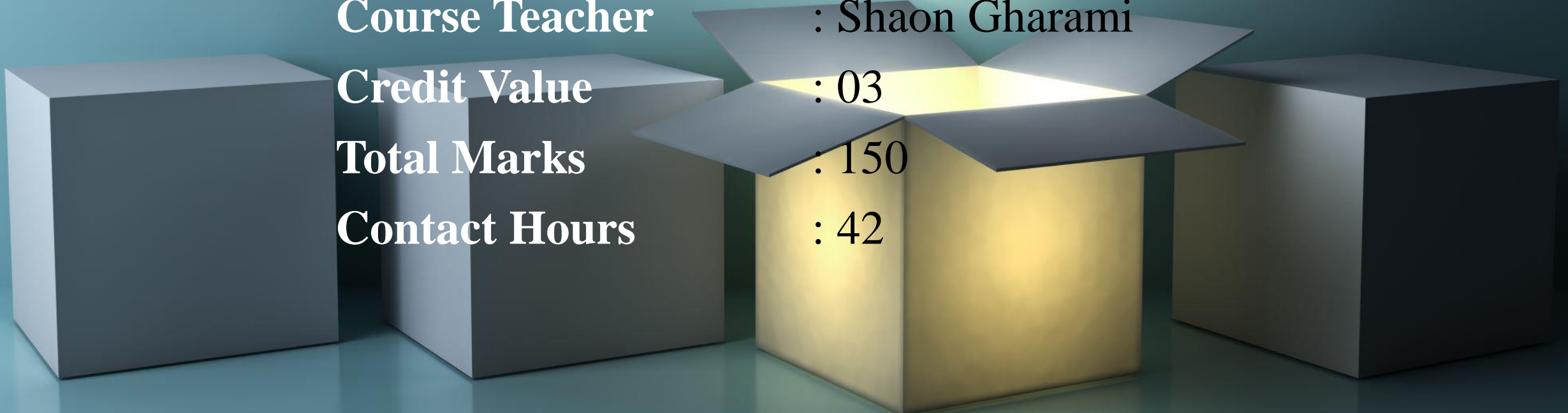


History of English Literature

Course Code	: ENG 0232-1206
Course Title	: <i>History of English Literature</i>
Course Type	: Core Course
Course Teacher	: Shaon Gharami
Credit Value	: 03
Total Marks	: 150
Contact Hours	: 42



Course Objectives:

This course is designed to help students –

- ✓ Know about the important sociopolitical and cultural events that influenced English Literature
- ✓ Study the literary movements and the contributions of key authors
- ✓ Get introduced to the changing times and philosophies



Course Learning Outcomes: For a course on the *History of English Literature*, learning outcomes should reflect different levels of cognitive skills as per Bloom’s Taxonomy. At the end of this course, students will be able to –

CLO 1	Recapitulation of the significant historical periods in English literature: Students will be able to identify and list key literary periods, such as the Renaissance, Romanticism, Victorian Era, and Modernism, along with their defining characteristics.	Remember
CLO 2	Explain the evolution of the English language and its literature: Students will be able to perceive and describe the historical and cultural factors that influenced the development of English language and the literature over time.	Understand
CLO 3	Relate historical context to literary works: Students will connect historical events, cultural movements, and societal changes with the themes and styles present in the literature of corresponding periods.	Apply
CLO 4	Analyze the stylistic and formal elements of literary texts: Students will critically examine the use of language, form, structure, and stylistic devices in literary works and how they contribute to the overall meaning.	Analyze
CLO 5	Compare and contrast different literary periods and movements: Students will analyze the similarities and differences between various literary periods and movements, identifying trends and shifts in themes, styles, and genres.	Evaluate
CLO 6	Develop original interpretations and arguments about literary works: Students will create well-supported, original analyses and arguments about specific texts or broader literary trends, demonstrating an ability to engage critically with literature.	Create

Specific Contents, Teaching-Learning Activities, and Assessment Strategy Mapping with Course Learning Outcomes (CLOs):

Week	Topic	Teaching-Learning Strategy	Assessment Strategy	Corresponding CLOs
1	✓ Overall discussion on The Ages of English Literature ✓ Old English Period	✓ Class lecture with Digital Equipment ✓ Lecture Sheet will be provided.	Class Attendance Class performance	CLO 1 CLO 2
2	✓ Old English Period ✓ Origin and Development of English Language	✓ Class lecture with Digital Equipment ✓ Lecture Sheet will be provided.	Class Attendance Feedback and Oral Test Quiz 1 (MCQ)	CLO2
3	Middle English period	✓ Class lecture with Digital Equipment ✓ Lecture Sheet will be provided	✓ Class Attendance ✓ Feedback and Oral Test	CLO 2
4	Renaissance	Class lecture with Digital Equipment Lecture Sheet will be provided	✓ Class Attendance ✓ Feedback and Oral Test	CLO 2
5	✓ Renaissance	✓ Class lecture with Digital Equipment ✓ Lecture Sheet will be provided	✓ Class Attendance ✓ Feedback and Oral test	CLO 2 CLO 3

6	Elizabethan Period	✓ Class lecture with Digital Equipment ✓ Lecture Sheet will be provided	✓ Class Attendance ✓ Class performance ✓ Feedback and Oral Test	CLO 3 CLO 4 CLO 5
7	Elizabethan Period	✓ Class lecture using digital equipment & illustration on board ✓ Interactive discussion ✓ Note taking by the learners (If necessary) ✓ Lecture Sheet will be provided	✓ Class Attendance ✓ Class performance ✓ Feedback and Oral Test	CLO 3 CLO 4 CLO 5
8	Elizabethan Period	✓ Class lecture using digital equipment & illustration on board ✓ Interactive discussion ✓ Note taking by the learners (If necessary) ✓ Lecture Sheet will be provided	✓ Class Attendance ✓ Feedback and Oral Test	CLO 3 CLO 4 CLO 5
9	✓ Jacobean, Caroline, & Commonwealth Period	Class lecture with Digital Equipment Lecture Sheet will be provided	✓ Class Attendance ✓ Class performance ✓ Feedback and Oral Test ✓ Quiz 2 (Assignment)	CLO 3 CLO 4 CLO 5
10	✓ The Neoclassical Period & Its Classification	✓ Class lecture with Digital Equipment ✓ Lecture Sheet will be provided	✓ Class Attendance ✓ Feedback and Oral Test	CLO 3 CLO 4 CLO 5

11	✓ The Restoration Period	✓ Class lecture with Digital Equipment ✓ Lecture Sheet will be provided	✓ Class Attendance ✓ Feedback and Oral Test	CLO 3 CLO 4 CLO 5
12	✓ The Augustan Age & The Age of Sensibility	✓ Class lecture with Digital Equipment ✓ Lecture Sheet will be provided ✓ Discussion	✓ Class Attendance ✓ Class performance ✓ Feedback and Oral Test	CLO 3 CLO 4 CLO 5
13	Romantic Age	✓ Class lecture with Digital Equipment ✓ Lecture Sheet will be provided	✓ Class Attendance ✓ Class Performance ✓ Feedback and Oral Test	CLO 5
14	Romantic Age	✓ Class lecture with Digital Equipment ✓ Lecture Sheet will be provided	✓ Class Attendance ✓ Class performance ✓ Quiz 3 (Presentation)	CLO 3 CLO 4 CLO 5

15	Victorian Age	<div><div>✓ Class lecture with Digital Equipment</div><div>✓ Lecture Sheet will be provided</div><div>✓ Discussion</div></div>	<div><div>✓ Class Attendance</div><div>✓ Class performance</div><div>✓ Feedback and Oral Test</div></div>	CLO 3 CLO 4 CLO 5
16	Modern Period	<div><div>✓ Class lecture with Digital Equipment</div><div>✓ Lecture Sheet will be provided</div></div>	<div><div>✓ Class Attendance</div><div>✓ Class Performance</div><div>✓ Feedback and Oral Test</div></div>	CLO 5
17	Post-modern Period	<div><div>✓ Class lecture with Digital Equipment</div><div>✓ Lecture Sheet will be provided</div></div>	<div><div>✓ Class Attendance</div><div>✓ Class performance</div><div>✓ Quiz 4 (ViVa)</div></div>	CLO 3 CLO 4 CLO 5

ASSESSMENT PATTERN

Assignment & Presentation:

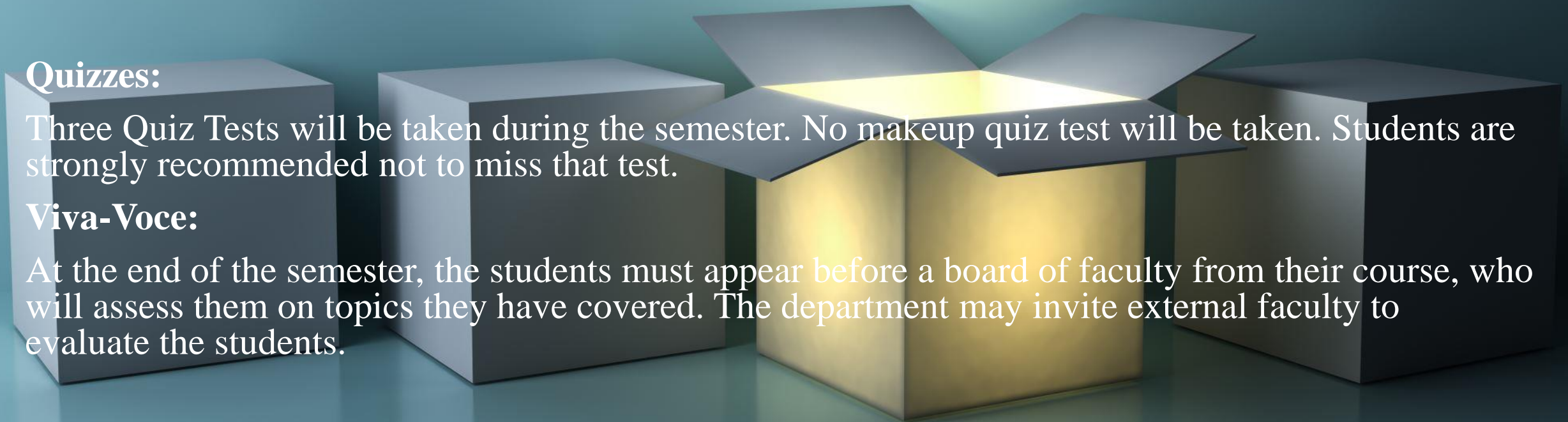
Students will be assigned topics or case studies to work on at home and submit by the specified due date, with no late submissions accepted. Alternatively, students may be required to deliver a PowerPoint presentation in class. Presentations should be clear, well-organized, visually engaging, and effectively communicate research findings. Students should be prepared to answer questions and engage in discussions, enhancing their understanding of the material and developing public speaking skills.

Quizzes:

Three Quiz Tests will be taken during the semester. No makeup quiz test will be taken. Students are strongly recommended not to miss that test.

Viva-Voce:

At the end of the semester, the students must appear before a board of faculty from their course, who will assess them on topics they have covered. The department may invite external faculty to evaluate the students.



Total Marks Per Credit 50 Marks	
3 Credits Course	150 Marks
2 Credits Course	100 Marks
CIE	60%
SEE	40%

ASSESSMENT PATTERN

CIE- Continuous Internal Evaluation (90 Marks-60%)

Bloom's Category Marks (out of 45)	Tests (45)	Assignments (15)	Quizzes (15)	External Participation in Curricular/Co-Curricular Activities (30)
Remember	10		05	Attendance: 15 Viva-Voce: 15
Understand	10	05		
Apply	05	10		
Analyze	10			
Evaluate	05			
Create	05		10	

SEE- Semester End Examination (60 Marks-40%)

Bloom's Category	Tests
Remember	15
Understand	15
Apply	10
Analyze	10
Evaluate	5
Create	5

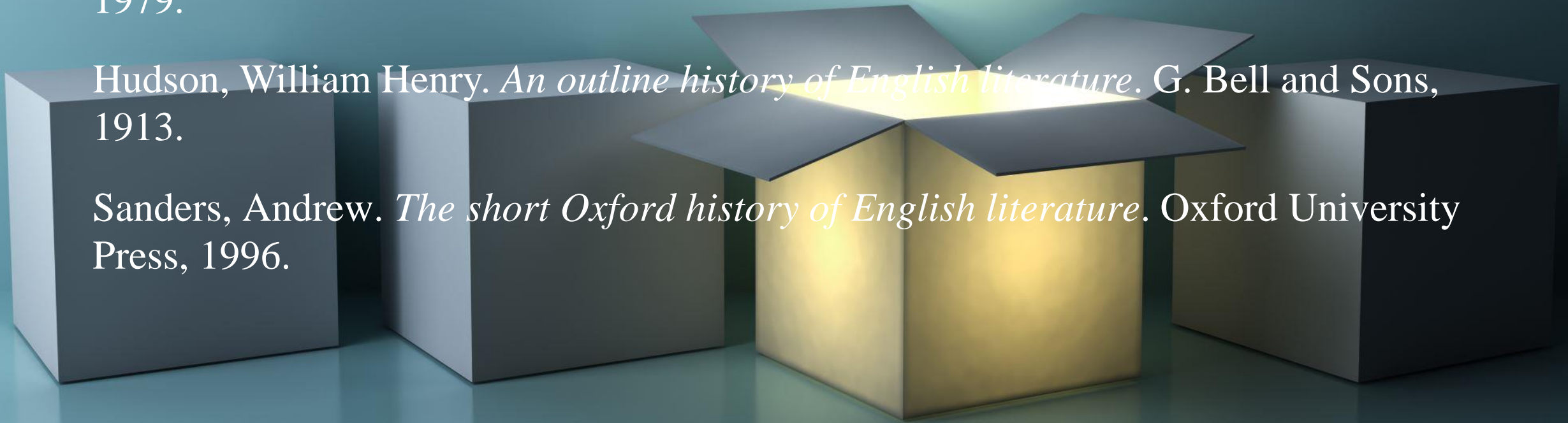
Recommended Books:

Long, William J. *English Literature: Its History and its significance for the life of the English-speaking World*. Good Press, 2019.

Albert, Edward, and James Alfred Stone. *A history of English literature*. Harrap, 1979.

Hudson, William Henry. *An outline history of English literature*. G. Bell and Sons, 1913.

Sanders, Andrew. *The short Oxford history of English literature*. Oxford University Press, 1996.



An Overview of the *History of English Literature*

- The history of English literature is deeply intertwined with the history of the English people. It began with the formation of the English nation and evolved alongside its social development.
- Throughout the nation's history, there have been numerous religious and political changes, as well as scientific discoveries and inventions, all of which have significantly influenced literature.
- Consequently, English literature has experienced various phases of progress, each referred to as an Age or Period. These phases are often named after monarchs (king or Queen), prominent writers, or the prevailing spirit of the time.
- Some periods have multiple names due to differing historian perspectives, and the duration of each period can vary accordingly. Additionally, certain ages are further subdivided into smaller periods, and they are as follows:

An Overview of the *History of English Literature*

- **The Old English Period (450-1066)**
- **The Middle English Period (1066-1500)**
 1. The Anglo-Norman Period (1066-1340)
 2. The Age of Chaucer (1340-1400)
 3. The Barren Age (1400-1500)



An Overview of the *History of English Literature*

- **The Renaissance Period (1500-1660)**

1. The Elizabethan Age (1558-1603)
2. The Jacobean Period (1603-1625)
3. The Caroline Age (1625-1649)
4. The Commonwealth Period (1649-1660)

An Overview of the *History of English Literature*

- **The Neoclassical Period (1660-1785)**

1. The Restoration Period (1660-1700)

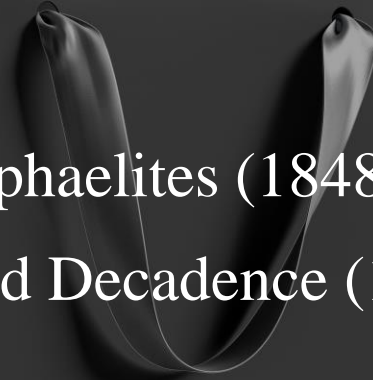
2. The Augustan Age or the Age of Pope (1700-1745)

3. The Age of Sensibility or the Age of Johnson (1745-1785)

- **The Romantic Period (1798-1832)**

An Overview of the *History of English Literature*

- **The Victorian Period (1832-1901)**
 1. The Pre-Raphaelites (1848-1860)
 2. Aestheticism and Decadence (1880-1901)
- **The Modern Period (1901 – 1939)**
 1. The Edwardian Period (1901-1910)
 2. The Georgian Period (1910-1939)
- **The Post-modern Period (1939...)**



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WEEK 2 (P. 4-19)

The old English period (450-1066)

The Old English Period (450-1066)

- ✓ The Old English Period is also known as The Anglo-Saxon Period
- ✓ This age started in the fifth century when the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes came to England from Germany, defeated the English tribes and started their reign
- ✓ This age is known as the dawn of English Literature
- ✓ It ended in 1066 with the Norman Conquest

Main Literary Features of the Old English Period

- ✓ Heroic deeds
- ✓ Intense love of glory
- ✓ Savagery
- ✓ Love of sea adventure
- ✓ Most of the literary works are anonymous

Main Literary Features of the Old English Period

- ✓ Evil is symbolized by monsters
- ✓ Strong belief in fate is reflected
- ✓ Attitude to women is respectful
- ✓ Kennings (compound words instead of single words) are widely used. For example: “Whale-road” for Sea, “loaf-giver” for king, “life-house” for body, “soul-destroyer” for monster, etc.

Angles, Saxons, and Jutes

- The Angles, Saxons, and Jutes were Germanic tribes who migrated from continental Europe to Britain during the 5th century AD, marking the beginning of the Old English period.
- These tribes collectively contributed to the formation of the Anglo-Saxon identity and the Old English language. Their migration led to the establishment of several early English kingdoms. The cultural and linguistic blending of these tribes laid the groundwork for modern English society and language.

Angles

The Angles were a Germanic people originally from what is now Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. They migrated to Britain in the 5th and 6th centuries. They settled primarily in what is now England, giving their name to the country (Angleland). Their language and culture significantly influenced Old English, forming a substantial part of its vocabulary and grammar.

Saxons

The Saxons were another Germanic tribe from the region now known as Northern Germany and the Netherlands. They migrated to Britain around the same time as the Angles, during the 5th and 6th centuries. They settled in southern and eastern England, establishing several kingdoms, including Wessex, Essex, and Sussex. The Saxons contributed heavily to the development of the Old English language and societal structures.

Jutes

The Jutes hailed from the Jutland Peninsula in modern-day Denmark. They were among the earliest Germanic tribes to migrate to Britain in the early 5th century. The Jutes primarily settled in Kent, the Isle of Wight, and parts of Hampshire. Although their influence was less pervasive compared to the Angles and Saxons, the Jutes still played a role in the cultural and linguistic development of early medieval England.

Major writers and their works

✓ **Caedmon:**

He was a poet of 7th century. He is known as the Milton of Anglo-Saxon period. His major literary work is *Paraphrase*. Some of his other literary works are “Genesis,” “Exodus,” “Judith.”

✓ **Cynewulf:**

His major works are “Juliana,” “Elene,” “The Fates of the Apostles”

✓ **Adam Bede:**

He is the first historian. His famous work is *The Ecclesiastical History of the English* (a book of religious history).

Major writers and their works

✓ **King Alfred the Great:**

He reigned over England from 871-901. He encouraged education and supervised the compilation of *The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* which is known as the history of the English. It is the first prose in English literature and for this reason he is known as the father of English prose.

✓ **Anonymous poets wrote:**

Beowulf, *The Wife's Complaint*, *The Seafarer*, *The Wanderer*. *Beowulf* is the first long poem in English literature. It is an epic. *Beowulf* consists of nearabout 3000 lines.

Beowulf

Beowulf: An Epic of Heroes and Monsters

Beowulf is an Old English epic poem, considered the most important work of Anglo-Saxon literature. It tells the story of a legendary Geatish hero named Beowulf, who travels to Denmark to help King Hrothgar defeat the monstrous Grendel, which has been terrorizing the kingdom.

Beowulf

The poem is divided into three main parts:

- ✓ Grendel: Beowulf arrives in Denmark and challenges Grendel to a fight. In a dramatic encounter, he tears off the monster's arm, mortally wounding it.
- ✓ Grendel's Mother: Seeking revenge, Grendel's mother attacks Heorot, killing one of Hrothgar's warriors. Beowulf dives into the monster's underwater lair and defeats her using a giant sword.
- ✓ The Dragon: Years later, Beowulf, now king of the Geats, faces a dragon that guards a hoard of treasure. In a fierce battle, Beowulf slays the dragon but is mortally wounded in the process.

Beowulf

Beyond the thrilling adventures, *Beowulf* explores profound themes such as:

- **Heroism:** *Beowulf* embodies the ideal of the Germanic hero - brave, loyal, and possessing extraordinary strength.
- **Fate and Destiny:** The poem grapples with the concept of fate and how it shapes human lives.
- **Good vs. Evil:** The conflict between Beowulf and the monstrous creatures represents a broader battle between good and evil.
- **Mortality and Legacy:** The poem ultimately reflects on the transience of life and the importance of leaving a lasting legacy.

Beowulf is a masterpiece of Old English literature, offering a fascinating glimpse into the world of Anglo-Saxon culture and values. Its enduring popularity is a testament to its power and relevance.

Thank You

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The image shows a title card for a quiz. It features a light gray rectangular area with a black border. Inside the gray area, the text "Quiz 1" is centered in a black serif font. Below the text is a thin horizontal line. The gray area is decorated with faint, stylized leaf patterns on the left and right sides. A solid blue rectangle is positioned at the top center of the gray area. The entire card is set against a light blue background.

Quiz 1

QUIZ 1 (MCQ)

Week 3 (p. 20-37)

The Middle English Period (1066-1500)

The Middle English Period

- This period started with the Norman Conquest in 1066 and ended in 1500.
- There are three shorter ages within this period and they are as follows:
 1. The Anglo-Norman Period (1066-1340)
 2. The Age of Chaucer (1340-1400)
 3. The Barren Age/ Dark Age (1400-1485/1500)

Main Features of The Middle English Period

- ✓ Love
- ✓ Religion
- ✓ Chivalry
- ✓ Poetry Serves as the main genre
- ✓ Prose in English literature gets a strong foundation
- ✓ The English language reaches a considerable standard though old spelling continues.

Main Features of the Middle English Period

- ✓ Drama began in the form of “Mystery Play,” “Morality Play,” and “Interlude.”
- ✓ The writers of the age are influenced by Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio.
- ✓ Love, Chivalry, and Religion are the three main literary subjects of this period.
- ✓ The spirit of romance dominates the age.
- ✓ Use of pentameter (ten syllables/ five metrical feet in each line) begins.

Major Writers and their Works

1) John Wycliff (1324-84):

- ✓ He is known as the Morning Star of the Reformation for his contribution in removing anarchy from the priests that affected them.
- ✓ Reformer of the English Church
- ✓ Father of English prose for his contribution in translating *The Holy Bible* which is entitled as *The New Testament*.

Major Writers and their Works

2) William Langland (1332-1386)

His famous work is *Piers Plowman*

3) Dante (1265-1321)

- ✓ He is known as the father of Italian Language and the supreme poet of Italy
- ✓ His famous epic is *The Divine Comedy*. Dante has composed a famous poem entitled as “Inferno”. It is the first part of *The Divine Comedy*.

Major Writers and their Works

4) Geoffrey Chaucer (1340-1400):

- ✓ He is known as the father of English Literature and the Father of English modern poetry.
- ✓ He is known as the Morning star of Renaissance.
- ✓ He is the representative poet of the 14th century.
- ✓ His famous saying is “Time and tide wait for none.”

Major Writers and their Works

Geoffrey Chaucer (1340-1400)

His famous works are:

1. *The Canterbury Tales*
2. *The Book of the Duchess*
3. *The House of Fame*
4. *The Legend of Good Women*
5. *The Parliament of Fowls*
6. *Troilus and Criseyde*

The Black Death (1347-1351)

- ✓ The Black Death, also known as the Bubonic Plague, was one of the most devastating pandemics in human history. It swept through Europe between 1347 and 1351, killing an estimated 25-30 million people, or about one-third of the population at the time.
- ✓ The plague was caused by the bacterium *Yersinia pestis*, which was transmitted to humans through the bites of infected fleas that lived on black rats. The disease spread rapidly across Europe, exacerbated by the lack of medical knowledge, poor hygiene, and the dense population in cities.

The Black Death (1347-1351)

Impact:

- ✓ **Social:** The Black Death led to a massive loss of life, which caused a labor shortage and contributed to the decline of the feudal system. The high mortality rate also led to widespread fear, religious fervor, and scapegoating, particularly against Jews and other minority groups.
- ✓ **Economic:** The labor shortage increased wages for workers and decreased the power of the nobility over the peasantry. Many fields went untended, leading to food shortages and economic decline.
- ✓ **Cultural:** The Black Death deeply influenced art and literature, with themes of death and despair becoming prevalent. It also led to a greater questioning of religious and social structures, setting the stage for later movements like the Renaissance.

The Hundred Years' War (1337-1453)

The Hundred Years' War was a series of conflicts between the Kingdom of England and the Kingdom of France, lasting from 1337 to 1453. The war was primarily fought over claims to the French throne and territorial disputes.

Causes:

- ✓ The war began when Edward III of England claimed the French crown, following the death of the French king Charles IV, who left no male heirs. This claim was disputed by the French, who supported the Valois line, leading to a protracted conflict.

The Hundred Years' War (1337-1453)

Key Factors:

- ✓ **Initial English Victories (1337-1360):** The English achieved significant victories early in the war, notably at the battles of Crécy (1346) and Poitiers (1356), and captured much of northern France.
- ✓ **The Treaty of Brétigny (1360):** A temporary peace was achieved with the Treaty of Brétigny, which favored the English but ultimately failed to resolve the underlying issues.

The Hundred Years' War (1337-1453)

- ✓ **Renewed Conflict and French Resurgence (1369-1429):** The French gradually regained lost territory, and under leaders like Charles V, they pushed back against the English. However, internal strife, including the rise of powerful factions within France, prolonged the conflict.
- ✓ **Joan of Arc and the French Victory (1429-1453):** The turning point came with the emergence of Joan of Arc, who inspired the French to several key victories. The war ended with the French recapturing most of the territory held by the English, including Normandy and Gascony, and the eventual expulsion of the English from all French lands except Calais.

The Hundred Years' War (1337-1453)

Impact:

- ✓ **Political:** The war marked the decline of feudalism and the rise of centralized monarchies in both England and France. It also led to the development of national identities in both countries.
- ✓ **Military:** The conflict saw the evolution of military tactics, including the decline of chivalric warfare and the rise of infantry and artillery. The English longbow became a particularly feared weapon during this period.
- ✓ **Economic and Social:** The war was incredibly costly for both nations, leading to heavy taxation and economic strain. In England, the financial burden contributed to social unrest, including the Peasants' Revolt of 1381.

The Black Death and the Hundred Years' War

Interconnection:

- ✓ The Black Death and the Hundred Years' War were contemporaneous, and the plague affected the course of the war. The Black Death weakened both England and France, causing demographic and economic disruption that made sustaining the long conflict even more difficult. Additionally, the social upheavals caused by the plague contributed to the instability that prolonged the war.
- ✓ Both events were pivotal in shaping the transition from the medieval to the early modern period in Europe.

Thank You

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Weeks 4 & 5 (P. 38-46)

The Renaissance Period (1500-1660)

The Renaissance Period (1500-1660)

- ✓ The word “Renaissance” is a French word which means “rebirth, regeneration, revival, or reawakening of (ancient Greek and Roman) learning, culture and free thinking.
- ✓ Though it was the name of an industrial revolution, it is also considered as the “revival of learning.”
- ✓ In this period, there was a massive change in art, culture, literature, and science.
- ✓ Renaissance started in Florence, Italy in 14th century.
- ✓ Leonardo Da Vinci and Michelangelo these two are known as the Renaissance men.
- ✓ This period is called the Renaissance period because renaissance spirit was the main driving force that characterized the literature of this time.

Main Features of the Renaissance Period

- Passion for new knowledge
- Desire for unlimited wealth and power
- Love of Adventures
- Nationalism
- Humanism
- Free thinking
- Individualism
- Reminiscence

Important Authors and their Works

❖ Sir Thomas More (1478-1535)

His famous novel is *Utopia*.

❖ Thomas Wyatt (1503-1542)

He is the first author who composed sonnets.

He composed his sonnets in Petrarchan style.

His famous book of poetry is entitled as *Songes and Sonettes* which is usually called *Tottel's Miscellany*

Important Authors and their Works

❖ Nicholas Udall (1504-1556)

He is known as the first comedy writer.

He composed the first comedy of English literature which is entitled as *Ralph Roister Doister*

The Renaissance Period

✓ The 160 years of Renaissance period is subdivided into four shorter ages, and they are as follows:

1. Elizabethan Age (1558-1603)
2. Jacobean Age (1603-1625)
3. Caroline Age (1625-1649)
4. Commonwealth Period (1649-1660)

Thank You

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Weeks 6, 7, & 8 (P. 47-74)

The Elizabethan Age (1558-1603)

The Elizabethan Age

- This age is named after Queen Elizabeth I who reigned over England from 1558-1603.
- This age is known as the Golden/ Glorious period of English Literature/Drama.
- It is also known as the nest of singing birds.
- Famous saying of Queen Elizabeth I “A good face is the best letter of recommendation.”

Main Features of The Elizabethan Period

- ✓ Elizabethan literature reflects a great variety of creative genius
- ✓ It demonstrates experimentation and innovation in dramatic and poetic forms and techniques
- ✓ It is deeply influenced by the Renaissance spirit, especially by the Renaissance literature of Italy, France, and Spain
- ✓ In style it exhibits romantic exuberance
- ✓ Its writers are all men (not women) from all classes of the society

Main Features of the Elizabethan Age

- ✓ It is an age of exquisite poetry, unparalleled drama and splendid prose
- ✓ It marks a shift from man's fate to his free will
- ✓ It develops English language to a level of stable standard
- ✓ The literature of this age shows a quest for “the remote, the wonderful and the beautiful.”
- ✓ It initiates literary criticism

Characteristics of the Elizabethan Theatre

- There were no female writers in that period
- Women were not allowed to act
- The boys played the role of women
- The main characteristics of Elizabethan tragedy are –
 - a) Revenge
 - b) Love
- First English theatre was established in 1576
- First staged drama is *Gorboduc*

Thomas Norton (1532-1584) and Thomas Sackville (1536-1608)

- ✓ They were the literary collaborators
- ✓ They are known as the pioneers of English tragedy
- ✓ First English tragedy is *Gorboduc* which is also known as *Ferrex and Porrex*. It was written by Thomas Norton and Thomas Sackville

Edmund Spenser (1552-1599)

- ✓ He is known as the poet of the poets because many later English poets followed his art of poetry
- ✓ The child of Renaissance and Reformation
- ✓ His first poetry is *The Shepherd's Calendar* which was published in 1579. he devoted this poetry for Sir Philip Sydney.
- ✓ He composed an allegorical verse on the basis of Sir Philip Sydney's life and death and its title is *Astrophel*
- ✓ Edmund Spenser is buried in the Westminster Abbey

Edmund Spenser (1552-1599)

His famous works are:

- ✓ The Shepherd's Calendar (1579)
- ✓ Amoretti (1595)
- ✓ The Epithalamion (1595)
- ✓ Four Hymes (1595)
- ✓ Astrophel (1596)
- ✓ He composed the famous epic *The Faerie Queene* (1590)

Sir Philip Sidney (1554-1586)

- ✓ Sir Philip Sidney is a famous critic of Elizabethan period
- ✓ He composed a book of literary criticism entitled as *An Apology for Poetry*
- ✓ *Astrophel and Stella* is a collection of 108 sonnets
- ✓ *Arcadia* was also written by Sir Philip Sidney. It is a book that bears the embryo of English novel

Sir Francis Bacon (1561-1626)

- ✓ Francis Bacon is a famous essayist
- ✓ He is known as the father of English essay, Modern prose and Empiricism
- ✓ He is known as the master of aphorism and terseness
- ✓ He was an English courtier (statesman), lawyer, and natural philosopher
- ✓ He was simultaneously an Attorney General and Lord Chancellor

Sir Francis Bacon

Some of his famous Essays are:

1. Of Studies
2. Of Marriage and Single Life
3. Of Truth
4. Of Love
5. Of Plantation

Francis Bacon

Some of his famous sayings are –

- ✓ “Reading maketh a full man; conference a ready man; writing an exact man” (Of Studies)
- ✓ “Studies serve for delight, for ornament and for ability”
- ✓ “It is impossible to love and be wise” (Of Love)
- ✓ “Revenge is a kind of wild justice” (Of Revenge)
- ✓ “Silence is the sleep that nourishes wisdom”
- ✓ Old wood best to burn, old wine to drink, old friends to trust, and old author to read

Francis Bacon

His famous books are –

1. *Advancement of Learning* (1605)
2. *Novum Organum* (1620)
3. *The Wisdom of Ancients*
4. *Divine and Humane*
5. *The New Atlantis*

Christopher Marlowe (1564-1593)

- ✓ He is known as the father of English tragedy
- ✓ True founder of English drama
- ✓ He is known as the pioneer of “Blank Verse”

Christopher Marlowe

His famous works are –

Plays:

1. *Tamburlaine, the Great* (1587)
2. *The Jew of Malta* (1589)
3. *Edward II* (1592)
4. *Dr. Faustus* (1592)

Poem

The Passionate Shepherd to His Love (1599)

William Shakespeare (1564-1616)

- ✓ He was born on 23 April, 1564 and died on 23 April, 1616.

He is known as –

- ✓ The national poet of England
- ✓ The greatest dramatist
- ✓ King without crown
- ✓ The bard of Avon

William Shakespeare

✓ He wrote four types of plays –

1. Tragedy
2. Comedy
3. Tragi-comedy
4. Historical play

✓ Each play consists of five acts

✓ Shakespeare composed much of his plays in iambic pentameter

✓ He wrote 37 plays, 2 long narrative poems, and 154 sonnets. Of the total 37 plays he wrote 25 plays before the death of Queen Elizabeth I

William Shakespeare

- ✓ Though Shakespeare composed most of his famous plays in Jacobean Period, he is known as an Elizabethan playwright
- ✓ *Henry VI* was Shakespeare's first play but it has a great impact of Christopher Marlowe and for this reason it lost its originality
- ✓ Some of his famous poems are –
 1. The Rape of the Lucrece (Long Narrative Poem)
 2. Venus and Adonis (Long Narrative Poem)
 3. A lover's Complaint
 4. The Passionate Pilgrim
 5. The Phoenix and the Turtle

William Shakespeare

Features of Shakespearean Sonnet –

- ✓ He has dedicated many of his sonnets to his friend Earl of Southampton. But 26 was for the so called “Dark Lady.”
- ✓ Sonnet Style: three quatrains and a couplet (4+4+4+2)
- ✓ The rhyme scheme of his sonnet : abab, cdcd, efef, gg

William Shakespeare

Tragedies –

- ✓ *Hamlet*
- ✓ *Macbeth*
- ✓ *Othello*
- ✓ *King Lear*
- ✓ *Julius Caesar*
- ✓ *Romeo and Juliet*
- ✓ *Antony and Cleopatra*
- ✓ *Titus Adronicus*
- ✓ *Troilus and Cressida*
- ✓ *Coriolanus*
- ✓ *Cymbeline*
- ✓ *Timon of Athens*

William Shakespeare

Comedies –

- ✓ *Twelfth Night*
- ✓ *As You Like It*
- ✓ *The Comedy of Errors*
- ✓ *Much Ado About Nothing*
- ✓ *A Midsummer Night's Dream*
- ✓ *Taming of the Shrew*
- ✓ *The Merry Wives of Windsor*
- ✓ *Love's Labor's Lost*
- ✓ *Pericles, Prince of Tyre*
- ✓ *The Two Noble Kinsmen*
- ✓ *Winter's Tale*
- ✓ *The Tempest*

William Shakespeare

Tragi-comedies:

- ✓ *The Merchant of Venice*
- ✓ *All's Well that Ends Well*
- ✓ *Measure for Measure*

William Shakespeare

Historical Play –

- ✓ Henry VI, Part-I
- ✓ Henry VI, Part-II
- ✓ Henry VI, Part-III
- ✓ King John
- ✓ Richard II
- ✓ Richard III
- ✓ Edward III

William Shakespeare

Some Famous Quotations –

- ✓ “To be or not to be that is the question.” (*Hamlet*)
- ✓ “Frailty thy name is woman.”
- ✓ “There is nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so”
- ✓ “Neither a borrower nor a lender be; For loan often loses both itself and friend.”
- ✓ “When Sorrows come, they come not in single spies but in battalions.”
- ✓ “Here is still the smell of blood, All the perfumes of Arabia will not sweeten this little hand”. (*Macbeth*)

University Wits

- ✓ University wits are a group of young dramatists who wrote and performed in London towards the end of the 16th century.
- ✓ They are called university wits because they were the witty students of Oxford or Cambridge.
- ✓ There are seven university wits –
 1. Christopher Marlowe (1564-1593)
 2. Thomas Kyd (1557-1595)
 3. Thomas Nashe (1567-1601)
 4. Thomas Lodge (1553-1606)
 5. Robert Greene (1558-1592)
 6. George Peele (1556-1596)
 7. John Lyly (1554-1606)

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WEEK 9 (P. 75-99)

THE JACOBEOAN PERIOD (1603-1625)

THE JACOBEOAN PERIOD

- ✓ This age is named after King James I who reigned over England from (1603-1625).
- ✓ The word “Jacobean” is derived from “Jacobus,” the Latin version of “James.”
- ✓ Some historians call the last five years of this age as a part of another age which they call the Puritan Age (1620-1660). They call it so because between (1620-1660) Puritanism became the driving force in the life and literature of England.

MAIN LITERARY FEATURES OF THE AGE

- ✓ The elegance and felicity of Elizabethan verse disappear
- ✓ The Platonic idealism which had been the main spirit of the Elizabethan era almost dies out
- ✓ Renaissance's spirit remains the main influence
- ✓ Drama continues to dominate the literary scene
- ✓ Classical rules of drama are maintained by Ben Jonson

MAIN LITERARY FEATURES OF THE AGE

- ✓ Poetry takes a new and startling turn
- ✓ Decadence of art begins
- ✓ English language develops further
- ✓ Masque is innovated
- ✓ Satiric art begins

METAPHYSICAL POETRY

- ✓ Metaphysical poetry is also known as “Spiritual poetry”
- ✓ John Donne is considered as the pioneer of Metaphysical poetry
- ✓ ‘Meta’ means beyond and ‘physics’ means physical
- ✓ The main themes of these poems are ‘spirituality, imagination, and theology’
- ✓ The main objects of these poems are abstract: ‘love, God, soul, death etc.’
- ✓ Dr. Samuel Johnson first coined the term metaphysical to address the poet of this period

WHO ARE THE METAPHYSICAL POETS?

1. John Donne (1572-1631)
2. Andrew Marvel (1621-1678)
3. Henry Vaughan (1621-1695)
4. George Herbert (1593-1633)
5. Abraham Cowley (1618-1667)

JOHN DONNE (1572-1631)

- ✓ He is known as the father/ leader of Metaphysical poets
- ✓ Poet of love

Famous book: *An Anatomy of the World*

Poetry:

1. *Verse Letters*
2. *Pseudo-Martyr*
3. *Epithalamions*
4. *Biathanatos*

JOHN DONNE (1572-1631)

Poems:

- ✓ The Good Morrow
- ✓ The Sun Rising
- ✓ The Canonization
- ✓ A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning
- ✓ Twickenham Garden
- ✓ The Flea
- ✓ The Undertaking
- ✓ For Whom the Bell Tolls/ No Man is An Island

JOHN DONNE (1572-1631)

Famous Quotations:

➤ “I wonder by my truth, what though and I did till we love”

(The Good Morrow)

➤ “For God’s sake, hold your tongue and let me love”

(The Canonization)

➤ “If they be two, they are two so,
As stiff twin compasses are two.”

(A Valediction: Forbidding Mourning)

JOHN WEBSTER (1580-1625)

- John Webster is famous for composing tragedies
- He is famous for writing 'revenge tragedy'
- His famous tragedies are

1. *The Duchess of Malfi*

2. *The White Devil*

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The Caroline Period (1625-1649)

The Caroline Age (1625-1649)

- ✓ This age is named after king Charles I who reigned over England from (1625-1649)
- ✓ 'Caroline' is derived from 'Carolus', the Latin version of 'Charles'
- ✓ This age is also a part of the Puritan Age (1620-1660)
- ✓ There was a civil war between 'Cavaliers' (supporter of king) and 'Roundheads' (supporter of parliament)
- ✓ Those who supported the king were called 'Cavaliers'. Most of them were lords and their dependents.
- ✓ 'Roundheads' were those who supported the parliament. Most of them were Puritans

The Caroline Age (1625-1649)

- ✓ King Charles I was defeated and publicly beheaded on 30 January, 1649
- ✓ Oliver Cromwell emerged as a puritan leader and came to power in 1649
- ✓ A group of lyric poets associated with the 'Cavaliers' who supported the king are called 'Cavalier poets' and they are as follows –
 1. Richard Lovelace
 2. Sir John Suckling
 3. Robert Herrick
 4. Thomas Carew
- ✓ These poets are also known as the sons of Ben as they were the admirers and followers of Ben Jonson

Robert Herrick (1591-1674)

- ✓He is a famous poet of Caroline period
- ✓The greatest Cavalier poet
- ✓He was a clergyman

Some of his famous poems are –

1. To Daffodils
2. Delight in Disorder
3. The Night Piece of Julia
4. His Slitany to the Holy Spirit
5. Cherry Ripe
6. To Anthea

Robert Herrick (1591-1674)

His famous Poetry –

1. *Noble Numbers*

2. *Hesperides*

Famous quotation –

“We have a short time to stay, as you,
We have as short a spring;
Never to be found again.”

(To Daffodils)

George Herbert (1593-1633)

- ✓He was a metaphysical poet
- ✓He is known as the ascetic of metaphysical poet
- ✓His no poetry was published in his lifetime
- ✓*The Country Parson* was Published in 1633

His remarkable poems are —

- ✓Easter-Wing
- ✓The Collar

Henry Vaughan (1621-1695)

- ✓ He was a metaphysical poet
- ✓ He is chiefly known for his religious poetry
- ✓ In his poem 'The Retreat,' he has depicted the simplicity and elegance of children that has a great impact on William Wordsworth

Some of his famous works are –

1. Olor Iscanus or The Swan of the Usk
2. Silex Scintillans
3. Flores Solitudinis

Andrew Marvell (1621-1678)

- ✓He is called the last poet of ‘Metaphysical school’
- ✓His poems were published in the name of *Miscellaneous*

His famous poems are –

1. To His Coy Mistress
2. The Definition of Love
3. The Garden

John Milton (1608-1674)

✓He is known as an 'epic poet'

Some of his famous works are –

1. *Lycidas*, 1637
2. On his Blindness (sonnet)
3. Areopagitica, 1644 (Essay)

The Commonwealth Period (1649-1660)

- ✓ This period, like the previous two periods, belonged to the Puritan Age
- ✓ Only in this period there was no monarch in England
- ✓ After the death of Charles I, Oliver Cromwell, the puritan leader, came to power
- ✓ He died in 1658 when his son Richard Cromwell became the ruler of England
- ✓ He ruled England till 1660
- ✓ In this period Puritanism became gradually unpopular
- ✓ The English people realized that monarchy was essential for them

The Commonwealth Period (1649-1660)

Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679)

1. Leviathan, 1651

Jeremy Taylor (1613-1667)

1. Holy Living (1650)
2. Holy Dying (1651)



A sermon in prose

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Quiz 2 (Assignment)

Week 10 (P. 101-113)

The Neo-classical Period (1660-1798)

The Neo-Classical Period (1660-1798)

- ✓ This age is called Neo-classical or Pseudo-classical Age to refer to the artificiality of the writers of this age.
- ✓ They imitated the ancient Greek and Roman literary tradition but lacked the originality of the writers of that period
- ✓ This period is also known as the Enlightenment Period
- ✓ ‘Art for man’s sake’ was the slogan of this period
- ✓ The Neo-classical age comprises three shorter ages:
 1. The Restoration Period (1660-1700)
 2. The Augustan Age (1702-1745)
 3. The Age of Sensibility (1745-1785)

Main Literary Features of The Neo-classical Period

- ✓The writers of this age imitated the style of the ancient Greek and Roman writers
- ✓Much attention is paid to technical perfection rather than innovation or natural genius
- ✓Human beings are given most importance. The literary ideal of the age is 'art for man's sake,' not 'art for art's sake.'
- ✓General rather than the individual qualities of human beings are given more importance
- ✓Sophistication in thought and style is emphasized

The Restoration Period (1660-1700)

- ✓ This period is called the Restoration period because in this period, with the restoration of monarchy, the English literary tradition was restored.
- ✓ In the Commonwealth period Charles II, the son of Charles I, escaped to France. After the death of Richard Cromwell, the people of England brought him back and made him king of England on May 29, 1660.
- ✓ Charles II remained in power till his death in 1685 when James II, another son of Charles I, ascended the throne. He was a Catholic and most of the people who were Protestants wanted to dethrone him.
- ✓ In 1688, there was a glorious revolution (Bloodless Revolution) against him. William III of France, the husband of Mary who is the daughter of James II, came to power.
- ✓ William ruled England till his death in 1702

Literary Features of The Restoration Period

- ✓ Comedy of manners and heroic tragedy become major dramatic genres
- ✓ Translation of great classical texts starts appearing
- ✓ Satirical verse becomes popular

Major Writers and their Works

❑ John Milton (1608-1674): He started writing in the previous age, wrote his great epics in this period. He remained almost unaffected by the looseness of the Restoration Period.

Some of his famous works are –

1. *Paradise Lost* (1667), the great epic in English
2. *Paradise Regained* (1671)
3. *Samson Agonistes* (1671)

❑ Samuel Butler (1612-1680): *Hudibras* (1663), a satire in verse

❑ John Bunyan (1628-1688): *The Pilgrim's Progress* (1678), the famous allegory in prose

John Dryden (1631-1700))

Some of his famous works are –

Poetry :

1. *Absalom and Achitophel* (1681)
2. *King Arthur* (1691)
3. *Astraea Redux* (1660)

Drama:

1. *All for Love* (1778)
2. *The Indian Emperor* (1665)
3. *Aureng-Zebe* (1675)
4. Essay: “An Essay on Dramatic Poesy”

Major Writers and their Works

□ John Locke (1632-1704): Father of modern democracy

An Essay Concerning Human Understanding (1690)

Two Treatises on Government (1690)

□ William Wycherley (1640-1716)

Plays:

The Country Wife (1675)

The Plain Dealer (1676)

Love in a Wood (1671)

The Gentleman Danci Master (1672)

Aphra Behn (1640-1689)

□ Novel:

1. *The fair Jilt* (1688)
2. *Oroonoko* (1688)

□ Play:

1. *Like Father, like Son* (1682)
2. *The Emperor of the Moon* (1687)
3. *The Rover* (1677), a Restoration comedy

William Congreve (1670-1729)

- ✓ William Congreve was a friend of Jonathan Swift
- ✓ He is famous for his comedy of manners

Famous Plays:

1. *The Double Dealer* (1693)
2. *Love for Love* (1695)
3. *The Way of the World* (1700)
4. *The Old Bachelor*
5. *The Mourning Bride*

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Week 12 (P. 114-137)

The Augustan Period (1702-1745)

The Augustan Period (1702-1745)

- ✓ This age is called Augustan age because the writers of this period imitated the style and elegance of the writers who wrote in Italy during the reign of the Emperor Augustus (27 B.C. – 14 A.D.)
- ✓ This span of time is also called the Age of Pope because Alexander Pope was the most prominent poet of the time
- ✓ During these years England was ruled by Queen Anne (1702-1714), George I (1714-1727), and George II (1727-1760)

Main Features of The Augustan Period

- ✓ Neo-classical spirit continues
- ✓ Poetry becomes a visual as well as a verbal art following Horace's theory "as in painting, so in poetry"
- ✓ Precise, formal, and elegant become the standard style of writing
- ✓ Moderation, realism, and rationalism become the main principles of creative writings
- ✓ Satirical prose appears; it blends fact and fiction in new forms, such as, biographies, travelogues, political allegories, and romantic tales
- ✓ Novels and journalism begin
- ✓ Translation of great classical texts continues
- ✓ Literature mirrors political awareness
- ✓ Urban culture overpowers literature

Daniel Defoe (1659-1731)

His famous satirical poem is “The True Born English Man”

Novels:

1. *Robinson Crusoe* (first realistic fiction in English)
2. *Colonel Jack*
3. *Captain Singleton*
4. *Moll Flanders*

Daniel Defoe

Famous quotations:

- ✓ “He is not poor that has little, but that desire much”
- ✓ “The fear of danger is ten thousand times more terrifying than danger itself”
- ✓ “Today we love what tomorrow we hate; today we seek what tomorrow we shun; today we desire what tomorrow we fear”

Jonathan Swift (1667-1745)

- ✓ The greatest satirist of the 18th century
- ✓ His famous satirical works are –
 1. *The Battle of the Books* (1704)
 2. *A Tale of a Tub* (1704)
 3. *Gulliver's Travels* (1726)

Joseph Addison(1672-1719) and Richard Steele (1672-1729)

- ✓ They were literary collaborator
- ✓ They were known as Addison and Steele
- ✓ They were famous essayists
- ✓ Their combined works (collection of essays) are –

1. The Spectator

2. The Tatlar

Addison wrote 274 out of total 555 essays published in these two books and Richard Steele wrote the rest

Alexander Pope (1688-1744)

- ✓ Alexander Pope is the famous mock-heroic poet of English Literature
- ✓ His famous works are –

Poems:

Pastorals (1709)

Windsor Forest (1713)

The Rape of the Lock (1712) [mock heroic poem/epic of 794 lines]

Essay on Man (1733-34)

The Dunciad (1728)

Alexander Pope (1688-1744)

Essay:

1. An Essay on Criticism (1711)
2. Moral Essays (1743)

Translation:

1. *The Iliad*
2. *The Odyssey*

Quotations:

- ✓ A little learning is a dangerous thing
- ✓ To err is human, to forgive divine

Samuel Richardson (1689-1761)

✓ He is famous for his three groundbreaking epistolary novels:

I. Pamela or, Virtue Rewarded (1740)

II. Clarissa or, The History of a Young Lady (1748)

III. The History of Sir Charles Grandison (1753)

Henry Fielding (1707-1754)

- ✓ He is known as the father of English novel
- ✓ He is famous for his Picaresque Novel
- ✓ His pen name is “Captain Hercules Vinegar”

Famous Plays of Henry Fielding:

1. *The Modern Husband* (1732)
2. *The Mock Doctor* (1732)
3. *The Miser*
4. *Rape Upon Rape* (1730)

Famous Novels:

- I. *Joseph Andrews* (1742)
- II. *Amelia* (1751)
- III. *Tom Jones* (1749)

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The Age of Sensibility (1745-1785/98)

The Age of Sensibility (1745-1798)

- ✓ This age is called the Age of Sensibility because reason, sense, feeling, sensible views, and original genius controlled the literature of the time
- ✓ It is also called the Age of Johnson after the name of Dr. Samuel Johnson who dominated this period
- ✓ This age started after Pope's death and ended with the first edition of Lyrical Ballads in 1798
- ✓ French Revolution started in 1798 and continued till 1799. The slogan of French Revolution was "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity." the king along with his Queen was overthrown by the common people. This revolution had tremendous effect on the life and literature of the people of England

Main Literary Features of The Age of Sensibility

- ✓ The Restoration spirit dies away
- ✓ The age marks a gradual change in poetic taste and technique
- ✓ The heroic couplet and blank verse decline and the ballad and lyric revive
- ✓ The novels take a definite shape and rises to dominate the literary scene
- ✓ Poetry shifts its focus from intensely social issues to melancholy, isolation, and reflection
- ✓ Literary criticism finds a solid ground

Dr. Samuel Johnson (1709-1784)

- ✓ He is known as the father of English Dictionary
- ✓ Shakespeare's critic
- ✓ First lexicographer (one who writes dictionaries) in English

Famous books:

- A Preface to Shakespeare*
- Rasselas: Prince of Abyssinia (Novel)*
- Life of the English Poets*

Famous Poem: The Vanity of Human Wishes

Thomas Gray (1716-1771)

- ✓ He is known as a Graveyard Poet
- ✓ He rejected the proposal of becoming a poet laureate in 1757

His famous elegy: “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard” (1751)

Famous poem: “Ode on the Death of a Favorite Cat”

Famous Quotations:

- ✓ “Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness in the desert air.”
- ✓ “Where ignorance is bliss, it is folly to be wise.”
- ✓ “The paths of glory lead but to the grave.”

Oliver Goldsmith (1728-1774)

✓ A famous Anglo-Irish novelist, playwright and poet

Poems:

- i. The Traveller (1764)
- ii. The Deserted Village (1770)
- iii. A Prospect of Society

Novel:

The Vicar of Wakefield

Plays:

The Good Natured Man (1768)

She Stoops to Conquer (1773)

Edmund Burke (1729-97)

✓ He was an essayist, orator, and politician of 18th Century

Some of his famous works are –

- i. “On American Taxation” (1774)
- ii. “Speech on Conciliation with America” (1775)
- iii. “Speech on Mr. Fox’s East India Bill” (1783)

Sir Walter Scott (1771-1832)

- ✓ He is one of the most prominent historical novelists of Scotland
- ✓ Father of the Regional and Historical novel
- ✓ His famous historical novel is named as *Ivanhoe*
- ✓ The Lady of the Lake (poem)
- ✓ *Waverly* (a collection of 32 novels)
- ✓ “Talisman” (poem)

Edward Gibbon (1737-1794)

✓ He was a historian and a British Parliament member

Famous Work –

The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire (1776)

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WEEKS 13 & 14 (P. 139-168)

THE ROMANTIC PERIOD (1798-1832)

THE ROMANTIC PERIOD (1798-1832)

- ✓ The Romantic period started in 1798 with the publication of the collaborative work of William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge which is entitled as *Lyrical Ballads* and ended with the first reformation act in 1832
- ✓ However, it is worth noting that the signs of Romantic literature came into view around 1785 when William Blake started writing his *Songs of Innocence*
- ✓ This period is also called the 'Revival of Romanticism' because the romantic ideals of the Elizabethan period revived during this period
- ✓ Lyrical Ballads brought about a great change in literature, both in subject and style
- ✓ Instead of urban people and grand style, rural people and common language were preferred

THE ROMANTIC PERIOD (1798-1832)

- ✓ The Romantic Period is known as 'The Golden Age of Lyric'
- ✓ The English poem reached its highest peak
- ✓ The slogan of this period was 'Art for Art's Sake'. It was 'Art for Man's Sake' in Neoclassical period
- ✓ Romanticism is not only imitation but also creation with the help of imagination

MAIN FEATURES OF THE ROMANTIC PERIOD

- ✓ Subjectivity
- ✓ High imagination
- ✓ Intense love of nature
- ✓ Love for freedom and liberty
- ✓ Love for the past
- ✓ Simplicity in expression
- ✓ Spontaneity
- ✓ Supernaturalism
- ✓ Individualism
- ✓ Revolutionary zeal

MAIN LITERARY FEATURES OF ROMANTIC PERIOD

- ✓ Creative enthusiasm reached almost the level of Elizabethan creative force
- ✓ It shifts its focus from earlier age's faith in reason to faith in senses, intuition, and imagination
- ✓ Subjective poetry replaces the objective poetry of the neoclassical age
- ✓ It values common, "natural" man and rejects artificial urban life as subject of poetry
- ✓ The language of common men, not the artificial "poetic diction" of the previous age, becomes the choice of the time
- ✓ It idealizes country life and "nature" becomes a means of divine revelation
- ✓ Romantic poetry reflects rebellious views against oppression, restraints, and controls. It celebrates human rights and individualism

MAIN LITERARY FEATURES OF THE ROMANTIC PERIOD

- ✓ Romantic literature shows interest in the medieval past, the supernatural, the mystical, the gothic, and the exotic
- ✓ It emphasizes introspection, psychology, melancholy, and sadness
- ✓ In style, the Romantic poetry prefers spontaneity and free experimentation
- ✓ Lyric poetry dominates
- ✓ Women fiction flourishes. Mrs. Anne Radcliffe, Jane Porter, Maria Edgeworth, and Jane Austen are female writers of the time
- ✓ Criticism becomes an inseparable part of literature. Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Lamb, De Quincy and Hazlitt contribute to it

WILLIAM BLAKE (1757-1827)

- He was a poet, a priest, and a painter
- He is also known as a visionary poet, a poet of Bible
- He was the precursor of Romanticism

His famous works are –

1. *Songs of Innocence* (1789)
2. *Songs of Experience* (1794)

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH (1770-1850)

He is known as –

- ✓ The poet of nature
- ✓ Poet of childhood
- ✓ Lake poet
- ✓ Pioneer of Romantic Movement
- ✓ Believer in Pantheism (Everything is god)
- ✓ He became a poet Laureate in 1843 after the death of poet Robert Southy (poet Laureate means ‘court poet of England’)

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH (1770-1850)

Poetry:

- ✓ *Lyrical Ballads* (consisting 23 poems of which 19 were written by William Wordsworth and 4 others were written by Samuel Taylor Coleridge, 1798)
- ✓ *Thanksgiving Ode* (1816)
- ✓ *The River Duddon* (A series of sonnets, 1820)
- ✓ *Ecclesiastical Sketches* (1822)
- ✓ *The Prelude* (Autobiographical poem, 1798)
- ✓ *The Lucy Poems* (A series of five poems, 1798-1801)

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH (1770-1850)

Famous Poems:

- Tintern Abbey
- The Solitary Reaper
- Michael
- Immortality Ode
- The Excursion
- The Daffodils
- To Milton
- Written in March
- Rainbow

Poetic Drama: *The Borderer* (1795-1797)

SOME QUOTATIONS OF WILLIAM WORDSWORTH

- According to William Wordsworth, “Poetry is the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings: it takes its origin from emotion recollected in tranquility.”
- “What is a poet?... He is a man speaking to men, it is true, endued with more lively sensibility, more enthusiasm, and tenderness,...

The man of science seeks truth... in his solitude. The poet sing[s] a song in which all human beings join with him

- “The child is the father of man”
- “Ten thousand saw I at a glance;”
- “Nature nevere did betray the heart that loved her”
- “The music in my heart I bore/ Long after it was heard no more”
- “Our life is but a sleep and a forgetting”

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE (1772-1834)

- ✓ Samuel Taylor Coleridge is ‘the collaborator of William Wordsworth’
- ✓ He is known as the ‘poet of supernaturalism’
- ✓ He was addict to Opium (Opium Eater)
- ✓ Coleridge’s poems drive the readers mind to “willing suspension of disbelief” where the reader starts believing the unbelievable aspects

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE (1772-1834)

Famous book:

Biographia Literaria (1817)

Poems:

✓ Dejection: An Ode (1802)

✓ Frost at Midnight

✓ The Rime of the Ancient Mariner (1798)

✓ Christabel

✓ Kubla Khan

SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE (1772-1834)

Famous Quotations:

✓“Water, water, everywhere,

And all the boards did shrink,

Water, Water, everywhere

Nor any drop to drink”

✓ “Alone, alone, all, all alone,

Alone on a wide, wide sea!”

✓“He prayth best, who loveth best

All things both great and small”

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY (1792-1822)

- ✓ Shelley is known as a revolutionary poet
- ✓ He is a poet of hope and regeneration
- ✓ He was expelled from Oxford for composing *The Necessity of Atheism*
- ✓ For the death of John Keats, he wrote his famous elegy *Adonais*

His famous poetry:

- Queen Mab* (1813)
- The Spirit of Solitude* (1815)
- The Revolt of Islam* (1817)
- Adonais* (1821)

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY (1792-1822)

Famous poems:

- ✓ Ozymandias (1818)
- ✓ Ode to the West Wind (1819)
- ✓ Ode to a skylark (1820)
- ✓ Ode to Liberty (1820)

Famous Essays:

- ✓ A Defense of Poetry (1821)
- ✓ The necessity of Atheism (1811)

Poetic Drama:

Prometheus Unbound (1820)

PERCY BYSSHE SHELLEY

Famous quotations:

✓“O Wind,

If winter comes, can Spring be far behind?”

✓“Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world.”

✓“We look before and after and pine for what is not.”

✓“Fear not the future, weep not for the past.”

✓“My name is Ozymandias, king of kings”

✓“Our sweetest songs are those that tell of saddest thought”

✓“The more we study, the more we discover our ignorance”

JOHN KEATS (1795-1821)

- ✓ He is known as a poet of beauty
- ✓ A poet of sensuousness (because his poems awake the five senses of the readers)
- ✓ A death hunted poet
- ✓ The youngest poet of English literature
- ✓ He was also a physician, surgeon, and a doctor
- ✓ He died of tuberculosis at the age of 26 in Rome, Italy
- ✓ On his tomb, a line is written “here lies one whose name was written in water”

JOHN KEATS (1795-1821)

His famous Poetry:

- i. Poems*
- ii. Endymion (1818)*
- iii. Lamia and other Poems (1820)*
- iv. Isabella (1820)*
- v. Hyperion (1820)*
- vi. Odes and other Poems*
- vii. Letters*

JOHN KEATS (1795-1821)

Famous poems:

- i. Ode to a Nightingale
- ii. Ode on a Grecian Urn
- iii. Ode to Autumn
- iv. Ode on Melancholy
- v. Ode to Psyche
- vi. Ode to Fancy
- vii. On First Looking into Chapman's Homer (Sonnet)

JOHN KEATS (1795-1821)

Famous Quotations:

✓“Beauty is truth, truth beauty, - that is all

Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know.” (Ode on a Grecian Urn)

✓“A thing of beauty is a joy forever” (Endymion)

✓“Heard melodies are sweet but those unheard are sweeter” (Ode on a Grecian Urn)

✓“My heart aches, and a drowsy numbness pains

My Sense, as though of hemlock I had drunk.”

✓“where are the songs of Spring? Aye, where are they?

Think not of them, thou hast thy music too.” (To Autumn)

LORD BYRON (1788-1824)

- ✓ His full name is 'George Gordon Lord Byron'
- ✓ He is known as the 'Rebel Poet' of English literature (Nazrul is the rebel poet of Bengali Literature)

Famous books:

- i. The Vision of Judgement*
- ii. Hours of Idleness*
- iii. Heaven and Earth*

Famous Poem: "Child Harold's Pilgrimage"

Famous Epic: *Don Juan*

Ballad: "She Walks in Beauty"

LORD BYRON (1788-1824)

Famous Quotations:

- ✓ Man's love is of man's life a thing apart,
'Tis woman's whole existence." (Don Juan)
- ✓ Revenge is sweet specially to women"
- ✓ "Man's Conscience is the oracle of God"

JANE AUSTEN (1775-1817)

✓ Jane Austen was an anti-romantic novelist in the Romantic Period. She is called so because of her stern attitude against youthful passion

Some of her famous works are –

- i. *Pride and Prejudice* (1797)
- ii. *Sense and Sensibility* (1797-98)
- iii. *Mansfield Park* (1814)
- iv. *Emma* (1816)
- v. *Persuasion* (1818)

JANE AUSTEN (1775-1817)

Famous Quotation:

“ A lady’s imagination is very rapid; it jumps from admiration to love, from love to matrimony in a moment”

CHARLES LAMB (1775-1834)

- ✓ He was a famous essayist
- ✓ He wrote by using his pen-name “Elia”

Famous Books:

- The Essays of Elia*
- The Last Essays of Elia*
- Tales from Shakespeare* (a children’s book)
- The Adventures of Ulysses*

Famous poem: “The Old Familiar Faces”

WILLIAM HAZLITT (1778-1830)

- ✓ A famous critic and essayist
- ✓ He says that “Romantic Period was a time of promise, a renewal of the world and of letters.”

Famous Books:

- The Spirit of Age*
- The Dramatic Literature of the Age of Elizabeth*

Famous Quotes:

- ✓ “Poverty is the test of civility and the touchstone of friendship”
- ✓ “Prejudice is the child of ignorance”

Thank You

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PRESENTATION

QUIZ 3 (PRESENTATION)



WEEK 15 (P. 169-200)

THE VICTORIAN PERIOD (1832-1901)

THE VICTORIAN PERIOD (1832-1901)

- ✓ This age is named after Queen Victoria who reigned over England from 1837 to 1901
- ✓ It may be noticed that though Queen Victoria came to power in 1837, the Victorian Period began in 1832, five years before the accession of Queen Victoria, because the literary features of the new age became obvious during 1832
- ✓ In 1833, slaves were declared free
- ✓ Chimney Sweeps Act in 1840 and Factory Act in 1833 prohibited child labour

MAIN LITERARY FEATURES OF THE VICTORIAN PERIOD

- ✓ Victorian literature shifts from the Romantic utopianism to utilitarianism, from the Romantic imagination to reality, from the Romantic common man to middle class
- ✓ Victorian attitude to nature also changes. To the Romantics it was kind and harmonious, to the Victorians it is harsh and cruel
- ✓ Prudery and morality become the controlling principles of creative works
- ✓ It encourages 'compromise and construction.'
- ✓ 'Art for life's sake' is the principle of literature
- ✓ A dualism of reason and emotion, materialism and mysticism, religion and science, faith and doubt, freedom and restriction is very common in the literature of this period

MAIN LITERARY FEATURES OF THE VICTORIAN PERIOD

- ✓ Poets, novelists, and essayists of this age emphasize truth, justice, brotherhood, peace, and stability
- ✓ Dramatic monologue and elegy are popular poetic forms of this period.
- ✓ Isolation, loss of faith, despair, and emancipation of women are common themes of poems. Classical myths are retold in poems
- ✓ Novel becomes the domineering form in the Victorian Period

ELIZABETH BARRET BROWNING (1806-1861)

- ✓ She was one of the most prominent female authors of the Victorian Period
- ✓ She was the competitor of Tennyson of becoming a poet Laureate
- ✓ She was popular for her brilliance as a poet before marrying Robert Browning
- ✓ She has depicted her love affairs and her relationship with Robert Browning through her poems specially in her Sonnets

Her famous works are –

- i. *Prometheus Bound* (Anthology, 1833)
- ii. *Aurora Leigh* (Poetic Novel, 1856)

Poetry:

1. *Sonnets from the Portuguese* (1850)
2. *Poems before Congress* (1860)
3. *Last Poems* (1862)

ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON (1809-1892)

- ✓ Tennyson is known for his melodious language
- ✓ After the death of William Wordsworth, Tennyson becomes the poet laureate

Famous Poetry:

- i. Poems by Two Brothers
- ii. Maud and Other Poems
- iii. Timbuctoo
- iv. Death of Oenone
- v. Ink Arden

ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON (1809-1892)

Famous Poems:

- ✓ The Lotus Eaters
- ✓ Morte d' Arthur
- ✓ Ulysses
- ✓ In Memoriam
- ✓ Locksley Hall
- ✓ Tithonus
- ✓ The Charge of the Light Brigade

ALFRED, LORD TENNYSON (1809-1892)

Famous Quotations:

- ✓ “Sorrows are the best educator”
- ✓ A man can see farther through a tear than a telescope
- ✓ I will never rest from travels

I will drink life to the lees

- ✓ Knowledge comes but wisdom lingers
- ✓ It is better to have loved and lost

Than never to have loved at all”

EDWARD FITZGERALD (1809-83)

- ✓ He was a friend of Tennyson
- ✓ He started his writing as a translator
- ✓ He is famous as a translator of *The Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam* (1859) which he translated from Persian

WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY (1811-63)

- ✓ He was an Indian born British novelist
- ✓ Famous novels:
 - i. Vanity Fair (1848)
 - ii. The Newcomes (1855)
 - iii. The Virginians: A Tale of the Last Century

CHARLES DICKENS (1812-1870)

- ✓ The greatest novelists in the Victorian Period
- ✓ He used the pen-name “Boz”
- ✓ He was one of the journalists of *The Morning Chronicle*
- ✓ First published book: *Sketches by Boz*

Famous Novels:

- *The Pickwick Papers* (1836)
- *Oliver Twist* (1837)
- *David Copperfield* (1850)
- *Bleak House* (1852)
- *Hard Times* (1854)

CHARLES DICKENS (1812-1870)

Famous Novels:

- ✓ *Little Dorrit* (1855)
- ✓ *A Tale of Two Cities* (1859)
- ✓ *Great Expectations* (1861)
- ✓ *A Christmas Carol* (1843)

CHARLES DICKENS (1812-1870)

Famous Quotations:

ROBERT BROWNING (1812-1889)

- ✓ He is a famous poet, playwright, and a psychoanalyst of the Victorian period
- ✓ His wife was also a famous poet whose name is Elizabeth Barret
- ✓ He says that “Italy was my University”
- ✓ He was a great admirer of Percy Bysshe Shelley
- ✓ He is famous for his ‘Dramatic Monologue’

Famous Books of Poems:

- i. Men and Women*
- ii. Dramatic Lyrics*
- iii. The Ring of the Book*

ROBERT BROWNING (1812-1889)

Famous Poems:

- My Last Duchess
- Andrea Del Sarto
- Porphyria's Lover
- A Grammarian's Funeral
- Home Thoughts from Abroad (A Political Poem)
- Rabbi Ben Ezra
- Fra Lippo Lippi
- The Pied Piper of Hamelin
- The Patriot (but "Patriotism" was written by Sir Walter Scott")
- *The Ring and the Book* (an epic poem)

ROBERT BROWNING (1812-1889)

- ✓ Ignorance is not innocence but sin
- ✓ So, absolutely good is truth/ Truth never hurts the taller
- ✓ Oppression makes the wise man mad
- ✓ God is in the Heaven/ All is right with the world
- ✓ Thus I enter & thus I go

CHARLOTTE BRONTE (1816-1855)

- ✓ She is the eldest of the Bronte Sisters
- ✓ Charlotte Bronte used the pen-name 'Currer Bell'
- ✓ Emily Bronte used the pen-name 'Ellis Bell'
- ✓ Anne Bronte used the pen-name 'Acton Bell'
- ✓ Bronte Sisters refer to –
 1. Charlotte Bronte (1816-1855)
 2. Emily Bronte (1818-1848)
 3. Anne Bronte

CHARLOTTE BRONTE (1816-1855)

Famous Book (Novels):

- i. Jane Eyre (1847)*
- ii. Shirley (1849)*
- iii. Villette (1853)*
- iv. The Professor (1857)*

EMILY BRONTE (1818-48)

✓ Second sister of the three Bronte sisters

Her only novel is –

Wuthering Heights

Famous Poems:

i. A Death Scene

ii. Day Dream

iii. A Little While

GEORGE ELIOT (1819-1880)

- ✓ Her real name is 'Mary Ann Evans'
- ✓ She used a male pen-name to ensure her works would be taken seriously; to protect her private life from public inquiry and to prevent scandals attending her relationship with the married George Henry Lewes with whom she lived for over 20 years
- ✓ Her famous novels are:
 - i. *Adam Bede* (1859)
 - ii. *The Mill on the Floss* (1860)
 - iii. *Silas Marner* (1861)
 - iv. *Romola* (1863)
 - v. *Middlemarch* (1871-72)
 - vi. *Daniel Deronda* (1876)

GUSTAVE FLAUBERT (1821-1880)

Famous Works:

- ✓ *Madame Bovary* (1857)
- ✓ *Sentimental Education* (1869)
- ✓ *The Temptation of Saint Anthony* (1874)

MATTHEW ARNOLD (1822-1888)

- ✓ He was a poet and a critic, known for his strong moral voice
- ✓ He is best known as a ‘Melancholic/Elegiac poet’
- ✓ He was also an essayist

His famous books of poetry are –

- The Strayed Reveler and other Poems (1849)*
- Empido Cliss Etna (1852)*
- Poems (1855)*
- New Poems (1867)*

MATTHEW ARNOLD (1822-1888)

Famous poems:

- i. Dover Beach
- ii. The Scholar Gipsy
- iii. Tiresias

Famous Essays:

- 1. Culture and Anarchy (1867)
- 2. Essays in Criticism (1888)
- 3. The Study of Poetry

MARK TWAIN (1835-1910)

- ✓ Hi real name is Samuel Langhorne Clemens (pen-name Mark Twain)
- ✓ He was an American writer, entrepreneur, publisher, and lecturer
- ✓ His famous books are –
 - i. The Adventures of Tom Sawyer (1876)*
 - ii. The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn (1885)*

HERMAN MELVILLE (1819-1891)

His famous works are –

- i. Moby-Dick (1851)*
- ii. Bartleby, the Scrivener (1853)*

THOMAS HARDY (1840-1928)

- ✓ He is a famous novelist and a poet
- ✓ He is also known as a pessimistic Novelist
- ✓ He wrote novels in Victorian Period and composed poems and short stories in Modern period
- ✓ His famous novels are –
 - *Tess of the d'Urbervilles*
 - *Far From the Madding Crowd*
 - *The Return of the Native*
 - *The Poor Man and the Lady*

THOMAS HARDY (1840-1928)

Famous Novels:

- *The Mayor of Casterbridge*
- *Jude the Obscure*
- *The Trumpet Major*
- *A Pair of Blue Eyes*
- *Under the Greenwood Tree* (there is a poem in this name in Shakespeare's *As You Like It*)

OSCAR WILDE (1856-1900)

✓ He was an Irish-born novelist and dramatist

His famous books are –

- i. A Woman of No Importance*
- ii. An Ideal Husband*
- iii. The Selfish Giant*
- iv. Lady Windermere's Fan*
- v. The Picture of Dorian Gray*
- vi. The Importance of Being Earnest (Play)*

SIR ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE

✓ British Author and Physician

Famous Books:

- i. Sherlock Holmes (detective story)*
- ii. A Study in Secret*
- iii. The Sign of Four*
- iv. The Hound of the Baskervilles*

RUDYARD KIPLING (1865-1936)

Famous Books:

- ✓ *The Jungle Book* (1894)
- ✓ *Departmental Ditties* (1886)
- ✓ *Plain Tales from the Hills* (1888)
- ✓ *Soldiers Three* (1890)

Thank You

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Week 16 (P. 201-236)



The Modern Period (1901-1939)

The Modern Period (1901-1939)

- ▶ The period between 1901 and 1939 is generally accepted as the Modern Age of English Literature
- ▶ Queen Victoria's death in 1901 marks the beginning of this new literary era and the beginning of the Second World War in 1939 indicates its end
- ▶ Modernism is more than a literary phenomenon; it is inclusive of many art forms that flourished in European countries including England
- ▶ The Modern Period Comprises two shorter ages:
 - i. The Edwardian Period (1901-1910)
 - ii. The Georgian Period (1911-1936)

The Edwardian Period (1901-1910)

- ▶ The first decade of the twentieth century (1901-1910) is called Edwardian Period due to the fact that King Edward VII reigned over England during this time
- ▶ Some historians, however, think that the literary trends of this age continued until the outbreak of World War I in 1914
- ▶ There are some others who think that those trends continued until the end of the First World War in 1918

Main Literary Features of The Modern Period

- ▶ Advances in science had profound effect on life and literature. Automobiles, electricity, radio, film, etc. opened new possibilities for art and artists
- ▶ Women issues come to light in literary works
- ▶ The poor finds a stronger voice in literature
- ▶ Emphasis on moral conduct and prudery declines
- ▶ Greater awareness of human rights influences writings
- ▶ The advance of psychoanalysis has a deep impact on the creative works of this period
- ▶ The Breakdown of established values
- ▶ Doubt, fear, confusion, frustration, and self-centeredness in human life

The Modern Period (1901-1910)

✓ Henry James:

- i. The Wings of the Dove (1902)*
- ii. The Ambassador (1903)*
- iii. The Golden Bowl (1904)*

✓ George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950)

He started writing in the previous age. He is a modern dramatist, famous for his 'drama of ideas'

- i. The Devil's Disciple (1901)*
- ii. Caesar and Cleopatra (1901)*
- iii. The Philanderer (1902)*
- iv. Man and Superman (1903)*
- v. Major Barbara (1905)*

Joseph Conrad (1857-1924)

Famous Works:

The Nigger of the Narcissus, published in the previous age in 1898

Lord Jim (1900)

Heart of Darkness (1902)

The End of the Tether (1902)

Typhoon (1903)

Nostromo (1904)

The Mirror of the Sea (1906)

The Secret Agent (1907)

John Millington Synge (1871-1909)

► He was an Irish Dramatist

► His famous works are –

i. In the Shadow of the Glen (1903)

ii. Riders to the Sea (1904)

iii. The Well of the Saints (1905)

iv. The Playboy of the Western World (1907)

v. The Tinker's Wedding (1907)

vi. Deirdre of the Sorrows (1910)

Edward Morgan Forster (1879-1970)

He was an English Author. He is best known for his novels:

- ✓ *Where Angels Fear to Tread* (1905)
- ✓ *A Room with a View* (1908)
- ✓ *Howards End* (1910)
- ✓ *A Passage to India*

The Georgian Period (1911-1939)

- ☞ The Period between 1910 and 1936 is called Georgian Period after the name of George V who reigned over England during these years
- ☞ It is the second phase of the Modern Age
- ☞ Literary features of the Modern Age continued till 1939, the year in which the Second World War broke out. For this reason, it is generally agreed that the Modern Period ended in 1939

Main Literary Features of The Georgian Period (1911-1939)

- ☞ Georgian Poetry is rural in subject matter, delicate in manner and traditional in form and technique
- ☞ The disillusionment of the hope for a better world following the First World War finds expression in the poetry of this period
- ☞ The Modern literature is dominated by novels. It is more realistic and more concerned with social problems. Influenced by psychology, modern novelists focus on the inner problems of the characters along with their social problems. Instead of simple, chronological narrative technique, the use of “stream of consciousness” or the “interior monologue” is accepted as a main narrative technique of novels
- ☞ The drama of the period also becomes realistic
- ☞ Poetic drama begins in this period

George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950)

- ✓ The greatest playwright after Shakespeare
- ✓ He was born in Dublin, Ireland
- ✓ He was awarded Nobel Prize in 1925
- ✓ He is the father of Modern English Drama
- ✓ He was greatly influenced by Henrik Ibsen
- ✓ He is the greatest playwright of the Modern Period

George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950)

Famous Plays of G.B. Shaw:

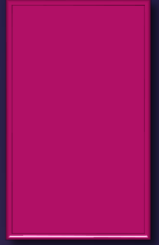
- ✓ *Widowers' Houses* (1892)
- ✓ *Arms and the Man* (1894)
- ✓ *The Philanderer* (1893)
- ✓ *Candida* (1894)
- ✓ *You Never Can Tell* (1897)
- ✓ *The Devil's Disciple* (1897)

George Bernard Shaw (1856-1950)

Famous Plays:

- ✓ *Caesar and Cleopatra* (1898)
- ✓ *Man and Superman* (1902-1903)
- ✓ *Major Barbara* (1905)
- ✓ *The Doctor's Dilemma* (1906)
- ✓ *Pygmalion* (1912-13)
- ✓ *Heartbreak House* (1919)
- ✓ *Saint Joan/ Joan of Arc* (1923)

William Butler Yeats (1865-1939)



- ✓ William Butler Yeats (1865–1939) was an Irish poet, dramatist, and one of the foremost figures of 20th-century literature.
- ✓ He is a leading member of the Irish Literary Revival; Yeats was also a founder of the Abbey Theatre in Dublin and served as a senator in the Irish Free State.
- ✓ His work is known for its rich symbolism, deep engagement with Irish mythology and folklore, and exploration of themes such as love, aging, politics, and mysticism.
- ✓ Yeats received the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1923, recognizing his outstanding body of work and his role in revitalizing Irish literature.

William Butler Yeats

- ✓ Some of his most famous poems include "The Second Coming," "Easter, 1916," "Sailing to Byzantium," and "The Lake Isle of Innisfree."
- ✓ His poetry evolved over time, from the romantic and mystical to more modernist and politically charged themes, reflecting his changing personal beliefs and the turbulent political landscape of Ireland.
- ✓ Some of his most famous poetry include –
 - i. *The Wind Among the Reeds*
 - ii. *The Wanderings of Oisín and Other Poems*
 - iii. *In the Seven Woods*
 - iv. *The Wild Swans at Coole*
 - v. *The Winding Stair and Other Poem*

William Butler Yeats

Plays:

- ✓ *The Countess Cathleen*
- ✓ *At the Hawk's Well*
- ✓ *Purgatory*
- ✓ *On Baile's Strand*
- ✓ *The Land of Heart's Desire*
- ✓ *Mosada*

William Butler Yeats

Famous Poems of W.B. Yeats:

- ✓ The Second Coming
- ✓ The Lake Isle of Innisfree
- ✓ Sailing to Byzantium
- ✓ A Prayer for My Daughter
- ✓ The Stolen Child
- ✓ Easter, 1916
- ✓ Adam's Curse

William Butler Yeats

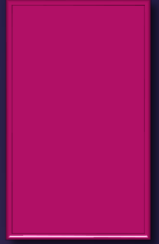
✓ The Second Coming:

Turning and turning in the widening gyre
The falcon cannot hear the falconer;
Things fall apart; the centre cannot hold;
Mere anarchy is loosed upon the world,

✓ The Lake Isle of Innisfree:

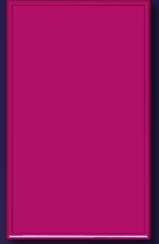
I will arise and go now, and go to Innisfree,
And a small cabin build there, of clay and wattles made;
Nine bean-rows will I have there, a hive for the honey-bee,
And live alone in the bee-loud glade.

William Somerset Maugham (1874-1965)



- ✓ William Somerset Maugham was a renowned English novelist, playwright, and short story writer. His works are known for their exploration of human nature, particularly the darker aspects of society and the complexities of relationships.
- ✓ Maugham's writing often featured characters who were disillusioned with life, seeking meaning and purpose in a world that seemed devoid of both. He was a master of dialogue and characterization, creating memorable and often morally ambiguous protagonists.
- ✓ Some of Maugham's most famous works include *Of Human Bondage*, a semi-autobiographical novel about a young man's struggles with love, disability, and self-doubt, "The Luncheon" a Famous short story, and *The Razor's Edge*, a philosophical exploration of the search for spiritual enlightenment.

Edward Morgan Forster (1879-1970)



- ✓ Edward Morgan Forster (1879-1970) was a prominent English novelist and essayist whose works often explored themes of class, love, and colonialism. Known for his elegant prose and insightful characterization, Forster's novels continue to resonate with readers today.

His most celebrated Novels include:

A Room with a View (1908): A witty and charming tale of love, class, and cultural clash set in Italy.

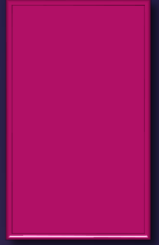
Howards End (1910): A poignant exploration of class differences and the enduring power of love.

A Passage to India (1924): A masterful novel set-in colonial India that examines themes of prejudice, cultural misunderstanding, and imperialism.

James Joyce (1882-1941)

- ✓ James Joyce (1882-1941) was an Irish novelist, poet, and short story writer whose innovative works had a profound influence on 20th-century literature. Known for his experimental style and complex narratives, Joyce pushed the boundaries of fiction with his use of stream-of-consciousness, interior monologue, and linguistic experimentation.
- ✓ His most famous novel, *Ulysses* (1922), is considered a masterpiece of modern literature. It follows the lives of Leopold Bloom and Stephen Dedalus through a single day in Dublin, Ireland. The novel is renowned for its intricate plot, rich symbolism, and daring exploration of human consciousness.

James Joyce (1882-1941)



Other notable works by Joyce include:

- ✓ *Dubliners* (1914): A collection of short stories that depict the lives of ordinary people in Dublin.
- ✓ *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man* (1916): A semi-autobiographical novel that traces the development of a young artist.
- ✓ *Finnegans Wake* (1939): A challenging and experimental novel that is often described as a “dream novel” due to its fragmented narrative and intricate language.

Virginia Woolf (1882-1941)



- Virginia Woolf (1882-1941) was an English novelist, essayist, and critic who is considered one of the most influential figures in modernist literature. Known for her innovative style, psychological depth, and exploration of gender roles, Woolf's works challenged traditional literary conventions and paved the way for feminist literature.
- Her most celebrated novel, *Mrs. Dalloway* (1925), is a stream-of-consciousness exploration of a single day in the life of Clarissa Dalloway. The novel delves into the inner thoughts and feelings of its characters, offering a vivid portrayal of human consciousness.

Virginia Woolf (1882-1941)



Other notable works by Woolf include:

- *To the Lighthouse* (1927): A haunting and meditative novel that explores themes of time, memory, and loss.
- *A Room of One's Own* (1929): A groundbreaking essay that argues for the importance of women's education and financial independence.
- *Orlando* (1928): A whimsical and experimental novel that follows the life of a character who changes gender over centuries.

Franz Kafka (1883-1924)



- Franz Kafka (1883-1924) was a Czech-German novelist and short story writer whose works are renowned for their surreal, dreamlike quality and exploration of existential themes. He is mostly known as a master of the absurd, Kafka's writing often depicts individuals trapped in oppressive, bureaucratic systems or confronted with inexplicable, nightmarish situations.
- His most famous novel, *The Metamorphosis* (1915), tells the story of Gregor Samsa, a traveling salesman who wakes up one morning to find himself transformed into a giant insect. This surreal transformation serves as a metaphor for alienation, isolation, and the dehumanizing effects of modern society.

Franz Kafka (1883-1924)



Other notable works by Kafka include:

- *The Trial* (1925): A Kafkaesque novel about a man who is arrested and put on trial without knowing the charges against him.
- *The Castle* (1926): A fragmented and enigmatic novel that follows a land surveyor's futile attempts to gain access to a mysterious castle.
- *The Penal Colony* (1919): A chilling short story about a bizarre and inhumane execution device.

Kafka's writing is characterized by its psychological depth, symbolic imagery, and exploration of existential themes. His works have had a profound influence on subsequent generations of writers and continue to be studied and admired for their literary brilliance and enduring relevance.

David Herbert Lawrence (1885-1930)



- David Herbert Lawrence (1885-1930) was an English novelist, poet, playwright, and essayist whose works often explored themes of sexuality, love, and the natural world. Known for his passionate and sometimes controversial prose, Lawrence's writing challenged societal norms and explored the complexities of human relationships.
- His most celebrated novel, *Sons and Lovers* (1913), is a semi-autobiographical exploration of a young man's relationship with his mother. The novel delves into themes of family, love, and the suffocating nature of small-town life.

David Herbert Lawrence (1885-1930)

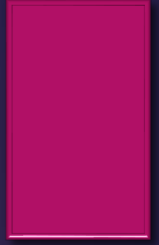


Other notable works by Lawrence include:

- *Women in Love* (1920): A complex and passionate novel that examines the destructive forces of love and jealousy.
- *Lady Chatterley's Lover* (1928): A controversial novel that was banned in many countries due to its explicit sexual content.
- *The Rainbow* (1915): A sprawling novel that traces the history of a family over three generations, exploring themes of love, marriage, and the cyclical nature of life.

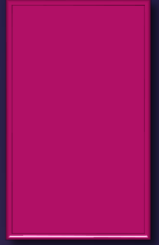
Lawrence's writing is characterized by its intensity, sensuality, and exploration of the human psyche. His works often challenged Victorian morality and explored the complexities of human relationships. Lawrence's legacy as a controversial and influential writer continues to inspire and provoke debate among readers today.

Thomas Stearns Eliot (1888-1965)



- Thomas Stearns Eliot (1888-1965) was an American-born British poet, playwright, and literary critic who is considered one of the most influential figures in modernist literature. Known for his complex and allusive poetry, his exploration of themes of alienation, loss, and the human condition, and his critical essays, Eliot's work had a profound impact on 20th-century literature.
- His most famous poem, “The Waste Land” (1922), is considered a landmark work of modernist literature. It is a fragmented and allusive poem that explores themes of spiritual desolation, cultural decay, and the loss of meaning in the modern world.

Thomas Stearns Eliot (1888-1965)



Other notable works by Eliot include:

- *Four Quartets* (1943): A series of four interconnected poems that explore themes of time, memory, and the human condition.
- *Murder in the Cathedral* (1935): A poetic drama about the martyrdom of Thomas Becket.
- “The Love Song of J. Alfred Prufrock” (1915): A famous early poem that explores themes of alienation, indecision, and the fear of aging.

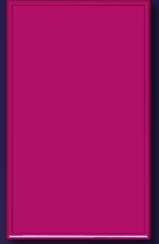
Eliot’s poetry is characterized by its intellectual sophistication, its use of allusion and symbolism, and its exploration of complex philosophical and theological themes. His influence on subsequent generations of poets is undeniable, and his legacy as a modernist master continues to be celebrated.

Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald (1896-1940)



Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald (1896-1940) was an American novelist, short story writer, and screenwriter whose works often explored themes of wealth, class, love, and the American Dream. He is best known for his novel *The Great Gatsby* (1925), which is considered a classic of American literature.

Ernest Miller Hemingway (1899-1961)

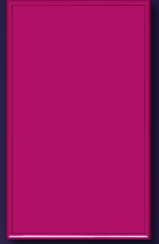


Ernest Miller Hemingway (1899-1961) was an American novelist, short story writer, and journalist whose works are renowned for their spare, direct style, their exploration of themes of masculinity, war, and loss, and their influence on 20th-century literature.

Hemingway's early experiences as a journalist in Europe during World War I had a profound impact on his writing. His novels often depicted the disillusionment and trauma of war, as well as the struggle to find meaning and purpose in life.

His most famous novel, *The Old Man and the Sea* (1952), is a powerful tale of an aging fisherman's struggle to catch a giant marlin. The novel is celebrated for its vivid imagery, its exploration of themes of courage, perseverance, and the human spirit, and its enduring relevance.

Ernest Miller Hemingway (1899-1961)



Other notable works by Hemingway include:

- *The Sun Also Rises* (1926): A novel about a group of expatriates in Paris who are searching for meaning and purpose in their lives.
- *A Farewell to Arms* (1929): A love story set against the backdrop of World War I.
- *For Whom the Bell Tolls* (1940): A novel about a group of partisans fighting against the Spanish Civil War.

Hemingway's writing is characterized by its simplicity, its use of dialogue and action over description, and its exploration of themes of masculinity, war, and loss. His influence on subsequent generations of writers is undeniable, and his legacy as a master of modern American literature continues to be celebrated.

