



المادة : ظهور الرواية

The Rise of the Novel

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مع تحيات اخوكم المعتقل

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First Class

Warm-up

- Before we talk about the nature and characteristics of the novel in the 18th century, let us have a brief history of England at that time.
- It will help us to understand a lot about the emergence and development of the novel.

England in the Eighteenth Century

A Brief History of England in the Eighteenth Century



The Political Scene FAIR

During the eighteenth century, Britain, Continental Europe and North America were scenes of enormous changes. The French and American Revolutions were epochal events that have produced much historical fiction. There were also the Industrial Revolution and the Reformation or the religious revolution.

Political Scene: The French Revolution

- ❑ The French Revolution took place in France from 1789 to 1799
- ❑ It was a revolution against injustice and inequality and oppression
- ❑ It called for three mottos (EFL):-
 - 1- Equality
 - 2- Fraternity
 - 3- Liberty

The French Revolution

- ❑ The slogans of the French Revolution are:-
 - Equality
 - Fraternity
 - Liberty
- ❑ Famous thinkers are:-
 - 1- Voltaire
 - 2- Rousseau
 - 3- Montesquieu
- ❑ Liberty, Equality, Fraternity



📌 Political Scene: The French Revolution

- This revolution inspired many people around the world from the 18th century onwards. We will notice the effect of the three slogans in many of the works written afterwards.
- The French Revolution also affected many liberation movements all around the world like the American Revolution.

📌 Political Scene: The American Revolution

- The American Revolution 1775–1783
- The American Revolution was the political upheaval during the last half of the 18th century in which thirteen colonies in North America joined together to break free from the British Empire, combining to become the United States of America.
- It called for freedom, independence, human rights of equality and brotherhood. It was inspired by the Revolution in France.

📌 The American Revolution

- "We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."
- Quoted from The American Declaration of Independence

📌 Political Scene: the System of Government

- The English Parliament and monarchs turned to political maneuvering rather than civil war to resolve their conflicts.
- There was an ongoing conflict between the two major parties in England: the Whigs and the Tories. There were also some wars between France and England, some of which were expressed in Dickens's A Tale of Two Cities.
- The system of government was characterized by division and political problems. It was Monarchy still but people began to feel more freedom, more change. So they were able to criticize though in an indirect way.

Questions :-

1- What does **FAIR** stand for?

Answer: FAIR stands for:-

- The French revolution
- The American Revolution
- The Industrial Revolution
- The Religious Revolution

2- The four revolutions that affected the rise of the novel in the 18th century are:-

- 1-
- 2-
- 3-
- 4-

3- The three mottos of the FR are:.....,....., and.....

4- The French Revolution took place in the :-

- a- 17th century.
- b- 18th century.
- c- 19th century.

5- Some famous thinkers who motivated the French Revolution are:-

- 1-
- 2-
- 3-

6- The slogans of the FR gave rise to other revolutions like the:-

- a) British Revolution
- b) German Revolution
- c) American Revolution.

7- OR/ The French revolution inspired the :

- a- Italian Revolution
- b- Egyptian Revolution
- c- American Revolution.

8- When did the American Revolution take place?

- a- the 17th century
- b- the 18th century
- c- the 19th century

9- Where did the American Revolution take place?

- a- France
- b- England
- c- America

10- The two famous parties that always were in conflict in England are:-

(.....and.....)

11- In the 18th century, England was :-

- a- a monarchy
- b- a republic
- c- a colony)

Second Lecture

Before the 18th Century:

- ✘ People's lives before the 18th century were largely rural or primitive.
- ✘ No machines.
- ✘ No factories.
- ✘ No schools.
- ✘ Just the church and the farm.
- ✘ NO CHANGE AT ALL.
- ✘ As one critic said, nothing came, nothing went, nothing happened. Stagnant.

Stagnation :-

- Stagnant
- No changes at all on any level
- Education
- Health (superstition)
- Religion

Pope's Idea about the Time Before the 18th Century :-

Pope says: - Happy the man whose wish and care, a few paternal acres bound, content to breathe his native air in his own ground.

The Religious Scene

- In terms of religion, the dark ages in Europe in general saw the death of reason and the spread of darkness and superstition.
- There was no creativity as people were told everything they needed to know by the Church.
- The Church did not want people to think, simply because it needed them to remain devoted to it.
- It made it easy for everyone to get rid of their sins by buying indulgences and having their sins forgiven.
- People therefore closed their minds and hearts and trusted so much in the authority of the Church.
- It interfered even in the way they looked at life itself .
- For example, the Church told them that the earth is the centre of the universe and that the sun revolves around the earth.
- For a long time, people believed this to be a scientifically proven fact. They never questioned its truthfulness.
- If the earth was the centre of the universe, the church was at the centre of the earth, and then the church is simply the centre of the whole universe and it was logical to believe everything it advised.
- But the modern ages gave scientists the chance to study this fact and to prove that the earth revolves round the sun. This means that the church is not the centre of the universe. That is to say, not everything the church said was true.

- People were encouraged to rely more on themselves for forgiveness. The path to real repentance was not the church but a direct relationship with the Creator.
- Every individual person felt important.

Stop and Think : (Things you will always remember!)

- All the previous factors summed up in FAIR can be understood to have led to the appearance of :
- Individualism
- (to be explained later.)
- In all fields of life, individual persons felt important and confident.
- They needed to achieve themselves by reading, travelling, exploring, and having lots of adventure.

England Before and After the Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution



The Industrial Revolution

The most far-reaching, influential transformation of human culture since the advent of agriculture eight or ten thousand years ago, was the industrial revolution of eighteenth century Europe.

The consequences of this revolution would change irrevocably human labor, consumption, family structure, social structure, and even the very soul and thoughts of the individual.

- The industrial also changed the lives of people in the 18th century.
- England was a purely rural and agricultural society in the middle ages.
- People lived and worked at farms in what is called the age of feudalism.
- Their entire life was limited to farming the fields and serving the landlords. There was no other ambitions, no further interests.

Before The Industrial Revolution

- No transportation
- No communication

- No hospitals
- No machines
- No universities or large-scale production

Questions :

- 1- Why did the Church not want people to think?

- 2- In the 18th century the told people what to do and how to think.
 - a- Church
 - b- the government
 - c- the University
- 3- According to the Church in the 18th century.....was the centre of the universe.
 - a- the earth
 - b- the sun
 - c- the moon
- 4- According to the Church in the 18th century..... was the centre of the earth
 - a- England
 - b- the sun
 - c- the Church
- 5- Every individual person in the 18th century felt:
 - a- Important
 - b- Unimportant
 - c- ugly
- 6- All revolutions in the 18th century led to the increased importance of.....
 - a- Parties
 - b- Wars
 - c- individuals.

Third Lecture

Names given to the period of time before 18th Century

- So people felt calm, happy, and content.
- They also felt stagnant as there was no movement, no change.
- It was the age of stagnation
- The age of negativity.
- The age of reason.
- The classical age.
- The age of propriety (this is good, this is bad).

England in the eighteenth century

- It is an age that witnessed a rebellion against the values that were prevalent in the age of Pope (1688-1744).
- A new generation of writers reacted against the self-complacency, the chilliness, and the aridity of the preceding age.
- They found themselves unhappy with the way in which their fathers looked at life, with their formalism, their narrowness of sympathy, and their controlling ideals.
- They dreamed of becoming more natural and spontaneous in expressing themselves in literature.

The New Age

The new age was different. It was the age of change (The age of science)

The age of the industrial revolution

- Lots of machines, lots of production.
- Factories, boats, trains, hospitals, telegrams, printing, transportation, communication, education, health, etc.

The Industrial Revolution

The industrial revolution and its impact on health (pollution, smoke); family (women going to work, family disintegration work of children); lack of interest in education and the false or dogmatic ideas spread in educational institutions; reason versus imagination; clash between science and religion and the weakening of the influence of the church over people (secularism).

Materialism as people lost all trust in religion and began to seek fulfillment of their desires and needs.

What are some of the passive effects of the IR?

The industrial revolution also had its demerits:-

- Environmental Pollution
- Poor health conditions at the start of the century
- Materialism
- Lack of interest in education
- Work of women and children
- The weakness of the family structure
- Poverty of some classes of people

- Hunger, diseases, deaths.

The Empire

- On the international level, England became a huge super power.
- It occupied many countries all over the world.
- It became the Empire over which the sun never sets
- There was huge expansion and geographical discoveries all the time.
- People from England felt very important and very powerful.

Individualism

- Every man and woman felt the desire to roam the globe, to travel everywhere and explore new lands.
- Individuals preferred their own good. They wanted to satisfy their desires for more money, more knowledge, more pleasure.
- Every individual wanted to achieve himself and lost interest gradually in every other individual.
- *Individualism is the moral stance, political philosophy, ideology, or social outlook that stresses "the moral worth of the individual". Individualists promote the exercise of one's goals and desires and so value independence and self-reliance while opposing most external interference upon one's own interests, whether by society, family or any other group or institution.*

Definition

- A fictional prose narrative of considerable length, typically having a plot that is unfolded by the actions, speech, and thoughts of the characters.
- It is about 250 pages in length.

More definitions

- The novel is a worldwide cultural instrument which helped redifne:
- The time and space where we live
- The way we speak and talk
- How we feel
- What we do

Hybrid genre

- The novel encompassed many different sub-genres
- Is always in search of a definition
- Battled with other genres from the very beginning

Another definition

- A novel (from French nouvelle and Italian novella) is an extended, generally fictional narratuive in prose. Untill the 18th century the novel referred

specifically to short fictions of love and intrigue as opposed to romances, which were epic-length works about love and adventure. During the 18th century the novel adopted features of the old romance and became one of the major literary genres.

- “The Novel is a picture of real life and manners, and of the time in which it is written. The Romance, in lofty and elevated language, describes what never happened nor is likely to happen.”
- Clara Reeve, *The Progress of Romance*, 1785



Goal of the Novel

- A novel aims for a comprehensive unified effect in which all of the elements of fiction intertwine to make a comment on the human condition .

