

المحاضره الأولى

Children's literature is called also **juvenile literature** •
Modern children's literature is classified in Two different ways •

a- genre

.b- the intended age of the reader

before publishing existed ,the early children's literature was an **oral tradition** •
part of a wider

.Before printing the early children's literature, is **difficult** to trace •
Many classic "children's" tales were originally created for **adults** •
and later adapted for a younger audience

The late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries became •
known as the **Golden Age of Children's Literature** •
Anything that children read can be defined as **widely definition** of •
children's literature

Fiction , non-fiction, poetry, or drama intended for and used •
by children and young people , this is **specific definition** of •
children's literature

Nancy Anderson defines children's literature as "all books written for •
children, **excluding** works such as comic books, joke books
cartoon books, and nonfiction works that **are not intended to be**
read from front to back, such as dictionaries, encyclopedias, and
other reference materials

The International Companion Encyclopedia of Children's Literature •
."notes that "the boundaries of genre... are **not fixed** but **blurred**

J.K. Rowling's Harry Potter series was written and marketed for **children**, but it is •
also popular among **adults**
children's literature with picture books, spoken narratives existed **before** printing •

genre

.A literary genre is a category of literary compositions •

.....Genres may be determined by

a. **Technique**

b. **Tone**

c. **Content**

According to Anderson, there are **Six** categories of •

children's literature :

1-**Picture books** (alphabet or counting)

2- **Traditional literature**(folktales)

3- **Fiction**(fantasy, realistic fiction, and historical fiction)

4- **Non-fiction**

5-**Biography and autobiography**

.6-**Poetry and verse**

Folktales convey the legends, **customs**, **superstitions**, and **beliefs** of people in •
previous

According to Nancy Anderson, The genre can be further •

:broken into subgenres

myths, **fables**, **legends**, and **fairy tales**

age category

•**Books for younger** children tend to be written in **simple language**, use **large print**

.and **have many illustrations** •

Books for older children use increasingly **complex language**, **normal print**, and **fewer illustrations** •

Picture books, appropriate for pre-readers or children ages **0-5** •

Early reader books, appropriate for children ages **5-7** •

.Chapter book, appropriate for children ages **7-12** •

Short chapter books, appropriate for children ages **7-9** –

Longer chapter books, appropriate for children ages **9-12** –

.Young-adult fiction, appropriate for children ages **12-18**

Illustration

Pictures have always accompanied children's stories •

Modern children's books are illustrated in a way that is rarely seen in adult •
.literature, except in **graphic** novels

the first illustrated children's book is considered to be **Orbis Pictus** which •
was **published in 1658** by the **Moravian** author **Comenius**

Orbis Pictus had **a picture** on **every page**, followed by the name of the object •
in **Latin and German**

Early children's books, such as Orbis Pictus, were illustrated by **woodcut** •

Orbis Pictus considered to be **The first illustrated children's book** •

an illustrated book differs from **a book with illustrations** in that **a good** •
illustrated book is one where the **pictures enhance** or **add depth** to the text

While the early children's books were illustrated by **woodcut**, the newer •
processes in the 1830s were illustrated by **Copper** and **Steel**

Newer children's books after Early children's books, were illustrated by •
Newer processes, including copper and steel **engraving** were first used in the
1830

One of the first uses of **Chromolithography** in a children's •
book was demonstrated in **Struwwelpeter**

English illustrator **Walter Crane** refined its use in children's books in the late 1800s

- Another method of creating illustrations for children's books was **etching**, used by **George Cruikshank**

By the 1860s, top artists in the West were illustrating for children, including **Crane, Randolph Caldecott, Kate Greenaway, and John Tenniel**. Most pictures were **still black-and-white**, and **many color pictures were hand colored**, often by children

In **India Nandalal Bose**, whose paintings are considered artistic

treasures, illustrated books for children from the late 1800s into

the 1900s

المحاضرة الثانية

History

- All children's literature **begins** with **spoken stories, songs, and poems**
- **In the beginning**, the same tales that adults enjoy were created specifically to **educate, instruct, and entertain** children
- **In the final stage**, literature for children became established as a separate category from literature for adults and acquires its own genres, divisions, expectations, and canon
- **The development of children's literature** is influenced by the **social, educational, political, and economic** resources of the country or ethnic group

before 50 bc

- The earliest written **folk-type tales** included the Panchatantra from India
- some scholars believe **Panchatantra** was actually intended for **adults**.
- **Jatakas**, about the birth of **Buddha**, date from the 2nd or 3rd

