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УШІНСЬКОГО»

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методичні рекомендації до практичних занять з дисципліни  
«Історія англійської мови та літератури»  
для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти  
спеціальностей 014.029 Середня освіта (Інші мови (Корейська));  
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Методичні рекомендації до практичних занять з дисципліни «Історія англійської мови та літератури» для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти спеціальностей 014.029 Середня освіта (Інші мови (Корейська)); 014.029 Середня освіта (Інші мови (Китайська)). Одеса. 2024. 52 с.

Методичні рекомендації містять необхідну інформацію щодо мети та змісту практичних занять, методичного забезпечення основних форм контролю, результативності виконання практичних завдань, завдання для самостійної роботи здобувачів. Посібник презентує добірку текстів і вправ для дослідження особливостей мови, традицій та мистецтва англомовних країн, відповідно до стандартів сучасного англомовного літературного дискурсу, виокремлює літературні та культурологічні особливості англомовних текстів.

## Навчально-тематичний план дисципліни

<p><i>Семінар-практикум:</i> Розповсюдження англійської мови у світі. Перші згадки про англійську мову, як мову спілкування. Еволюція англійської мови. Використання сучасної англійської мови. Додавання нових слів до словника.</p>	3
<p><i>Вирішення практичних завдань:</i> Література староанглійською мовою. "Беовульф". Література середньоанглійського періоду. Вплив середньовічних балад на розвиток літератури, зокрема легенди про Робін Гуда. Становлення класичної британської літератури в контексті історичних подій та соціальних змін.</p>	3
<p><i>Семінар-практикум:</i> Елізабетинська поезія та проза. Золотий вік англійської літератури за часів правління Єлизавети I. Відомі поети та прозаїки елізабетинської епохи, такі як Вільям Шекспір, Едмунд Спенсер та Френсіс Бекон. Вплив елізабетинського періоду на подальший розвиток англійської літератури.</p>	4
<p><i>Семінар-практикум:</i> Джон Мільтон та його час. Життя та творчість Джона Мільтона, одного з найвідоміших поетів англійської літератури. Вплив політичних та релігійних подій на творчість Мільтона Роль Мільтона в історії англійської літератури та його вплив на наступні покоління письменників.</p>	4
<p><i>Семінар-практикум:</i> Англійські поети, 1660-1798 роки. Проза XVIII століття. Основні тенденції в англійській поезії періоду Реставрації та Просвітництва. Розвиток прози в XVIII столітті. Соціально-політичні теми та нові літературні жанри в прозі цього періоду.</p>	4
<p><i>Вирішення практичних завдань:</i> Поети раннього XIX століття (романтики). Розквіт романтизму в англійській поезії на початку XIX століття. Відомі романтичні поети, такі як Вільям Вордсворт, Семюел Тейлор Кольрідж та Лорд Байрон. Поети пізнього XIX століття (вікторіанські поети). Вікторіанська поезія та її основні представники, такі як Альфред Теннісон та Роберт Браунінг.</p>	4
<p><i>Семінар-практикум:</i> Романісти XIX століття (вікторіанські романісти). Розвиток роману як літературного жанру в XIX столітті. Відомі вікторіанські романісти, такі як Чарльз Дікенс, Вільям Теккерей та Джордж Еліот. Теми та соціальні проблеми, відображені в романах цього періоду. Вплив вікторіанських романістів на сучасну літературу.</p>	4
<p><i>Семінар-практикум:</i> Романи та інша проза XX століття. Драма та поезія XX століття. Військові поети. Основні тенденції в англійській прозі XX століття. Відомі письменники та їхні твори, такі як Джеймс Джойс, Вірджинія Вулф та Джордж Орвелл. Розвиток драми в XX столітті, зокрема роботи Джорджа Бернарда Шоу та Семюела Бекета. Основні поети XX століття, такі як Т.С. Еліот та Вільям Батлер Єйтс. Військова поезія як окремий жанр, представлений такими поетами, як Вільфред Оуен та Сігрід Сассун.</p>	4

