Analytical study of the American Dream and Capitalism in Arthur Miller’s play “Death of a Salesman”

A Research Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of M.A in Literature

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Dedication

To my family
Acknowledgments

I would like to take this chance to express my sincere gratitude to my supervisor Dr. Wigdan Yagoub for her encouragement and support to write this study, My deepest appreciation for all staff of Literature in MA program in Sudan University of Science and Technology, A special thanks should be given to two scholar in this college Dr. Mahmoud Ali, and pro. Yousif Omer for their contribution for development this Department, also I would like to Acknowledge my teacher Abdallah ALmonsur, who has been a light of optimism in my life, also my warmest thanks to my brother Montaesr, who always support me spiritual, finances and besides that, I am thankful to all my colleagues in MA program.
Abstract

This research analyses and investigates the American Dream in modern American literature, and the influence of capitalism for the American Dream during 20th century. The researcher gives general idea about American Dream and Capitalism and define both of them, then gives brief survey about Great Depression in economic in America, within Arthur Miller’s play “Death of a Salesman”, the researcher deduce various of dialogues that to make sure Capitalism has dark side that prevent most of society to achieve the American Dream, Also Arthur Miller shows us the misunderstanding for American society in the concept for American Dream through main character “Willy Loman” that has been looking for real meaning to the American culture “American Dream” and became a failure Due to his realizing for the way of dreaming and most community like him
ملخص الدراسة

هذه الدراسة تهدف إلى تحليل مصطلح الحلم الأمريكي في الأدب الأمريكي للقرن العشرين حيث تتناول الباحث فكرة المعركة بين الكساد الاقتصادي للمجتمع الأمريكي في تلك الفترة ومن خلال مسرحية الكاتب الأمريكي آرثر ميلر التي تحمل "وفاة بائع متجول" استنتج الباحث مجموعة من الحواريات من المسرحية التي تؤكد أثر النظام الرأسمالي للمجتمع في عدم نيلهم في تحقيق أحلامهم "الحلم الأمريكي" وكذلك الكاتب أوضح سوء الفهم في مجتمع للحلم الأمريكي حيث أنه نقد الطريقة التي كان يسلكها المجتمع ومن خلال مسرحيته ارد أن يوضح لهم المسالك الصحيحة لتحقيق الحلم الأمريكي. ومن خلال شخصية ولي لومان الذي كان يبحث عن المعنى الحقيقي للثقافة الأمريكية الدخيلة "الحلم الأمريكي" لذ لك نتيجة لسوء فهمه للحلم الأمريكي أصبح فاشلا في عدم تحقيق حلمه.
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Chapter one

Introduction
Chapter one

1.0. Introduction:
The American dream is a concept an aspiration and expectation, so well know it seldom seem to need explaining data as far back as the early 20th century, while the term itself is nearly century old. Over that century the term has borne several different definitions, still those using it, whether in print or daily discourse typically dedicate little if any time to explaining it. American dream refers to the romantic expectation of full filament in life and possibility of material success, also American dream is based on the ideology that every one, no matter what his origins are can be successful through his own effort and by cultivation his. The American dream was about the desire of a land where life should be better fuller and richer for every man.

1.1. Statement of study’s problem:
This study reveals how the American dream has influenced on 20th century in one of the plays which playwright written of 20th century dramatics {Arthur miller} after WW 11 the American community which is mixture of ethnic group. Every group desired to dream of the accumulation under Great Depreciation in economic “Capitalism”. Arthur miller attempted to draw same line of the American dream in his play {Death of the a Salesman}. the littler one existed during this team it exposed American citizen to American dream and showed them the nature of dreaming and route of the dream. American people live for dreaming from birth to death, the dream on inflection of money [to be rich] but they did not know is mid of 20th century the mean of how to do that even they posited all of the facilitate of wealth [death of salesman] emerged in this era and manifested some stuffs of American dreams enfolded among its script
American dream society was lining in ethical vacuum which reflected in aspiration authentically by any mean „,[the play death of a salesman]condemns the community vaguely and suggests some moral modes of how to accomplish their ambition.

a. Research questions:
1. what Arthur Miller said about American Dream?
2. How Capitalism effective the American Dream ?
3. Is Arthur Miller deny the American Dream ?
4. Why Willy Loman did not able to be successful?
5. Is Linda as wife able to change Willy Loman in his belief ?

1.3. Objectives of the study:
- To find out the view of Arthur Miller to the american Dream within his play “Death of a Salesman”.
- To develop understanding of the meaning of concept the American dream and Capitalism.
- To find out the Capitalism has influence to achieve the American Dream, from “Death of a Salesman”.
- To find out the impact of Capitalism on Willy Loman as a Seller in middle class from Millers play.
- To find out from “Death of a Salesman” misunderstanding and illusions for American Dream that lead Willy Loman to became a failure.

1.4. Hypothesis:
This study is supposed to Analysis the following hypothesis:
- Capitalism effective for the American Dream, In American during 20th century.
- Willy Loman from the play “Death of a Salesman” clearly that the main character Willy Loman not able to achieve the American Dream.
- Linda as wife for Willy Loman not able to change Willy’s Loman in his behavior

1.5. Significance of the study:
The American dream is based on the ideology that everyone, no matter what his origins are, can be successful through his own effort and by cultivating his question:
- to give better understanding about drama
- to explain the elements American dreams in Arthur miller [death of a salesman
- to encourage people know more about the American dream and Capitalism

1.6. The Methodology of the study:
The methodology that used in preparing this study is descriptive approach and analytical, The tools which were used in this study to collect this data such as: original text of the play “Death of a Salesman”, references, previous studies, and web site. This methods aids me to collected data then wrote this study.

