
هذي تواريخ محاضره ١
جات ف اختبارات الترمين اللي راحت
1798 Lyrical Ballads (Romanticism)
1719 Robinson Crusoe
1737 flourished
تواريخ المحاضره ٢
اللي جات ف الاختبارات
18 century (education)
1702 Queen Anne
1688 William
1660 Charles II
محاضره ٣
18th century (external)
19th century (internal)
19th century (psychological)

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Biginning of romanticism
(Lyrical Ballads)
كانت في عام ١٧٨٩
English novel (Robinson Crusoe)
عام ١٧١٩
Great comedies (Sheridan)
في المدرسة
The school for Scandal
Historical novel
(Dickens)
A Tale of Two Crties

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في قرن ١٨ كان education
الثورة الامريكية
American Revolution
كانت من امريكا الى انجلترا
طيب
Queen Anne

كانت انجليزية وفي عام ١٧٠٢

William of Orange

كان عام ١٦٨٨

صاحب ثورة مجيده

Charles II

في عام ١٦٦٠

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The glorious Revolution*||*1688

The American Revolution*||*1775-83

The French Revolution*||*1789-1799

industrial Revolution*||*1760-1840

1660*||*Restoration the monarchy by king Charles II .*

1798*||*Begining of new movement which is Romanticism & publication of
the book 'Lyrical Ballads' by William Wordsworth & Samuel Taylor

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*18th century = external

19th = internal

19th = psychological

18th = education

*

نابليون بونابارت فرنسي

صاحب الثورة الفرنسية

طيب الثورة المجيدة

Glorious Revolution

(William of Orange)

James II

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شوفوا معاينة

Novel

تكون

more than 100

Short story

تكون

Less than 20

Novella

تكون

Between 40 or 50 and than 100

*

normally introduced= exposition

get more complex= Complications

highest point "peak"= Climax

happens at the end of the novel= Resolution

*

روبنسون كروز

اول شي من كتبها

دانييل ديفو

هذي اول معلومه

وكتب قبلها رواية

اسمها journalist

Crusoe prays to God when he is

in trouble

متى يدعو الله كروز

عندما يكون في محنة

*

The relation between Robinson and Friday

(a colonist and a slave)

العلاقة بين كروز و فرايدي

(مستعمر و عبد)

Crusoe feels of any danger

his (God)

عندما يشعر كروز بخطر يرجع الى (الله)

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ايش اليوم اللي صار فيه كروز عبد

يعني اسروه في اي يوم

هو يوم الجمعة

In Robinson Crusoe, the reader feels so close to the narrator (because he

is the only source of narration and he has faced adventures)
في روبنسون كروز القارئ يشعر انه قريب من الرواي لانه (المصدر الوحيد للرواية وانه واجه مغامرات)

*

novel and tries = protagonist
against protagonist tries = antagonist
doesn't change / qualities and personality = static
narrator= omniscient narrator
never gets involved = objective
omniscient narrator= everything
Third-person narrator= something

*

الفرق بين

major - minor
major= central character
minor= secondary character

*

Flat character = single idea
Round character = different qualities
Round character = many different ideas

*

not so important= poem
so important= novel
prose narrative 20 or 30 pages or less= short story
prose narrative between 40 or 50 and 100 pages= novella

*

round character= dynamic
round character= different qualities
round character= many different ideas
round character= many qualities
Antagonist character= found against
flat character is often constructed= single idea

flat character is also described= static
static= doesn't change / qualities and personality

flat character= 17th

flat character= single quality

dynamic character= changeable

narrator= omniscient narrator

never gets involved= the objective

novelist leaves= an objective

Characters face= an objective

Characters face= protagonist

Third-person= something

First-person= main Character