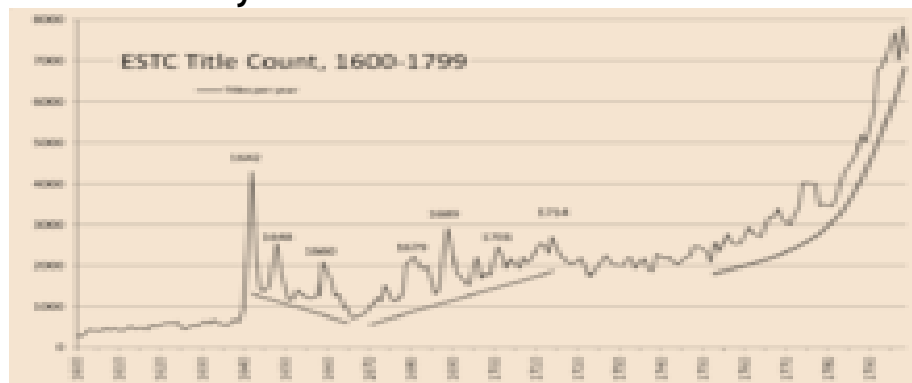
Novel: various Meanings of the Term

- Novel = m(adj): new
- Unfamiliar
- Unacceptable
- Novelty (a noun) = something that is not welcome

Why the “rise of the novel”

- Restoration of monarchy (post-Puritan)
- Appearance of periodicals
- Rise of middle class
- Leisure time for middle class
- Growing audience of literate women

Title Count in the 18th Century





When and where?

- 1st half of the 18th century in England. Prototypes of the novel date back to the Elizabethan literature. Sir Philip Sidney's arcadia, Aphra Behn's *Oronooko* or the royal slave (1688), and John Bunyan's the *Pilgrims Progress* (1678)

Fourth Lecture

In this lecture:

- 1) Passive effects of the industrial revolution
- 2) Positive effects of the industrial revolution
- 3) How the novel came into being
- 4) Reasons Behind the Emergence of the Novel
- 5) When and where the novel came into being
- 6) The Origins of the novel
- 7) The masters
- 8) Who is the father/ mother of the English Novel?

Some of the passive effects of the IR

- ☐ The industrial revolution had its demerits:
- ☐ Environmental Pollution due to the spread of machines and factories
- ☐ Poor health conditions at the start of the century: no hospitals, no doctors, just superstition.
- ☐ Materialism: Only believing what is concrete, what is seen, not what is spiritual or ambiguous
- ☐ Lack of interest in education as everyone went to work to gain money
- ☐ Work of women and children
- ☐ The weakness of the family structure
- ☐ Poverty of some classes of people
- ☐ Hunger, diseases, deaths.

Some Positive Effects of the

- ☒ It changed society from stagnation to turmoil (change)
- ☒ Made it easier for people to get in touch
- ☒ Made means of transportation easier
- ☒ Made travelling and exploration easier
- ☒ Created more resources of knowledge like books and magazines

How the novel came into being

- ☐ Of all other literary genres like poetry and drama, the novel is the last major literary form to have developed in terms of history.
- ☐ (poetry- drama- the novel) is the last major literary form. –
- ☐ There was plenty of fiction or of imaginary works like epics, ballads, anecdotes, myths, fables, folk-tales, legends, and the like. The epics written by Homer in the 6th century BC are an example of the existence of 'fictional literature' well before the novel proper.

Reasons Behind the Emergence of the Novel

- ☒ The rise of the novel is due to:
- ☒ the rise of the middle classes in western Europe.
- ☒ Profound social and economic changes brought the novel into popular prominence.

- ☑ Advances into the technology of printing made written texts available to a growing population of readers.
- ☑ Changes in the modes of distribution and literacy rates brought books and pamphlets to populations excluded from education: working-class men and women.
- ☑ Authors became free agents in the literary market place dependent on popular sales for success and sustenance.
- ☑ Moreover, the decline of drama in the eighteenth century was also partly responsible for the rise and -ascendency of the novel. After the Licensing Act of 1737, the drama lay moribund.
- ☑ The poetry of the age too-- except for the brilliant example of Pope's work—was in a stage of decadence. It was then natural that from the ashes of the drama (and, to some extent, of poetry, too) should rise this new literary genre. This new genre was, of course, the novel

When and Where?

- ☐ 1st half of the 18th century in England. Early works similar to the novel date back to the Elizabethan literature.
- ☐ There were also some effects by the Spanish novel.
- ☐ Sir Philip Sidney's *arcadia*, Aphra Behn's *Oronooko or the Royal Slave* (1688), and John Bunyan's *the Pilgrims Progress* (1678)

Origins

- ☐ The dominant genre in world literature, the novel, is a relatively young form of imaginative writing.
- ☐ Only about 250 years old in England, its rise to pre-eminence has been striking. After sparse beginnings in 17th century England, novels grew rapidly in production by the 18th century and in the 19th century became the primary form of popular entertainment.

The Masters:

- ☐ Between 1740 and 1800 hundreds of novels of all kinds were written. However, the real "masters" of the novel in the eighteenth century were five – Defoe, Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, and Sterne.
- ☐ The rest of them are extremely inferior to them. Oliver Elton maintains: "The work of the four masters stands high, but the foothills are low."
- ☐ Fielding was the greatest of the foursome. Sir Edmund Gosse calls Richardson "the first great English novelist" and Fielding, "the greatest of English novelists." Fielding may not be the greatest of all, but he was certainly one of the greatest English novelists and the greatest novelist of the eighteenth century.

Who is the father/ mother of the English Novel?

- ❑ The first significant novel in English was Aphra Behn's Oroonoko (1688). It is a novel of violence and cruelty and is ahead of its time in its defiance of the "noble savage" and its affirmation of an anticolonial stance.
- ❑ The novel also talks about man's essential freedom and about women's rights in a relatively very early age. In this way, it can be said that Aphra Behn antedated Daniel Defoe some 30 years before he began writing proper novels.
- ❑ Defoe's Robinson Crusoe (1719) is often regarded as the foundation of the modern tradition. The novels of Daniel Defoe are generally fundamental to 18th century ways of thinking. They also reflect the merits and demerits of the 18th century novel, and that is why they are essential for any study of the novel of this period.

Questions

- 1- The industrial revolution :..... .
 - a- changed society
 - b- caused stagnation
 - c- didn't change England .
- 2- The industrial revolution made Knowledge easier
 - a- True
 - b- false
- 3- The industrial revolution made transportation easier
 - a- True
 - b- false
- 4- The industrial revolution created more resources of knowledge like books and magazines.
 - a- True
 - b- false
- 5- Before the novel arose, there was plenty of fiction like epics, ballads, anecdotes, and myths.
 - a- True
 - b- false
- 6- Before the novel arose, there was plenty of fiction like history and geography.
 - a- True
 - b- false
- 7- The novel arose due to the rise of the middle classes in western Europe.
 - a- True
 - b- false
- 8- The novel arose due to Profound social and economic changes brought the novel into popular prominence.
 - a- True
 - b- false
- 9- The novel arose due to Advances into the technology of printing made written texts available to a growing population of readers.
 - a- True
 - b- false
- 10- The novel arose due to The spread of poetry.
 - a- True
 - b- false
- 11- The novel arose due to Wars.
 - a- True
 - b- false
- 12- How old is the English novel?
 - a- 100 years
 - b- 400 years
 - c- 250 years
- 13- The greatest masters of the English novel are Defoe, Richardson, Fielding, Smollett, and Sterne.
 - a- True
 - b- false
- 14- The greatest masters of the English novel are Shaw and Shakespeare (they are famous dramatists)
 - a- True
 - b- false
- 15- Oroonoko was written in the :-
 - a- 17th century.
 - b- 18th century.
 - c- 19th century.

Fifth Lecture

In this lecture:

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☒ Censorship | ☒ dence |
| ☒ How writers escaped from censorship | ☒ Elements of the novels |
| ☒ Individualism | ☒ Summary of weaknesses |
| ☒ Sentimentalism | ☒ Merits of the English novel in the 18 th century |
| ☒ Demerits of the English novel in the 18 th century | ☒ Censorship |
| ☒ Journalism | ☒ Patronage |
| ☒ Coinci | ☒ Serialisation |

Characteristics of the 18th Century

Novel: Censorship

- ☐ A Novelty means something that is strange, unfamiliar, unacceptable.
- ☐ The novel was considered to be a novelty.
- ☐ It could not be published easily.
- ☐ This had to do with the nature of the novel at that time as it was a new genre and was considered by many to be a novelty, something which not many people were proud of. *Robinson Crusoe* for example was not published as a novel but as a history or journalistic repertoire.
- ☐ What did writers do to escape from censorship?
- ☐ Writing prefaces to justify the writing of novels
- ☐ Changing the setting like solitary islands or remote places and past times
- ☐ The setting is the (time- place- time and place) of the novel.
- ☐ Seeking patronage
- ☐ Calling the novel history or tale or adventure or just giving it any other name in order to avoid censorship.
- ☐ Was this good for the rising novel?

True or False?

- ☐ Censorship was good for the rising novel
- ☐ Of course not
- ☐ Unnecessary prefaces
- ☐ Exaggeration
- ☐ Not giving the novel its proper name

Individualism

- Individualism means the interest in one's own problems, desires, hopes, ambitions, and dilemma.
 - It is a tendency that began in the modern ages especially the eighteenth century.
-
- ☒ Most works of art written in that age talked about individuals rather than about groups of people. Examples are *Robinson Crusoe*, *Gulliver's Travels*, *Emma*, *Rasselas*, *Hamlet*, *King Lear*, *Macbeth*, *Othello*, *Romeo and Juliet*, *Silas Marner*, and *Oliver Twist*.
 - ☒ All features of the age (geographical expansion, scientific discoveries, the clash between science and religion) led to individualism.