## Зміст

<b><u>Вступ</u></b> .....	4
<b><u>Section 1. History of Language</u></b>	
<b><u>Text 1. Spoken Worldwide</u></b> .....	6
<b><u>Text 2. When English Was First Spoken. Evolution of the English Language</u></b> .....	8
<b><u>Text 3. Usage of Modern English. Additions to the Dictionary</u></b> .....	10
<b><u>Section 2. History of Litterature</u></b>	
<b><u>Text 4. Old English Litterature</u></b> .....	13
<b><u>Text 5. Middle English Literature</u></b> .....	15
<b><u>Text 6. Elizabethan Poetry and Prose</u></b> .....	18
<b><u>Text 7. John Milton and His Time</u></b> .....	22
<b><u>Text 8. English Poets, 1660-1798</u></b> .....	25
<b><u>Text 9. Eighteenth Century Prose</u></b> .....	27
<b><u>Text 10. Early Nineteenth Century Poets (The Romantics)</u></b> .....	30
<b><u>Text 11. Later Nineteenth Century Poets (Victorian Poets)</u></b> .....	32
<b><u>Text 12. Nineteenth Century Novelists (Victorian Novelists)</u></b> .....	3534
<b><u>Text 13. Twentieth-Century Novels and Other Prose</u></b> .....	40
<b><u>Text 14. Twentieth Century Drama and Poerty. War Poets</u></b> .....	45
<b><u>Topics for scientific research</u></b> .....	49
<b><u>Test</u></b> .....	50
<b><u>Рекомендована література</u></b> .....	52

## Вступ

Методичні рекомендації відповідають робочій програмі «Історія англійської мови та літератури». Матеріал призначено для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти спеціальності 014.029 Середня освіта (Інші мови (Корейська)), а також для всіх, хто бажає удосконалити знання з історії англійської мови та літератури.

Методичний посібник складається з аутентичних текстів з історії виникнення англійської мови та огляду літературного внеску Великобританії до світової культури. Післятекстові вправи та завдання для самостійної роботи спрямовані на формування навичок комунікації англійською мовою за вищезазначеною тематикою.

Практичне оволодіння іноземною мовою в рамках цього курсу передбачає наявність таких умінь у різних видах іншомовної комунікації, як встановлення відмінностей щодо особливостей мови, традицій та мистецтва англомовних країн; застосування найбільш ефективних методів аналізу мовного та текстового матеріалу, використовуючи на практиці набуті теоретичні знання; аналізу періодів розвитку літературного процесу, стилістичних та жанрових особливостей літературної прози та поезії англійських авторів; творчого читання й осмислення творів на особистому рівні.

Після опрацювання матеріалу здобувачі повинні знати історію виникнення англійської мови та базові прийоми й методи літературознавчого аналізу творів англійських письменників і поетів.

Матеріали методичних рекомендацій формують знання про мовні та літературні особливості Великобританії і можуть бути використані як під час аудиторних занять так і для самостійної роботи здобувачів освіти першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти

## *Section 1. History of Language*

### **Text 1. Spoken Worldwide.**

The term "English" is derived from *Anglisc*, the speech of the Angles—one of the three Germanic tribes that invaded England during the fifth century. The English language is the primary language of several countries, including Australia, Canada, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and many of its former colonies, and the United States, and the second language in a number of multilingual countries, including India, Singapore, and the Philippines.

It's an official language in several African countries as well, such as Liberia, Nigeria, and South Africa, but is spoken worldwide in more than 100. It's learned around the world by children in school as a foreign language and often becomes a common denominator between people of different nationalities when they meet while traveling, doing business, or in other contexts.

British colonialism initiated the spread of English across the globe; it has been spoken nearly everywhere and has become even more prevalent since World War II, with the global reach of American power.

The influence of the English language has also spread globally through American pop culture, music, movies, advertising, and TV shows. third of the world's population speaks English as a first or secondary language, over 2 billion people.

India has had the world's largest English-speaking population, with far many more people using the language than before independence. Rwanda, in a move dictated as much by regional economics as post-genocide politics, has decreed a wholesale switch to English as its medium of instruction. And China is about to launch a colossal programme to tackle one of the few remaining obstacles to its breakneck economic expansion: a paucity of English-speakers.

### **Questions:**

1. From which term is the word "English" derived, and what does it refer to?
2. Which three Germanic tribes invaded England during the fifth century?

