

The Life of Alice Walker and Her Best Novels as an Activist and Writer

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Abstract: This article is an attempt to give the main information about the life of Alice Walker and her popular novels related to subdue and hide black women, oppress them, enslave them, discriminate against them on the basis of sex, and how they differentiate themselves. She explores the issues of subjugation, sexual separation, self-awareness, awakening, and self-liberation of black women. African-American writer Alice Walker undoubtedly occupies a prominent place in the envy of African-American literature. It reflects the struggles and journeys of African American men and women an effort to strengthen and liberate the entire black race. She is associated with the “survival” of his people, who have been discriminated against, humiliated and humiliated by the white American majority. Walker focuses on black women’s survival strategies in a racist white society and a patriarchal black society. Her personal experiences and observations as a black woman are repeated in her works and her characters. In her skills, Walker deftly demonstrates that being a black woman is twice as difficult as just being a woman or a black man.

Keywords: Discrimination, black women, oppression, women’s strategies, civil rights, equality, humanity, black community.

I. INTRODUCTION

Biography of Alice Walker Several award-winning author and activist Alice Malsenior Walker Putnam was born in a small community outside Eatonton in the Welsh Chapel County, GA, Feb. 9, 1944. She was the last of eight children born to shareholders Willie Lee Walker and Minnie Lou (Tallula) Grant Walker (Bates 2; White 11-13; World xi changed). With waiting with Walker's arrival, his parents hired a nurse, Miss Fan; this thing was money for them for the first time. Walker, however, she was born before Miss Fanny arrived (White 11-13). Because Walker started first grade at the age of four, a year earlier than usual his mother was forced to work to support the Walker family and there was no one to watch her young, curious, and very independent bola. Walker enrolled in Miss Reynolds class in East Putnam Consolidated is the school that Walker’s father helped establish strong education in the hope that it will remain young from facing the future where Waller will have to work fields for self-sufficiency. Miss Reynolds pointed out from a very early age Walker's interest and intelligence in the classroom (White 14–15; World) Changed Xi). In the late summer of 1952, at the age of eight at the age of, Walker suffered an eye injury that changed his vision, both literally and figuratively. And while he was playing cowboys Kindis brothers Bobby and Curtis shot the Indians from the right eye with BB weapon by mistake. One of his eyes was blinded by the injury (Bates 3; The world has changed xi). Understand the problem immediately they will be with their parents, Walker's brothers begging him to claim that he was injured by pressing the wire. The boys later they confessed the truth to their parents and only rebuked them in disgust. In order to help the patient Walker, her father Willie Lee and his brother Jimmy caught the attention of a white man walking down the highway asked the man to help take Walker to the hospital. The man refused to help, so the Walkers had to take care of them daughter using natural folk remedies. Finally, after realizing their daughter required modern medical treatment, Walkers collected the \$ 250 needed to send her to a white doctor in Macon, Georgia. According to Walkers, the doctor simply gave Walker a glass eye drops and told him that her eyes were kind and so she could have been blind in her left eye as well. The injury changed Walker's personality and his outlook indefinitely in the world. She suffered as well as her schooling and self-esteem. A young girl who was once self-confident, then became less so injury (Bates 3-4). Her family was involved in disrupting this direction Moving to Milledgeville, Georgia is a city known as a place Flannery O’Connor’s Andalusian Farm and its new registration school. Eventually, Walker was allowed to return to Ward’s church, where she lived with her father, Henry Clay Walker, and her father Rachel Rachel is the prototype for Celie in Walker’s The Color Purple. The to return home, but did not improve Walker's helplessness. She stepped back entered the world of literature and began to write. Later, Walker it comes to see the event as an event that takes her away from it the rest of her family. She felt that her brothers and parents had betrayed him he, and he began to realize that people can cause their loved ones severe pain. She was also fully aware of the negative consequences lying (White 33-40). Walker graduated from Butler-Baker High School with a degree in valedictory in 1961. Although she intended to study at Savannah State University, Walker attended Spelman College in Atlanta, Georgia. Her visit was funded by the “rehabilitation” scholarship she received Spelman also received seventy-five dollars from him Church members in Eatonton. In August 1961, she left home to Atlanta with her suitcase, sewing machine and typewriter (Bates 8-9; White 63-64; The world has changed xi-xii). Walker She felt more and more out of place at school because she couldn’t offer enough supporting students who support social change. She decided Exit in December 1963 (White 95; World Changed xii).