- ☒ In *Robinson Crusoe*, the writer focuses entirely on the character of Robinson as if no one else exists.
- ☒ When Robinson deals with anyone even his parents and friends, we understand that his own good and desires come first.
- ☒ That is why he does not listen to the advice of his parents or even know what happened to his friend.
- ☒ In *Robinson Crusoe*, the writer focuses entirely on the character of Robinson as if no one else exists. When Robinson deals with anyone even his parents and friends, we understand that his own good and desires come first. That is why he does not listen to the advice of his parents or even know what happened to his friend.

sentimentalism

- Tendency to shed tears over any occasion
- It is affected and not sincere
- It is a demerit

Verisimilitude

- A French term
 - Verite
 - Smili
 - Tude
- = realism= probable= possible= can happen
Things as they can be not things as they are

Features of the novel

- ☐ Title expressive (remote-exotic)
- ☐ Prefaces
- ☐ No dialogue
- ☐ Illustrations
- ☐ repetition
- ☐ All places very queer
- ☐ Setting
- ☐ Sharp but indirect criticism

Demerits

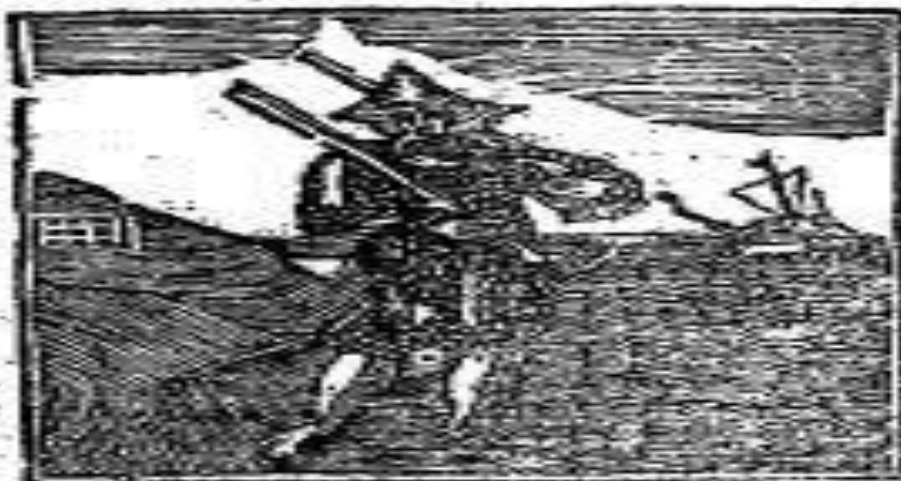
- ✓ Titles of novels and chapters
- ✓ Subtitles
- ✓ Coincidence
- ✓ Language
- ✓ Illustrations

VOYAGES and TRAVELS:
BEING
The LIFE and ADVENTURES
OF

Robinson Crusoe,

of YORK, Mariner.

Who Lived Eight and Twenty Years all alone
in an uninhabited Island on the Coast of America,
having been call on Shore by Shipwreck,
wherein all the Men Perished but himself.
With an Account how he was at last strangely
delivered by Pirates.



Written by himself.

L I F E

And Strange Surprising

ADVENTURES

OF
Mr. D— De F—,

OF
LONDON, Hofier,

WHO

Has liv'd above fifty Years by
himself, in the Kingdoms of North and
South Britain. The various Shapes he
has appear'd in, and the Discoveries
he has made for the Benefit of his
Country.

IN A
DIALOGUE between *Him*,
Robinson Crusoe, and his Man *Friday*.

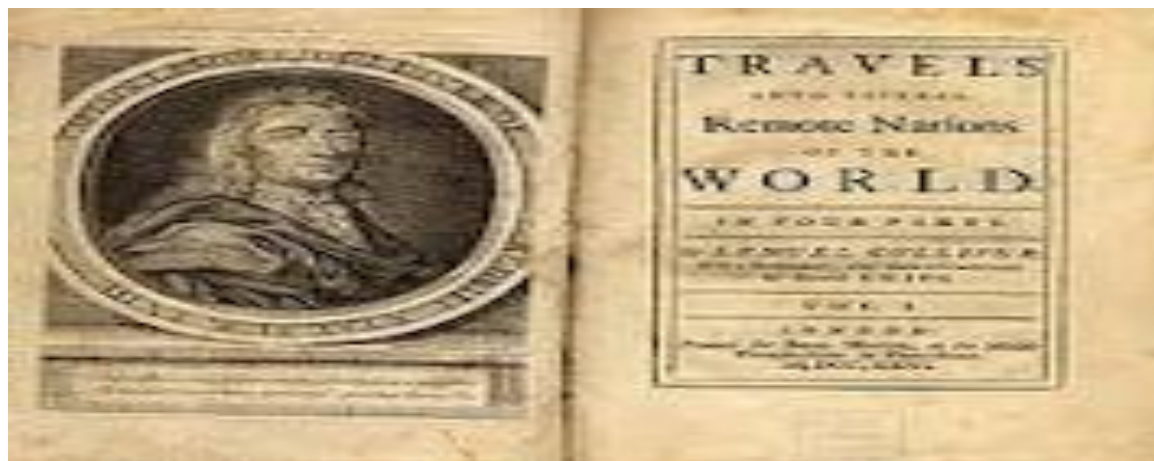
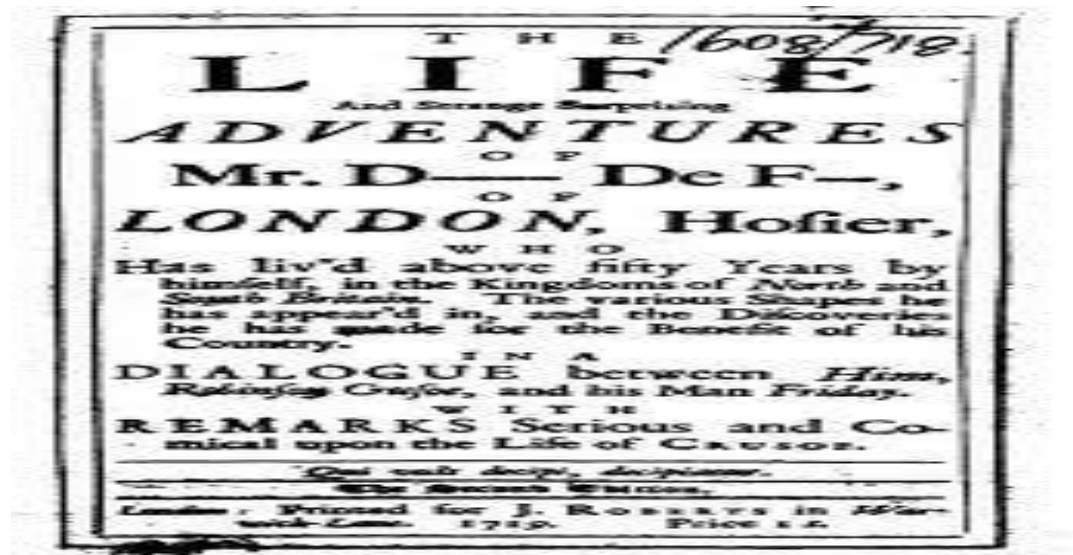
WITH
REMARKS Serious and Co-
mical upon the Life of CAUSOR.

Qui vult deipi, decipietur.

THE SECOND EDITION.

London: Printed for J. ROBERTS in War-
wick-Lane. 1719. Price 1 s.

Robinson Crusoe by Daniel Defoe



Gulliver's Travels by J Swift



Joseph Andrews by Henry Fielding



Elements of the Novel

- Plot : what happens in the story
- Character : who is involved in what happens in the story
- Point of view : how the story is told
- Setting : where and when the story takes place
- Theme : what the point of the story takes place
- Theme : what the point of the story is

An ability to identify these elements in a novel and then understand how all of these elements work together to provide the effect of the novel on the reading leads to a critical understanding of a novel

Summary of Weaknesses

- | | |
|--|---|
| ☒ Titles of novels and chapter headings: | ☒ Long and complex |
| ☒ sentences | ☒ Repetition |
| ☒ Repetition | ☒ Weak |
| ☒ Structure | ☒ Weak |
| ☒ plots | ☒ Loose, multiple |
| ☒ story-telling | ☒ Crude and abrupt |
| ☒ Coincidence | ☒ Overrated and revolting |
| ☒ Sentimentalism | |
| ☒ long and detailed | |

Sixth Lecture

In this Lecture:

- ☒ Ian Watt's view of Daniel Defoe
- ☒ Individualism in Robinson Crusoe
- ☒ A word about Daniel Defoe
- ☒ Defoe and the Reading Public
- ☒ What Defoe wrote about
- ☒ Some disadvantages of Robinson Crusoe: serialization
- ☒ How writers avoided censorship
- ☒ Some disadvantages of Robinson Crusoe: Patronage
- ☒ Some disadvantages of Robinson Crusoe: Prefaces.

Ian Watt's Idea of Robinson Crusoe

- ☒ The title of Watt's chapter on Robinson Crusoe is this:
"Ill Robinson Crusoe, individualism and the novel".
- ☒ Writing a whole section in this book on the rise of the novel under this title means that the most important feature the critic has noticed about the novel is individualism.
- ☒ As we said before, all developments that took place in the 18th century led to the enhancement of the individual.
- ☒ Let us read what Watt says:
"Robinson Crusoe, like Defoe's other main characters, Moll Flanders, Roxana, Colonel Jacque and Captain Singleton, is an embodiment of economic individualism."
- ☒ "All Defoe's heroes pursue money, which he characteristically called 'the general denominating article in the world'; and they pursue it very methodically according to the profit and loss book-keeping which Max Weber considered to be the distinctive technical feature of modern capitalism. "
- ☒ Ian Watt, *The Rise of the Novel*.
- ☒ "Defoe's heroes, we observe, have no need to learn this technique; whatever the circumstances of their birth and education, they have it in their blood, and keep us more fully informed of their present stocks of money and commodities than any other characters in fiction."

From THE RISE OF THE NOVEL

- Studies in Defoe, Richardson and Fielding

by IAN WATT

Summary of Watt's Point of View

- Defoe describes Robinson as the embodiment of the age in which he lived.
- Robinson is interested in himself an individual.
- He is so keen on collecting money and on becoming rich.
- This financial issue is the most obvious trait of his character.
- It is even more important than any other values in his life, even more important than his parents and friends.

