

أهم التواريخ بالمادة

American literature الأدب الأمريكي ظهر في القرن ١٩

The Enlightenment التنوير في القرن ١٨

Romanticism الرومانسي في بداية القرن ١٩

Realism الواقعي في بداية القرن ٢٠

Naturalism الطبيعي في نهاية القرن ١٩

Modernism الحداثة في بداية القرن ٢٠

Harlem Renaissance نهضة هارلم في القرن ٢٠

الأعمال الأدبية

Because I Could Not Stop for Death

A Poem by Emily Dickinson (1830–1886)

القصيدة نشرت في ١٨٩٠

Hope is the Thing with Feathers

A Poem by Emily Dickinson (1830–1886)

“If We Must Die”

Claude McKay Limns

The Negro Speaks of Rivers

by Langston Hughes

The Story of an Hour

By Kate Chopin (1851–1904)

أحداثها حصلت في نهاية القرن ١٩

نشرت في ٦ ديسمبر ١٨٩٤

The Tell-Tale Heart

By Edgar Allan Poe (1809–1849)

Short Story

نشرت في الشتاء ١٨٤٣

The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn

By Mark Twain (1835–1910)

Novel

أحداثها في منتصف القرن ١٩

Trifles

A Play by Susan Glaspell (1876–1948)

A One-act Play

احداثها في بداية القرن ٢٠ في الشتاء

أهم الكتاب لكل حركة

Colonial American Literature الأدب الاستعماري

1- Historical = John Smith and William Penn

2- Narrative = Mrs. Mary Rowlandson

3- Religion and Poetry = Anne Bradstreet And Edward Taylor

4- The Enlightenment = Thomas Paine

Romanticism الأدب الرومانسي

Poe, Emerson, and Hawthorne

Washington Irving , Walt Whitman , James Fenimore Cooper ,

Emily Dickinson

Realism الأدب الواقعي

William Dean Howells, Rebecca Harding Davis, Henry James,

Mark Twain , Kate Chopin

Naturalism الأدب الطبيعة

Emile Zola , Stephen Crane, Theodore Dreiser, and Frank Norris

Modernism الأدب الحداثة

Ernest Hemingway , Scott Fitzgerald

Harlem Renaissance نهضة هارلم

Jessie Redmon Fauset , Langston Hughes , Claude McKay

أهم ما في المحاضرة الأولى

Captain John Smith to be the first American author

Nicholas Noyes wrote Doggerel verse

Michael Wiggleworth was known for his best selling poem The Day of Doom

religious questions were rich topics for early writings

. A journal written by John Winthrop discussed the religious foundations of the Massachusetts Bay Colony

American literature has a relatively short but colorful history

The first widely read American author was Benjamin Franklin

whose witty aphorisms and sound advice written in the yearly journal Poor Richard's Almanack helped shape ideas of what it means to be an American

Washington Irving (The Legend of Sleepy Hollow) was the first American to gain an international literary reputation

Walt Whitman and Emily Dickinson broke from poetic tradition and brought a sense of individuality

American literature is part of world's literature

Most critics hold that the history of American literature can be divided into six parts, orderly, colonial period, romanticism, realism, naturalism, modernism and post-modernism

American literature is the written or literary work produced in the area of the United States and its preceding colonies

اهم مافي المحاضرة الثانية

Colonial American literature It was largely influenced by British writers, and was created to inform people about colonial life, religious disputes and settlement issues

Colonial American literature is characterized by the narrative

Most of the literary works of this genre are composed of **letters, journals, biographies and memoirs**

Mary Rowlandson's narrative account, "The Sovereignty and Goodness of God" story is categorized as an **autobiography and a captivity narrative**

Religion is also another characteristic of Colonial American literature and can be found mostly **in Puritan writings**

literature **helped spread the message of God**, suggesting that "life was a test"

Many of the Puritan works were written in **poetry form**

Anne Bradstreet's poetry, the "Bay Psalm Book," and Pastor **Edward Taylor's "Preparatory Mediations"** are good examples of religious texts of the era