1.7. Limits of the Study:
Within Arthur Miller’s play “Death of a Salesman” the researcher tackled the Influence of Capitalism for the American Dream, and misunderstanding of American society to the new ideal of modernism, In that time America live Great Depression in economic during 20th century.
Chapter Two

Theoretical framework and previous studies
Chapter two

Theoretical framework and previous studies

2.0. Introduction:

America in 20\textsuperscript{th} century as country with enormous potential, and finished the century as the world only superpower, yet there are two ways of looking at this powerful nation in the 1920 are a wealthy country with a high standard of living big cars and large house, or as a country with many people living in poverty and some enduring terrible racism. Also post WW1, Americans During 1920s, there are many changes within the united states, let us to broach aside of them in dividedly way

2.1. Drama in the 20\textsuperscript{th} century:

During 20th century, in particular after World War II, In western drama became more internationally unified less the production of disconnected national literary customary. Also twentieth century drama theatre describes a period of great transformation within stage culture of the 20\textsuperscript{th} century, there was widespread defiance challenge to long established rules surrounding theatrical representation of resulting in the development of many new forms of theatre, including modernism, expressionism, impressionism, realism, and other forms of experimentation theater as well as the continuing development of already established theatrical realism and naturalism. An important movement in early 20\textsuperscript{th} century drama was expressionism. Expressionist playwright tried to convey the dehumanizing aspect of 20\textsuperscript{th} century technological society though such devices as minimal scenery, telegraphic dialogue, talking machines, and characters portrayed as type rather than individuals. Notable playwrights who wrote expressionist dramas include Ernst Toller, Gorge Kaiser [German], Elmer Rice and Eugene O'Neill, (American). The 20\textsuperscript{th} century, also saw the attempted revival of drama in verse, but
although such writers as William Butler Yeats, W.H. Auden, T.S. Eliot, Christopher Fry, and Maxwell Anderson produced effective results, verse drama was no longer an important form. In Spanish, however, the poetic drama of Federico Garcia Lorca are placed among the great works of Spanish literature.

2.2. American Drama in 20th century:

American Drama in 20th century is one of important type of drama. It appeared after WW1, It is called the Modern Drama (Modernism). The developed theatre including; The plastic theatre and the developed theatre. All of these type of drama emerged during The great Depression and down full world’s economy. At that time the American community misunderstood the sense of the concept of the American Dream.

The prominent figures (playwright) at this ear were Edward Albee, Eugene O’Neill, Tennessee Williams, and Arthur Miller. Those playwrights tackle some plays which discussed such subjects as to American Dream and Capitalism.

Moreover, their effective drama touched effective issues within the society. The of the said playwrights translated into many languages in order to deliver the concepts of the Americans i.e, Arthur Miller depicts in his masterpiece “Death of a salesman”, the misunderstanding through American family lives; also Tennessee Williams in his master works “The Glass Menagerie”, “Cat on a Hot tin Roof” handles such themes as alcoholism and homosexuality which have potent relation with the American Dream.

To conclude, The modern American Drama not only focusing on the specific side of the community but also it generalizes on all diminutions of the community. It also attempts to realizes and reforms the community short comings. In addition to these, The Modern American drama by using new techniques and new dramatic devices as audiovisual backgrounds and props; it creates grace and authentic
theatre for 20th century audience; the characters on the stage using everyday
to convey their messages for the audiences

2.3. General Atmosphere In America and Social changes during the
1920s:

2.3.1. Economic change in America during:
The 1920s marked a period of sharp decrease and decline for the labor movement,
Union membership and activities fell sharply in the face of economic prosperity,
a lack of leadership within the movement, and anti-union sentiments from both
employers and the government, the Unions were much less than 4 million workers,
and also in that time there was a brief economic recession at the start of the
1920s, but as the decade moved on, the economy boomed and America began the
age of the consumerism, many Americans bought cars, radios fridges and major
cities such as New York and Chicago grew rapidly and the building, which was
completed in 1931, seemed to show the self-confidence of American society,
and there were many people did not prosper from the economy during 1920s such as
farmers cannot afford all of the luxury consumer goods and technology, because
farm incomes drop steadily, and also Native American influence more during that
era most of them on reservations and have few luxury goods, and high
unemployment rate and short life span, African Americans faced discrimination
unemployment, and lower wages than White American workers, all this things
leads America to deteriorate, and capitalism beginning to appear every one want to
life in luxury by any way even in downturn of economy.
2.3.1.1: Definitions of Capitalism:

Capitalism at Dictionary meaning:
“ An economic system in which investment in and ownership of the means of production, distribution, and exchange of wealth is made and maintained chiefly by private individuals or corporations, especially as contrasted to cooperatively or state-owned means of wealth.

(www.dictionary.com/browse/Capitalism)
“Capitalism is an economic system based on private ownership of the means of production and their operation for profit.” Characteristics central to capitalism include private property, capital accumulation, wage labor, voluntary exchange, a price system, and competitive markets.

(https://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/)
“Capitalism an economic system characterized by private or corporate ownership of capital goods, by private decision, and by competition in a free market”

“According to Merriam-Webster

2.3.1.2: View of language scholar in Capitalism:

One man’s view: Noam Chomsky Interviewed by anonymous in May 1973:
“Capitalism is basically a system where everything is for sales and the more money you can get. And, in particular, that is true of freedom, freedom is one of the commodities that is for sale, and if you are affluent, you can have a lot of it, it shows up if you get in trouble with the law, let’s say, or in any aspect of life it shows up, and for that reason it makes a lot of sense, if you accept capitalist system, to try to accumulate property, not just because you want material welfare, but because that guarantees your freedom, it makes it possible for you to mass commodity”.

(https://en.m.wikiquote.org)
2.3.1.3. Views of Economists on Capitalism:

Economists, political economists, and historians have adopted different perspectives in their analyses of capitalism and have recognized various forms of it in practice. These include *laissez-faire* or free market Capitalism, welfare capitalism and state capitalism. Different forms of capitalism feature varying degrees of free markets, public ownership, obstacles to free competition, and state–sanctioned social policies. The degree of competition in markets, the role of intervention and regulation, and the scope of state ownership vary across different models of capitalism; the extent to which different markets are free, as well as the rules defining private property, are matters of politics and of policy. Most existing capitalist economies are mixed economies, which combine elements of free, markets with state intervention, and in some cases, with economic planning. Capitalism has existed under many forms of government, in many different times, places, and cultures. Following the decline of mercantilism, mixed capitalism became dominant in the western world and continue to spread. Economic Liam Cassidy refers to capitalism as an economic system in which and factors of production are privately owned and money invested in business ventures to make profit.