Individualism in Robinson Crusoe

- In *Robinson Crusoe*, the writer focuses entirely on the character of Robinson as if no one else exists.
- When Robinson deals with anyone even his parents and friends, we understand that his own good and desires come first.
- That is why, as we will see, he does not listen to the advice of his parents or even know what happened to his friends.

A Word about Daniel Defoe

- ❑ He worked as a journalist most of the time.
- ❑ This made his style and language easier than those of other writers who did not work as journalists.
- ❑ He got interested in stories full of action and adventure
- ❑ He knew how to create suspense and excitement in readers.
- ❑ He liked to refer to facts and data in all he wrote.
- ❑ He came to novel- writing at the age of 59.
- ❑ This means that the novels he wrote suffered from certain technical problems.

Defoe and the Reading Public

- ❑ Daniel Defoe made it clear that he exploited the prevalent tendencies in his time in order to write for people what attracted their attention.
- ❑ That is to say, he only wrote when he felt that what he wrote could be appreciated and liked by readers.
- ❑ Defoe declared that he was a very good observer of the prevalent attitudes and tendencies of people and that he made use of this in order to win the favour of publishers and readers alike.

What did Defoe write about?

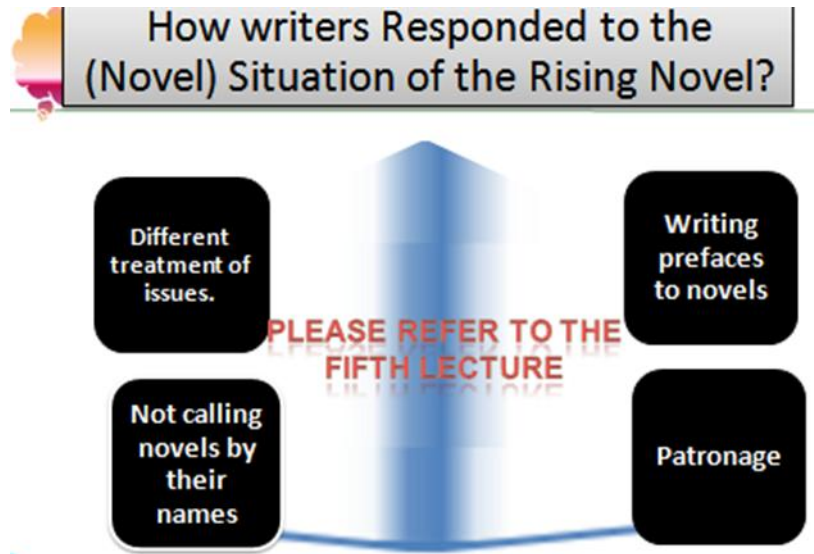
- Individuals in search of fortune, dreaming of wealth
- Adventures of all sorts
- Remote places like islands and African nations.
- Stories of exotic people (different from the British)
- The clash between science and religion

Some more Disadvantages of Robinson Crusoe

Serialization

- Like all other novels in this age, our novel was published in journals, in serials.
- It was not published in book form until later.
- Writing serialized novels for papers or magazines involved some sort of novelistic or fictional lack of cohesion. That is to say, the final product which is the novel, had to suffer from disintegration and structural disorganization.
- Every chapter or episode for instance had to be interesting in itself as if it were the end product and as if it would not be followed by other installments.

- Structural cohesion in this sense was sacrificed for the sake of arousing the immediate attention of readers.
- At this point, it can be said that Poe endorses an established tradition in world literature and aesthetics in general- that of organic unity. From Aristotle through Philip Sidney and Matthew Arnold to T. S. Eliot and present- day critics, organic unity has always been an issue to grapple with.
- Organic unity simply means that all pieces and elements of the work of art combine together to produce a single effect or meaning.
- In one word: Robinson Crusoe does not have this organic unity.
- There are chapters and elements in the novel that can be removed without harming the overall structure.



Some more Disadvantages of Robinson Crusoe

Patronage

- ☒ We have to remember that the novel started as an unfamiliar literary kind.
- ☒ Readers did not welcome it because it used to open the eyes of society to its problems. It was hard to publish.
- ☒ A lot of novelists had to seek 'patronage' among politicians, businessmen, and even the court itself. This promised to be the last resort for writers who wanted to escape the anger of the reading public and the censorship of authorities.
- ☒ The opening pages of so many eighteenth century novels are almost always dedicated to praise of the author's patron or 'patroness'.
- ☒ This is unnecessary as it has nothing to do with the novel itself.
- ☒ Such pages can easily be removed.
- ☒ Robinson Crusoe also has this disadvantage.

Some more Disadvantages of Robinson Crusoe

Prefaces

- ☒ If ever the Story of any private Man's Adventures in the World were worth making Publick, and were acceptable when Publish'd, the Editor of this Account thinks this will be so.

- ☒ The Wonders of this Man's Life exceed all that (he thinks) is to be found extant; the Life of one Man being scarce capable of a greater Variety.
- ☒ The Story is told with Modesty, with Seriousness, and with a religious Application of Events to the Uses to which wise Men always apply them (viz.) to the Instruction of others by this Example, and to justify and honor the Wisdom of Providence in all the Variety of our Circumstances, let them happen how they will.
- ☒ The Editor believes the thing to be a just History of Fact; neither is there any Appearance of Fiction in it: And however thinks, because all such things are dispatch'd, that the Improvement of it, as well as the Diversion, as to the Instruction of the Reader, will be the same; and as such he thinks, without farther Compliment to the World, he does them a great Service in the Publication.

Questions

- 1- The most important thing Defoe's characters are interested in is
 - a- Love
 - b- Marriage
 - c- money.
- 2- As an 18th century writer, Defoe was interested most in
 - a- Sports
 - b- the individual
 - c- schools.
- 3- The most important feature the critic has noticed about Robinson Crusoe is
 - a- Spiritualism
 - b- Individualism
 - c- culture.
- 4- How old was Defoe when he wrote Robinson Crusoe?
 - a- 45
 - b- 55
 - c- 59
- 5- Defoe worked as a..... before writing Robinson Crusoe.
 - a- Teacher
 - b- Preacher
 - c- Journalist
- 6- Defoe's language is.....because he worked as a journalist.
 - a- Easy
 - b- Hard
 - c- ambiguous
- 7- One thing Daniel Defoe liked to refer to in his novels is.....
 - a- Facts
 - b- Women
 - c- children

8- Robinson Crusoe does not have organic unity.

a- True b- False

9- The structure of Robinson Crusoe is weak.

a- True b- False

10- Defoe preferred the excitement of readers to the cohesion of the novel.

a- True b- False

11- Robinson Crusoe was published in serials.

a- True b- False

12- Serialisation means a type of food.

a-True b- False

13- To avoid censorship, 18th century novelists resorted to patronage.

a-True b- False

14- To avoid censorship, 18th century novelists refused to write prefaces to their novels

a-True b- False

15- To avoid censorship, 18th century novelists insisted on calling their new books “novels”

a-True b- False

16- To avoid censorship, 18th century novelists discussed current topics in the same way.

Seventh Lecture

Where we Stand

In the Previous Lecture

- ☐ Individualism
- ☐ Materialism
- ☐ Serialisation
- ☐ Patronage
- ☐ Prefaces

In this lecture

- ☐ Long titles
- ☐ Sentimentalism
- ☐ Repetition
- ☐ Colonialism
- ☐ Contradiction
- ☐ The omniscient narrator

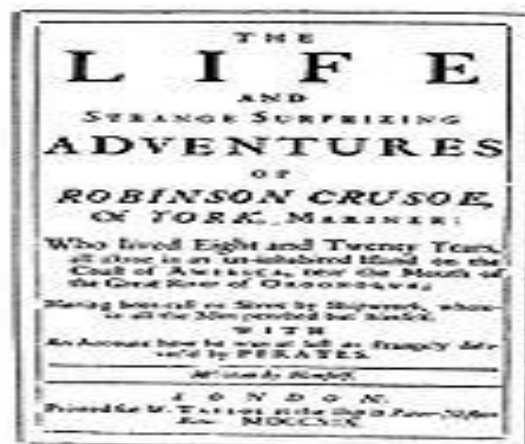
Some more Disadvantages of Robinson Crusoe: Long Titles and Chapter Headings

Full Title

- ✚ Like all other novels in the 18th century, the title page is so long.
- ✚ It is long because the writer wants to
 1. Make the novel interesting to readers.
 2. Prove that it is not “a novel” but just a history or some adventures.
 3. Make sure the reader will buy the book using illustrations and explanations
- ✚ The Life and Strange Surprising Adventures of Robinson Crusoe of York. Mariner; who lived Eight and Twenty Years, all alone in an uninhabited Island on the coast of America, near the Mouth of the Great River of Oroonoke; Having been cast on Shore by Shipwreck, wherein all the Men perished but himself. With An Account how he was at last as strangely deliver'd by Pirates. Written by Himself.

Titles of Chapters are Also Lengthy

That of course is a demerit in the 18th century novel



Titles and Subtitles

A JOURNEY FROM THIS WORLD TO THE NEXT
by Henry Fielding
INTRODUCTION

BOOK I

CHAPTER I.

The author dies, meets with Mercury, and is by him conducted to the stage which sets out for the other world

CHAPTER II.

In which the author first refutes some idle opinions concerning spirits, and then the passengers relate their several deaths .

CHAPTER III.

