

Authors

	Name	Country	Known as	Century	Event – Age Background	Works
1	William Shakespeare 1564-1616	English Stratford-upon-Avon Warwickshire Middle England	Poet Playwright Actor.	16 th 17 th	Elizabethan age <u>Rich</u> background Upper class	Sonnet 18 (Poem)
2	Andrew Marvell 1621- 1678	English	Metaphysical poet, Politician, Influent society	17 th	English civil war	A Garden (Poem)
3	John Locke 1632- 1704	English	Philosopher Political thinker, <u>Father of Classical Liberalism</u>	17 th 18 th	Liberalism Enlightenment	A Letter Concerning Toleration. An Essay Concerning Human Understanding. Two Treatises on Government.
4	Adam Smith 1723-1790	Scottish	Moral Philosopher, Economist <u>Father of Modern Economics</u>	18 th	Capitalism. Scottish Enlightenment.	An Inquiry into the Nature Wealth of Nations (Book)
5	William Wordsworth 1770-1850	English Lake District	Romantic poet	18 th 19 th	Romanticism Lake Poets	The Prelude The Lucy Poems Lyrical Ballads Laodamia The Daffodils (Poem)
6	William Blake 1757-1827	English	Poet, painter ,printmaker	18 th 19 th	Romanticism Industrial Revolution Wasn't famous Died very <u>poor</u>	The Tyger (Poem)
7	Jane Austen 1775-1817	English	Novelist, romantic fiction	18 th 19 th	British Class System Georgian Era	Pride and Prejudice (Novel) Sense and Sensibility Mansfield Park Emma Northanger Abbey Persuasion

	Name	Country	Known as	Century	Event – Age Background	Works
8	Charles Dickens 1812 –1870	English	Novelist Social critic	19 th	Victorian London <u>Poor</u> background	A Tale of Two Cities (Novel) A Christmas Carol Oliver Twist Great Expectations
9	George Washington 1731-1799		First President of USA Commander-in-Chief <u>Founding Father of the USA</u>	18 th	American Revolutionary War (American War of Independence) <u>Wealthy</u> , land owning background	The American Declaration of Independence (Speech)
10	Abraham Lincoln 1809-killed 1865	Western Frontier of the USA	President of the USA A lawyer	19 th	American Civil War Poor family	Gettysburg Address (Speech)
11	Edward Morgan Forster 1879 –1970	English	Novelist Short story writer essayist	19 th 20 th	British India	Howard's End A Room with a View Where Angels Fear to Tread A Passage to India (Novel)
12	Joseph Conrad 1857-1924	Polish	Writer Sailor Prophetic <u>First Modernist writer.</u>	19 th 20 th	Europeans in Africa	Heart of Darkness (Novel) Lord Jim Nostromo
13	James Joyce 1882-1941	Irish Dublin	Novelist Poet	19 th 20 th	Modernism The Anglo-Irish Catholic background	The Dubliners Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man Ulysses (Novel) Finnegan's Wake
14	Rupert Brooke 1887-1915	English Warwickshire Middle England	Poet <i>Handsome</i> <i>waste of youth</i>	19 th 20 th	First World War	The Soldier (Poem)

Works:

Work	Kind	Writer	Century	Features
Sonnet 18	Poem	William Shakespeare	16 th	The theme of love and the beauty of Middle England 14 lines - Shakespearian sonnet
A Garden	Poem	Andrew Marvell		written after the Civil War
The Daffodils	Poem	William Wordsworth		famous poems called: I wandered lonely as a cloud A daffodil is a beautiful flower
The Tyger	Poem	William Blake		great work - Songs of Innocence and Experience Called: most famous of his works classic of English poetry metaphor for the industrial Revolution
The Soldier	Poem	Rupert Brooke	20 th	great poems- criticized as pro-war - beautiful and inspiring 14 line Italian sonnet