(https://en.m.wikipedia)

From definition above and view of economist may understand that Capitalism is an economic system that made by the thinker of trade and their view with in this new system may refresh the economic, but in this in the period of capitalism made influence for most American society in particular middle class of society.
2.3.2. Culture change during 20th century:

In America culture changes during the 1920s, Harlem Renaissance was an African, American culture movement that spanned the 1920s and 1930s, a pride that began in Harlem, popular culture in the 1920s was characterized by creation in film, visual art and architecture, radio, music, dance, fashion, literature, and intellectual movements, poetry and literature become an important form of expression [Langston Hughes is a famous poet, also if you sight of alcohol illegal The way of made, the sale and consumption, people blame high crime rates as results as alcohol, also they believe alcohol is evil Traditional, Rural, any religious people most often supported]

2.3.2.1. American Dream:

American Dream consider one of the new culture to the American society during 20th century, It is like a familiar old tune that we can all hum, but when get to the lyrics no one can agree on all the worlds, we sig this national on them in fragments, ask to people variations on a theme Nonetheless, this view and impression in that time was very fundamental, and believable, widespread in most community about the American dream as a term only, but there were misunderstanding in content of the meaning of the real import of the American Dream

2.3.2.2. American Dream Definitions:

American Dream as noun means:
“The ideals of freedom, equality, and opportunity traditionally held to be available to every American”

(www.dictionary.com/.../American-dream)

“The American Dream is a national ethos of United States, the set of ideals (Democracy, Rights, Liberty, Opportunity, and Equality) in which freedom
includes the opportunity for prosperity and success, and an upward social mobility for the family and children, achieved through hard work in a society with few barriers.”

The American Dream is rooted in the Declaration of independence, which proclaims that “all men are created equal” with the right to “Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness” (https://en.m.wikipedia.the free encyclopedi)

“American Dream an American social ideal that stresses egalitarianism and especially material prosperity; also: the prosperity or life that is the realization of this ideal” (Merriam – Webster)

2.3.2.3. View of scholar language about American Dream:

James Truslow Adams, in his book The Epic of America, which was written in 1931, stated that the American dream is “that dream of a land in which life should be better and richer and fuller for everyone, with opportunity for each according to ability or achievement. It is a difficult dream for the European upper classes to interpret adequately, and too many of us ourselves have grown weary and mistrustful of it. It is not a dream of motor cars and high wages merely, but a dream of social order in which each man and each woman shall be able to attain to the fullest stature of which they are innately capable, and be recognized by others for what they are, regardless of the fortuitous circumstances of birth or position” (A.Truslow p.214-215)

From definitions that mention above may illustrate that American Dream consider new culture of American society that used in a number of forms, but fundamentally the American Dream is used is personal believe, that everyone can success through hard work, also everyone his dream differ than other, and to be successes round to be rich and live in comfort

2.4. The Rise of the American Dream:
At the end of World War II, American began very quiet different from the one they had left four years earlier, wartime production had helped pull America's economy out of depression, and from the late 1940s on young adults saw a remarkable rise in their spending power, jobs were higher, and because of the lack of consumer goods during the war, Americans were eager to spend that period departure by great unsettled in mood and depreciation in most society, after WWI American dream started to begin upswing. At the Marrow of the concept is the individuals responsibility to aspiration for achieve and progress the American dream by working hard and taking advantage of the freedom offered to them by the country, it about each American taking ownership of their own prosperity, comfort and luxury rather than relying on the state, America provides the conditions need to succeed, but you have to do the rest yourself, effectively, this means that upward social mobility is possible and encouraged, but that businesses and individuals are not necessarily expected to feel financially responsible for less well-off members of their own society. Economically this mean lower taxes, but consequently less funds available to finance things like welfare. American Dream started to rise by various ways such as, there were many more newer, better things appear after World War II, American consumer was praised and be inclined as a patriotic, nationalism, for both their country and citizen, contributing to the ultimate success of the American way of life, The purchaser devoted to more and more better, most community recognize and realize well Economic recovery of downtrend that recall “capitalism”, if they did to support one another, In many ways, the original idea of prosperity through opportunity and hard work still stands, American is very supportive of business and commerce, and even in a tough global economic situation enterprise is encouraged by prior to the
recession. In fact, it could be the attempt, seeking of the American Dream that will steer the century into better times, as people continue to work hard and do whatever they can to get the life they want, of course, with so many people now in financial hardship, the way to proper has replace, and social responsibility and business ethics have become more important. The American Dream is still alive and working, but how people can indeed should go about chasing it has evolved

**2.5: Relationship between American Dream and Capitalism In the play “Death of a Salesman”?**

American dream has always been one of the most popular issues in American literature. It arose in the colonial period and developed in the 19th century. With the discovery of North American continent, the development of the enlightenment of the capitalist economy and the westward movement, the values of Americans gradually formed. All these exert a tremendous influence on the thought of American dream.

The presence of the American Dream is particularly evident in American literature, which both reflects and critics the notions embedded in the American Dream. Frederic Carpenter suggests, in American Literature and the Dream, that the omnipresent nature of the American Dream has had a strong influence on American Literature, claiming the vague idea has influenced the plotting of our fiction and the imagining of our fiction and the imagining of our poetry. Almost by inadvertence our Literature has accomplished a symbolic and experimental projection of it, The projection of the American Dream on to American Literature provides a more personal and individual view on the effects of the American Dream. Louis Tyson writes, in Psychological politics of the American Dream: the commodification of Subjectivity in Twentieth–Century American Literature, that: Because literature is a repository of both a society’s ideologies and its
psychological conflicts, it has the capacity to reveal aspects of a cultures collective psyche, an apprehension of how ideological investments reveal the nature of individuals psychological investments relationships to their world.

As a result of this, this dissertation will explore two texts from American literature, that encompass the notion of the American Dream, to argue that the American Dream is a reflection of human natures continuous need to desire.

The text that encompass the notion of the American Dream is “Death of a Salesman” by Arthur Miller’s, written in 1949, presents the delusions of sixty-four year old Willy Loman, whose life has been dedicated, unsuccessfully, to achieving the American Dream. They are both written and set in the midst of post–war economic booms. Even in this time of economic prosperity, when the ability and opportunity to achieve one’s dreams are heightened, the two protagonists are still unable to fulfill their dreams.

The economic decline shed new doubt on the possibility of achieving the American Dream, as Hays comments, the Depression undermined the solidity of the capitalist system, and showed the flimsiness of the American Dream that hard work equals success, In Miller’s autobiography, Timebends (1988), he claims that the Depression was only incidentally a matter of money. Rather it was a moral catastrophe, a violent revelation of the hypocrisies behind the façade of American society; The psychological impact of the Depression created a sense of disbelief in the American dream that would not diminish until America’s entrance into the second World War in 1941.