3. In which countries is English the primary language?
4. Name three multilingual countries where English is spoken as a second language.
5. How many countries worldwide speak English?
6. Why is English often used as a common language between people of different nationalities?
7. How did British colonialism contribute to the spread of English?
8. Since which historical event has the global reach of American power increased the prevalence of English?
9. What are some ways American pop culture has spread the English language globally?
10. Which country has the world's largest English-speaking population, and what has influenced the increase in English speakers there?

### **Discussion Topics:**

1. **The Historical Spread of English:** Discuss the impact of British colonialism and American global influence on the spread of English around the world.
2. **English as a Global Lingua Franca:** Explore the reasons why English has become the common language for international business, travel, and communication, and its role in multilingual countries.
3. **Cultural Influence of English:** Examine how American pop culture, including music, movies, TV shows, and advertising, has contributed to the global dominance of the English language.
4. **English in Education and Economic Development:** Analyze the reasons behind countries like Rwanda and China promoting English as a medium of instruction and its implications for their economic growth and international relations.
5. **The Future of English as a Global Language:** Debate whether the dominance of English will continue to grow or if other languages might rise in prominence, considering current global trends and language policies.

## **Text 2. When English Was First Spoken. Evolution of the English Language.**

English derived from a Proto-Indo-European language spoken by nomads wandering Europe about 5,000 years ago. German also came from this language. English is conventionally divided into three major historical periods: Old English, Middle English, and Modern English. Old English was brought to the British Isles by Germanic peoples: the Jutes, Saxons, and Angles, starting in 449. With the establishment of centers of learning in Winchester, histories being written, and the translation of important Latin texts into West Saxon's dialect in 800s, the dialect spoken there became the official "Old English." Adopted words came from Scandinavian languages.

In the Norman conquest in 1066, the Norman French dialect (which was French with a Germanic influence) arrived in Britain. The center of learning gradually moved from Winchester to London, so Old English no longer dominated. Norman French, spoken by the aristocracy, and Old English, spoken by the common people, intermingled over time to become Middle English. By the 1200s, about 10,000 French words had been incorporated into English. Some words served as replacements for the English words, and others coexisted with slightly changed meanings.

Spellings changed as people with the Norman French background wrote down the English words as they sounded. Other changes include the loss of gender for nouns, some word forms (called inflections), the silent "e," and the coalescing of a more constrained word order. Chaucer wrote in Middle English in the late 1300s. Latin (church, courts), French, and English were widely used in Britain at the time, though English still had many regional dialects that caused some confusion.

Structural and grammatical changes happened as well. Charles Barber points out in "The English Language: A Historical Introduction":

"One of the major syntactic changes in the English language since Anglo-Saxon times has been the disappearance of the S[ubject]-O[bject]-V[erb] and V[erb]-S[ubject]-O[bject] types of word-order, and the establishment of the S[ubject]-V[erb]-



O[bject] type as normal. The S-O-V type disappeared in the early Middle Ages, and the V-S-O type was rare after the middle of the seventeenth century. V-S word-order does indeed still exist in English as a less common variant, as in 'Down the road came a whole crowd of children,' but the full V-S-O type hardly occurs today."

### **Questions:**

1. From which ancient language did English derive, and approximately how many years ago was it spoken?
2. Into how many major historical periods is English conventionally divided, and what are they?
3. Which Germanic peoples brought Old English to the British Isles, and in what year did this begin?
4. What significant events in the 800s helped establish West Saxon's dialect as the official "Old English"?
5. How did the Norman Conquest in 1066 influence the English language?
6. By the 1200s, approximately how many French words had been incorporated into English?
7. What are some examples of changes in the English language resulting from the influence of Norman French?
8. Who wrote in Middle English in the late 1300s, and what were the other widely used languages in Britain at that time?
9. What major syntactic change in word order does Charles Barber highlight in his work "The English Language: A Historical Introduction"?
10. How did the disappearance of the S-O-V and V-S-O word order types affect modern English sentence structure?

### **Discussion Topics:**

1. **The Influence of Germanic Tribes on Old English:** Discuss the impact of the Jutes, Saxons, and Angles on the development of Old English and how their language shaped the early stages of English.