.century BC

- The source stories for The Arabian Nights, originally from **India**
- The tale of The Asurik Tree, which dates back at least 3,000 years in **Persia**
- The great ancient Greek poet Homer lived sometime between **850 BC and 600 BC**
- the author of the Iliad and the Odyssey is **Homer**
- **Homer's work** contributed to the development of all Western literature including children's literature
- **Hesiod told** stories that became a major source of Greek mythology

BC to AD 500

- **In Imperial China**, children attended public events with their parents, where they would listen to the complicated tales of professional storytellers
- **In Imperial China** Children watched the plays performed at **festivals** and **fairs**
- **In Imperial China**, Storytelling may have reached its peak during the **Song Dynasty** from 960-1279 AD
- This traditional literature was used for instruction in Chinese schools until the **20th century**
- **Greek** and **Roman** contain "nothing that could be considered a children's book **At 50 BC to AD 500**
- However, children would have enjoyed listening to stories such as the **Odyssey** and **Aesop's Fables**

500-1400

- **The Panchatantra** was translated from **Sanskrit** into **Kannada** in 1035 AD
- **The first children's book in Urdu** may be **Pahelian** by the Indian poet **Amir Khusrow**
- He wrote poems and riddles for children in the 1200s-1300s in Urdu **Amir Khusrow**
- Buddhism spread in China during period 500 – 1400, bringing with it tales later known as **Journey to the West**
- The tales that Buddhism brought were enjoyed by Chinese children because they were about **fantasy**, **the supernatural**, **demons** and **monsters**
- There are **two** schools of thought about children and European Medieval literature
- **Philippe Ariès** **The first schools** of thought about children and European Medieval literature developed from the writings of in the 1960s

In Europe during the Middle Ages instructional texts in **Latin** were written specifically for children, by **Clerics**

- **Clerics** wrote instructional texts in Latin were written specifically for children, like the **Venerable Bede** and **Ælfric of Eynsham**
- According to **Daniel Kline**, Medieval Literature for Children divides children's .literature in Europe into **five** genres
- During the period 500-1400, children enjoyed literature like **Gesta Romanorum** and the Welsh **Mabinogion**

1400s

During **the Byzantine Empire**, the Bible and **Christian hymns** and **stories** were popular

- **William Caxton** published **Aesop's Fables** followed by **Le Morte d'Arthur** in .1485
- Aesop's Fables and Le Morte d'Arthur were intended for **Adults and children**
- European printers released versions of Aesop's Fables in their **native languages**

1500s

ABC-Book, an alphabet book published by Ivan Fyodorov in 1571 in **Russia**

- **Russia's** earliest children's books, primers, appeared around **1500s**
- **A Pretty and Splendid Maiden's Mirror**, an adaptation of a **German book** for young women
- Giovanni Francesco Straparola released The Facetious Nights of Straparola in **Italy**
- The Facetious Nights of Straparola, Called the first European **storybook**
- The Facetious Nights of Straparola contain **75** separate stories and written for an **adult audience**
- **Chapbooks**, pocket-sized pamphlets that were often folded instead of being stitched, were published in **Britain**, eventually spreading to the **United States**
- Chapbooks, pocket-sized pamphlets Illustrated by **woodblock printing**

1600s

The first picture book published in Russia, **Karion Istomin's** The Illustrated •
.Primer, appeared in **1694**

Adults saw children as **separate beings**, **innocent** and in **need of protection** •
and training by the adults around them **Because of this** shift in thinking,
books were now **printed** and **distributed** specifically for children
the Pentamerone from Italy is the **first** major published collection of •
European **folk tales**

Charles Perrault began recording fairy tales in **France** •

In 1658, Jan **Ámos Comenius** in Bohemia published the informative •
illustrated **Orbis Pictus**, for **children** under six learning to read

Orbis Pictus considered as the **first picture book** •

The Puritans, mainly in England and North America, also played a
major role in developing writing for children by publishing books
intended to **teach children to read and to instruct them in**
religious teachings •

one book from this movement that is still widely read today is **The Pilgrim's** •
Progress

The first children's book published, in what would become the United States, •
was **a catechism** for children written in **verse** by the Puritan **John Cotton**
John Cotton's book, now known as **Spiritual Milk for Babes** was published in 1646, •
appearing in **England and Boston**

The New England Primer, was in print by 1691 and used in schools •
for 100 years.

The Primer begins, "In **Adam's fall** We sinned all
and continues through the alphabet.