The adventures we met with in the City of Diseases

Sentimentalism

- ❑ It means a lot of crying and tears on any occasion. It is affected, not real. Men and women are described as shedding tears.
- ❑ It is against verisimilitude.
- ❑ It is one of the common features of the novel in the 18th century.
- ❑ This is not touching all the time. It could be insincere. An example is Robinson's parents early in the novel

Repetition

The reasons behind repetition are:

- ❖ the novel was published in journals and the writer had to remind readers every time of what has been said before.
- ❖ The writer had no experience of novel-writing before and that is why he could not avoid repetition.
- ❖ Robinson Crusoe is full of redundancy:
 - ❖ It is full of fun
 - ❖ It is full of irony
 - ❖ It is full of repetition
 - ❖ Redundancy is..... in Robinson Crusoe .
 - ❖ An advantage
 - ❖ A disadvantage
 - ❖ Vague

Colonialism

- ❑ The colonizer and the colonized.
- ❑ The ruler and the ruled.
- ❑ England XX Africa (vulgar) .
- ❑ Robinson feels very important as a British citizen. For him Africans and Arabs and even Muslims are lower classes of people. He is the superior one. For him they are inferior.
- ❑ Robinson is a representative of powerful rich individuals from England the Empire over which the sun never set.
- ❑ It would be meaningless and contradictory of course if the writer portrayed him as a slave. That is why in the novel we do not read at all about this period in his life.

Colonialism

Servant (Africa)	Master (England)
Colonized	Colonizer
Ruled	Ruler
Inferior	Superior
Lower	Upper
Savage Eastern (Arabs, Muslims, Moors)	Noble, western (Christians)
Black, colored	White
Bad	Good
Ignorant	Has a lot of learning
Innocent	Has a lot of experience
Good-for-nothing	Has a lot of cleverness

Contradiction

- ✓ No experience in novel-writing led writers to contradict themselves without noticing it.
- ✓ The novel is full of contradiction which is understandable in the light of the things explained above

Examples:

- promising to obey God and parents then obeying only himself,
- saying that he has close friends then getting rid of them so soon,
- visiting Africa to know more about it but considering it to be inferior and referring to it in a vulgar way.
- Describing the voyage as the most successful one while we know that it is not.

The Omniscient Narrator

Why is Defoe called an omniscient narrator?

- First of all, the word omniscient means a narrator who knows everything about characters and events.
- He is the one through whose eyes the whole novel is narrated.

- In the novel, no character speaks for himself or herself. All are given to us from the point of view of that narrator. We are just told about them.
- The same thing with events which are narrated only from the point of view of the narrator.
- This is of course a demerit in novel writing as it detracts from the reader's right to free judgement.

Questions

1- The word omniscient means a narrator who knows everything about characters and events

- a- True b- False

Best Answer?

2- Using the omniscient narrator isin the 18th century novel.

- a- an advantage
b- a disadvantage
c- needed

Eighth Lecture

In this Lecture

- Preface to the novel
- Chapter One of the novel
- Chapter Two
- Chapter Three

A Summary of Robinson Crusoe

Summary: Preface

- An unnamed editor explains his reasons for offering us the narrative we are about to read. He does not mention the name or story of Robinson Crusoe explicitly but, rather, describes the narrative as a “private man's adventures in the world” and focuses on its realism when he calls it a “just history of fact.” He claims it is modest and serious, and that it has an instructive value, teaching us to honor “the wisdom of Providence.” Thus, the editor asserts he is doing a great service to the world in publishing Crusoe's tale.

Comment on the Preface

- ☑ If Daniel Defoe published it as a novel in 1719, it would not be published at all.
- ☑ He does not call the novel a novel.
- ☑ He gives it the name of a history and a narrative of fact or a book of adventures.
- ☑ He insists it is realistic, not fictional
- ☑ He says he is just the editor not the writer of the story.
- ☑ We learn from this that he avoids censorship through these steps.

Chapter One

A man named Robinson Crusoe records his own life story, beginning with his birth in 1632 in the English city of York. Crusoe's father was a German, originally named Kreutznaer. Crusoe is the youngest of three brothers, the eldest being a soldier and the second one having vanished mysteriously. As the youngest son in the family, Crusoe is expected to inherit little, and, as a result, his father encourages him to take up the law. But Crusoe's inclination is to go to sea. His family strongly opposes this idea, and his father gives him a stern lecture on the value of accepting a middle station in life.

Crusoe resolves to follow his father's advice. But when one of his friends embarks for London, Crusoe succumbs to temptation and boards the ship on September 1, 1651. A storm develops. Near Yarmouth the weather is so bad that Crusoe fears for his life and prays to God for deliverance. The ship nearly founders, but all are saved. Crusoe sees this ordeal as a sign of fate that he should give up sea travel, and his friend's father warns him against setting foot on a ship again, echoing his own father's warning.

Chapter Two

Crusoe parts with his friend and proceeds to London by land, where he meets a sea captain who proposes that Crusoe accompany him on an upcoming merchant voyage. Writing to his family for investment money, Crusoe sets off with forty pounds worth of trinkets and toys to sell abroad. Crusoe makes a net income of 300 pounds from this trip, and considers it a

great success. Taking one hundred pounds with him, and leaving the remaining 200 pounds with a widow whom he trusts, Crusoe sets off on another merchant expedition. This time he is pursued by Moorish pirates off the coast of Salée in North Africa. His ship is overtaken, and Crusoe is enslaved, the only Briton among his Moorish master's slaves. Crusoe is assigned the task of fishing because of his natural skill. One day the slaves' fishing vessel gets lost in fog, and the master installs a compass on board. The master also stores some gunpowder on board in preparation for a shooting party, but the guests do not come. Crusoe waits.

Brainstorming

❏ What is a narrative gap?

It is a section in the story that is not covered in detail by the author.

❏ Why is Robinson not described in detail as a prisoner?

- Because he is British and readers in Britain would not welcome such a story
- Because he did not want to
- Because prisoners were good readers of novels
- Because he intended to escape.

❏ Robinson is not described in detail as a prisoner. This is called:-

(narrative gap- b- a plot c- a story d- a theme)

Chapter Three

Robinson sets off on a fishing expedition with two other slaves, a man named Ismael and a boy named Xury. Sneaking up behind Ismael, Robinson pushes him into the water. Ismael swims alongside the boat and begs to be taken in. Crusoe pulls a gun on him and tells him to return to shore or else be killed. Crusoe then asks Xury whether he will accompany him and serve him faithfully, and Xury agrees. By evening, Crusoe calculates they have sailed 150 miles south of Salée. They see wild creatures onshore that Crusoe recognizes as lions. Crusoe shoots one dead, and he and Xury skin it.

They proceed southward toward what Crusoe believes are the Cape Verde or Canary Islands. They see naked black people onshore, and they fear them until the natives offer them food. When the Africans witness Crusoe shooting a leopard, they are impressed, and they offer the skin to Crusoe. Unsure where to head, Crusoe is surprised by a European ship in the distance. The ship picks up Xury and Crusoe, and its kind Portuguese captain offers to take them to Brazil. The captain buys Crusoe's boat as well as Xury.

Questions

- 1- When does the novel start?**
 - a- The 16th century.
 - b- the 19th century.
 - c- the 17th century.
 - d- the 18th century.
- 2- What happens to Robinson's second brother?**
 - a- He dies
 - b- He vanishes
 - c- He works as a lawyer
 - d- He is a sailor.
- 3- What is the most obvious thing about Robinson's character?**
 - a- Hesitation
 - b- Honesty
 - c- Liveliness
 - d- Kindness
- 4- Robinson fears for his life and prays to God for deliverance when**
 - a- He is in trouble
 - b- He gets married
 - c- Goes home
 - d- Starts sailing.
- 5- Robinson's parents advise him to**
 - a- Stay at home
 - b- Go to the sea
 - c- Search for money
 - d- Search for adventure.
- 6- On his very first voyage, what does Robinson do to achieve himself as an individual?**
 - a- He tries to make more money
 - b- He works as a surgeon
 - c- He works as a farmer
 - d- He studies medicine.
- 7- As a prisoner, Robinson manages to escape because:**
 - a- He is regarded by the author as powerful and skillful
 - b- He arranges this with the Moors
 - c- He wants to go back home
 - d- He is powerful
- 8- Is Defoe a colonialist writer?**
 - a- Yes he is
 - b- No he is not
 - c- Maybe
 - d- It is not clear from the novel.

Ninth Lecture

In this Lecture

- ❖ Chapter Four of the novel
- ❖ Chapter Five
- ❖ Chapter Six
- ❖ Chapter Seven

Chapter Four

After a voyage of twenty-two days, Crusoe lands in Brazil, accepting many farewell gifts from the Portuguese captain. After meeting his Anglo-Brazilian neighbor, he conceives a plan to become a tobacco planter. For two years Crusoe earns only enough on which to subsist, but in the third year he begins to do well and, in retrospect, misses the labor potential of the slave boy Xury whom he sold.

Having told the Portuguese captain of his 200 pounds left in England, the captain arranges to have one hundred pounds sent to Crusoe in Brazil, along with many gifts besides. After receiving what the captain sent, Crusoe feels quite well off. Eager for slave labor to extend his business further, he agrees to an acquaintance's plan to sail to Guinea for black slaves, in exchange for his own share of the slaves.

After writing a will leaving half his possessions to the Portuguese captain, Crusoe sets sail for Guinea on September 1, 1659 with a cargo of trinkets with which to buy slaves. Sailing up the South American coast, the ship encounters a storm, and two men are lost. Crusoe fears for his life. Reaching the Caribbean, the ship is shaken by yet another storm that drives the ship onto the sand, breaking the rudder. The ship is clearly doomed, and the crew climbs into boats to make for shore.

Crusoe loses sight of his mates when all are swept away by an immense wave. Finally Crusoe makes it to shore, where he immediately prays to God in gratitude. He never sees a sign of another living crewmember. After drinking some fresh water and finding a tree in which to sleep, Crusoe spends his first night on the island.

Chapter Six

Awakening the next morning refreshed, Crusoe goes down to the shore to explore the remains of the ship. Swimming around it, he finds it impossible to climb aboard until he finds a chain hanging, by which he pulls himself up. Crusoe conceives the idea of building a raft out of broken lumber, on which he loads provisions of bread, rice, goat meat, cheese, and other foods. He also finds clothes, arms, and fresh water. He sails his cargo-laden raft into a small cove, where he unloads it.

He notices that the land has wildfowl but no other humans. Crusoe returns to the ship twelve times over the following thirteen days. On one of the latter trips he finds thirty-six pounds, and he sadly meditates on how worthless the money is to him. After a strong wind that night, he awakens to find the ship's remains gone the next morning.