Non-Puritan writers also used religion to show the **religious tension** between the Colonial settlers and Native Americans

the Enlightenment showed a great shift in Colonial American literature **from a religious foundation to scientific reasoning** applied to human nature, society, culture and political awareness. Many texts were **written in pamphlet or narrative form** and **challenged the role of God and religious life**, seeking to replace

them with reason. Rational thought and science were the new themes. "The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin" and the pamphlet "Common Sense" by Thomas Paine explored many of these new ideas. Similar texts also led the way to more awareness of social, economic and scientific issues. **The American Revolution had a large part to play in the shifting of ideas**

أهم ما في المحاضرة الثالثة

American Romanticism was just as **multifaceted and individualistic** as it was in Europe

Romanticism became popular in American **politics, philosophy and art**

The Romantics **rejected rationalism and religious intellect**

It appealed to those in **opposition of Calvinism**

. The Romantic movement gave rise to New England **Transcendentalism** which portrayed a less restrictive relationship between God and Universe

It encouraged the **rejection of harsh, rigid Calvinism**

The Romantic movement in America **created a new literary genre**

Romantic literature was **personal, intense, and portrayed**
more emotion

The Romantic period saw an increase in **female authors and also**
female readers

Poe, Emerson, and Hawthorne are **near perfect** representations for
Romanticism

Poe's poetry has that **happy, lyrical, and metrical verse**. His subjects
may be gloomy, but his poems contain sentimentality and
supernatural characteristics and are about **exploring the human**
psyche

For example, "The Raven" **The man asks questions about grief but**
the raven will only answer "nevermore." **This event would never**
occur in real life, which makes the poem Romantic

In "Self Reliance," Emerson espouses the ideas
of Transcendentalism

that we don't know everything by knowledge; some things are
learned through **experience**

Discussing abstract ideas without translation to real life
is Romantic as well

In his poem "Give All to Love," giving oneself over to the **divine**

power of love

In Hawthorne's short stories, these abstract qualities take on
a symbolic meaning

they were a diverse group of individuals varying from different
backgrounds and styles, but one thing that they had in common
was that they were all individualistic minded writers

آخر جزء بالمحاضرة الثالثة طاير كتب ومن مؤلفيها

Hawthorne– "Young Goodman Brown", "The Scarlet Letter", "The
House of Green Gables", one of the anti-romantics

Edgar Allan Poe– "Narrative of Arthur Gordon Rym", "A Tell Tale
Heart", "The Raven"

Washington Irving– "Rip Van Winkle", "Sleepy Hollow", is the father
of American Literature, saw the country as a escape from city life,
and fought for copyright infringement laws for authors

Walt Whitman– the controversial "Leaves of Grass", "Franklin
Evans", one of the bridge poets between American Romanticism
and the 20th century.

Harriet Beecher Stowe– "Uncle Tom's Cabin". the "little lady who
started the Civil War" and kept European nations from aiding the

south in the Civil War

James Fenimore Cooper– "The Last of the Mohicans" and was the
father of the American novel

Emily Dickinson– "is My verse...alive", one of the bridge poets
between American Romanticism and the 20th century

أهم ما في المحاضرة الرابعة

Realism was a movement that encompassed the entire country, or
at least the Midwest and South

American Realism began as a reaction to and a rejection of
Romanticism, with its emphasis on emotion, imagination, and the
individual

The movement was centered in fiction, particularly the novel. It
attempted fidelity to real life, or "actuality," in its representation.

