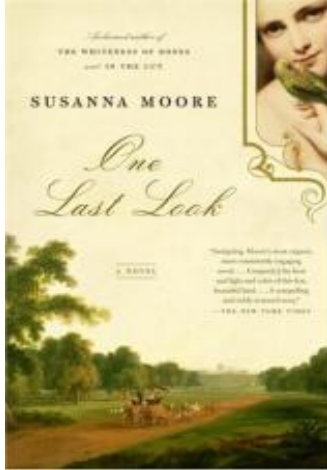


One Last Look

by Susanna Moore



About the Book

After several wretched months at sea, Eleanor Oliphant arrives in Calcutta with her brother Henry and sister Harriet. It is 1836, and her beloved Henry has just been appointed England's new Governor-General for India. Eleanor is to be his official hostess.

Despite the imported English gowns and formal soirees, India makes a mockery of Eleanor's sensibilities. Burning heat, starving people, insects as big as eggs--it is all an unreal dream, rife with tumultuous life. Harriet gives herself over to the adventure. Henry busies himself with official duties. Eleanor, though groping for bearings, slowly finds her isolation punctuated by moments of elation: her first monsoon, graceful women in vibrant sarees, Benares rising out of the mist. She discovers she likes curries and her native servants; and often dislikes her compatriots. Over the course of six years and a trek from Calcutta to Kabul and back, India manages to unsettle all of her "old, old ideas."

Discussion Guide

1. What is the effect of telling the story through Eleanor's diary entries? How would the novel have been different if it had employed a more conventional narration?
2. Early in the novel, Eleanor wonders "if generations of privilege have conspired to inure me to this place; I see all the naked creatures squatting at the doors of their huts and feel nothing but disgust" [p. 29]. Why would her privilege prevent her from feeling compassion for these "creatures"? How does her attitude toward the suffering and poverty of India change over the course of her time there?

3. "I have thought from time to time in my life as to what it means to be female," Eleanor writes, "but never before did I consider what it signifies to be English; now I think of it endlessly" [p. 87]. Why does being in India make her so conscious of her Englishness? How does it change her view of England and English imperialism?
4. Bishop Maxwell-Lewis asks Eleanor if she believes in the three C's: Commerce, Christianity, and Civilization. In what ways have the British used these concepts to justify their domination of India?
5. Eleanor and Henry think that Harriet has "gone all jungly" [p. 81]. What do they mean by this? How is Harriet's response to India deeper and more intimate than theirs? Why is she so enchanted by the jungle? How does living in the jungle change her view of English civilization, its comforts and moral restrictions?
6. What kind of relationship does Eleanor have with her brother Henry? Why is she so attached to him? How are we to understand the sexual dimension of their relationship?
7. What are the specific motives for Henry and Lafayette coming to India? How are their plans complicated and frustrated by the reality they encounter there?
8. Eleanor wonders, "The writing of women is always read in the hope of discovering women's secrets. Will my secrets be discovered?" [p. 239]. Is it true that women's writing is read with this purpose? Why would that be so? Has Eleanor revealed her secrets in her writing? Is reading another person's diaries always an act of voyeurism?
9. As she prepares to leave India, Eleanor tells the Bishop: "I myself can no longer distinguish between what is real and what is chimera, yet this feeling that I have, this elation of toiling through isolation and wonder, will soon be gone and I will mourn for the rest of my life its going!" [p. 277]. Why has her experience in India made it impossible for Eleanor to tell dream and reality apart? Why does she feel she will mourn its loss for the rest of her life?
10. Is **One Last Look** primarily a personal or a political novel? How does Susanna Moore balance these aspects of the book?
11. **One Last Look** is set in India in the 1830s. In what ways does it speak to our own time and circumstance? Can the novel be read as a cautionary tale about feeling superior to and exploiting other cultures? How relevant is the British overthrow of the Afghan leader Dost Mohammed in the novel to the current situation in Afghanistan and Iraq?
12. At the end of the novel, Eleanor tells Harriet: "I am so thankful for all that has happened, not least because it has cured me of almost everything I once believed" [p. 286]. What beliefs has Eleanor been cured of? How has her experience in India fundamentally changed her? How is she a different person when she returns to England?

Author Bio

Susanna Moore is the author of several novels, including *IN THE CUT*, *SLEEPING BEAUTIES* and *THE WHITENESS OF BONES*, and four books of nonfiction. She lives in New York City.

Critical Praise

"A beautiful and powerful novel that records one woman's experience while illuminating a world of imperial folly and colonial rapacity and stupidity."

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