

## English Literature of the Seventeenth Century

### The first lecture

1. The Literature of the Seventeenth Century may be divided into two periods. The first one is called The Puritan Age. The other name for this period is:
  - a. The Age of Welson
  - b. The Age of Milton
  - c. The Age of Innocence
  - d. All true
2. The Puritan Age was between..... And .....
  - a. 1550-1600
  - b. 1600-1660
  - c. 1700-1750
  - d. All false
3. The Jacobean and Caroline periods are subdivision of:
  - a. The Puritan Age
  - b. The Restoration Period.
  - c. The Welson Age
  - d. All false
4. The Jacobean and Caroline periods were called so based on:
  - a. The names of great poets at these periods.
  - b. The names of two famous leaders led to the domination of England over Europe.
  - c. The names of rulers of these periods.
  - d. All false
5. The Restoration Period (1660-1700) is called also:
  - a. The Age of Dryden
  - b. The Age of Milton
  - c. The Age of Innocence.
  - d. All false
6. The Seventeenth Century was marked by.....
  - a. The raise of the Renaissance spirit
  - b. The writers either imitated the great masters of Elizabethan period or followed new paths.

- c. the decline of the Renaissance spirit
  - d. B and C
7. When we talk about (spirit) in the field of literature, this spirit manifested itself in the form of:
- a. Criticism which in England is the creation of the Seventeenth Century.
  - b. Accepting which in England was common due to religious beliefs.
  - c. Observation and analysis.
  - d. B and C
8. The art of biography is considered to be very important and significant feature of:
- a. The new spirit of observation and analysis
  - b. The old spirit of observation and analysis
  - c. A and B
  - d. All false
9. We have no recorded information about the life of Shakespeare because:
- a. Biography writers were not qualified at that time.
  - b. Biography was not known before 17<sup>th</sup> century.
  - c. Biography concentrated only on scientists but not dramatists at his time.
  - d. All false.
10. Fuller and Aubrey collected and chronicled the smallest facts about the great men of:
- a. The Middle ages.
  - b. Their own day or of the immediate past.
  - c. A and B
  - d. All false
11. The Seventeenth Century up to 1660 was dominated by Puritanism and it may be called the Puritan Age. It was also called Age of Milton because:
- a. He was the noblest representative of the Puritan spirit.
  - b. He was the ruler at that age.
  - c. He was a Nobel man.

d. All false

12. The Puritan movement stood for:

- a. Liberty of the people from the shackles of the despotic ruler
- b. The freedom of morality
- c. The introduction of morality and high ideals in politics
- d. A and C

13. The Puritan movement had two objects – personal righteousness and civil and religious liberty. Righteousness means:

- a. The state of being free
- b. The state of being honest.
- c. The state of being selfish.
- d. All false.

14. Milton and Cromwell were the real champions of:

- a. Liberty
- b. Republic
- c. Monarchy
- d. All true

15. While Puritanism started as a religious movement, it in course of time became a national movement. This is due to:

- a. Some Puritan activists who were interested in reforming the nation.
- b. The British nation was looking for new ideas.
- c. The opposition practiced by King Charles I and his councilors against Puritans.
- d. All false.

16. One of the following is Not from the puritan poetry:

- a. Poetry of the school of Spenser
- b. Poetry of the Metaphysical school
- c. Poetry of the school of Aristotle.
- d. Poetry of the Cavalier

17. George Herbert (1593-1633) is the most widely read of all poets belonging to the metaphysical school except Donne. This is due to:

- a. The clarity of his expression and the transparency of his conceits.
- b. The Political touch in his works.

- c. His opposition to the king.
- d. All false

18. In George Herbert's poetry, humor was.....

- a. Missed because of his religious commitment.
- b. Found and quaint.
- c. Lamé.
- d. All false

19. One of the following does NOT apply to Milton:

- a. Milton was the greatest poet of the Puritan age.
- b. Milton's early poetry is lyrical.
- c. When the Civil War broke out in 1642, Milton avoided being interested at all.
- d. When he found himself unfit to fight as a soldier he became the Latin Secretary to Cromwell.

20. When Charles I was defeated in 1649 and commonwealth was proclaimed under Cromwell. Milton returned to poetry to accomplish the ideal he had in his mind. At that moment, Milton found himself .....

- a. Completely hopeless
- b. Completely blind
- c. Completely deaf
- d. Completely satisfied.

21. Milton wrote his greatest poetical works- Paradise Lost, Paradise Regained and Samson Agonistes:

- a. During the time he was working with Cromwell
- b. During the Civil War.
- c. Before king Charles I died.
- d. When he was surrounded by misfortune and his family became against him.

22. After Shakespeare, the drama in England.....

- a. Suffered a decline during the reigns of James I and Charles I.
- b. Became very popular.
- c. Was opposed by the Catholics.
- d. All false.

23. The Jacobean and Caroline dramatists gave expression to:

- a. Positive opposition.
- b. passive suffering and lack of mental and physical vigor.
- c. Strong refusal of injustice.
- d. All false.

24. The romantic drama died a natural death in 1642 .....

- a. When it became in the hands of dramatists of the inferior type.
- b. When the king closed the theaters.
- c. when the Puritans closed the theatres
- d. all false.

25. Ben Jonson was:

- a. The one who decided to close the theaters.
- b. The greatest dramatist of the Jacobean period was
- c. The worst dramatist ever known.
- d. All false

26. In Jacobean and Caroline periods, prose.....

- a. Was in very good situation.
- b. Was abandoned.
- c. Was very weak
- d. Suffered a great decline.

27. Bacon, Burton, Milton, Sir Thomas Browne, Jeremy Taylor and Clarendon were:

- a. Against prose.
- b. Great writers of prose
- c. Interested only in poetry.
- d. All false.

28. In Jacobean and Caroline periods and for the first time, the great scholars began to write.....

- a. In Latin rather than English
- b. In French rather than Latin
- c. in English rather than Latin.
- d. All false

29. The supreme example of earlier English prose style- simple, plain and natural, was:

- a. The Bible written in English.

- b. The new encyclopedia written in English
- c. The new constitution written in English.
- d. All false