2. **The Role of the Norman Conquest in Language Evolution:** Explore how the Norman Conquest in 1066 introduced Norman French to Britain and led to the development of Middle English, incorporating thousands of French words into the English language.
3. **Historical Centers of Learning and Their Influence on English:** Examine the significance of centers of learning, such as Winchester and London, in shaping the English language during the Old and Middle English periods.
4. **Structural and Grammatical Changes in English:** Analyze the major syntactic changes in English over the centuries, focusing on the transition from S-O-V and V-S-O word orders to the modern S-V-O word order, and discuss how these changes have affected modern English.
5. **The Coexistence of Multiple Languages in Medieval Britain:** Discuss the use of Latin, French, and English in Britain during the Middle Ages, how they interacted, and the resulting linguistic diversity and challenges of the period.

### **Text 3. Usage of Modern English. Additions to the Dictionary**

Many scholars consider the early Modern English period to have begun about 1500. During the Renaissance, English incorporated many words from Latin via French, from classical Latin (not just church Latin), and Greek. The King James Bible (1611) and works of William Shakespeare are considered in Modern English.

A major evolution in the language, ending the "early" subportion of the Modern English period, was when the pronunciation of long vowels changed. It's called the Great Vowel Shift and is considered to have happened from the 1400s through the 1750s or so. For example, a Middle English long high vowel such as *e* eventually changed to a Modern English long *i*, and a Middle English long *oo* evolved into a Modern English *ou* sound. Long mid- and low-vowels changed as well, such as a long *a* evolving to a Modern English long *e* and an *ah* sound changing to the long *a* sound.

So to clarify, the term "Modern" English refers more to the relative stasis of its pronunciation, grammar, and spelling than it has anything to do with current vocabulary or slang, which is always changing.

English is ever adopting new words from other languages (350 languages, according to David Crystal in "English as a Global Language"). About three-quarters of its words come from Greek and Latin, but, as Ammon Shea points out in "Bad English: A History of Linguistic Aggravation," "it is certainly not a Romance language, it is a Germanic one. Evidence of this may be found in the fact that it is quite easy to create a sentence without words of Latin origin, but pretty much impossible to make one that has no words from Old English."

After a certain amount of usage, dictionary editors decide whether a new word has enough staying power to add it to the dictionary. Merriam-Webster notes that its editors spend an hour or two daily reading a cross-section of material looking for new words, new meanings to old words, new forms, new spellings, and the like. The words are logged into a database with their context for documentation and further analysis.

Before being added to the dictionary, a new word or change to an existing word must have a considerable amount of use over time in a variety of types of publications and/or media (widespread use, not just in jargon). The Oxford English Dictionary has a similar process for its 250 lexicographers and editors who are continually researching and updating language information.

### **Questions:**

1. When do many scholars consider the early Modern English period to have begun?
2. During the Renaissance, from which languages did English incorporate many new words?
3. What are two key works from the early Modern English period mentioned in the text?
4. What was the Great Vowel Shift, and when did it occur?
5. Give examples of how long vowels changed during the Great Vowel Shift.

6. What does the term "Modern" English refer to in the context of this text?
7. According to David Crystal, how many languages have contributed words to English?
8. Why is English still considered a Germanic language despite borrowing many words from Greek and Latin?
9. How does Robert Burchfield describe the nature of the English language?
10. What is the process dictionary editors use to decide if a new word should be added to the dictionary?

### **Discussion Topics:**

1. **The Great Vowel Shift and Its Impact on Modern English:** Discuss the significance of the Great Vowel Shift in the evolution of English pronunciation and how it contributed to the transition from Middle English to Modern English.
2. **Influence of the Renaissance on the English Language:** Explore how the Renaissance period brought an influx of words from Latin and Greek into English and examine the cultural and intellectual factors that drove this linguistic change.
3. **Role of Key Texts in Defining Modern English:** Analyze the impact of the King James Bible and the works of William Shakespeare on the development and standardization of Modern English.
4. **The Dynamic Nature of the English Language:** Debate the ongoing process of English adopting new words from various languages and inventing new words, and how this constant evolution affects language usage and communication today.
5. **Processes of Dictionary Compilation and Language Standardization:** Discuss the meticulous processes used by dictionary editors, like those at Merriam-Webster and the Oxford English Dictionary, to document, analyze, and decide on the inclusion of new words and changes in the English language.