In the year, in the first months of 1964, she enrolled Sarah (on a full scholarship) Lawrence College is an all-women college located in Bronxville, New York (Bates 10; White 99-100). Even if he feels more intellectually at Sarah Lawrence, Walker didn't miss the extreme wealth and privilege of classmates (White 101). Sarah Lawrence, Walker met the poet Muriel Rukeyser, whom she played an integral role in promoting Walker's work to a wider audience (Bates 10; White 108-9). Walker traveled to East Africa in the summer of 1965 (Bates 12). She returned to school pregnant and decided to have an abortion. She is but it would be easier to make a decision than to execute it in that case, at the time, abortions were still illegal in the United States, and women were looking termination of unwanted pregnancies encountered while traveling abroad secret or costly procedure or procedure. Seeing little hope from his condition, Walker decided to commit suicide if she cannot have an abortion (White 113-14). My friend in the palace Lawrence is housed by a doctor who performs two thousand treatments dollars. Walker from friends and terminated the pregnancy (White 115-17; World Changed xii). Walker wrote a number of poems and after his turmoil A short story entitled "Death and Hell" given to Rukeyser (Bates 11). He graduated from Sarah Lawrence in January with honors 1966 (White 118-19; World Changed xii). March 17, 1967 in New York City Family Court Walker Melvin R. married a young civil rights lawyer named Leventhal, he met while working in the NAACP legal defense and They moved to the Mississippi Education Foundation last summer returned to Mississippi to continue their work for the civil rights movement (White 154; The world has changed xii-xiii). At the end of that year, Walker in the American Scholar essay competition, "Citizenship Rights Movement: What was it good about?" (Bates 16; White 156-58). She became a black history consultant for children's friends Mississippi, part of the Federal Startup Program, is where it is encouraged black women who worked with him to write their biographies (White 161-162).

II. METHODOLOGY

Once, Walker's first collection of poems was published in 1968, and sold in stores for \$ 4.50. Langston Hughes "To hell with to publish "I'm dying" in the best short stories of negro writers, Published in 1967. Rebecca Grant Leventhal was born at 7:06 p.m. day Nov. 17, 1969, at Jackson University Hospital. At the borders the writing in pencil on the birth certificate is shown as "correct" to the racial status of the parents: "Mel White" / Alice "Negr" (White 181-82). Just three days before his birth daughter, Walker had completed his first novel, "The Third Life of Grange Copeland" (1970) (Lazo 60). In March 1971, Walker befriended Radcliffe (The world has changed xiii) and he went to Cambridge, Massachusetts with Rebecca that same September. In 1972, Walker was hired as a teacher at Wellesley College, he took what she thought was there first class in black women's literature (Bates 16; White 222; World Has Modified xiii). She applied and extended the friendship Decided to stay in Radcliffe and Cambridge. Published in Love and Trouble and Revolutionary Petunias 1973; both works drew new attention to Walker and his work (White 231). In the same year, emphysema, diabetes and pneumonia, Willie Lee Walker died Jan. 26. His death was forced Walker to come to terms with their troubled relationship. Walker and Leventhal left Mississippi in 1974 and moved to New York, he was the editor of the magazine to address the lady concerns of women around the world. It was a revolutionary petunia nominated for the 1974 National Book Award for Poetry. Walker, together co-produced with candidates Audre Lourde and Adrienne Rich if one of them has won the award, a joint acceptance speech is read. Boy won and accepted the award "on behalf of all women to whom it belongs voices have been and are not heard in the patriarchal world and still are like us, the name of those who are accepted as token women it's a culture. " (Boy). Walker published the promised children's book, Langston Hughes: In 1974, the American poet and Yaddo visited the writer A colony in Saratoga Springs, New York, where he graduated belongs to Meridian, his second novel (White 277). Despite his success with her work, she felt her relationship with Mel grew stronger strained, and by 1976, the couple had filed for divorce (White 278-80). In 1977, Walker published the novel Meridian, which deals with sacrifices that individuals act in relation to the whole of humanity with their involvement in the struggle for civil rights. The novel focuses on contradictions among blacks in wrestling (White 285). Walker spoke on topics Meridian: "Part of our heritage is to preserve the values of [the elders] so that our children can see the beauty of the faces of their ancestors " (White 291). The novel also meant a renunciation of the traditional revealed the format of the story and the influence of Jean Tumer's cane (White 292). Walker received a Guggenheim Scholarship in 1977 (World Has Khiv changed; White 310) and decided to leave Sanga for New York To be with Francisco Robert Allen. They settled in a small town Boonville, three hours before San Francisco (World changed xiv; Oq 308-11). It was here that Walker began working on the novel that appeared Purple color. In 1979, Walker published two new works: a collection of poems Good night Willie Lee, I'll see you in the morning and pack Essays by Zora Neil Hurston entitled "I Love Myself." Laugh. . . And then again in an average and impressive look (The world has changed xiv; White 319). There were essays about Hurston Walker's efforts to revive the woman's work and reputation Walker felt many similarities with him (White 320-21). In 1981, Walker has released a second collection of short stories called "You Can't Catch" a good woman downstairs, in which she focused on black women tested and tried, but never beaten (Walker xiv). Published in 1982, Color Purple grew up in the Walker family the story stems from Walker's grandfather's lifelong love Estella "Shug" Perry, though she is married to Rachel (White) 18, 334). The novel is written in black English and epistolary style (consisting of ninety letters). Even though he is a publisher Walker warned against believing in the epistolary format do not give in to what you feel you have inherited from your ancestors (White 341). The project attracted a lot of attention in the literature even before it was officially released, the world and Walker's friends fought for her work - most importantly, Gloria Steinem, who dedicated her work The story from Mox to Walker (White 341-42). When the book was finally released, it began to attract a lot of attention. Many felt that