The consumer–oriented society in post second World War America is presented in Arthur Miller’s play, Death of a Salesman, which opened in 1948. The play presents two days in the consciousness of Willy Loman, a sixty–three year old failing salesman, whose passion for the American Dream, and success, blurs the
lines of reality in his mind. Death of a Salesman opened just four years after the end of the War, the play reflects the struggles of many American citizens coming out of the Great Depression and WWII, faced with rapidly evolving industries. Miller affirms that Death of a Salesman is about what happens when everybody has a refrigerator and a car. I wrote at the beginning of the greatest boom in world history but I felt that the reality was Depression, the whole thing coming down in a heap of ashes. Miller’s ability to connect with the audience through his play, and relate to their experiences, made it hugely successful, performed seven hundred and forty-two times from 1949 to 1950, and since then revived four times on Broadway. The demonstrates the difficulties faced by American citizens at a time of great societal change, in terms of economy, technological advancements, increasing migration, equality and the evolving Dream.

American Dream and Capitalism are very important theme in the “Death of a Salesman”, Arthur Miller during Great Deprecation wanted to explain through his play that most community have misunderstanding of American Dream, and also capitalism has dark side that effective the American Dream.

2.6. The role of American Women in the 1920s:
The changing role of women was a result of the work they did during the war. Number of working women increased by 25 percent, also in 1920s, all women were given the right to vote. Flappers smoked in public, danced the new dances and were sexually liberated, and women wore clothing more suitable for activity and stopped wearing long skirts and corsets. Phenomenon of divorce during that age were every spread and the number of divorces doubled. Women were not content just to stay at home and put up with bad husbands, although that things found women
have right to do more things freely, but unfortunately most women were still housewife’s and were not as free as their men.

2.7. Previous studies:
This Part will be devoted to the previous studies about the topic (Analytical Studies of Arthur Miller’s In “Death of a Salesman” with reference The American Dream and Capitalism) the researcher will review three studies:

2.7.1. “The Concept of Tragedy in Arthur Miller’s Works as Reflected in Tow of his plays “Death of a Salesman” and “All my son” (Nada Abd Alateaf-Omdurman Islamic-2007)

Nada says that first she consider this play is Tragedy, she believed that according to element of Tragic drama in Greek, from the leaders of drama such as, Sophist and Aristotle, second she deem that Willy Loman is Tragic hero and lost in his past, his mind is constantly tormented with the hopes and dreams he had years ago that have since fallen through, He wants his Biff to be Successful, and yet he lost not able to do everything (Nada. P.20)

The researcher believe that Arthur Miller tackle important values that damage the community, in this play Miller symbolic for the family’s that have misguiding of the a way of American dream in society such as Willy Loman with his family, consider one of them in his dreaming, he not able to reach his family in the real dream, as result as the way of his dream, he failures and end his life by commit suicide, for this reason, Nada in her research, she consider Willy Loman is tragic hero, and the researcher agree with her in some point such as she illustrate that Willy loman was misguiding of his family to accomplish the American dream, but researcher did not agree with her in as she said Willy Loman was tragic hero, but by contrasted in this study proof that Willy Loman not tragic, but he killed himself as result as his foolish and illusion.
2.7.2. Susan 3 Smith High school Teacher (March-2010)
Susan says “Miller shows the problem of buying into the American Dream of Capitalism, free enterprise, and competition without scrutiny. At the beginning of the play “Death of a Salesman”, Willy Loman has been reduced to working on straight commission, After working his entire career as a Salesman, he still must borrow money from Charley to make end meet” “S.Susan.p.54”
Also in the second previous studies that wrote by “Susan”, from Miller view in his play, she tackles greatest influences of Capitalism for American Dream, Susan mentions that Capitalism became dilemma for ordinary Man such as Willy Loman has limited income that wanted to work hard to fulfill life, The researcher agree with her in her view, and in addition to this Capitalism has many dark side of community, in particular the middle class of society, it’s more class that effective by this an economic system, also Susan mentions that Willy Loman still borrow money from Charley, from this point can be deduce that Willy Loman is a poor man and he cannot knew himself who is he? Always he proud by himself and seem to be he is very rich and he did not needs any aids for his neighbor “Charley”, but charley is very humble and always tries to supported him, also through this study in particular at “Willy Loman borrow money from Charley” this means that Charley able to achieve the America Dream under Great Deprecation and American Dream is available.

2.7.3. “The Concept of The American Dream In Modern American Literature” (Muawia-University of Khartoum -1997):
Muawia says “Willy Loman is an Salesman (above sixty) who has been working for the Wager Company for thirty four years, He is also a man of massive dreams, he believes that personal attractiveness is necessary for success. His two sons Biff
and Happy as well as his wife share his views. Moreover, Willy’s ideas about success is mainly related to the past rather than the present a thing which testifies to the Loman failure. When Willy Loman died a few of people came to his funeral. Furthermore, whenever life seems to close in Willy remembers Ben who made a fortune out the wilderness” “M.Muawia.p.17” Muawia says that Willy Loman is old man working hard in order to live in comfort, but as result as his age “above sixty” did not able to obtain to the American Dream, this view did not far from my study, and in addition to this causes that prevent Willy Loman to be successful man such as superiority and fancy this causes made him failure.
Chapter Three

Critical Analysis
Chapter three
Critical Analysis

3-0: Introduction:

In this chapter the study will be analyze the misunderstanding of American Dream in American’s Society during the 20th century. The study will tackle a side of the play “Death of the a Salesman” in two major theme American dream and Capitalism.

Arthur Miller in Drama “Death of a salesman” focused on way of dreaming in American society, and this play considered one of his best woks which leaded him to great fame and made him to win many prizes such as Nobile prize, Kennedy Center Honors , and other prizes that has been won. Within this chapter will be mention the plot summary and theme to high light the general ideas about the play, and the study pointed to the brief survey about the Great Depression of economic in America during 20th century and the dark side of Capitalism that prevent most of society for achieved to new culture “American Dream”, then the researcher shed lighted about the Capitalism and American Dream from the play, the author indicated for American Dream by main character “Willy Loman” who has been dreamed without realizing even became victim of American Dream. Moreover this chapter discussed the Role of women as an important member of family for achieving to the American Dream during 20th century. The study through Willy Loman wife’s deduced that Women did not have right to express their opinions, and also illustrated the sides of successful and side of failure of the American Dream, and from the play inferred that many quotes to clarify the American Dream and Capitalism.
3.1. Death of a salesman of “literal studies”:-

3.1.1. synopsis: death of a salesman:-

The story of Death of a salesman is told partly through the mind and memory of willy Loman, the protagonist. The times of the play's action fluctuate between 1942 and 1928, making a simple narration of plot impossible and probably not very meaningful, thus a summary of the action, not necessarily in the order of the play, is much more helpful:

Willy Loman has been a traveling salesman for thirty-four years, and he likes to think of himself as being vital to the New England territory he works. He constantly compares himself to Dave Singleton, a salesman who would go into a town, pick up a phone, and place many orders without ever leaving his hotel room. When Dave died, people from all over the country came to his funeral. But, as the play opens, Willy has just come back home after having left New England that morning. He tells his wife, Linda, that he just cannot seem to keep his mind on driving anymore. He asks about his son, Biff, who has just come home for a visit after being away for a long time. Willy thinks about Biff when Biff was a senior in high school some fourteen years ago. Biff was playing in a great football game, and people were coming from all over the country to offer him scholarships. But then something happened to offer him scholarships. But then something happened to Biff. He never fulfilled the potential Willy felt had. Later, Willy reveals through his disjointed memories that Biff had caught his him with another woman in his motel room in Boston. After this episode, Biff seemed to hold a grudge against his father and could never again bring himself to trust him.

Now, after some fourteen years of wandering and working odd jobs, Biff returns home. He and his brother, Happy, decide to ask Bill Oliver, whom Biff used to work for, for a loan of $10,000 to begin a business of their own. The boys tell
willy about their plans, and willy thinks that together the two could absolutely conquer the world. He goes on to explain that the important thing in life is to be well-liked.

The next day, willy is to meet the boys for dinner in a restaurant. He is so pleased to have his boys with him that he decides to ask his boss for an office job in New York City, to get him off the road. But his boss tells him there is no room, and has reversed, and he has to go to an old friend, Charley, to borrow enough money to pay his insurance premium. We then find out that Willy has been borrowing fifty dollars a week from Charley for quite some time, and then pretending that this amount is his salary.

Trying to explain that he has been living an illusion, Biff meets Happy in the restaurant early, and claims he wants to make everyone (especially Willy) understand Biff is not the man Willy thinks he is. But when arrives, he tells the boys that he has been fired and refuses to listen to Biffs story. Willy simply pretends that Biff has another appointment the following day. Willy gets furious and is about to make a scene. Suddenly, when Willy goes to the bathroom, Biff, out of frustration, leaves the restaurant. Happy, who has picked up two girls, follows him and leaves Willy alone.

Later that night, Biff comes home and finds Willy out in the backyard, apparently losing his wits planting seeds and taking to his brother, Ben, who has been dead for nine months. Biff explains to Willy that it would be best if they break with each other and never see one another again. He tries once again to explain that he is no leader of men and that he is a common person. But Willy refuses to believe him and tells Biff once again how great he could be. He then resolves on suicide, which he has hinted at before, because with 20,000 in insurance benefits, Biff could be
such a magnificent person. Thus, Willy commits suicide. But he dies a forgotten man, and nobody but his family attends the funeral.

(WWW-SYNOPSIS: Death of a salesman Utah Shakespeare Festival)

3-1.2: The major Theme in “Death of a salesman”:

The play of Arthur Miller Death of a salesman embody many themes in side it, but the core theme is that happens when a dream, especially the American dream, dies. Willy Loman wants greatness as intensely as anyone who’s ever made ever made it big in American ever did. However, he simply does not make it, and all the other themes of the play. The meaning of aging, the nature of family love, etc. have to be made sense of in relation to this essence theme.

3-1.2.1: Abandonment:

Willy’s life charts a course from one abandonment to the next, leaving him in greater despair each time. Willy’s father leaves him and Ben when Willy is very young, leaving Willy neither a tangible (money) nor an intangible (history) legacy. Ben eventually departs for Alaska, leaving Willy to lose himself in a warped vision of the American Dream. Likely a result of these early experiences, Willy develops a fear of abandonment, which makes him want his family to conform to the American Dream. His efforts to raise perfect sons, however, reflect his inability to understand reality. The young Biff, whom Willy considers the embodiment of promise, drops Willy and Willy’s adultery. Biff’s ongoing inability to succeed in furthers his estrangement from Willy. Biff shatters Willy’s illusions and, along with Happy, abandons the deluded, babbling Willy in the Washroom.

3-1.2.2: Diamonds: To Willy, diamonds represent tangible wealth and, hence, both validation of one’s labor (and life) and the ability to pass material goods on to one’s offspring, two things that Willy desperately craves. Correlatively, diamonds, the discovery of which made Ben a fortune, symbolize Willy’s belief in the
American Dream, a belief unwavering to the extent that he passed up the opportunity to go with Ben to Alaska, the Dreams promise of financial security has eluded Willy. At the end of the play, Ben encourages Willy to enter the “jungle” finally and retrieve diamond—that is, to kill himself for insurance money in order to make his life meaningful. (www.sparkNotes.Com)

3.2.3. Major characters in “Death of a Salesman” :

3.2.3.1: Willy Loman:

The Salesman. He is 63 years old and very unstable, tending to imagine events from the past as if they are real. He vacillates between different perceptions of his life. Willy seems childlike and relies on others for support. His first name, Willy, reflects this childlike aspect as well as sounding like the question “will he?” His last name gives the feel of Willy’s being a “low man”, someone low on the social ladder and unlikely to succeed; however, this popular interpretation of his last name has been dismissed by Miller. Willy Loman his wife’s Linda, and also he has two sons “Biff-Happy”

3.2.3.2: Charley:

Willy’s wisecracking yet understanding neighbor. He pitied Willy and frequently lends him money and comes over to play cards with Willy, although Willy often treats him poorly. Willy is jealous of him because his son is more successful than Willy’s. Charley offers Willy a job many times during visits to his office, yet Willy declines every time, even after he loses his job as a Salesman.

3.2.3.3: Ben:

Willy’s older brother who became a diamond tycoon after a detour to Africa. He is dead, but Willy frequently speaks to him in his hallucinations of the past. Ben
frequently boasts, “when I was seventeen I walked into jungle, and when I was twenty-one I walked out. And by God I was rich.” He is Willy’s role mode, although he is much older and has real relationship with Willy, preferring to assert his superiority over his younger brother. He represents Willy’s idea of the American Dream success story, and is shown coming by the Loman’s house while on business trips to share stories. (https://en.m.wikipedia).

3.3. Brief Survey About The Great Depression:

The Great Depression was very serious period of crisis economic and downturn in America.

The history of this Depression started in 1929 - 1930s and continue even 1940s in this era America lived in recession instability at economic. This crisis shifted rapidly to the poor country and even few rich country. This Depression occurred due to the lack of bound and losing for control to the marketing by not putting any reservation from Government for the sale and buy. This made disorder in price, the other reason that made crisis increasing the density of productive in order to cover the necessity of all the international market.