The realist concerns himself with the here and now

Common Themes and Elements in Realism

Pragmatism

literature of the common-place

attempts to represent real life

ordinary people--poor and middle class

ordinary speech in dialect--use of vernacular

recent or contemporary life
subject matter presented in an unidealized, unsentimentalized way
democratic function of literature
social criticism--effect on audience is key
presents indigenous American life
importance of place--regionalism, "local color"
sociology and psychology

أهم مافي المحاضرة الخامسة

American Naturalism is often associated with literary realism

The term naturalism was initially coined by Emile Zola

American writers were particularly influenced by the British and French models and began to adapt the form to reflect American social, economic, and cultural conditions

by the concept of **determinism**—the theory that **heredity and environment influence determine human behavior**

Major thematic concerns of the form include the fight for survival—man against nature and man against society; violence

The term naturalism describes a type of literature that attempts to apply scientific principles of objectivity and detachment to its study of human beings. Unlike realism, which focuses on

literary technique, naturalism implies a philosophical position: for naturalistic writers, since human beings are, in Emile Zola's phrase, "human beasts," characters can be studied through their relationships to their surroundings

The naturalistic novel usually contains two tensions

The naturalist populates his novel primarily from the lower middle class or the lower class

The naturalist often describes his characters as though they are conditioned and controlled by environment, heredity, instinct, or chance

Characters. Frequently but not invariably ill-educated or lower-class characters whose lives are governed by the forces of heredity, instinct, and passion

Setting. Frequently an urban setting

Themes:

1. Walcott identifies survival, determinism, violence, and taboo as key themes.

2. The "brute within" each individual, composed of strong and often warring emotions

3. Nature as an indifferent force acting on the lives of human

beings

4. The forces of heredity and environment as they affect--and afflict--individual lives

5. An indifferent, deterministic universe

Kate Chopin; "The Awakening"

أهم ما جاء في المحاضرة السادسة

The following are characteristics of Modernism:

Marked by a strong and intentional **break with tradition**. This break includes a strong **reaction against established religious, political, and social views**.

Belief that the world is created in the act of perceiving it; that is, the world is what we say it is.

There is no such thing as absolute truth. All things are relative.

No connection with history or institutions. Their experience is that of alienation, loss, and despair.

Championship of the individual and celebration of inner strength.

Life is unordered

Known as "The Lost Generation"

the elements of modernism are thematic, formal and stylistic

Fragmentation in modernist literature is thematic, as well as formal. Plot, characters, theme, images, and narrative form itself are broken

modernist literature celebrates the endless cycle of destruction, as it ever gives rise to new forms and creations

Modernist literature is also marked by themes of loss and exile

Another element of modernist literature is the prevalent use of personal pronouns

many modernist novels feature multiple narrators, as many modernist poems feature multiple speakers

Ernest Hemingway's anti-heroic war tales depicted the bloodiness

أهم ما جاء في المحاضرة السابعة

The Harlem Renaissance was a cultural movement that spanned the 1920s. At the time, it was known as the "New Negro Movement", named after the 1925 anthology by Alain Locke. Though it was centered in the Harlem neighborhood of New York City, many French-speaking black writers from African and Caribbean colonies who lived in Paris were also influenced by

the Harlem Renaissance

Harlem Renaissance, was placed between 1924 (the year that Opportunity: A Journal of Negro Life hosted a party for black writers where many white publishers were in attendance) and 1929 (the year of the stock market crash and the beginning of the Great Depression).

1. Harlem Renaissance (HR) is the name given to the period from the end of World War I and through the middle of the 1930s Depression, during which a group of talented African-American writers produced a sizable body of literature in the four prominent genres of poetry, fiction, drama, and essay.

2. The notion of "twoness", a divided awareness of one's identity

3. Common themes: alienation, marginality, the use of folk material, the use of the blues tradition, the problems of writing for an elite audience.

4. HR was more than just a literary movement: it included racial consciousness, "the back to Africa" movement led by Marcus Garvey, racial integration, the explosion of music particularly jazz, spirituals and blues, painting, dramatic revues, and others

Definition:

a cultural movement in 1920s America during which black art,

literature, and music experienced renewal and growth, originating in New York City's Harlem district; also called Black Renaissance, New Negro Movement

Harlem Renaissance poetry is characterized by a focus on the black American experience and relevant themes. Much of the poetry of the Harlem Renaissance is characterized as an examination of the historical place of the contemporary African American with regards to history and the future

Harlem Renaissance included references the national popularity of blues and jazz

characterized by the influenced of African American folk poetry and oral traditions and contemporary American experimentation in modernist free verse