The Primer contained religious maxims, acronyms, spelling help and other
.educational items, all decorated by **woodcuts**

1700s

- **China** still had no separate stories for children. **Dream of the Red Chamber**, written in this period and published in 1791, told a story of **romance** and **friendship** that children enjoyed
- In **Russia**, Peter the Great's interest in modernizing his country through Westernization helped Western children's literature dominate the field through the 1700s
- **Nikolai Novikov** started the first juvenile magazine in Russia during **Catherine the Great** reign
- 1718 saw the publication of **Robinson Crusoe** by **Daniel Defoe**, an English **Puritan**
- **A Little Pretty Pocket-Book** published by **John Newbery**
- **A Little Pretty Pocket-Book** reflected **Jean-Jacques Rousseau's** new theories that children should be allowed to develop **naturally and joyously**
- **Rousseau's** ideas had great influence in **Germany**
- According to Hans-Heino Ewers in The International Companion Encyclopedia of **Children's Literature**, "It can be argued that from this time, the history of European children's literature was largely written in Germany"

المحاضرة الثالثة

1800s

- Children's literature **boomed** during the 1800s
- **Paper** and **printing** became widely available and affordable, and more people were learning how to read
- The **population boom** across the West meant there was a greater children's literature market
- **European colonization** spread books, including those for children, around the globe
- In **India** magazines and books for children in **native languages** soon appeared
- **Raja Shivprasad** wrote several well-known books in **Hindustani**

Rabindranath Tagore wrote **plays, stories, and poems** for children, including only one illustrated work by painter **Nandalal Bose**. **Tagore** was a **Nobel prize** winner.

Tagore's work was later translated into **English**, with **Bose's** pictures.

In Russia, juvenile literature reached children through a number of magazines, which introduced Russian **folk tales** to readers and spread around the large country.

Children's literature in Western Europe and the United States began to change in the **1800s**.

The **didacticism** of the previous age began to make way for more **humorous, child-oriented** books.

A number of **English language books** also appeared during the 1800s.

William Roscoe's story poem **The Butterfly's Ball** in 1802 is considered a "landmark publication" in **fantasy literature**.

Tom Brown's **School Days** by **Thomas Hughes**, which appeared in 1857, is considered the founding book in **the school story tradition**.

Lewis Carroll's fantasy **Alice's Adventures** in Wonderland appeared in 1865 in **England**.

Alice's Adventures in Wonderland is considered as the first "**English masterpiece written for children**", its publication opened the "**First Golden Age**." of children's literature in Great Britain and Europe that continued until the early 1900s.

Carlo Collodi wrote the first Italian **fantasy novel, The Adventures of Pinocchio**, which was translated many times.

Mark Twain released **Tom Sawyer** in 1876.

1900s

In India, many writers of stature in the **Hindustani** began writing books for children.

In India, the **Khar Khar Mahadev** book by **Narain Dixit** in 1957.

- **Benagli children's literature** flourished in the later part of the **twentieth century**
- **Children's magazines**, available in **many languages**, were widespread throughout **India** during this century
- **The Chinese Revolution of 1911** and **World War II** brought political and social change that revolutionized children's literature in **China**
- The **first pieces of literature** intended solely for Chinese children were translations of **Aesop's fables**, **Western fairy tales**, and **The Arabian Nights**
- **Children's non-fiction** gained great importance in Russia at the beginning of the **nineteenth century**
- People often label the **1920s** as **the Golden Age** of Literature in Russia
- Children's **The Golden Age** of Children's Literature ended with **World War I** in **Great Britain** and **Europe**
- **the period** before **World War II** was much **slower** in children's publishing
- Children's **fantasy literature** remained strong in **Great Britain** through the **1900s**
- L. Frank Baum's **fantasy novel** **The Wonderful Wizard of Oz** was the most famous books in in **American children's literature** in 1900s
- the **Newbery Medal**, **the first children's book award** in the world, in 1922
- **J. K. Rowling** published the first book in the **The Harry Potter** Series in **England**
- **the children's book market** in Britain suffered at the end of the century due to **a difficult economy** and **competition** from **television** and **video games**

2000s

Scholarship

- Professional organizations, dedicated publications, individual researchers and university courses conduct **scholarship** on children's literature
- **Scholarship** in children's literature is primarily conducted in **literary studies**, **library** and **information, science, Education**

Literary criticism may focus on an **author**, a **thematic** or topical concern •
genre, **period**, or **literary device**

Most educational **researchers** studying children's literature explore issues •
related to the **use of** children's literature in **classroom settings**

Most educational researchers studying children's literature explore issues •
related to:

- a. The use of children's literature in classroom settings
- b. The study of topics such as home use, children's out-of school reading,
-or parents' use of children's books.

.Scholarly associations and centers include •

- a. The Children's Literature Association
- b. The International Research Society for Children's Literature

Another day