Chapter Seven

Wary of savages, Crusoe decides he must build a dwelling or “fortress,” as he calls it. He chooses a spot with a view of the sea, protected from animals and the heat of the sun and near fresh water. He drives wooden stakes into the ground, using them as a frame for walls. Crusoe sleeps securely in the shelter that night. The next day he hauls all of his provisions and supplies inside, and hangs a hammock on which to sleep. He also builds a cellar. During a thunderstorm he suddenly worries about his gunpowder supply, which he separates from the other supplies and stores in the cellar.

Crusoe discovers wild goats on the island. He kills one and then sees that it had a kid, which he then kills too. On about his twelfth day on the island, he erects a large cross that he inscribes with the date of his arrival, September 30, 1659. He resolves to cut a notch on the cross to mark every passing day. He also begins a journal in which he records the good and evil aspects of his experience, until he runs out of ink. He keeps watch for passing ships, always disappointed.

Questions

- 1- Why does he decide to become a tobacco planter?**
 - a- It is a chance for him to earn more money.
 - b- He is a heavy smoker.
 - c- He has lots of time.
 - d- His father wanted him to do so.
- 2- What are the basic things that Robinson looks for once he is on the island?**
 - a- Food and shelter
 - b- Friends
 - c- Neighbours
 - d- Parents
- 3- Though Robinson finds money on the ship, he is sad. Why?**
 - a- He has to pay it back to others
 - b- He cannot make more money by trading with people
 - c- The money is not British
 - d- The money is little
- 4- Why does the writer use the journal in the novel?**
 - a- He worked as a journalist
 - b- To keep record of the time
 - c- To achieve verisimilitude
 - d- To start the real action

Tenth Lecture

In this Lecture:

- Chapter Eight
- Chapter Nine
- Chapter Ten

Important Remarks about the Novel

- On page 104, Robinson gives us a picture of how he came to an understanding of his life on the island. He reasons with himself in a very clear-cut way, putting the evil aspects of his life against the good.

This means:

- ☒ Robinson gains experience with age and adventures
- ☒ He hesitates between good and evil
- ☒ There is a conflict inside him all the time
- ☒ There are two voices inside him: the voice of reason and the voice of the heart
- ☒ The writer is interested in facts and data to make his novel achieve verisimilitude

Chapter Eight: The Journal

Crusoe keeps a journal for a while, beginning with an entry dated “September 30, 1659,” that begins his account of life on the “Island of Despair,” as he calls it. He proceeds to narrate events that have already been narrated: his discovery of the ship’s remains, his salvaging of provisions, the storm that destroys the ship entirely, the construction of his house, and so on. He notes that he has lost track of which day is Sunday, and he is thus unable to keep the Sabbath religiously. He records the building of various pieces of furniture and tools. He tames his first goat.

Commentary on the Journal

Crusoe’s journal provides little interesting new information for us, since most of it narrates previously recounted material. But it does offer insights into Crusoe’s character, especially his conception of his own identity. First, he introduces himself as “poor, miserable Robinson Crusoe,” which strikes a startling note of self-pity that contradicts the sturdy, resourceful self-image of his narrative. He always shows us that he is self-confident and that he only listens to himself, but here he is described as hesitant and weak.

Chapter Nine: I Throw Away the Husks of Corn

Continuing his journal, Crusoe records his failed attempt to tame pigeons and his manufacture of candles from goat grease. He tells of his semimiraculous discovery of barley: having tossed out a few husks of corn in a shady area, he is astonished to find healthy barley plants growing there later. He carefully saves the harvest to plant again and thus is able eventually to supply himself with bread. On April 16, an earthquake nearly kills him as he is standing in the entrance to his cellar. After two aftershocks, he is relieved to feel it end with no damage to his life or property.

Chapter Ten: It Blows a Most Dreadful Hurricane

Immediately after the earthquake, a hurricane arrives. Crusoe takes shelter in his cave, cutting a drain for his house and waiting out the torrential rains. He is worried by the thought that another earthquake would send the overhanging precipice falling onto his dwelling and resolves to move. But he is distracted from this plan by the discovery of casks of gunpowder and other remains from the ship that have been driven back to shore by the hurricane. Crusoe spends many days salvaging these remains for more useful items.

Chapter Eleven: I Am Very Ill and Frighted

For more than a week of rainy weather, Crusoe is seriously ill with a fever and severe headache. He is almost too weak to get up for water, though he is dying of thirst. He prays to God for mercy. In one of his feverish fits, he hallucinates a vision of a man descending from a black cloud on a great flame. The man brandishes a weapon at Crusoe and tells him that all his suffering has not yet brought him to repentance. Crusoe emerges from the vision to take stock of the many times he has been delivered from death and cries over his ingratitude. He utters his first serious prayer to God, asking for an end to his distress. The next day, Crusoe finds he is beginning to recover, though he is still so weak he can hardly hold his gun.

Chapter Eleven

He struggles with thoughts of self-pity followed by self-reproach. Taking some tobacco and rum, his mind is altered and he opens the Bible to read a verse about calling on the Lord in times of trouble, which affects him deeply. He falls into a profound sleep of more than twenty-four hours, which throws off his calendar calculations forever. In the days that follow, Crusoe almost completely recovers and kneels to God in gratitude. He prefers not to eat the wildfowl while sick and instead eats some turtle eggs that he finds. He begins a serious reading of the New Testament and regrets his earlier life. He comes to conceive of his isolation on the island as a kind of deliverance from his former guilty existence.

Questions

- 1- Why does Crusoe keep a journal?
- 2- Why does Crusoe call the island the island of despair?
- 3- Can Crusoe keep the journal for long?
- 4- Why does Crusoe stop it later?
- 5- On April 16, an earthquake nearly kills him(Crusoe) as he is standing in the entrance to his cellar:
- 6- Guess what Crusoe thinks of as he faces death in the earthquake?

Eleventh Lecture

Chapter Twelve: I Take a Survey of the Island

Now, in the month of July, in his tenth month on the island, Crusoe discovers that the rainy season is a very unhealthy time. Convinced of the idea that only Providence controls his deliverance from the island, Crusoe resolves to explore the place thoroughly. He discovers sugarcane and grapes, and is delighted with the beauty of one valley especially. He secretly exults in imagining himself the king and lord of the whole domain. Crusoe lays out grapes to make raisins and carries home a large basket of limes and grapes. He contemplates choosing that site as his new home, then spends the rest of July building a bower in the valley. He notes that his domicile now houses some cats. He celebrates the passing of one year on the island by fasting all day. Shortly after this occasion, he runs out of ink and discontinues his journal.

Commentary

- ❑ Crusoe is interested only in the basic needs of his body, in his survival.
- ❑ The writer gives us all the details concerning his existence on the island.
- ❑ We feel that the story has completely stopped: no characters, no plot, no action except what is happening to Robinson.

Verisimilitude

- Daniel Defoe tried as much as possible to achieve Verisimilitude .
- Instead of achieving it, he gives us a book that has hardly any fiction in it: just an account of the adventures Robinson has on the island.
- This means that the novel fails to impress us with its Verisimilitude

Chapter Thirteen: I Sow My Grain

After planting his grain in the dry season when it cannot sprout, Crusoe learns from his mistake, and afterward makes a table of the dry and rainy months to facilitate his farming. He also discovers that the wooden stakes he drove into the ground when building his “bower,” or country house, have sprouted and grown. Over the course of several years they grow into a kind of sheltering hedge providing cool shade. Crusoe also teaches himself to make wicker baskets, imitating the basket makers he remembers from his childhood. By this time he lacks only tobacco pipes, glassware, and a kettle.

Chapter Fourteen: I Travel Quite Across the Island

Finally carrying out his earlier wish to survey the island thoroughly, Crusoe proceeds to the western end, where he finds he can make out land in the distance. He concludes it belongs to Spanish America. Crusoe is reluctant to explore it for fear of cannibals. He catches a parrot that he teaches to speak, (p.189) and discovers a penguin colony. He takes a goat kid as a pet, keeping it in his bower where it nearly starves until Crusoe remembers it. By this point, Crusoe has been on the island two years, and his moments of satisfaction alternate with despairing moods. He continues to read the Bible and is consoled by the verse that tells him God will never forsake him.

Chapter Fifteen: I Am Very Seldom Idle

Crusoe spends months making a shelf for his abode. During the rainy months he plants his crop of rice and grain but is angered to discover that birds damage it. He shoots several of the birds and hangs them as scarecrows over the plants, and the birds never return. Crusoe finally harvests the grain and slowly learns the complex process of flour grinding and bread making. Determined to make earthenware pots, Crusoe attempts to shape vessels out of clay, failing miserably at first. Eventually he learns to shape, fire, and even glaze his pots. Thinking again of sailing to the mainland, Crusoe returns to the place where the ship's boat has been left upturned by the storm. He tries for weeks to put it right side up but is not strong enough.

Chapter Sixteen: I Make Myself a Canoe

Resolving to make a canoe, Crusoe selects and cuts down an enormous cedar. He spends many months hacking off the branches, shaping the exterior, and hollowing out the insides. The result is a far larger canoe than he has ever seen before. He now realizes the mistake of not previously considering its transport, since for him alone it is immovable. He considers building a canal to bring the water to the canoe, but he calculates it would take too long and abandons the idea. By this point, four years have passed. He reflects that all his wants are satisfied, since he already has everything that he can possibly use on his island. He feels gratitude imagining how much worse off he could be now.

He also reflects on several calendar coincidences that he finds remarkable: he left his family on the same day he was enslaved by the Moor; he escaped from the ship near Yarmouth on the same day that he escaped from Saltee; and he was born on the same day he was cast ashore on the island. Crusoe undertakes to make himself some new clothing out of animal skins, and he also constructs an umbrella. Building a smaller canoe, he sets out on a tour around the island. He is caught in a dangerous current that threatens to take him out to sea and away from the island forever, and when he is saved he falls to the ground in gratitude. Crusoe hears a voice say his name repeatedly on his return, asking where he has been, and Crusoe discovers that it is his parrot Poll.

Chapter Seventeen: I Improve Myself in the Mechanic Exercises

Wary of sea journeys, Crusoe spends a quiet year in his new home, missing nothing but human contact. He is pleased with his newly developed skills of basket making and pottery making. Alarmed by his low supply of gunpowder and wondering how he will feed himself if unable to shoot goats, Crusoe decides he must learn animal husbandry and tries to catch a small number of goats. He builds a pit in which he traps three young kids, and within a year and a half Crusoe has a flock of twelve goats. He learns to milk them, setting up a dairy that provides him with cheese and butter. He is pleased at his "absolute command" over all the subjects of his island kingdom and enjoys dining like a king surrounded by his parrot, his senile dog, and his two cats.

He provides us with a brief inventory of his island holdings: he has two "plantations" on the island, the first his original home or "castle," the second his "country seat." He has a grape arbor, fields under cultivation, and enclosures for his "cattle," or goats.

Commentary on Chapter Seventeen

- He is pleased at his “absolute command” over all the subjects of his island kingdom and enjoys dining like a king surrounded by his parrot, his senile dog, and his two cats.
- This is a nice introduction to Robinson’s colonialist attitude.
- Defoe is a colonialist writer and his hero is full of himself as a British young man who is quite aware of his supremacy over other people from other nations

Twelfth Lecture

In this Lecture:

Special Focus on Robinson Crusoe as a Colonialist Figure.

Before we Start

- Crusoe is interested only in the basic needs of his body, in his survival.
- The writer gives us all the details concerning his existence on the island.
- We feel that the story has completely stopped: no characters, no plot, no action except what is happening to Robinson.
- The final effect on us is that Crusoe is the one and only important person on earth. All else is insignificant.

Verisimilitude

- Daniel Defoe tried as much as possible to achieve Verisimilitude .
- Instead of achieving it, he gives us a book that has hardly any fiction in it: just an account of the adventures Robinson has on the island.
- This means that the novel fails to impress us with its Verisimilitude
- I Find the Print of a Man's Naked Foot

Crusoe is astonished one day to discover the single print of a man's naked foot in the sand. Crusoe is terrified and retreats to his “castle,” where he entertains thoughts that the devil has visited the island. His conclusion that it is not the devil's but a real man's footprint is equally terrifying, and Crusoe meditates on the irony of being starved for human contact and then frightened of a man

Driven wild by fear, Crusoe fortifies his home and raises guns around it, keeping watch whenever possible. Concerned about his goats, he contrives to dig an underground cave in which to herd them every night and creates another smaller pasture far away to keep a second flock. Crusoe spends two years living in fear.

Commentary

- ❑ When Crusoe finds the imprint of a man's foot, he spends two years living in fear. Two years is a very long period in fiction. It is against verisimilitude. It is not credible.
- ❑ He is concerned about his goats, about one major source of his wealth. As we said many times, the writer is keen on tracing Crusoe's wealth from time to time.

I See the Shore Spread with Bones

Coming down to a far part of the shore, Crusoe finds the beach spread with the carnage of humans. Eventually realizing that he is in no danger of being found by the cannibals, Crusoe's thoughts turn to killing them as perpetrators of wicked deeds and thereby saving their intended victims.

Waiting every day on a hillside fully armed, Crusoe eventually changes his mind, thinking that he has no divine authority to judge humans or to kill. He also realizes that killing them might entail a full-scale invasion by the other savages.

I See the Wreck of a Ship

On May 16, Crusoe is reading the Bible when he is surprised by a distant gunshot followed closely by another. He senses the shots are coming from a ship and builds a fire to notify the seamen of his presence. By daylight he perceives that the shots have come from the wreck of a ship whose men are now either gone or dead. Once again he thanks Providence for his own survival. Going down to the shore, where he discovers a drowned boy, he prepares to paddle out to the ship in his canoe. He finds the ship is Spanish and contains wine, clothing, and a great treasure in gold bars and doubloons, all of which he hauls back to his dwelling.

A word on Colonialism

[U] the practice by which a powerful country controls another country or other countries: example: European colonialism

the British Empire: the countries ruled by Britain starting in the late 15th century until a peak around 1920 when the British Empire included around a quarter of the world's population. British colonies (= places taken over by a foreign country and settled by people from that place) included parts of North America, islands in the West Indies, India, Australia, New Zealand and several countries in Africa. Many of them became colonies at a time when several European countries, including Britain, France, Spain and the Netherlands, were competing for trade around the world and for new sources of raw materials. Most of these countries became independent during the 20th century, when it was generally recognized that it was not morally acceptable to take over other countries and exploit them, and many colonies had growing nationalist movements for independence. Many of the countries still have political and economic links with Britain through the Commonwealth and perhaps the most important and lasting cultural influence of the British Empire has been the spread of the English language which is still either an official language or is taught as a second language in many countries.

I Hear the First Sound of a Man's Voice

Crusoe reflects on the “original sin” of disobeying his father, recounting the foolish decisions he has made throughout his life. One night he dreams that eleven cannibals arrive on his island to kill a victim who escapes and runs to Crusoe for protection. About a year and a half afterward, Crusoe finds five canoes on the island and thirty cannibals on the beach preparing two victims for slaughter. After the first is killed, the second breaks away and runs toward Crusoe's hiding place. He is pursued by two cannibals but is faster than they are. Crusoe attacks both pursuers and persuades the frightened victim to approach. Finding Crusoe friendly, the native vows devotion to his liberator. After burying the remains of the two pursuers so as not to be tracked later, Crusoe and the native return to his camp, where the native sleeps.

Commentary

Crusoe thinks of the “original sin” of disobeying his father, recounting the foolish decisions he has made throughout his life. This shows that he only begins to think of his destiny, of his parents, and of God, when he is in trouble. He faces death by cannibals and so he feels guilty at his disobedience of his parents.

I Call Him Friday

Crusoe names the native Friday to commemorate the day on which Crusoe saves the native's life. Friday again asserts his subservience to Crusoe. Crusoe teaches him simple English words and clothes him. Returning together to the slaughter scene, Crusoe has Friday clean up the bones and skulls and tries to convey to his servant the horror of cannibalism. Crusoe is delighted with his new companion and teaches him to eat goat meat instead of human flesh. He realizes he must expand his grain cultivation, which Friday helps him to do.

Oxford Advanced Learners' Dictionary

Man Friday the name of the faithful servant and companion in Daniel Defoe's novel Robinson Crusoe. Crusoe gives him this name after saving his life on a Friday. The phrase man Friday is now sometimes used to mean a trusted male assistant or servant. The female equivalent is a girl Friday.

Questions

- 1- When Robinson finds the print of a man's naked foot on the island , he spends Living in fear:**
 - a- one year
 - b- Two years
 - c- Three years
 - d- Four years
- 2- When Robinson finds the print of a man's naked foot on the island , he takes care of his:**
 - a- Goats
 - b- Children
 - c- Wives
 - d- Friends
- 3- What does Robinson mean by the “original sin”?**
 - a- going to college
 - b- getting married
 - c- having two farms
 - d- disobeying his parents
- 4- Crusoe attacks both pursuers and persuades the frightened victim to approach. This means that Crusoe:-**
 - a- Has superior powers
 - b- Is a coward
 - c- Is afraid
 - d- Is British
- 5- Finding Crusoe friendly, the native vows devotion to his liberator:-**
 - a- The native will be Crusoe's servant
 - b- The native will be Crusoe's teacher
 - c- The native will be Crusoe's neighbour
 - d- The native will be Crusoe's friend

6- Why does Crusoe give the native the name Friday?

- a- to commemorate the day on which Crusoe saves his life.
- b- To celebrate this important vacation
- c- To teach him English
- d- To swim with him on Friday

Thirteenth Lecture

- Robinson Crusoe spends twenty-eight years on an island off the coast of Venezuela with his talking parrot Poll, his pet dog, and a tame goat as his only companions. In his twenty-fourth year, he discovers that Carib cannibals occasionally use a desolate beach on the island to kill and eat their captives.
- Crusoe observes one of the Caribs, kept captive and about to be eaten, escape his captors. Crusoe ambushes two pursuers, and the others leave in their canoes without the knowledge of their counterparts' outcome. The rescued captive bows in gratitude to Crusoe, who decides to employ him as a servant. He names him Friday after the weekday upon which the rescue takes place.
- Crusoe describes Friday as being a Native American, though very unlike the Indians of Brazil and Virginia. His religion involves the worship of a mountain god named Benamuckee, officiated over by high priests called Oowokakee. Friday tolerates cannibalism, and even suggests eating the men Crusoe has killed.
- Crusoe teaches Friday the English language and converts him to Christianity. He tells him that cannibalism is wrong. Friday accompanies him in an ambush in which they save Friday's father.
- Crusoe returns to England twenty-eight years after being shipwrecked on the island, and four years after rescuing Friday. Friday's father goes with a Spanish castaway to the mainland to retrieve fourteen other Spanish castaways, but Crusoe and Friday depart the island before they return.
- Friday accompanies Crusoe home to England, and is his companion in the sequel *The Further Adventures of Robinson Crusoe*, in which Friday is killed in a sea battle. The appearance of Friday is a major development in the novel, which has had only one character in it for a large part. The sweetness and docility of Friday, who is a cannibal, and the extraordinary ease with which Crusoe overcomes Friday's two pursuers, leads us to rethink Crusoe's earlier fear. Crusoe lives in terror of the cannibals for many years, scarcely daring to leave his cave and reduced to a cavemanlike existence. Then, in only a few minutes, he stops two cannibals and makes another his lifelong servant. Suddenly it seems that Crusoe has feared not the savages themselves, but his own exaggerated mental image of them. Thus, Crusoe's self-awareness arises as a major theme of the novel, and Crusoe illustrates that a better understanding of himself and his fears leads him to more prosperity and satisfaction in life.

Crusoe's self-awareness arises as a major theme of the novel. Crusoe illustrates that a better understanding of himself and his fears leads him to more prosperity and satisfaction in life.