“Purple” meant the strongest show from the topics discussed by Walker. The result was a feeling and technically impressive (White 348-49). One way or another people reacted to the novel, read it, and discussed it. This attention in April, Walker peaked in fiction when he won the Pulitzer Prize 18, 1983.

III. ANALYSIS AND RESULTS

All the women characters in Walker’s works are victims suppressed by the social system and the oppressive value patterns of the black race. The main focus of the thesis is on the struggle of black women to forge an identity for them and also to their racial consciousness. This consciousness also brings a sense of solidarity for the black women with women in general. There is no modern writer who calls himself an “author and medium” means nonsense, and Alice Walker is really totally like me and a representative writer for our present time. The success of color Purple deserves color; Walker’s sensitivity is very close to the spirit of the century. Instead of trying to analyze the poetic and artistic prose that is unique to me is not yet authorized to make a judgment or “In our search On “Mother’s Gardens That Bypass Me,” I focus here on Walker’s meditation to his recognized predecessor, Zora Neil Hurston. Not here more important to me than this book, Walker writes of Hurston’s mastery. Described by Alice Walker in *The Black Writer and the Southern Experience* his attitude towards the south is very dubious. Walker is capable of that remember the big white world with great anger The "evil greedy people" who paid three hundred dollars to his landlord father during twelve months of labor he can do it "to death" Remember the “public sense” that allowed blacks overcoming the difficulties of such a racist and sometimes overcoming him society Although he insists he is “not nostalgic” for lost poverty, he can also lyrically recall the beauties of the south the earth “loves the earth so much that man longs to taste it, and sometimes does”. She even rejected southern black religious traditions as a college student because she saw them in part. as her mind is the “palliative of the white man,” she values it in a different way because she is people "suddenly turned into something simple and noble", "anti-inflammatory agent". Walker's ambivalence, therefore, is a rich and complex way of seeing, the way she sees her southern background, which also hinders him simply to romanticize the south or to make it look overly simplistic frustration and protest. What can Ambivalence or Grange Copeland call “Two-Headed” allows Walker to tell the whole truth about her Experience in the South. Avoiding the “blindness” created by her awareness of the injustices done to blacks in the South, she is able to draw “a great deal of positive material” from her outwardly ““underprivileged background. In fact, she emphasizes her status as a southern black writer gives it special advantages: No one wanted a better inheritance than this in the South, a black writer was bequeathed, for mercy the earth, beyond our knowledge of evil to humanity, and adherence to a sense of justice. We also inherit a great responsibility, for we have only to give a voice of bitter bitterness for centuries hatred, as well as compassion and supportive compassion. Walker's feeling of being both a black and a southern writer, then, gives him the opportunity to participate in literary traditions that include a wealth of worldviews It is lost in the mainstream of American literature. In “Save life belongs to you: The importance of models in an artist’s life, she says expresses concern for the general pessimism of modern American literature. In her view, twentieth-century Americans were "deeply saddened by defeat." literature because “American writers tended to finish themselves and their books the lives of the heroes, as if there was no better being to fight. " But because the southern black experience is based on both “struggle” and “some” the great freedom that results from such a struggle, the black writer is able to do so Overcome the frustration that pervades modern literature. That is why African-American writers participate in literary traditions it is characterized by a clear critique of modern life and its peculiarities the ability to restore human values and thus provide important affirmations give a unique vitality and resonance to black American literature. The only work that best represents Walker’s strong ambivalence towards the southern life his first novel, the third life of Grange Copeland, a book distinguished by its vitality and resonance.