Moreover after the WW1 expiry and war finished most of countries started to repair most of manufacture that had been damaged as result of war, then this began to make their products and every country became satisfied with their own products, this made America began to accumulate and crisis economic became more risky, then a few years everyone felt that economic crush due to increase of productivity with purchasing power, Therefore the scholar politics started to make some of low to decrease that crisis and compile some standard for the way of using loan.

In addition to this solutions the political leaders policy started to construct institution to care the victim of crisis economic, and also correcting the way of the
using the folding money by forming committee for the exchange the folding money. All this remediation’s occurs in pledge of the president Frankin D , roosevelts those leaders share to deliverance America for Great Depression

3.4. The Dark Side Of Capitalism:

Capitalism is come out emerge in America, During the 20th century in the years followed the World War Second, it made clamor and fear in community. Capitalism founded by philosopher and thinker of the merchant’s American, those philosopher their aims to make market free and increase the rate of income. This new system has many dark side effective and damage the society, one of the dark side of Capitalism first made avidity among the merchant even losing the confidence between them and everyone wanted to deceive the other, second this system on the basis of monopoly system, that made a few of people or specific group of people whom controlled and dominated the markets for their particularism, without consideration for the others, also major of merchants carry out the goods and store up in department stores in order to be rare things in the market and then sold later in the market with very high price for consumers. Third effective of Capitalism also made all people busy and in competition for collecting money, and everyone that merely though a round to him to be rich by any way. fourth of influence of this system that there were several of manufacture and companies closed and announce the insolvency and damage Due to the impact of Capitalism, fifth moreover of this dark side of Capitalism that made a great figures workers losing their job, and most people became more unemployed, therefore the rate of crimes spread in society, in order to collecting money and addition to that, capitalism collapse the middle class, and community became only two classes, “low classes and upper classes” so that rich people became richer than before, and the poor people also became poorer than before. If you camper
this system “Capitalism” with Muslim’s community, you can found this
Capitalism system institute on usury that did not conformity with our religious as a
Muslim, and also Capitalism denial religious for the life and separated the
religious from trade.

3.5. The Investigation of Capitalism and American Dream within
“Death of a Salesman”:

American dream is very important theme in the play, there is not any real
definition of the American Dream, but Arthur Miller attempt to highlight the
American dream. In the play “Death of a Salesman” show us the way of dreaming
in society during 20th, Arthur Miller present Willy Loman as main character of the
play; Willy Loman as guided of family that wanted to reach the American Dream, and
willy Loman is a sample such as everyone in society wanted to be successful, Willy Loman has thought for American Dream not far from everyone that he
wanted to hope, and Willy Loman great needed to be having best job; new car that
reinforce him to be in high level a “businessman” and in comfort.

Willy Loman wanted his sons to follow him in his believes but his elder son ‘Biff’
realizes that his father live in fancy and illusion, Also Biff considers his father as
classic and traditional man in his ideas, So that Biff refused to be with his father’s
in his misunderstanding of the new concept “American Dream” and Willy by
holding his wrong dreams and insisting to applied drive his family to live in
miserable, sorrowful, sad, and pitiful life.

Therefore from the play “Death of a Salesman” the researcher sum up that Willy
Loman became a failure as result of many reasons, that made Willy Loman was a
failure. first he became old enough and became less active than before, also Willy
Loman couldn’t bring himself to admit his failure, he never that only, but he has
gone beyond that, he did not want any advice from anyone. In addition to what has
been mentioned above he found that is so hard to him to face his reality as an ordinary man, and he considered himself very Semitic also his superior leaded him to be a failure.

*Capitalism* is an economic system that has been happened in past period in united states of America and distress in the years during the last 19th century and beginning of 20th century. Also Capitalism is an economic political system in which property business, and it’s consider momentous part in this play, the greatest instance of influences a society. Arthur Miller’s from his Drama depicted the effective of Capitalism around the hero Willy Loman as “Seller man”, and his family longing to live in comfort, welfare life among the Great Depression. Also the author attempted to clarify the dark side of Capitalism through the words that has been used in his Drama this words such as “Loman” that means “low income” by the other way the hero of the play considered an ordinary man in middle class, besides that the word “Man” means in literature human being it’s represented everyone in society. Therefore Miller’s insinuate that common words in order to generalize his ideas, and in the other hand he wanted to say most of society suffer a lot Due to dark side in particular the middle class in community.

Moreover Miller’s in his play “Death of a Salesman” reflected the background of his family as a “biographical approach” in his capacity that Miller’s contemporary that era, and the reason that leads him to clarify the influence of American capitalism and consumerism because his father effective by the dark side of Capitalism and lost all his wealth, and their family after a few years became poor. Thus Arthur Miller with his masterpiece tried to warn community from the danger of the gloominess of Capitalism.
3.5.1. Side of a failure in American Dream from the play:

From the play “death of a Salesman” the researcher deduce that Arthur Miller not deny that the American dream is not available, but he focused on effective of American Dream, and from the characters in play illustrated that Willy Loman and his family is a failure, by next door “Charley and his son Beranda” and also Ben the brother of Willy Loman those characters presented the successful of the American Dream, and the pages below clarify the two side of the a failure and successful of American Dream for the play.

According to Arthur Miller in his Drama that has been written under title “Death of a Salesman”, the author used many characters to emphasize that a failure and successful are available things in life and from the play the researcher sum up this two side. **First example** of a failure that clearly in the main character “Willy Loman” that once open a time, he returned back to his home from the work very tired, upset, sad, and began to talk with his wife about job, and he said to her I intended to change this job “Seller” by other job which could make me to bring more money to live in comfort, but unfortunately as result of his many reasons around him that led Willy not able to find suitable job for him. **Second side of a failure with play**, Willy Loman put all his hopes in to his elder son Biff, he wanted Biff to be successful in studies and sport, but Biff felt in high school in the subject Math, and stay at home, and also Biff not able to continue for sport practice that may master him to be famous player, Willy Loman realized that his son “Biff” not successful in both learning and sport, therefor Willy started to be disappointed and lose the truth for Biff because his son be a failure. **third example of a failure** Willy Loman insisted to achieve the ideal modernism, but after he knew himself he was unsuccessful told his wife Linda about his a failure, and their sons understood that Willy Loman was misguiding for them and as result
as his illusion became a failure, after that Willy Loman was not able to do everything’s only thought around him to sacrifice himself for his family by accident to make the company of insurance to pay money for their family, but the company of insurance knew that Willy Loman insisted to suit crime in order to bring money for their family not by accident but under insistence, for this reason the company refused to give his family money as Willy believes. Therefore his illusion leads him one for a failure, and Willy Loman became not only sacrifice to his family to achieve the American dream but also became sacrifice for the American Dream.