Pride and Prejudice	Novel	Jane Austen		universal themes of love and marriage main character: Mr. Darcy and Elizabeth Bennet social class, the role of women and upper class hypocrisy TV version 1995 – Film version 2005
A Tale of Two Cities	Novel	Charles Dickens	19 th	London and Paris - The French Revolution most famous fictional works in history sold over two hundred million copies brutality and violence of France the book's message is that revolution isn't a good thing.
A Passage to India	Novel	Edward Morgan Forster	20 th	greatest novels about the British experience in India literary prize commercial success listed as the 25th best novel in the English language film in 1984 won Oscars main characters: Dr. Aziz, Cyril Fielding, Adela Quested and Mrs. Moore

Work	Kind	Writer	Century	Features
Ulysses	Novel	James Joyce	20 th	greatest work of Modernist Literature very long – complex - skillfully - difficult - confusing bases on Odyssey by Homer
Heart of Darkness	Novel	Joseph Conrad		short novel - great novel main character: Charles Marlow cruelty of the Belgian colonialists European racism ideas of civilization and savagery racist novel film (Apocalypse Now) European reaction to Africa (psychological)
The American Declaration of Independence	Speech	Written by: John Adams and Thomas Jefferson		Document some of the best known sentences in the English Language American's 'right' to independence American's 'right' to rebel against the British condemns the British King and the British people
Gettysburg Address	Speech	Abraham Lincoln	19 th	best known speeches in American history the opening of a graveyard for soldiers two and three minutes in the middle of the American Civil inspiration for the Unionists

Important Names:

Queen Elizabeth	<i>daughter of King Henry the 8th - virgin queen - time of peace and stability for England</i>
Francis Hutcheson David Hume Adam Smith Robert Burns Adam Ferguson (Father of Modern Sociology) James Hutton (Father of Modern Geology).	<i>Scottish thinkers and scientists - the Scottish Enlightenment</i>
William Wordsworth Samuel Taylor Coleridge Robert Southey	<i>The lake Poets</i>
John Constable Thomas Gainsborough Sir Joshua Reynolds.	<i>famous painters in Georgian England</i>
Vikram Seth Arundhati Roy V.S. Naipaul	<i>greatest writers in the English language are from India</i>
Rudyard Kipling E.M. Forster J.G. Farrell.	<i>British literature was influenced by the author's experience in India</i>
Oscar Wilde Bram Stoker C.S. Lewis W.B. Yeats C.D. Lewis George Bernard Shaw Samuel Beckett.	<i>greatest poets, novelists and playwrights come from The Anglo-Irish</i>
Siegfried Sassoon Wilfred Owen Rupert Brooke	<i>The War Poets</i>

Sonnets:

❖ Sonnet 18 by William Shakespeare

1	Shall I compare thee to a summer's <u>day</u> ? A	thee= you
2	Thou art more lovely and more <u>temperate</u> : B	thou=you art=are temperate = controlled
3	Rough winds do shake the darling buds of <u>May</u> , A	Rough = strong Buds = flower
4	And summer's lease hath all too short a <u>date</u> : B	hath=has
5	Sometime too hot the eye of heaven <u>shines</u> , C	eye of heaven = imaginary of sun
6	And often is his gold complexion <u>dimmed</u> : D	dimmed = dimmed
7	And every fair from fair sometime <u>declines</u> , C	declines = go down
8	By chance, or nature's changing course, <u>untrimm'd</u> : D	untrimm'd = untrimmed
9	But thy eternal summer shall not <u>fade</u> E	thy=your
10	Nor lose possession of that fair thou <u>ow'st</u> : F	thou ow'st = you own
11	Nor shall Death brag thou wander'st in his <u>shade</u> , E	wander'st= walk
12	When in eternal lines to time thou <u>grow'st</u> : F	thou grow'st = you grow
13	So long as men can breathe or eyes can <u>see</u> , G	
14	So long lives this, and this gives life to <u>thee</u> . G	thee= you

❖ Metaphor: Is comparing one thing with something else

- This sonnet starts out by asking whether the poet should use a simile to describe the one he loves. Should I describe you by saying that you are like a day in summer?