IV. DISCUSSIONS

Walker was the first black woman to win the award (351; 352– 57). That same year, Walker's novel also won the National Book Award (Walker xiv; 21). In response to the awards, Walker delayed the case honoring the joy his heroes felt - he just seemed so to care for the wide recognition of the people who inspired his work and valued (White 358-61). The novel has sold more than six million copies, and Walker, who was indeed formed, refused to attend the Pulitzer Festival In New York (White 362-63; World Changed 21). In *Search of Our Mothers' Gardens*, published six months later (1983) *Color Purple* sold very well after the Pulitzer Prize (White 370). The book, which consists of short parts, focuses on black women to other black women, black community and themselves (White 373). The title essay further develops the research It is a literary theory of black women, like the Welsh course (White 373-78). Walker was featured in the *New York Times* cover story "Novel author Alice Walker: Telling the Story of a Black Woman" (White 380-81). He is a senior editor with his partner Robert Allen Black Scholar and his friend Belvi Rooks launched Walker Wild Tree Press in 1984. Located on the newly acquired land in Mendocino County, Wild Tree is inspired by Hogarth of Virginia Woolf The press and new publishers were devoted to “publishing only” what they love”(White 388). Walker later released "Make Horses." Landscape is more beautiful, his fifth poem, 1984 (Bates) 52). The collection received a positive response from readers and critics same (White 390). Quincy Jones and Steven Spielberg approached Walker about the production a film version of "Purple" funded by Peter Guber (White 393). After a bit of hesitation (brought up the image in the recent past, black

characters on the screen), Walker met Along with Jones and Spielberg, he agreed to the film. He was encouraged shoot the film especially for her mother, the elderly and the sick Minnie Lou Walker; Mrs. Walker could not read the novel, so Walker saw it the film as a way to share her story with his mother (White 400-401). If Walker's Pulitzer Prize-winning novel is controversial, the film also fueled such a reaction. Ning Hollywood chapter Groups such as the NAACP and the Coalition Against Black Exploitation (CABE) criticized the film (White 414-15), that is Released December 18, 1985 (416). Walker and Robert attended A personal screening of the film in San Francisco by Walker much has changed from her novel, most importantly, relationships Between Shug and Celie (417).

Alice Walker's sister, Ruth Walker, began the necessary work The Color Purple premieres at the Pex Theater in Eatonton and Establishment of The Color Purple Scholarship Fund (White 424-25). In the Eatonton, the film was screened in Walker's hometown, with particular delight Mrs. Walker (425–26). Soon, the film was nominated eleven Oscars (427). He didn't get anything. In 1989, Walker published The Church of My Acquaintance. inspired by a herd of vanilla beans, he followed the stories of three couples trying to find peace with themselves and the world (White 445-46) and borrowed much from magical realism, myth, and fantasy (446). As Follow the purple and separate from the previous one work, the Temple received warm comments (446-49). Finding the green stone, the children's book, and his blue body are all things We know, a collection of poems, published in 1991 (White 466). The following year, Walker published The Secret Ownership Joy is a novel on the subject of female genital mutilation. With directed by Pratibha Parmar, a documentary filmed by Walker same topic Warrior Marks (1993) (459). Walker continued to write, adding two more novels, three volumes a collection of four works of fiction devoted to poetry and his work. In the year In 2007, Walker placed her archive at Emory University ("Walker, Alice 1944–"). Alice Walker Garden has her official website and hosts it blog (Alicewalkersgarden.com). As committed to humanitarian activism as always, Walker joined The Freedom Flotilla II in Gaza In the summer of 2011, Audacity of Hope "expressive letters solidarity and love" to the Palestinian people (Guardian).

V. Conclusion

Walker's novels are about the journey of black women to integrity. Female characters grow as they move from positions of weakness to positions of relative strength. The protagonists 'understanding of the past is so important to their personal change now and that they can change in the future, Walker emphasized, and thought to achieve integrity. Walker's masculine characters achieve psychological health and integrity only if they are able to recognize women's pain and their role in it. Her works are composed of individuals striving for self-expression, leading to self-empowerment. In her personal life, Walker went from an eight-year-old girl with a scar on his right eye to a young teenager who had an early abortion, sat with suicidal thoughts, and then came to life as an active participant in life. The civil rights movement and marriage to a white Jew, the search for originality in her mother's gardens, the expansion of his worldview, his attitude toward women, and her personal growth as a poet and as a writer who talks about the woman who appeared in him. In short, Walker's novels end with the rescue of the heroes. Each key character carries out recovery in a unique way, taking into account differences in circumstances and social environment. Alice Walker, as an activist and writer, seeks to create an understanding between the organization through her work. Although she is an African-American woman, she knows the suffering of the entire black community. She tries to remember the past so that humanity realizes its mistake and creates equality between them.

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