3.5.2 Side of successes in American Dream from the play:

Arthur Miller with his play also illustrated that to became more successful to the American Dream not impossible, but that depend on the way of thinking and instated. Therefore Arthur Miller through his play “Death of a Salesman” show us more example of characters that able to achieve in American Dream.

Ben is one of character in the play that he able to be prosperous in his life, Ben is older brother for Willy, he has modernize very pressure, also he was able to take a risk and stray from the fierce ambition and competition. Willy was very boastful with him, Ben seem able to prosperity in his live, by his intelligent, patience and always he attain to looking for his aim even reached his dreams, Willy regarded Ben as an ideal of the success, and he attempt to be like him but unfortunately Willy failure at American dream by conversing his brother Ben is successful in American dream.

Also Charley another character in the play able to achieve the American Dream, became more successful, Charley is neighbor for Willy, and within his education able to gain a good job “boss of company”, charley became more successful businessman, Charley differ from Willy in his behavior, he was modest and
confidence, this intelligent man is very generous and helpful, he functions as a voice of reason and practicality in a world of delusion. Moreover, he did not proud for Willy Loman to make himself feel better. Charley is very helpful and always advice for Willy Loman in his illusion in order to became good leader for his family. Charley became ideal figure that able to be good guiding for his family to live in comfort, also interest to his son Bernard even to graduate from faculty of law and became very famous and successful lawyer like his father.

In epilogue, Arthur Miller form his masterpiece “Death of a Salesman” embodied that, there were many forms of failure as well as success for the new concept “American Dream” and Willy Loman and has family’s as indicated above was an example of ordinary man that harm by the American system, and by contrast his brother Ben and Charley those able to achieve greatness of successful under Great Desperation.

3.6. The Role of Woman In American Dream through the Death of a Salesman:

The general cultural of American woman in a year’s 1940s, the women did not have opportunity for expressing their ideas about vision as the member of family, only their role confined in kitchen such as cleaning dishes, looking after their sons, and take care for their husbands, also the society did not give all right for woman to express their views, but the role of women as house wife without right to express ideas about economic or being leader in society only limited of house like servant.

Linda Loman as character in the play “Death of a Salesman”, who plays the role as willy Loman wife, she wasn’t play important role in the play, but the playwright tries to clarify the role of the mother in the family, and the way of thinking to the wide idiom “American dream”, Linda behavior as the “real and perfect” wife in
that time. Moreover, Linda’s lifestyle with her negative behavior leads her husband to downfall. In addition to this, Linda attempted to follow Willy in his view, and as a result of her loyalty to her husband, she wanted to be close to him and encourage him in everything. This may be nature of women, that every woman always hoped to see her husband in a high position in society as a good job which lead him to be rich and help him to live in properties future, after a few years Linda recognized that her husband was not able to gain more money, then she realized that her husband lived in illusion.

Arthur Miller in his play “Death of a salesman” revealed that the role of women in society in that time was ignored. Therefore, Linda’s role in the play was not positive because she could not change the fancy of her husband “Willy Loman”, even later on became victim of the American Dream.

3.7. Quotes below illustrated the American dream and Capitalism from the play “Death of a Salesman”:

Willy: “I opened the windshield and just let the warm air bathe over me. And then all of a sudden I’m goin off the road! I am tellin ya, I absolutely forgot I was driving. If I would have gone the other way over the white line I might have killed somebody. So I went on again—and five minutes later I’m dreamin again. and I nearly—He presses two fingers against his eyes” “Miller A-act 1”

There in this section Willy Loman is thinking more during his journey with his neighborhood that the warm air reinforces his thoughts and his memory and that while he was driving due to the merging dream, he might have killed someone by his car, Willy always hopes about working in New York even though he comes from New England, his delusion follow him wherever he going

Willy: “There is more people! that what’s ruining this country! The competition is maddening! Smell the stink from that apartment house!”
And the one the other side – How can they whip cheese?

“Miller – A act 1”

Willy insists that his family’s slack of success, therefore he worked hard to live his family in comfort, and not his faulty view and real vision of the American dream. To himself and his wife ones, he starting to ask meaning Question and with surprised and hallucination, Do you think this is true? How much has increased competition made the American dream harder to accomplish? After many question Willy begin to realize himself that he is a failure.

Biff: “I don’t know what the hell I’m workin for. Sometimes I sit in my apartment-all alone. And I think of the rent I’m paying. And it’s crazy. But then, it’s what I always wanted. My own apartment, a car, and plenty of women. And still, goddammit, I’m lonely.” “Miller A – Act I”

Biff started to declare about his dream as every youth, America is the dream land for its citizens. Some American dream of luxurious living happiness, comfort, having new car and other everyone has own dream differ for other, therefore Biff here expecting property to own car, and marriage pretty wife to live with her not alone, he thinking more about that and day by day his dreaming update according to his age, by the other means that dream of child differ from the dream of young man.

“Happy[enthralled]: That’s what I dream about Biff. Sometimes I wanna just rip my clothes off in the middle of the store and outbox that goddamned merchandise manager. I mean I can outbox, outlift and outrun anybody in that store, and I have to take orders from those petty, common sons of bitches till I cannot stand it anymore”

Page 82 – Act I
Happy’s the way of dream differ for his brother Biff, he want to be very merited winner for everything, his desire American dream like view of everyone who conviction means that dreaming can come later not important now, he cannot let go of the idea that success may come from the businesslike rivalry, fulfillment of the American office place. Like Biff and willy, he longs for a simpler life, but is as result as their father old man lose his job became unemployed, his fancy to translated for real dream in addition to this the dark side of Capitalism, all this bar that mentions prevent Willy, s family to live even in simple life or for achieving to American dream.

“HAPPY: Dadis never so happy as when he is looking forward to something! (Act- 1)

Happys statement reflects a fundamental understanding of his fathers need to dream as a means of escape. Is Willys family in some ways responsible for furthering his delusions? Or are they only trying to make their father happy? And Willy Loman became misguide for his family, and not able to knew who is he? he always became living in inner conflict and imagination for the American Dream even become unsuccessful ideal of a failure for himself and others member of his family.