Friday's instantaneous servitude to Crusoe also raises questions about Crusoe's sense of his own rank and power. Crusoe easily could lift Friday from the ground when Friday grovels before him, but he does not. Without so much as a second thought, Crusoe accepts Friday as a servant and an inferior, assuming his own superiority. Friday may be

the first New World “savage” in English literature to force a questioning of whether white people should automatically assume superiority over other races.

Before Crusoe and Friday have a chance for their voyage to the cannibals' land, the cannibals visit Crusoe's island. Twenty-one natives come in three canoes to carry out another cannibalistic attack on three prisoners. Hesitant on moral grounds to kill so many, Crusoe reasons that since Friday belongs to an enemy nation, the situation can be construed as a state of war in which killing is permissible. Approaching the shore, Crusoe observes that one of the prisoners is a European. Crusoe and Friday fall upon the cannibals and quickly overcome them with their superior weapons, allowing only four to escape. Friday is overjoyed to find that another of the prisoners is his own father. Crusoe and Friday feed the dazed prisoners and carry them back to Crusoe's dwelling, where a tent is erected for them. Crusoe reflects contentedly on the peopling of his kingdom with loyal subjects.

We Plan a Voyage to the Colonies of America

After conversing with his “two new subjects,” Friday's father and the Spaniard, Crusoe revisits his earlier dream of returning to the mainland. Crusoe asks the Spaniard whether he can count on the support of the remaining men held on the cannibals' territory. The Spaniard says yes, but reminds Crusoe that food production would have to be expanded to accommodate so many extra men. With the help of his new workers, Crusoe increases his agricultural capacity. He gives each of the new men a gun.

One day Friday comes running to Crusoe with news that a boat is approaching the island, and Crusoe, with his spyglass, discovers it to be English. Crusoe is suspicious. Near the shore, Crusoe and Friday discover that the boat contains eleven men, three of whom are bound as prisoners. Friday suspects that the captors are preparing for cannibalism. When the eight free men wander around the island, Crusoe approaches the prisoners, who mistake him for an angel. One prisoner explains that he is the captain of the ship and that the sailors have mutinied. Crusoe proposes that in exchange for liberating him and the other two, he and Friday should be granted free passage to England. The captain agrees and Crusoe gives him a gun. Crusoe realizes that the other seamen may notice something wrong and send more men onshore to overpower Crusoe's men. They disable the boat to prevent the additional men from escaping.

The affectionate and loyal bond between Crusoe and Friday is a remarkable feature of this early novel. Indeed, it is striking that this tender friendship is depicted in an age when Europeans were engaged in the large-scale devastation of nonwhite populations across the globe. Even to represent a Native American with the individual characterization that Defoe gives Friday, much less as an individual with admirable traits, was an unprecedented move in English literature. But, in accordance with the Eurocentric attitude of the time, Defoe ensures that Friday is not Crusoe's equal in the novel. He is clearly a servant and an inferior in rank, power, and respect. Nevertheless, when Crusoe describes his own “singular satisfaction in the fellow himself,” and says, “I began really to love the creature,” his

emotional attachment seems sincere, even if we object to Crusoe's treatment of Friday as a creature rather than a human being.

We Seize the Ship

Having defeated the mutineers, Crusoe decides that it is time to seize the ship, and he tells the captain of his plans. The captain agrees. Crusoe and the captain intimidate the captive mutineers with a fictitious report that the island's governor intends to execute them all but would pardon most of them if they help seize the ship. To guarantee the men's promises, Crusoe keeps five hostages. The plan works: the rebel captain on the ship is killed, and the ship is reclaimed. When Crusoe glimpses the ship, he nearly faints from shock. In gratitude, the captain presents Crusoe with gifts of wine, food, and clothing. The mutineers are offered the chance to remain on the island in order to avoid certain execution for mutiny in England. Gratefully, they accept.

On December 19, 1686, Crusoe boards the ship with his money and a few possessions and sets sail for England after twenty-eight years on the island. Back in England, Crusoe discovers that the widow who has been guarding his money is alive but not prosperous. Crusoe's family is dead, except for two sisters and the children of a brother. Crusoe decides to go to Lisbon to seek information about his plantations in Brazil.

Questions

1- According to Crusoe, more prosperity and satisfaction in life depends on:

- a- a better understanding of himself and his fears
- b- More friends
- c- More islands
- d- More ships

2- The opposite of inferior is.....

- a- Top status
- b- superior.
- c- Sudden
- d- Coincidence

3- Who is superior? Robinson or Friday?

4- Who is inferior? Robinson or Friday?

5- Crusoe at once makes of Friday a servant and an inferior because:

- a- Friday worked as a servant before
- b- The writer wants to show Crusoe as superior to Friday
- c- There were no servants so Crusoe needed his help
- d- Friday wanted this

6- Why does Crusoe hesitate to kill cannibals at the start?

- a- On moral grounds
- b- On financial bases
- c- For social reasons
- d- For no obvious reason

7- One of the prisoners Crusoe arrests is his own father. This is called:-

- a- Sentimentalism
- b- Verisimilitude
- c- Coincidence
- d- plot

8- The relationship between Crusoe and his father is a very important one here. Is it the same?

9- Does **Crusoe** learn from experience?

10- Is **Crusoe** true to his feelings and his remorse?

11- Who is the most important person on earth for Crusoe?

Fourteenth Lecture

We Seize the Ship

- On December 19, 1686, Crusoe boards the ship with his money and a few possessions and sets sail for England after twenty-eight years on the island. Back in England, Crusoe discovers that the widow who has been guarding his money is alive but not prosperous. Crusoe's family is dead, except for two sisters and the children of a brother. Crusoe decides to go to Lisbon to seek information about his plantations in Brazil.
 - When does he go back to England?
 - Which century?
 - What is the most important thing that he is keen on as he returns to England?
 - How long has he remained on the island?
 - Do you believe that that the story is credible?
 - What does he decide to do after returning back and why?
 - Does he have the same family that he left before starting the main voyage?

- **I Find My Wealth All About Me**

Arriving in Lisbon, Crusoe looks up his old friend and benefactor, the Portuguese captain who first took him to Brazil. The Portuguese captain tells Crusoe that his Brazilian lands have been placed in trust and have been very profitable. The captain is indebted to Crusoe for a large sum that he partially repays on the spot. Crusoe, moved by the captain's honesty, returns a portion of the money. Obtaining a notarized letter, Crusoe is able to transfer his Brazilian investments back into his own name. He finds himself in possession of a large fortune. When Crusoe meets his Portuguese captain friend again, he is touched mainly by (a-the man's honesty, b-the large amount of money he has now, c-by the beauty of the country, d-by his new family)

Sure enough, ten seamen come in from the ship to discover the boat destroyed. Leaving three in the second boat as watchmen, the other seven come ashore. Crusoe then sends Friday and another to shout at the men from various directions, and Crusoe succeeds in confusing and tiring them so that they are finally separated. The men in the boat eventually come inland and are overwhelmed by Crusoe's stratagems. On behalf of Crusoe, the captain, finally addressing the remaining men, offers to spare everybody's life except that of the ringleader if they surrender now. All the mutineers surrender. The captain makes up a story that the island is a royal colony and that the governor is preparing to execute the ringleader the next day.

Crusoe sends gifts of money to his widow friend and to his two sisters. Tempted to move to Brazil, Crusoe decides against the idea because he is reluctant to become Catholic. He resolves to return to England, but he is averse to traveling by sea, removing his baggage from three different ships at the last moment. He later learns that two of those ships are either taken by pirates or foundered. Crusoe decides to proceed on land, assembling a traveling group of Europeans and their servants.

Q- Robinson is reluctant to become Catholic:

- a- He likes religion so much
- b- He does not like religion
- c- He wants to study medicine
- d- He is an independent person

We Cross the Mountains

- Crusoe and his group set out from Lisbon and reach the Spanish town of Pampeluna (Pamplona) in late autumn, and Crusoe finds the cold almost unbearable. The snow is excessive, forcing the group to stay several weeks in Pamplona.

On November 15 they finally set out toward France, despite inclement weather. They encounter three wolves and a bear in the woods. Friday kills a wolf and drives away the others. Friday also amuses the group by teasing the bear before killing it. Proceeding onward, the group encounters a frightened horse without a rider, and then finds the remains of two men who have been devoured by wolves. Three hundred wolves soon surround Crusoe's group. The group shoots the wolves and frightens them with an explosion of gunpowder, finally driving them away. Arriving at last in Toulouse, France, Crusoe learns that his group's escape from the wolves was virtually miraculous.

- They encounter three wolves and a bear in the woods. Friday kills a wolf and drives away the others. Friday also amuses the group by teasing the bear before killing it. Proceeding onward, the group encounters a frightened horse without a rider, and then finds the remains of two men who have been devoured by wolves. Three hundred wolves soon surround Crusoe's group.
- Exaggerated description detracts from the worth and credibility of the novel. How could a single man do all this? Remember that he is not the same Youngman we met before at the start of the novel.

I Revisit My Island

Crusoe lands safely at Dover, England, on January 14. He deposits his personal effects with his widow friend, who cares for him well. Crusoe contemplates returning to Lisbon and going from there to Brazil, but he is once again dissuaded by religious concerns. He decides to stay in England, giving orders to sell his investments in Brazil. This sale earns Crusoe the large fortune of 33,000 pieces of eight. Since Crusoe is unattached to any family members and is used to a wandering life, he again thinks about leaving England, though the widow does all she can to dissuade him. Crusoe marries, but after the death of his wife he decides to head for the East Indies as a private trader in 1694. On this voyage he revisits his island. Crusoe finds that the Spaniards who have remained there have subjugated the mutineers, treating them kindly. Crusoe provides them with gifts of cattle, supplies, and even women. The colony has survived a cannibal invasion and is now prospering.

Q - Are you touched by the story of friendship between Crusoe and the widow?

Q - Is he a better person in terms of religion?

Q - When he gets married, we soon learn that his wife dies. What does that mean?

Q - He leaves England in the same century. Why?

Q - imagine his feelings upon returning to the island and finding everything to his satisfaction

I wish success to all