“ **Shall I compare thee to a summer's day “**

- Then it rejects that comparison, saying, "**No, you're even more beautiful than that.**"
- In line five, the poem calls the sun "**the eye of heaven.**"
- In line six, the poem calls the sun's brightness "**his gold complexion.**"
- In line nine, the poem describes a person's beauty by calling it "**thy eternal summer.**"

❖ Imagery :

- a summer's day
- Rough winds
- darling buds of May
- summer's lease
- too hot the eye of heaven shines
- his gold complexion dimm'd

❖ The Daffodils by William Wordsworth

(a great lyrical poem)

1 I wandered lonely as a cloud 1
2 That floats on high o'er vales and hills, 2
3 When all at once I saw a crowd, 1
4 A host, of golden daffodils: 2
5 Beside the lake, beneath the trees, 3
6 Fluttering and dancing in the breeze. 3

(metaphor)

The rhyme:
Cloud=crowd
Hills=daffodils
Trees=breeze

7 Continuous as the stars that shine 1
8 And twinkle on the milky way, 2
9 They stretched in never-ending line 1
10 Along the margin of a bay: 2
11 Ten thousand saw I at a glance, 3
12 Tossing their heads in sprightly dance. 3

13 The waves beside them danced: but they
14 Out-did the sparkling waves in glee:
15 A poet could not but be gay,
16 In such a jocund company:
17 I gazed-and gazed-but little thought
18 what wealth the show to me had brought:

Glee= joy happy

Gay= joy, happy

19 For oft, when on my couch I lie
20 In vacant or in pensive mood,
21 They flash upon that inward eye
22 Which is the bliss of solitude:
23 And then my heart with pleasure fills,
24 And dances with the daffodils.

Oft = often

Happy, extreme joy of being alone

Daffodils is a spring flower

❖ **The Tyger by William Blake**

1 Tyger Tyger, burning bright,
2 In the forests of the night;
3 what immortal hand or eye,
4 Could frame thy fearful symmetry?

This is Stanza

In poetry, a **stanza** is a grouped set of lines within a poem

5 In what distant deeps or skies.
6 Burnt the fire of thine eyes?
7 On what wings dare he aspire?
8 What the hand, dare seize the fire?

thine = you

9 And what shoulder, & what art,
10 Could twist the sinews of thy heart?
11 And when thy heart began to beat,
12 what dread hand? & what dread feet?

sinews = muscles

13 What the hammer? what the chain,
14 In what furnace was thy brain?
15 what the anvil? what dread grasp,
16 Dare its deadly terrors clasp!

thy = you

17 when the stars threw down their spears
18 And waterd heaven with their tears:
19 Did he smile his work to see?
20 Did he who made the Lamb make thee?

21 Tyger Tyger burning bright,
22 In the forests of the night:
23 what immortal hand or eye,
24 Dare frame thy fearful symmetry?

❖ **The Soldier by Rupert Brooke**

1 If I should die, think only this of me:
2 That there's some corner of a foreign field
3 That is for ever England. There shall be
4 In that rich earth a richer dust concealed;
5 A dust whom England bore, shaped, made aware,
6 Gave, once, her flowers to love, her ways to roam,
7 A body of England's, breathing English air,
8 Washed by the rivers, blest by suns of home
9 And think, this heart, all evil shed away,
10 A pulse in the eternal mind, no less
11 Gives somewhere back the thoughts by England given;
12 Her sights and sounds; dreams happy as her day;
13 And laughter, learnt of friends; and gentleness,
14 In hearts at peace, under an English heaven.