“Linda: You will do it yet, dear. Willy walks out of his jacket. Linda follows him.
Willy: and they will get married, and come for a weekend. I would build a little guest house. Cause I got so many fine tools, all I would need would be a little lumber and some peace of mind. Linda, joyfully: I sewed the lining.
Willy: I could build two guest houses, so they would both come. Did he
The conversation above between Willy Loman and his wife Linda, the researcher can infer that there is not any mentality no criteria even there is not any judgment for the American dream, Arthur Miller seems always on the verge of one, and in his play explain American dream is a nightmare, and sorrow for everyone that cannot able to interpret the real meaning of the ideal modernism, like Willy Loman, as he said in the dialogue above, “I could build two guesthouses”, this mean and verify that Willy Loman has dream, and he hope to do more, and also generally drama has jewels, frame of limitation, because is his bumbling, making more fault and disorderly in his conduct only, he wants to achieve anything’s without knowledge.

decide how much he is going to ask Oliver for? Linda, getting him into the jacket: He did not mention it, but I imagine ten or fifteen thousand. You going to talk to Howard today? Willy: Yeah. I will put it to him straight and simple. He will just have to take me off the road.

Linda: and Willy, do not forget to ask for a little advance, because we have got the insurance premium. It’s the grace period now.

Willy: That’s a hundred……………?

Linda: A hundred and eight, sixty-eight. Because we are a little short again”“Miller –A- ACT-2-”
Chapter Four

Conclusion, Recommendations, and
Suggestion for further Studies
Chapter Four
Conclusion, Recommendations
And suggestion for further Studies

4.1 conclusions:

In conclude of this study after the analyzed the influence of American Dream, and dark side of Capitalism, which are used in Arthur Miller’s play under title “Death of a Salesman” the research deals with two themes in the play that about “American dream and Capitalism”, within the play Arthur Miller wanted to say American society in 20th century live in downturn of economic as result of dark side of capitalism made the middle class more effect by this system, At the same that time America lives with new ideal of modernism most of society wanted to achieve and be successful, but without realizing for the way of dreaming, and occurrence of dark side of Capitalism that causes recession for the economy this fortuity the rise of American Dream, The author through his play wanted to critique and corrected the ideas of Society for misunderstanding.

Arthur Miller indicted this from his play a round main character Willy Loman as naïve man wanted to lead his family to live in comfort but his age, illusion, pride and dare side of Capitalism these elements compel him to be failure and put the end for his life. The researcher from the view of Arthur Miller can inferred that to be successful not impossible but must Army yourself with determination, strong willing, and knowing how to do that. Moreover in this play Arthur Miller denounced the values of downturn of economic which leaded for destruction of entire families, and made majority of American society competed only on collecting money and no spaces for creativity.
4.2. Recommendations:
Arthur Miller in his play “Death of a Salesman” predict for danger of effective of Capitalism that causes Great Depreciation for American society during 20th century, this influence still existing even now, and to be successful not possible but depend on awareness therefore the researcher testament that:

- The researcher recommends the play “Death of a Salesman” should be taught in faculties as part of the required reading.
- The researcher recommends the play “Death of a Salesman” should be looked after by teachers and read it intensively to investigate about the influence of Capitalism.

4.3. Suggestions for further Studies:
The researcher suggests the following topics for further studies:

- Eugene O’Neill’s and Arthur Miller tackled two themes about “American Dream and Capitalism” by various technical.
- Conflict between characters inside the play “Death of a Salesman”.
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Appendix
Appendix(1)

Brief account about Arthur Miller

Arthur Miller was an American born in Mahattan in 1915 and die in 2005, He was playwright who first writer in the years following world war 11, He create move on U.S education of a populace grappling with a rapidly changing world, Arthur Miller wrote more than 24 plays most of his regarded as modern classics, by his works profoundly influenced by the depression and war, miller his father is Jewish immigrant, own manufacturing business but effect by capitalism and loss his manufacturing, witnessing the societal decompose of the depression and fathers desperation due to business failures had an enormous, Miller worked in different jobs in order to complete his educate in college, In Arthur Miller Capitalism and American dream are main theme to him, the largely unacknowledged screen, Arthur Miller has said “whoever is writing in the united states is using the American dream as an ironical pole of his story people elsewhere degree anyway that the conditions of life are no stile to man’s pretensions” Arthur Miller won more than one prize through his works, his masterpiece “death of a salesman” it consider very important play, the theme of Arthur Miller's most of his work about the highly charged current events, such as mentality like the play all my sons, also self-delusion is a major theme especially in the form of the American dream Willy Loman in the play “death of a salesman” self-destructs because he cannot be happy with what he has, he is deluded in thinking both Willy Loman and his sons, other common theme in Arthur Miller dissatisfaction and Authenticity Arthur Miller always tackle very modern issue that damage the society, also very important theme in Arthur Miller Generationgaps in Millers work old people usually appear wise at the start, but end up looking deceptive or deluded at the end, he believes dealing gaps is very important for the society, also young appear naïve and liberal
but end up looking even more, generation gaps clear in “death of a salesman” that in the character Willy Liman his age is about sixth, and his son’s “Happy-Biff” both of them are age about third, mean there is more gaps of them.

Miller writing styles is differ for every playwright, first style in his writing Realism, Miller never dealt in fanciful subject, he favored the common language of every man to convey his ideas –Miller always focused on the struggles of every day figures and tragedies of life as its triumphs, the second style Allegories, Miller believed strongly in the power of theater to transform society as a whole, third morality, Miller plays deal with strong issues of right and wrong important, forth Compassion, regardless of whether his protagonists hold to their values or sacrifice them, Miller style retains a deep seated compassion for them.

WWW.neh.gov\Arthur Miller
American Dream

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

For other uses, see American Dream (disambiguation)

For many immigrants, the Statue of Liberty was their first view of the United States, signifying new opportunities in life. The statue is an iconic symbol of the American Dream.

The **American Dream** is a national ethos of the United States, a set of ideals in which freedom includes the opportunity for prosperity and success, and an upward social mobility for the family and children, achieved through hard work in a society with few barriers. In the definition of the American Dream by James Truslow Adams in 1931, "life should be better and richer and fuller for everyone, with opportunity for each according to ability or achievement" regardless of social class or circumstances of birth.

The American Dream is rooted in the Declaration of Independence, which proclaims that "all men are created equal" with the right to "Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness."