

first lecture:

- what are the main approaches to the English novel?
- Historical & practical approaches.
- What is the historical approach?
- It introduce the political & social background of the 18th century that effected the rise of novel.
- What is the practical approach?
- To read & analyze a novel by knowing the general aspects of it such settings, characters, them, and point of view.
- Why do we refer to the 18th century as the age of enlightenment?
- It brought light to human mind.
- Why Tomas Paine called the 18th century the age of reason?
- It depends on thinking & using of the human mind.
- What happened at 1660 ?
- The restoration of Charles2.
- What changes happened because of the restoration?
 - o The establishment of Anglican Church.
 - o Theaters were reopen.
 - o More freedom in writing.
- Why writers were involved by religion?
- What was the relationship between writers & readers?
- (the same answer).
 - o Not enough money from books, so some were priest.
 - o A lot of people couldn't read.
 - o Poor people didn't have time to read.
- How many political groups were there the 18th century?
- Tory & whig.
- Who established the royal society?
- Charles2 for writers & scientist.
- why the Glorious Revolution was named by this name?
- there was no bloodshed.
- When was the Glorious revolution?
- At 1688.
- Why the 18th century was named the Augustan Age?
- England has settled into period of order, stability, and peace.
- England after the restoration of 1660 was similar to Rome, explain it?
- Writers admired The classical literature of Greece & Rome ,it was translated and imitated.
- Talk about the drama of the 17th & 18th centuries?

- The interest was in sentimental comedy not tragedy and writer used drama for political comments.
- **What was the results after the License Act of 1737?**
- No play could performed without a license , so drama was weakened and novel was flourished.
- **Mention the new types of literature that grew in the 18th century?**
 - o Literary criticism.
 - o Letter writing.
 - o History as an art of writing.
 - o Autobiography.
 - o Travels as an art of writing.
 - o Biography.
- **Why 1789 was important in literature?**
- It the start of romanticism.

Second lecture:

- One of the main features of 18th century that people began to read a lot. Why is that?
- Because of printing & spread of newspapers.
- **Mention some of the changes in the 18th century that led to the rise and growth of novel?**
- Freedom, rational thinking, spread of education, material change, scientific change, city migration, agricultural change, social change.
- **The city migration was a movement from where to where?**
- From the country to the city
- **Before the agricultural change people didn't grow potato ,why is that?**
- They thought it was the cause of diseases & plagues & it wasn't mentioned in bible.
- **How was diversity a social change in the 18th century ?**
- There was acceptance of other ideas & other cultures.
- **How was family life changing gradually in the 18th century?**
- More respect & equality for women & children, new outlook to family life .
- **What were the 7 classes of people in the 18th century according to Daniel Defoe?**
- The great, the rich, the middle sort, the working trades, the country people, the poor, the miserable.
- **According to you which one of the changes was most important in the 17th & 18th centuries?**
- Political stability & peace.
- **What were the 4 revolutions that occurred in the 17th & 18th centuries?**

- The glorious revolution, the American revolution, the French revolution, the industrial revolution.
- What is the revolution of 1688?
- It's the glorious revolution.
- What were the goals of the glorious revolution?
- Get rid of James 2 & political and social settlement.
- When the American revolution started ?
- At 1775.
- What were the aims of the American revolution?
- Independence, freedom, and equality.
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- When the French revolution started?
- At 1789.
- Why the time of this revolution was called " the Great Fear"?
- The poor & the farmers attacked rich people houses stealing & killing them.
- Who came at the end of the French revolution?
- Napoleon Bonaparte.
- Which revolution inspired the French revolution?
- The American revolution who founded a democratic system.
- What were the aims & the slogan of this revolution?
- Liberty, equality, fraternity.
- What were the Industrial revolution best achievements?
- Going from hand production to machines, new chemical industry, iron production, and using steam power.
- What are the bad effects of Industrial revolution?
- Air pollution, spread of diseases, materialistic interest, and work of children.
- What are the good effects of Industrial revolution?
- Easier transportation, mass production, spread of press & printing.
- What did most revolutions at that time focus on?
- Individualism.
- What did the rise of England empire led to?
- Growth of trade, rise of industrial revolution, better food supplies, increase of population.
- What was the negative aspect of England's expansion into empire?
- It was a result of enslaving poor nations & their lands.

Third lecture:

- What replace the poetry & drama?
- Growing since the 18th century ,and becoming a most popular form of literature was the novel.

- Who said "we assess a novelist according to the success with which he constructs in fictional world in which every action or utterance to our understanding of any other"?
- David Lodge.
- In the created world(fictional) & the real world we have the same questions, and the same thought processes ,so what the difference between both worlds?
- In the fictional world we have stronger expectation of finding answers &reaching conclusions.
- What was the perception of Henry James of the novel?
- It's a living thing like any other organism that will last .
- Why do some critics think that the work of novelist is creative not descriptive?
- The novelist should create his novel from his mind & imagination.
- Who said " A novel is a kind of communication. It acts as a bridge between the novelist and audience"?
- Austin Wright.
- Who said that novel " imitates or represents images of life, or imagined, abstract or concrete, ranging from the most specific and individualized the most universal and archetypal"?
- E.M. Forster.
- Why do E.M. Forster sees novel as a kind of art?
- It is written for " artistic sake", to show how it is well made.
- Why do some critics consider Aphra Behn the first novelist?
- Because she made living from publishing novels.
- What was Daniel Defoe credited with ?
- He was the first real English novelist.
- What are the features of the novel?
 - Written in prose.
 - unity of structure between events.
 - order in relation to time& place.
 - There characters in the novel.
 - A novel is of a "certain length".
- How a novelist makes his characters in a novel fictional but similar to real people?
- He make them believable enough for the reader to expect some action & reaction.
- What are the differences between short story, novella, and novel?
 - Short story: comes between 20-30 pages or less.
 - Novella : comes between 40,50- 100 pages.
 - Novel : comes in more than 100 pages.

- What were the main reason behind the rise of the novel
 - Rise of middle class.
 - Printing & available books.
 - More reading public, adding women made nation of readers.
 - Political & social stability.
 - Appearance of good novelists.
 - Licensing act of 1737.
 - The rise of individualism.
- Mention some of the 18th century novelists?
- Daniel Defoe, Samuel Richardson, Henry Fielding, and Oliver Goldsmith..
- How the Licensing Act of 1737 was a reason in novel rising ?
- Drama & dramatists were under censorship, so writing novels is easier for people wanting to read novels instead attending theaters.
- What was the triple rise that appeared in the 18th century according to Ian Watt?
- The rise of middle class, rise of literacy, rise of the novel.
- Who called the 18th century " age of prose "?
- Mathew Arnold.
- Talk about the characteristics of writing novels during this period by these novelists?
 - Their novels were full of details.
 - They examined life from outside.
 - They mix real life and fictional life.
- According to Stevenson, who invented and was the father of the English novel, and was a " turning point" in the history of the English novel?
- Daniel Defoe.
- What were the purpose of novelists?
 - To teach new values.
 - To entertain their readers.
 - To deliver messages of what they want to their readers.
 - To help less educated readers understand life better.
 - To write in simple language (prose not verse).
 - To write about their present life.
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- Why upper class was against novel?
 - Poor writing language.
 - Corrupting people by embodying bad values.
 - Full of love stories.
- How the novelist of 19th century such as Dickens, Joyce, and Bronte made great changes in their novels?

- Their description changed from the external to the internal, they show the consciousness and psychological complexities of their characters.

Fourth lecture

- How many types of novels we have?

- 1-The Regional novel.
- 2-The science fiction novel.
- 3-The novel of action.
- 4-The Bildungsroman novel.
- 5- The Social novel
- 6- The Mertification.
- 7- The Faction novel.
- 8- The Historical novel.
- 9- The Picaresque novel.
- 10- The Letter novel.
- 11- The Gothic novel.

- Some critics would divide novels into other types according to...?
- Time, topics, and gender.
- If we divide novels according to time , it would be..?
- Classical(traditional), Victorian, Modern, Post-modern.
- If we divide novels according to their topics , it would be..?
- Colonial, romantic, political, psychological, natural.
- What classification that deals with male or female topics as in feminist novels and their perspective to life?
- Gender.
- What novel that contain a lot of attention on geographical region?
- The Regional novel.
- Some critics believe that regional novel has a shortcoming ?
- It targets only regional readers not universal reader.
- Mention an example for regional novel ?
- Tomas Hardy who wrote "The Return of The Native" & "Wessex".
- Give another name for the science fiction novel?
- Fantastic fiction.
- What dose science fiction novel usually contain?
- A scientific setting which is related to advanced technology set in future.

- In age of reason (18th) came out one of the first true science fiction novel ?
- "Gulliver's Travels " by Jonathan Swift.
- H.G. Wells was one of the most important authors of science fiction during t the 19th century, mention 2 of his works?
- The Time Machine & Invisible Man.
- Define the novel of action ?
- It focuses on what the characters do all over the novel & how the action goes.
- Which action novel had a loose plot structure ?
- Robinson Crusoe by Defoe.
- What novel is called the "novel of education"?
- The Bildungsroman novel.
- What usually its main topic?
- It follows the development of a young protagonist (hero) from his childhood, adulthood, and maturity.
- Mention the most important features of Bildungsroman novels?
 - o Formation of single main character.
 - o Focuses on individualism of the character.
 - o Determination on positive attitude.
 - o "Ideal of humanity" as the aim of life.
- Who translated Goethe's Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship novel?
- Carlyle.
- The social novel or the social problem novel came out as a reaction to what?
- Against rapid industrialization and its effects on social, economic, and political issues, and to focus on abused the poor & working class.
- Give 2 examples of social novel?
- Dickens' Oliver Twist & A Christmas Carol.
- What social novel deals with the struggles if working class & their social problems?
- A Christmas Carol.
- Who's the father of Metafiction novel?
- Lawrence Sterne.
- What is a Metafiction novel?
- It's "fiction about fiction".
- What is a Metafiction novel?
- It deals with the nature & process of the composition of the novel.
- A novel between fact & fiction is called what?
- Faction .
- What is faction?
- It deals with real people or events but the details come from the novelist's imagination.

- Give another name to fiction?
- A nonfiction.
- According to Encyclopedia Britannica fiction is..?
- A story of actual people & actual events told with the dramatic techniques of a novel.
- The American novelist who claimed to have invented this genre is?
- Truman Capote in his book Cold Blood.
- How the historical novel sets its events& characters in a well- defined historical context?
- It includes convincing detailed description of manners, buildings, ...etc.
- Who was the greatest single influence on fiction in the 19th century?
- Sir Walter Scott.
- How did he established the historical novel?
- With his Waverley novels and novels of middle age, the lowlanders, and highlanders of Scotland.
- Mention other historical novels?
- Sir Walter Scott's Antiquary, Dicken's A tale of two Cities, Victor Hugo's Notre-Dame De Paris.
- What is the object of picaresque novel?
- It's to take a central figure & follow his adventures all over the novel.
- What does the hero of picaresque novel do?
- He moves or travels from one place to another in order to achieve his interests.
- What is a Picaro?
- Usually a poor young man lives in poor circumstances & reaches the top at the end.
- What was a challenge in the 18th & 19th centuries?
- Travelling.
- Give an example of picaresque novel?
- Joseph Andrews by Henry Fielding.
- What kind of novel that is written in the form of letters from one character or more, during the narration of the novel , there's an exchange of letters?
- The letter novel.
- What example of epistolary novel?
- Richardson's Pamela.
- Gothic novels usually happens in places such as?
- Graveyards & frightening castles.
- How do we describe the characters & setting in Gothic novel?
- Strange & frightening with strange noises, storms, tension, and suspense.
- Give 2 examples of Gothic novels?
- Horace Walpole's novel the Castle of Otranto & Mary Shelley's Frankenstein.

- What do we consider Varney the Vampire ?
- A Gothic novel.

Fifth lecture:

- what is characterization?
- The process of conveying information about characters in fiction.
- According to Wikipedia Encyclopedia characterization is?
- The art of creating characters for a narrative.
- What aspects of a character we consider during characterization?
- Appearance, age, gender, educational level, occupation, financial statuses, martial statuses, background, religion.
- Why do characters are the most important element of the novel?
 - o have effects on other elements such as plot, actions, place, time.
 - o Reveal the messages behind the novel.
 - o Interact with readers & having emotional effect on them.
- "Character is everything in literary fiction" what does that mean?
- It doesn't replace plot & setting or other elements, but it relate to all of them.
- Why character in a novel is not puzzling as character in real life according to Boulton?
- A novel is short, a work of art, so it's selective; a novelist uses his own assumptions & experience to create a clear character while real character in life is complicated.
- What 2 important aspects in the novel according to Ian Watt?
- Characterization & presentation of background.
- Mention the methods of characterization?
 - o Presenting characters through their actions & others reaction to them.
 - o Speech.
 - o Thoughts.
 - o Physical appearance.
- When novelists create their characters they focus on the following aspects?
 - o "lifelike" characters & normal as people.
 - o Interaction between these characters.
 - o Credible consistency.
- Why do we remember some characters in some novels?
- Because some novels are named after their characters.
- According to E.M. Forester characters are divided into , what?
- Flat& r& Round characters.
- What is a flat character?
- It has a single idea or quality, so it's simple.
- How do we describe flat character?

