious.*

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## Religious flavor in Graham Greene's *The Power and the Glory*

Graham green is one of those great contemporary writers and prominent phenomenon in the twentieth century mind and the present word. Its omit the new idea and building up new morality the nature theory from Charles Darwin, Karl Marx, Sigmund Freud and Einstein undergone theory has given different intercept and philosophical condition for various field. Man has been the concept of all the philosophical and anti-philosophical and religious speculation.

In the Middle Ages in Europe Christian theology identified man's problem in the world. Renaissance and reformation glorified individual fatality and speculative religious almost placed of far with the almighty. Man awareness enormously development in renaissance era. Social mechanism and Sanctity of Institution survived the about epoch and so called Victorians contributions reference and qualified.

Darwin contributed in his visualizing predicament in the term of tooth and nail struggle in dialectics of society. Freud saw the nature of man as torn between contenting pulse of the Id and Superego. The social and economical sterility religious an confirmation and chaos, and development's for their view, the expressions of two world wars and consequences of schizophrenia and resolving split personality accumulation is of various ideology at the Moto of their contradictions.

Individual feelings and disillusionment and loneliness man made their knowledge through an awareness of the conditions around but nobody has been yet a self says Soren Kierkegaard provided that he or she has not obtained synthesis with God. The power which constituted this lake of synthesis is what is called alienation which

cause sickness and despair in man, man suffers from despair for what is faith in God and this despair is nothing but the sickness towards death.

On encountering his daughter, the priest recalls how close he has been to God in the past and how far away, in committing the mortal sin; he is from God in the present. The priest's sense of remorse is clearly shown when Greene says:

*"My dear, tell me what games you play...." He remembered a proverb-it came out of the recesses of his own childhood: his father had used it- "The best smell is bread, the best savor salt, the best love that of children". It had been of happy childhood, .He thought of the immeasurable distance amen travels- from the first whipping – top to his bed, one which he lay clasping the brandy- And to God it was only a moment. [P& G, Part 2, Ch.1, pp. 78, 79]*

One may undoubtedly find his attempts to classify the connection between the novel and its implications for a Catholic writer Greene could have very well given this epigraph to *The Power and the Glory*. The long great effort between the whisky priest and the lieutenant in the novel is the symbolic depiction of the conflict of good and evil which can be applied to the struggle between religion and politics. The priests in Greene's novels assume leading roles in politics and actively participate in helping the poor and the subjugated in their life-struggle for political liberation.

Greene heroes, seek almighty as well as goodness in everything that they come across in their life on earth. Though they are feeble in flesh, they are fully aware of the nothingness of their selves and are ready to accept martyrdom. Greene's vision of fallen man is not pessimistic - thoughts is made to beyond despair in complex and ambiguous way and his novels offer something better than symbol or metaphor. Greene tries to show man's move violently in the world through his novels.

The contract between good and evil is commentary running in the all great literature all over the world. The remarkable growth in spiritual intelligence has emphasized the radical problem of Evil. Those problems imposed an experience frustration of value and the classification of what actually is and the between by the class of what act to be the essential Evil though lies in a Desire of man, from the uncommon urges, and saving from the straight path of righteousness and earring way of the flesh. Sin is essential for men preserve scorn of God's will. The Christian devotion the fundamental idea of Christian was not an evil of reduction of carnal.

Weather manifested in sexuality or vain pride ambition basic evil to the carnal. Sin is considered strain of man's wills from the higher to the lawyer man fall into error when he fails to attain God centre of his life, if man is a creature of almost unlimited possibility for good. She was infinite potential for Evil also right think growth of modern novel, evil factors has attracted the modern writers and readers. Samuel Richardson marks the transcended struggle of good and evil. It was taken over by Jane Auston, Henry James, Evelyn Waugh, George Eliot later, EM Forster look the power of making right on wrong very near to evil and good. Forster and Virginia Woolf suddenly gets sense of real evil assault coming from outside.

There is abandonment to the world and rejection to the will of God. Greene's great double insight is into the darkness of the human heart and the strange freedom of God's love to enlighten it. Sainthood is the ultimate end that the priest aims at as he waits for death and he experiences. The *Power and the Glory* is not merely a thesis novel, a saint's life, or apolitical tract, but it is a dependable allegory on the theme of everyman. The religious conflicts knowledgeable by the priest indicate the conflict between good and evil and the victory of the good over evil. There are certain similarities and dissimilarities found in their lives. Since both the characters are not in the same life situations - one is fictional and the other Biblical - naturally there will be several distinctions.

Greene indirectly guides the reader through the way of religious transformation of a sinner into martyrdom and sainthood. As far as the construction of the novel is concerned, the first section deals with those characters that the whisky priest has come into sue with. The second section deals with the priest's flight from the civil authorities, and it introduces the Mestizo, the Judas-like figure. The third section pictures the priest in danger of falling back into the liberal of his early ministry and his decision to accept martyrdom. Through the priest Greene establishes his major solicitude in the novel that the grace of God upon the soul of a man is the symbol of his strength.

Bronte, Dickens, Conrad and Kipling in a lesser degree, shared a strong sense of evil. The works of Ezra Pounds, DH Lawrence, William Butler Yeats, Virginia Woolf and GB Shaw clearly display this reality. Graham Greene gives inevitability pains of evil in his Christian paint of view. The introduction of the novel depicts the picture of evil in modern way. In this novel character completely benevolent of God because they are away from God that man cannot realize Almighty. Green the man of investigation and examine the characterization, and examine him through the character. This gives vivid picture to the reader and understands who we are and how we are deliberately focus and pretending a particular contemporary environment.

The priest man condition is worsening in Mexico. He lives in starving and drought often assaulted by policeman and people. In *The Power and the Glory* after examines the basic of sin and salvation by focusing on the

last month in the life of a man, the last priest who is practicing in Mexico. History of fugitive dream deliver to possible mission after protectionist plights. He allows his readers to make their own conclusion regarding priest's destiny in eternity. Simply carry out god's will even his death also caused by sense of duty. Priest could have stayed across the mountain in safety but choose outlaw and dying for rites of universal law. Green reveals the law of universe and charging sense of individual sexuality. And say to live with sense of livelihood

The half-face of the evil continuously urging to force fall in ditch. Which is controlled by man, vice versa to the suffering as the same? Green portrayed man who is wanted to be sacrificing himself for public. But those are falling to sensual matter, completed his work of art. Green try to solve his own moralizing idea from their school of thought but most of thought conflicts between their own thoughts Green Feels all the matter from inner world and whole of nature and human. Display to be foolish senseless and void, unless it could be transcendental sense, some other words may be religion is answered the riddle of life.

Green points out that man cannot get anything from God without faith. Without God everything meaningless Green believe the creative of man is special and uniqueness man must attach to the God. After his capture the whisky priest is executed and thus becomes a martyr forth Catholic Church during the religious discrimination. Yet there are a number of situations, where they are found similar in nature, like their evil call, responsibility, personal weaknesses, nature of regret, reliability to God and to their official duties in spite of their personal offences and, lastly, they seem to be similar in finding their successors at the end of their life. Through these various similar and unlike factors, the present study has tried to lucid and draws out the unstable spiritual conflicts of both the characters, leading them into sanctification.

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