

Lecture Handout 7

Eighteenth-Century Prose

1700-1799

- 1- The new century (18th century) threw aside the Strange plots.
- 2- The English novel proper was born about the middle of the eighteenth century.
- 3- Earl of Chesterfield had built up a fine prose style.
- 4- In 1740 a real novel appeared it was Pamela by Samuel Richardson.

Daniel Defoe

He wrote Robinson Crusoe which is based on a real event. this book is almost a novel.

RICHARD STEELE

JOSEPH ADDISON

They worked together in producing The Tatler a paper of essays on different subjects.

JONATHAN SWIFT

He was a bitter satirist. His famous satire was Gulliver's Travel.

HENRY FIELDING

He wrote Joseph Andrews and Tom Jones.

ANN RADCLIFFE

She developed the novel of terror with work of better quality. She described unusual images. Her greatest novel is The Mysteries of Udolpho.

The End

Lecture Handout 8

Early Nineteenth-Century Poets

Eighteenth Century Poetry	Early Nineteenth Century Poetry
1- Called the Age of Reason. 2- Not much feeling for nature. 3- Language orderly and polished. 4- Used heroic couplets.	1- Called the Age of Romanticism. 2- Love for nature. 3- Language too simple. 4- A break away from form and thought.

William Wordsworth

- He is known as the " Lake Poet ".
- He is a poet of nature. He had special ability to throw a charm over ordinary things.
- Some of his poems are Westminster Bridge, London, and The Daffodils :

I wandered lonely as a cloud
That floats on high o'er vales (valleys) and hills,
When all at once I saw a crowd,
A host (a large number), of golden daffodils;
Beside the lake, beneath the trees,
Fluttering and dancing in the breeze.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge

- He is known as the " Lake Poet " as William Wordsworth.
- He could make mysterious events acceptable to a reader's mind.
- One of his poems is The Rime of the Ancient Mariner :

Alone, alone, all all alone,
And on a wide, wide sea,
And never a saint took pity on
My soul in agony.

Lord Byron

- He was a romantic figure but his poetry was much influenced by the form of Pope.
- He went to fight for the freedom of Greece.
- His poetry is powerful but lacks the finest poetic imagination (his words only mean what they say).
- One of his poems are The Assyrian Came Down and Don Juan :

Man's love is of man's life a thing apart,
`T is woman's whole existence.

Percy Shelley

- A great poet of a good and rich family.
- He struggled against the causes of human misery and against accepted religions.
- He saw goodness in the whole of nature and he wanted men to be free.
- One of his famous poems is Ode to the West Wind :

O WILD West Wind, thou breath of Autumn's being
Thou from whose unseen presence the leaves dead
Are driven like ghosts from an enchanter fleeing,
Yellow, and black, and pale, and hectic red.

John Keats

- He studied the poets and nature.
- He could write lines in Wordsworth's manner but with more music.
- He wrote poems such as Endymion and Isabella.

The End

Lecture Handout 9

Later Nineteenth-Century Poets

Alfred Lord Tennyson

- Tennyson's influence in his own time was immense.
- He reflected the changing ideas of his age in his various poems.
- Tennyson's plays are not important. The best is Becket (1884).
- He wrote The Idylls of the King, Ulysses and The Princess :

Sweet and low, sweet and low,
Wind of the western sea.
Low, low, breathe and blow,
Wind of the western sea !
Over the rolling water go,
Come from the dying moon and blow,
Blow him again to me,
While my little one, while my pretty one, sleeps.

Robert Browning

- For Browning the intellect was, more important than the music.
- Browning difficult style is the result of his unusual knowledge of words and his bold ways of building sentences.
- His immense knowledge came from his studies in London, his travels, and his own work.
- He was one of the greatest poets in his time.
- He wrote Pied Piper of Hamelin and Pippa Passes (1841) :

The year's at the spring
The day's at the morn;
Morning's at seven...
All's right with the world.

The End

Lecture Handout 10

Nineteenth-Century Poets Novelists

Jane Austen

- She wrote elegantly structured satirical fiction.
- Her novels are calm pictures of society life.
- She understood the importance of family affairs.
- Her works include: Sense and Sensibility, Pride and Prejudice and Emma.

Edgar Allan Poe

- He was born in America but lived in London.
- His stories have filled thousands with interest and fear.
- His descriptions of astonishing and unusual events are powerful.
- He wrote Tales of Mystery and Imagination.

Charles Dickens

- One of the greatest English novelists.
- In his novels, he describes and attacks many kinds of unpleasant people and places.
- His characters include thieves, murderers, men in debt, hungry children.
- He wanted to raise kindness and goodness in men's hearts.
- Some of his famous works are : A Tale of Two Cities, Oliver Twist, Hard Times, and David Copperfield.

Charlotte Bronte

- Her finest novel Jane Eyre.

Emily Bronte

- Her greatest novel, Wuthering Heights.

Joseph Conrad

- He had much to write about because he had traveled widely.
- His beliefs was that a man must always be faithful to his friends If there is no faithfulness between them, ruin is certain to follow.
- One of his famous novels is Heart of Darkness.

Thomas Hardy

- In his novels, nature plays an important part. It is a character.
- He believed that the past has built up a mass of conditions which influence people's lives.
- The best way of life to accept the fate calmly.
- Some of his novels are pictures of human beings struggling against fate.
- One of his famous novels is Jude the Obscure.

The End

Lecture Handout 11

Twentieth-Century Poets Novelists

Nineteenth-Century Novelists	Twentieth-Century Novelists
1- The British Empire still exist. 2- There is confidence in British society, culture and politics.	1- WWI (disappearance of British Empire). 2- Loss of confidence in British society, culture and politics. 3- Greater number of women novelists.

E.M. Forster

- Most of his themes Focus on how to connect the everyday 'outer' life with the 'inner' life of the heart and spirit.
- He concentrates on bringing together opposites to make a complete and healthy whole.
- He presented new ideas about people and society using traditional pattern.
- He wrote Howards End and A Passage to India.

D.H. Lawrence

- As a novelist, his job was to show how an individual's view of his own personality is often affected by conventions of language, family and religion.
- Relationship between people are changing and moving.
- He took the form of the traditional novel and made it wider and deeper.
- He wrote Sons and Lovers, The Rainbow and Women In Love.

James Joyce

- Created a new style of writing that has no real plot and allows the readers to move inside the minds of the characters.
- Broke the usual rules of description, speech and punctuation.
- His style is known as "Interior Monologue"
- This style has a powerful influence on the work of many other writers.
- He wrote Dubliners and Ulysses.

Virginia Woolf

- She attempts to explore the consciousness of her characters.
- She wrote Orlando, The Waves and To the Lighthouse.

George Orwell

- The quality of a language suggests the quality of the society that uses it.
- A government controls a language in order to control completely the people who use it.
- Much of his writing is political.
- He is the most important political of the post-war years.
- He Wrote Nineteen Eighty Four.

The End