

المحاضرة 1

1) what is another name for children literature?

juvenile literature

2)what does children's literature include?

stories, books, and poems

3)how is modern literature classified ?

it's classified in two different ways genre or the age of the reader

4)what was the beginning of children literature ?

stories and songs

5) what was the wider tradition is was a part of ?

oral tradition

6)when were these stories shared ?

before publishing excited

7)can the development of such literature be traced ?

it is difficult to trace children's literature before printing excited

8)what were many children's classical tales originally created for?

they were created for adults then later adapted for a younger audience (children)

9) when did literature that was aiming for young children begin >

in the 1400

10) what kind of message did it have ?

moral or religious message

11)when was the golden age of children's literature ?

The late nineteenth and early twentieth century's

12) why was that period known as the golden age ?

it included the publication of many books acknowledged today as classics.

13)what is the definition of children's literature ?

anything that children read or more specifically defined as fiction, non-fiction, poetry, or drama intended for and used by children and young people

14)how did Nancy Anderson define children's literature?

"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".

15) what does the International Companion Encyclopedia of Children's Literature notes?

"the boundaries of genre, are not fixed but blurred". Sometimes, no agreement can be reached about whether a given work is best categorized as literature for adults or children

spoken narratives existed before printing

16) what is the root of many children's tales?

ancient storyteller Seth Lerer

17)what is a literary genre?

a category of literary compositions

18) what can Genres be determined by?

technique, tone, content, or length

19) according to Nancy Anderson how many children's literature categories are there ?

there are six categories

20)what are they ?

Picture books

Traditional literature

Fiction

Non-fiction

Biography

Poetry and verse

by age category The criteria for these divisions are vague, and books near a borderline may be classified either way.

21) how are books for younger children written?

they tend to be written in simple language, use large print, and have many illustrations.

22)how are books for older children written?

they use increasingly complex language, normal print, and fewer (if any) illustrations

23) what are the age category?

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

Young-adult fiction, appropriate for children ages 12–18

24)what are illustrations ?

pictures

25)what is one of the oldest sorties to show this?

A papyrus from Byzantine Egypt, shows illustrations accompanied by the story of Hercules' labours

26) what is a papyrus ?

a type of paper

27) are adult books illustrated ?

no, except in graphic novels.

28) what do Children's picture books often serve as?

an accessible source of high quality art for young children

29)what is an illustrated books cording to Joyce Whalley?

"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."

30)what was the first illustrated children's book?

Orbit Pictus

31) when and who published it ?

in 1658 by the Moravian author Comenius

32)early children's books, such as Orbis Pictus, were illustrated by?

woodcut

33)what do Newer processes, use?

copper and steel engraving

34) when were they first used ?

in the 1830s

35) what is Chromolithography?

a way of making multicoloured prints

36) what was one of its first uses in children's books?

in Struwwelpeter, published in Germany in 1845

37) what is another method of creating illustrations for children's books?

etching

38) who used it ?

George Cruikshank in the 1850s

39) when were top artists in the West illustrating for children?

1860s

40) give some examples ?

Crane, Randolph Caldecott, Kate Greenaway, and John Tensile

41) Most pictures were still black-and-white, and many color pictures were hand coloured by who?

often by children

42) whose paintings are considered artistic treasures, and illustrated books for children from the late 1800s into the 1900s ?

Nandalal Bose

43) who are some twentieth-century artists that produced illustrations that are still reprinted today?

Kay Nielson, Edmund Dulac, and Arthur Rackham

[44) when did offset lithography became more refined?

After World War II

45) when were painter-style illustrations, such as Brian Wildsmith's common?

1950s.

lecture 2 part 1

1) what did All children's literature begin with?

spoken stories, songs, and poems

2)In the beginning, the same tales that adults enjoy were created specifically to do what ?

educate, instruct, and entertain children

3)In the final stage, literature for children became established as what ?

a separate category from literature for adults and acquires its own genres, divisions, expectations, and canon

4) what is 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

5) what did the earliest written folk-type tales include?

the Panchatantra from India, which was composed about 200 AD

6) what may be "the world's oldest collection of stories for children?

the Panchatantra

7)some scholars believe that panchatantrawas actually intended for? adults

8)what was India's Jatakas about?

Buddha

9) which one of theses stories would have been enjoyed by children?

those where Buddha takes the shape of an animal

10) what other stories have been traced back to before 50 bc ?

The source stories for The Arabian Nights

11) what is an example of an oral story that would've been enjoyed by children?

The Asurik Tree, which dates back at least 3,000 years in Persia

12) when did the great ancient Greek poet Homer live?

sometime between 1200 BC and 600 BC

13) who is the author of the Iliad and the Odyssey?

Homer

14) what did Homer's work contributed to?

the development of all Western literature, including children's literature

15) what did Hesiod do Between 750 and 650 BC,?

tell stories that became a major source of Greek mythology.

50 BC to AD 500

16) In Imperial China what did children attended?

public events with their parents, where they would listen to the complicated tales of professional storytellers

17) what were the stories accompanied by ?

drums, cymbals, and other traditional instruments

18) what else did they watch ?

the plays performed at festivals and fairs

19) were they specifically intended for children?

no but the elaborate costumes, acrobatics, and martial arts held even a young child's interest

20) what ere Smaller gatherings accompanied by?

puppet shows and shadow plays

21) what did The stories often explain?

the background behind the festival, covering folklore, history, and politics

22) when did Storytelling reach its peak?
during the Song Dynasty from 960-1279 AD

23) what was this traditional literature used for?
instruction in Chinese schools until the 20th century

24) Greek and Roman literature from this age is thought to contain what ?
"nothing that could be considered a children's book in the sense of a book written to give pleasure to a child

25) what would children have enjoyed listening to?
stories such as the Odyssey and Aesop's Fables

500-1400

26)the Panchatantra was translated from what to what and when ?
Sanskrit into Kannada in 1035 AD

27) what was the first children's book in Urdu?
Pahelian by the Indian poet Amir Khusrow

28) what did he write ?
poems and riddles for children in the 1200s-1300s

29) what brought with it tales known as Journey to the West?
Buddhism

30) how many schools of thought about children and European Medieval literature are there?
two

31) what did the first developed from?
the writings of Philippe Ariès in the 1960s

children at this time were not viewed as greatly different from adults, they were not given significantly different treatment

32) those holding this point of view see no evidence of what ?
children's fiction as such existing in Europe during the Middle Ages

33) but what do they recognize?
that instructional texts in Latin were written specifically for children, by
clerics like the Venerable Bede

One claim that just because a culture does not view childhood as modern
Western societies do, does not mean children's literature cannot develop
there