



### Objective

This exercise will provide students with an opportunity to recognize satire and irony in Twain's work and evaluate their effectiveness in raising readers' awareness of his concern about war and American Imperialism.

### Materials

Twain. "The War Prayer"

For historical background: an account of the Phillipine-American War from any U.S. History textbook.

### Teaching Strategy

1. Read "The War Prayer."
2. List words and phrases that promote patriotism in a time of war.
3. Check any word or phrase on the list that sounds "church- like" or refers to God.
4. Count how many times anti-war feelings are mentioned before the arrival of the stranger.
5. Examine the hidden ideas the Twain presents to his reader prior to the stranger's arrival.
6. Compare perceptions of the stranger with his physical description.
7. Illustrate the two contrasting images of the stranger as presented by Twain.
8. Deduce which character- the preacher or stranger- is God's messenger and evaluate Twain's manipulation of role switching.
9. Determine the reason behind the stranger's offer of reflection concerning the flip side of each petition and/ or prayer.
10. Invent response to the stranger's suggestions.
11. Analyze Twain's ending of the essay.
12. Determine how it could affect a position on moral and/ or ethical choices.
13. Evaluate the methods used by Mark Twain to demonstrate irony and comment on the effect of this essay on today's readers.

Suzanne Brady, East Hampton High School, East Hampton, CT wrote:

*"The War Prayer" was written in 1905 in response to the end of the Philippine-American War. Twain was very much against the war and took a strong anti-imperialist stance even though it threatened his popularity and continued success as a writer. In fact, after several attempts to sell the story to various magazines, "The War Prayer" was never published during Twain's lifetime. The general response seemed to be that the story would not be suitable for magazine readers.*

Another angle for discussion can be: for what would you be willing to risk everything for? Is there something you feel so strongly about that you would protest or criticize it in some way?



## THE WAR PRAYER by Mark Twain

It was a time of great and exalting excitement. The country was up in arms, the war was on, in every breast burned the holy fire of patriotism; the drums were beating, the bands playing, the toy pistols popping, the bunched firecrackers hissing and spluttering: on every hand and far down the receding and fading spread of roofs and balconies a fluttering wilderness of flags flashed in the sun: daily the young volunteers marched down the wide avenue gay and fine in their new uniforms, the proud fathers and mothers and sisters and sweethearts cheering them with voices chocked with happy emotion as they swung by: nightly the packed mass-meetings listened, panting, to patriot oratory which stirred the deepest deeps of their hearts, and which they interrupted at briefest intervals with cyclones of applause, the tears running down their cheeks the while: in the churches the pastors preached devotion to flag and county, and invoke the God of Battles, beseeching His aid in our good cause in outpourings of fervid eloquence which moved every listener. It was indeed a glad and gracious time, and the half dozen rash spirits that ventured to disapprove of the war and cast doubt upon its righteousness straightway got such a stern and angry warning that for their personal safety's sake they quickly shrank out of sight and offended no more in that way.

Sunday morning came- next day the battalions would leave for the front; the church was filled; the volunteers were there, their young faces alight with martial dreams- visions of the stern advance, the gathering momentum, the rushing charge, the flashing sabers, the flight of the foe, the tumult, the enveloping smoking, smoke, the fierce pursuit, the surrender! –then home from the war, bronzed heroes, welcomed, adored, submerged in golden seas of glory! With the volunteers sat their dear ones, proud, happy, and envied by the neighbors and friends who had no sons and brothers to send forth to the field of honor, there to win for the flag, or, failing, die the noblest deaths. The services proceeded: a war chapter from the Old Testament was read; the first prayer was said: it was followed by an organ burst that shook the building, and with one impulse the house rose, with glowing eyes and beating hearts and poured out that tremendous invocation-

“God the all-terrible! Thou who ordainest,  
“Thunder thy clarion and lighting thy sword!”