Thank You

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Week 17 (237-262)

The Post-modern Period (1939...)

The Post-modern Period (1939...)

The Postmodern literary period, which emerged after the Second World War, represents a departure from the rigid structures and established norms of modernist literature. Spanning from the mid-20th century to the present day, it reflects the uncertainty, skepticism, and fragmented nature of the contemporary world. Postmodern literature challenges traditional narratives and embraces plurality, ambiguity, and the breakdown of grand, universal truths.

The Post-Modern Period (1939...)

The Literary trends of Modern Age started changing after 1939 when the Second World War devastated the social values. After 1939 the new trends in English Literature came to light. The writers continued the experimentation of the modernist writers but at the same time reacted against many of the ideas implicit in modernist literature. Moreover, these writers kept on changing their theories of art. Consequently, it has become very difficult to specify the exact characteristics of post-modern literature. It is believed that the post-modern age has not yet ended.

The Post-modern Period (1939...)

Unlike modernist literature, which seeks to find meaning amid chaos, postmodern literature often accepts meaninglessness as a fundamental aspect of human existence. Themes like identity, reality, and language are explored with irony, parody, and playfulness. Writers may incorporate nonlinear narratives, unreliable narrators, and fragmented storylines to reflect the complexities of postwar life.

Main Literary Features of the Age

- **Intertextuality:**

Texts reference, quote, or allude to other literary works, historical events, or cultural artifacts.

This creates a “text within a text” effect, encouraging readers to see connections between different narratives.

- **Metafiction:**

Stories draw attention to their own construction, often “breaking the fourth wall.”

Writers highlight the artificiality of storytelling, making readers aware they are reading fiction.

- **Pastiche:**

A blend of multiple genres, styles, or voices in a single work.

Writers combine elements from different literary traditions, often mixing “high” and “low” culture.

Main Literary Features of the Age

- **Fragmentation:**

Nonlinear narratives, disjointed storylines, and sudden shifts in perspective are common. This reflects the chaotic, disjointed nature of postwar society and human consciousness.

- **Paranoia and Uncertainty:**

Characters often feel a sense of paranoia due to the unpredictability of the world. Stories reflect the fear of surveillance, hidden powers, and the loss of individual agency.

- **Playfulness and Irony:**

Use of humor, satire, and irony to critique social norms, ideologies, and institutions. The serious and the absurd are often juxtaposed to challenge conventional thinking.

- **Unreliable Narrators:**

Narrators may present biased, distorted, or incomplete perspectives of events. This challenges the reader's ability to discern "truth" within the story.

Main Literary Features of the Age

- **Magical Realism:**

Elements of magic, fantasy, or the supernatural are introduced into otherwise realistic settings. This blurs the line between reality and fantasy, reflecting the fluid nature of "truth."

- **Hyperreality:**

Reality is presented as a simulation, often influenced by media, technology, and consumerism. Characters may struggle to distinguish between the real and the simulated.

- **Plurality of Meanings:**

No single, fixed meaning is imposed on a text.

Readers are encouraged to interpret the work in multiple ways, reflecting the complexity of meaning in postmodern thought.

Main Literary Features of the Age

Dark Humor and Absurdity:

Tragic events are sometimes depicted humorously, emphasizing the absurdity of the human condition.

This approach reflects existential uncertainty and the randomness of life.

Blurring of Boundaries:

Traditional distinctions between genres (fiction vs. non-fiction, poetry vs. prose) are blurred.

The line between “high” and “low” culture is also erased, allowing for the inclusion of pop culture, media, and subculture references.

Henry Miller (1891-1980)

Henry Miller, an American novelist, short story writer and essayist born in 1891, revolutionized the world of literature with his unconventional, semi-autobiographical novels. His work, often raw and explicit, blended character studies, social commentary, philosophical musings, and surrealist stream-of-consciousness. His most iconic works, including “Tropic of Cancer,” “Black Spring,” “Tropic of Cancer,” and the “The Rosy Crucifixion” trilogy, were based on his experiences in New York City and Paris. These groundbreaking novels, banned in the U.S. until 1961, challenged conventional literary norms and explored themes of mysticism, and the human condition with unflinching honesty. Beyond his novels, Miller was also a talented travel writer, literary critic, and watercolorist.

George Orwell (1903-50)

- His real name is Eric Arthur Blair
- Eric Arthur Blair, better known by his pen name George Orwell, was a British novelist, poet, essayist, journalist, and critic. His work is distinguished by clear prose, sharp social critique, resistance to totalitarianism, and advocacy for democratic socialism.

George Orwell is best known for his influential works that critique authoritarianism, social injustice, and political manipulation. His most famous works include:

***1984* (published in 1949)** – A dystopian novel that explores themes of totalitarianism, mass surveillance, thought control, and propaganda. The concepts of “Big Brother,” “doublethink,” and “thoughtcrime” have become part of popular culture.

***Animal Farm* (published in 1945)** – A satirical allegory that uses farm animals to illustrate the rise of totalitarian regimes, specifically critiquing the Russian Revolution and Stalinist rule. The phrase “All animals are equal, but some animals are more equal than others” is one of its most famous lines.

George Orwell (1903-50)

Down and Out in Paris and London (published in 1933) – A semi-autobiographical account of Orwell's experiences living in poverty in Paris and London, exposing the harsh realities of life for the working poor.

The Road to Wigan Pier (published in 1937) – A sociopolitical work documenting the struggles of the working class in northern England during the Great Depression, with Orwell reflecting on class, poverty, and his own political evolution.

Burmese Days (published in 1934) – A novel based on Orwell's experiences as a colonial officer in Burma, critiquing British imperialism and racial prejudice.

Graham Greene (1904-91)

Graham Greene (1904–1991) was an English novelist, short story writer, playwright, and screenwriter known for his explorations of moral ambiguity, political conflict, and human nature. His works often blend elements of literary fiction with the suspense and intrigue of thrillers. Greene's narratives frequently grapple with themes of faith, sin, betrayal, and the complexities of good and evil.

Famous Works of Graham Greene:

The Power and the Glory (1940) – Set in Mexico during a period of anti-Catholic persecution, this novel follows a flawed “whisky priest” who is on the run from authorities. It explores themes of redemption, faith, and moral failure.

Graham Greene (1904-91)

Brighton Rock (1938) – A psychological thriller about Pinkie Brown, a young, ruthless gang leader in Brighton, England. The novel delves into issues of morality, violence, and the nature of evil.

The Heart of the Matter (1948) – Set in West Africa during World War II, the story follows a British colonial officer, Scobie, whose moral crisis leads to personal tragedy. It explores themes of guilt, love, and religious faith.

The End of the Affair (1951) – A semi-autobiographical love story set in post-World War II London, focusing on themes of love, jealousy, and divine intervention. The novel examines the emotional and spiritual effects of a love affair.

Samuel Beckett (1906–1989)

Samuel Beckett (1906–1989) was an Irish avant-garde novelist, playwright, poet, and theatre director. He is widely regarded as one of the most influential modernist writers of the 20th century. Beckett's work is known for its bleak outlook on human existence, exploration of existential themes, and distinctive minimalist style. He wrote in both English and French, often translating his own work between the two languages.

Famous Works of Samuel Beckett:

***Waiting for Godot (1953)*:** This is Beckett's most famous work and a landmark of the Theatre of the Absurd. It redefined the possibilities of modern drama.

Two characters, Vladimir and Estragon, wait endlessly for someone named Godot, who never arrives. The play explores themes of time, existential uncertainty, and the human condition.

Wystan Hugh Auden (1907-1973)

Wystan Hugh Auden (1907–1973) was a British-American poet, playwright, and essayist known for his technical virtuosity, profound intellect, and exploration of moral, political, and spiritual themes. Auden is widely regarded as one of the most important and influential poets of the 20th century.

Poetry Collections:

Poems (1930) — his first collection, marked by technical brilliance.

Look, Stranger! (1936, also published as On This Island) — reflected his growing interest in political themes.

Another Time (1940) — contains some of his most famous poems, such as “Musée des Beaux Arts” and “September 1, 1939.”

The Age of Anxiety (1947) — a book-length poem that won the Pulitzer Prize for Poetry.

William Gerald Golding (1911–1993)

William Gerald Golding (1911–1993) was a British novelist, playwright, and poet, best known for his novel *Lord of the Flies* (1954), which explores themes of human nature, civilization, and savagery. Golding's works often delve into the darker aspects of human psychology, with his characters facing moral dilemmas and the collapse of social order.

Famous Works of William Gerald Golding:

Lord of the Flies (1954): A group of British schoolboys stranded on a deserted island descends into chaos as their attempts to self-govern fail.

Rites of Passage (1980): Set on a ship, it examines class, power, and moral ambiguity. It won the Booker Prize.

Albert Camus (1913–1960)

Albert Camus (1913–1960) was a French-Algerian philosopher, novelist, and playwright, often associated with existentialism, though he rejected that label. Instead, he is more accurately linked to the philosophy of absurdism, which explores the conflict between human beings' desire for meaning in life and the indifferent, chaotic nature of the universe.

Famous Works of Albert Camus:

The Stranger (1942): This novel tells the story of Meursault, an indifferent protagonist who is convicted of murder and sentenced to death. It explores themes of existentialism and the absurdity of the human condition.

The Myth of Sisyphus (Le Mythe de Sisyphe): This philosophical essay explores the concept of the absurd and the human condition. It uses the myth of Sisyphus, who is condemned to eternally roll a boulder up a hill, as a metaphor for the human struggle against meaninglessness.

Dylan Marlais Thomas (1914-53)

Dylan Marlais Thomas (1914-1953) was a Welsh poet and writer known for his lyrical and emotionally charged poetry, as well as his rich use of imagery and rhythm. He is one of the most celebrated Welsh poets and remains widely influential in the English-speaking literary world.

Dylan Marlais Thomas (1914-53)

Famous Works of Dylan Marlais Thomas:

1. **“Do Not Go Gentle into That Good Night”** (1951) — A villanelle written in response to his father's terminal illness, urging resistance against death. It remains one of the most quoted poems in English literature.
2. **“Fern Hill”** (1945) — A nostalgic reflection on childhood, time, and the loss of innocence.
3. **“And Death Shall Have No Dominion”** (1933) — A meditation on resurrection and the persistence of the human spirit.
4. **“A Child's Christmas in Wales”** (1952) — A prose work capturing childhood memories of Christmas, celebrated for its whimsical, evocative storytelling.

Arthur Miller (1915–2005)

Arthur Miller (1915–2005) was a prominent American playwright and essayist, widely regarded as one of the greatest dramatists of the 20th century. His works often explore themes of morality, personal responsibility, and the American Dream.

Famous works of Arthur Miller:

Death of a Salesman (1949) — Perhaps his most famous work, this play tells the story of Willy Loman, an aging salesman struggling with his failures in work and family. It critiques the emptiness of the American Dream and remains a cornerstone of American theater.

A View from the Bridge (1955) — A story set in an Italian-American neighborhood in Brooklyn, focusing on issues of love, jealousy, and betrayal.

All My Sons (1947) — A tragedy about a family dealing with the moral repercussions of a father's unethical business decisions during World War II.

After the Fall (1964) — A semi-autobiographical play that explores Miller's personal life, including his relationship with Marilyn Monroe, his second wife.

Harold Pinter (1930-2008)

Harold Pinter (1930-2008) was a British playwright, screenwriter, director, and actor, widely regarded as one of the most influential dramatists of the 20th century. He was awarded the **Nobel Prize in Literature in 2005** for his work, which the Swedish Academy described as uncovering “the precipice under everyday prattle and forces entry into oppression’s closed rooms.”

Famous Works of Harold Pinter:

The Birthday Party (1957) — A seemingly harmless visit by two strangers to a seaside boarding house becomes a sinister, surreal nightmare.

The Caretaker (1959) — A study of shifting power dynamics between three men in a cramped London flat.

The Homecoming (1964) — A controversial play about a son's return home to his working-class family, famous for its shocking and ambiguous ending.

Betrayal (1978) — Known for its unique structure, the play tells the story of an extramarital affair in reverse chronological order.

Old Times (1971) — A haunting exploration of memory, nostalgia, and the slipperiness of truth in relationships.

Seamus Justin Heaney (1939-2013)

Seamus Justin Heaney (1939–2013) was an Irish poet, playwright, translator, and professor, widely regarded as one of the most significant poets of the 20th century. He was awarded the **Nobel Prize in Literature in 1995** for his “works of lyrical beauty and ethical depth, which exalt everyday miracles and the living past.”

Famous Works of Seamus Heaney:

Death of a Naturalist (1966) — His debut collection, which launched him to literary fame.

Door into the Dark (1969) — Continued his exploration of rural Irish themes.

North (1975) — Often considered his masterpiece, confronting the violence of The Troubles through myth and history.

Field Work (1979) — A more personal reflection on love, death, and exile.

Station Island (1984) — A deeply introspective work exploring themes of pilgrimage and reflection.

The Spirit Level (1996) — Written after winning the Nobel Prize, it reflects on reconciliation and balance.

Human Chain (2010) — His final collection, meditative and elegiac in tone.



Quiz 4 (ViVa)

Thank you

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