Italian sonnet – 14 lines

**England is a happy blessed place
Gentle with friendly people
Police doesn't carry guns**

Assignments

❖ Questions – first Assignment

Write a paragraph on each question:

1. What was the major effect of the English Civil War on English society?

There were a very destructive and bloody conflict glorious revolution and the legacy of stability that has affected the world

2. Talk about some of the metaphors that Marvell uses to show this effect?

What luckless apple did we taste To make us mortal and thee waste!

“a metaphor for why did we allow this civil war to happen?”

but if once stirr'd, She runs you through, nor asks the word.

“a metaphor of what happened in English civil war and the destruction is brought to English society”

3. What are some of the powerful images from the English countryside that either Marvell or Shakespeare use?

a summer's day

Rough winds

darling buds of May

summer's lease

too hot the eye of heaven shines

his gold complexion dimmed

❖ **2nd Assignments-Questions Answer these questions with a sentence:**

1. Why do we talk about Great Britain from the beginning of the 18th Century?

Because of the 1707 Act of Union

2. What are two important ideas of Liberalism?

Liberty and equality

3. Who did John Locke think should obey the Law?

Everyone

4. Did Adam Smith think that the government should control the economy?

Not at all

5. How did Adam Smith believe the poorer people would be helped in a free market economy?

The invisible hand would bring prosperity to the poor people in society

❖ **3rd Assignment**

1. **The Romantic poets wanted a more:**

- a. rural life b. urban life c. modern life

2. **William Wordsworth lived in the:**

- a. 16th Century b. 18th & 19th Century c. 20th Century

3. **The „Lake District“ is in:**

- a. Scotland b. England c. Wales

4. **William Blake was also a great:**

- a. singer b. painter c. politician

5. **The industrial Revolution in England led to more _____**

- a. farms b. factories c. shops

❖ **The 4th Assignment**

1. **The rules of how people should behave in a social situation are:**

- a. Politeness b. fun c. etiquette

2. **The ‘Georgian Era’ was named after the _____ of the time:**

- a. Kings b. politicians c. poets

3. **The main male character in ‘Pride and Prejudice’ is Mr.:**

- a. Smith b. Benet c. Darcy

4. **Charles Dickens was the greatest _____ of the Victorian age:**

- a. Poet b. novelist c. playwright

5. **Sidney Carton’s death at the end of ‘A Tale of Two Cities’ is an example of:**

- a. revolution b. insubordination c. sacrifice

❖ **5th Assignment**

1. **What is another name for the ‘American War of Independence?’**

- a. The Civil War b. The American Revolutionary War c. The Great War

2. **What was a major cause of the ‘American War of Independence?’**

- a. Slavery b. language c. taxation

3. **George Washington came from a _____ background:**

- a. rich b. poor c. urban

4. **Between 1812 and 1815 America fought a war with:** a. Spain b. France c. Great Britain

5. **Gettysburg was also famous as a:** a. battlefield b. mansion house c. theatre

❖ **6th Assignment**

1. The rule of the East Indian Company became the 'British Raj' after which event?

- a. The Indian Munity b. The Civil War c. The Indian Depression

2. The woman that accuses Dr. Aziz in 'A Passage to India' is called:

- a. Mrs. Moore b. Adela Quested c. Mrs. Fielding

3. The 'British Raj' was an _____ part of the British Empire.

- a. difficult b. boring c. important

4. Another name for the 'Scramble for Africa' could be:

- a. African food b. race for colonies in Africa c. confusion in Africa

5. 'Heart of Darkness' talks about the psychological effects of the clash between civilization and ___ :

- a. savagery b. colonialism c. commerce

❖ **Last assignment**

1. The capital of Ireland is:

- a. London b. Edinburgh c. Dublin

2. Ulysses is a _____ novel:

- a. short b. complicated c. boring

3. James Joyce was part of which literary movement?

- a. modernism b. romanticism c. realism

4. The 1st World War inspired a lot of:

- a. footballers b. playwrights c. poets

5. Rupert Brooke grew up in the _____ of England:

- a. center b. south coast c. north coast

Done By Bisan - 2014
I Wish You All The Success