- Static & with no different attitudes.
- What was flat character called in the 17th century?
- Humorous.
- How to deal with a less complex flat character in a novel?
- A novelist touch would give great impact to flat character in the novel.
- What is a round character?
- It has many different ideas & qualities, so it's complicated.
- How do we describe round character?
- It has different attitudes.
- Characters are divided according to their roles in novels into..?
- Minor(secondary) & major(central) .
- What's the role of minor character in a novel?
- A minor character is not important, but he helps major characters in the novel.
- What's the role of major character in a novel?
- Most of the events in the novel revolves around this character.
- Mention other description a character has in a novel?
 - Dynamic character.
 - Static character (flat)
 - Protagonist character (hero).
 - Antagonist character (against hero).
- What is the role of antagonist in a novel?
- He against the protagonist & tries to challenge him.
- What is the role of protagonist in a novel?
- The main character who faces conflicts in the novel.
- What is the point of view according to Percy Lubbock?
- The question of relation in which the narrator stands to the story.
- What are the kinds of narrators?
 - First- person narrator.
 - Omniscient narrator.
 - Third- person narrator.
 - Objective narrator.
 - Multiple narrator.
- What do we notice in first-person narrator?
- Usually he is the main character who narrates his own story & experience.
- Which narrator is free to judge & comment on characters?
- Omniscient narrator.
- Which narrator shows his characters during a short period of time or long period of time& focus on 1 or 2 characters?
- Omniscient narrator.

- Why the third- person narrator who is one character, minor or major, have limited knowledge?
- He knows everything about some characters, but less of other characters.
- Which narrator leaves his characters to face their fate?
- Objective narrator.
- When there is more than one kind of narrator in a novel we called the narrator?
- Multiple narrator.
- Who's the narrator opposite to objective narrator?
- Omniscient narrator.
- Which narrator the critics prefer?
- Objective narrator.

Sixth lecture:

- What are the 5 elements of the novel?
- Character, point of view, setting, theme, plot.
- Some critics would define setting as?
- The place & the time in which the events of novel take place, or the environment surrounding the novel events.
- What kind of literature in which setting is not important?
- Poem.
- How was the setting of novels in the 18th century?
- A natural setting as the houses of common people.
- Describe the setting in the previous ages?
- A supernatural setting such as huge castle& palaces.
- What are the components of the setting in the novel?
- Place, time, social environment, weather.
- Mention the purposes of using the setting?
 - o Give characters place & time for their actions.
 - o Add meaning to the characters & events
 - o Setting can be a character itself.
 - o Make novel authentic.
- What does the setting establish for the novel?
- The setting are the background .
- What is the foreground in novel?
- the characters .
- What a misleading setting in place & time do to a novel?
- Reader will lose interest in the events of novel.
- What are the types of setting?
- Detailed setting & Vague setting.

- Why a novelist add a lot of details to his setting?
- It's important for his characters & it helps his readers to understand his novel.
- Why some novelists use unclear setting?
- They focus on other elements rather than setting.
- What other divisions of the setting?
- Realistic setting & imagined setting.
- How do we recognize the setting in a novel?
- Clothes, products, buildings.
- What is a theme?
- It's an idea or concept that is very important to the novel.
- According to the Oxford English Dictionary, a theme is?
- The subject of a piece of writing.
- How the reader find the theme in a novel?
- When he reaches a conclusion of the novel.
- A theme is ?
- The central idea , a subject, and the conclusion of the novel.
- What are the functions of the theme?
 - o A more experienced reader.
 - o Gives the novel a universal aspect.
 - o Reveals the novelist views.
- What are the types of themes according to Jeremy Hawthorn?
- The covert theme & the overt theme.
- The theme which is discovered by the reader without the help of the novelist is called?
- The covert or implicit theme.
- The theme which is discovered by the elements of novel who leads directly to conclude the theme is called?
- The overt or explicit theme.
- How an experienced novelist present his theme to the reader ?
- It should be invisible not stated directly from the beginning ,but he leads the reader to it with hints.
- Why some concepts can't be themes sometimes?
- Because they aren't central ideas to the novel.
- Give examples of themes?
- Individualism, justice, death, and successes .
- Why individualism was one of the main themes in the 18th century?
- Novelist tried to fulfill the reader's need during that period.
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- According to Boulton what is plot?
- A story or selection of events arranged in time.
- What are the functions of using the plot?
 - o Keep the reader interested & to continue reading.
 - o Give novelist a clear way.
 - o To provide structure & organization to the novel.
- What does the plot require according to E.M. Forester?
- Intelligence & memory.
- What technique is used in plots of the 18th century?
- Slow moving plot .
- Why , in 19thcentry and later ,plots become fast-moving?
- There was no need for long elaborations & descriptions because the reader become more experienced.
- What are the types of plot?
- Arranged plot (traditional)& unarranged plot (modern) .
- What is arranged plot?
- The events arranged in order according to time sequence of the actions.
- What is unarranged plot?
- The events are unarranged in their time sequence , for example there is flashback.
- What 4 stages the traditional plot follows?
- The exposition, the complications stage, climax, the resolution stage.
- The stage where setting is described ,the action begins, and characters are introduced is called?
- The exposition.
- The stage when plot get complicated &characters seek solution is called?
- The complications.
- The stage of the turning point that changes the action of the plot is called?
- Climax or peak.
- The stage where the hero reaches the end of the novel or the left open for the reader is called?
- Resolution.