Then came the “long” prayer. None could remember the like of it for passionate pleading and moving and beautiful language. The burden of its supplication was, that the ever-merciful and benignant Father of us all would watch over our noble young soldier, and aid comfort, and encourage them in their patriotic work; bless them, shield them in the day of battle and the hour of peril, bear them in His mighty hand, make them strong and confident, invincible in the bloody onset, help them to crush the foe, grant to them and their flag and country imperishable honor and glory –

An age stranger entered, and moved with slow and noiseless step up the main aisle, his eyes fixed upon the minister, his long body clothed in a robe that reached to his feet his head bare, his white hair descending in a frothy cataract to his shoulders, his seamy face unnaturally pale, pale even to ghastliness. With all eyes following him and wondering, he made his silent way; without pausing, he ascended to the preacher's side and stood there, waiting. With shut lids the preacher, unconscious of his presence, continued his moving prayer, and at last finished it with words, uttered in fervent appeal, “Bless our arms, grant us the victory, O Lord our God, Father and Protector of our land and flag!”



## THE WAR PRAYER by Mark Twain, *continued*

The stranger touched his arm, motioned him to step aside - which the startled minister did- and took his place. During some moments he surveyed the spellbound audience with solemn eyes, in which burned an uncanny light; then in a deep voice he said -

“I come from the Throne- bearing a message from Almighty God!” The words smote the house with a shock; if the stranger perceived it he gave it no attention. “He has heard the prayer of His servant your Shepard, and will grant it if such shall be your desire after I, His messenger, shall have explained to you its import—that is to say, its full import. For it is like unto many to the prayers of men, in that it asks for more than he who utters it is aware of - except he pause and think.

“God’s servant and yours has prayed his prayer. Has he paused, and taken thought? Is it one prayer? No, it is two - one uttered, the other not. Both have reached the ear of Him who hearth all supplications, the spoken and the unspoken. Ponder this - keep it in mind. If you would beseech a blessing upon yourself, beware! Lest without intent you invoke a curse upon a neighbor at the same time. If you pray for the blessing of rain upon your crop which needs it, by that act you are possibly praying for a curse upon some neighbor’s crop which may not need rain and can be injured by it.

“You have heard your servant’s prayer—the uttered part of it. I am commissioned of God to put into words the other part of it - the part which the pastor—and also you in your hearts—fervently prayed silently. And ignorantly and unthinkingly? God grant that it was so! You have heard these words: “Grant us the victory, O Lord our God!” That is sufficient. The whole of the uttered prayer is compact into those pregnant words. Elaborations were not necessary were not necessary. When you have prayed for victory you have prayed for many unmentioned results, which follow victory - must follow it, cannot help but follow it. Upon the listening spirit of God the Father fell also the unspoken part of the part. He commandeth to put it into words. Listen!

“O Lord our Father, our young patriot, idols of our hearts, go forth to battle - be Thou near them! With them - in spirit—we also go forth from the sweet peace of our beloved firesides to smite the foe. O Lord, our God, help us to tear their solders to bloody shreds with our shells; help us to cover their smiling fields with the pale forms of their patriot dead; help us to drown the thunder of the guns with the sheiks of their wounded, writhing in pain; help us to lay waste their humble homes with a hurricane of fire; help us to wring the hearts of their unoffending widows with unavailing grief; help us to turn them out roofless with their little children to wander unfriended the wastes of their desolated land in rags and hunger and thirst, sports of the sun flames of summer and the icy winds of winter, broken in spirit, worn with travail, imploring Thee for the refuge of the grave and denied it—for our sakes who adore Thee, Lord, blast their hopes, blight their lives, protract their bitter pilgrimage, make heavy their steps, water their way with tears, stain the white snow with the blood of their wounded feet! We ask it in the spirit of love, of Him Who is the Source of Love, and Who is the ever-faithful refuge and friend of all that are sore beset and seek His aid with humble and contrite hearts. Amen”

(After a pause.) “Ye have prayed it; if ye still desire it, speak! - The messenger of the Most High waits.”

It was believed afterwards, that the man was a lunatic, because there was no sense in what he said.