### ***Section 2. History of Literature***

#### **Text 4. Old English Literature**

The Old English language or Anglo-Saxon is the earliest form of English. The period is a long one and it is generally considered that Old English was spoken from about A.D. 600 to about 1100. Many of the poems of the period are pagan, in particular *Widsith* and *Beowulf*.

The greatest English poem, *Beowulf* is the first English epic. The author of *Beowulf* is anonymous. It is a story of a brave young man Beowulf in 3182 lines. In this epic poem, Beowulf sails to Denmark with a band of warriors to save the King of Denmark, Hrothgar. Beowulf saves Danish King Hrothgar from a terrible monster called Grendel. The mother of Grendel who sought vengeance for the death of her son was also killed by Beowulf. Beowulf was rewarded and became King. After a prosperous reign of some forty years, Beowulf slays a dragon but in the fight he himself receives a mortal wound and dies. The poem concludes with the funeral ceremonies in honour of the dead hero. Though the poem *Beowulf* is little interesting to contemporary readers, it is a very important poem in the Old English period because it gives an interesting picture of the life and practices of old days.

The difficulty encountered in reading Old English Literature lies in the fact that the language is very different from that of today. There was no rhyme in Old English poems. Instead they used alliteration.

Besides *Beowulf*, there are many other Old English poems. *Widsith*, *Genesis A*, *Genesis B*, *Exodus*, *The Wanderer*, *The Seafarer*, *Wife's Lament*, *Husband's Message*, *Christ and Satan*, *Daniel*, *Andreas*, *Guthlac*, *The Dream of the Rood*, *The Battle of Maldon* etc. are some of the examples.

Alfred enriched Old English prose with his translations especially Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*. Aelfric is another important prose writer during Old English period. He is famous for his *Grammar*, *Homilies* and *Lives of the Saints*. Aelfric's prose is natural and easy and is very often alliterative.

#### **Questions:**

1. What is the earliest form of English called?
2. From approximately which years was Old English spoken?
3. Name two Old English poems mentioned in the text that are considered pagan.
4. Who is the author of the epic poem "Beowulf"?
5. What is the plot of "Beowulf"?
6. How many lines are in the poem "Beowulf"?
7. What makes the poem "Beowulf" important despite it being less interesting to contemporary readers?
8. What poetic technique was commonly used in Old English poems instead of rhyme?
9. Besides "Beowulf," name five other Old English poems mentioned in the text.
10. Who are two important prose writers from the Old English period, and what are some of their notable works?

#### **Discussion Topics:**

1. **The Significance of "Beowulf" in Old English Literature:** Discuss the importance of "Beowulf" as the first English epic and its contribution to our understanding of early medieval life and values.
2. **Themes and Characteristics of Old English Poetry:** Explore the common themes, such as heroism and fate, in Old English poems and the use of alliteration as a key poetic technique.
3. **Comparison of Old English and Modern English:** Analyze the differences between Old English and Modern English, focusing on language structure, vocabulary, and literary styles.
4. **Role of Prose in Old English Literature:** Examine the contributions of Alfred and Aelfric to Old English prose, including their translations and original works, and their impact on the preservation and development of the English language.
5. **Pagan and Christian Elements in Old English Literature:** Discuss the coexistence of pagan and Christian elements in Old English literature, using

examples from poems and prose to illustrate how these elements are interwoven.

## **Text 5. Middle English Literature**

### **Geoffrey Chaucer**

Poet Geoffrey Chaucer was born at 1340 in London, England. In 1357 he became a public servant to Countess Elizabeth of Ulster and continued in that capacity with the British court throughout his lifetime. *The Canterbury Tales* became his best known and most acclaimed work. He died in 1400 and was the first to be buried in Westminster Abbey's Poet's Corner.

Chaucer's first major work was 'The Book of the Duchess', an elegy for the first wife of his patron John of Gaunt. Other works include 'Parlement of Foules', 'The Legend of Good Women' and 'Troilus and Criseyde'. In 1387, he began his most famous work, 'The Canterbury Tales', in which a diverse group of people recount stories to pass the time on a pilgrimage to Canterbury.

**William Langland**, (born c. 1330—died c. 1400), presumed author of one of the greatest examples of Middle English alliterative poetry, generally known as *Piers Plowman*, an allegorical work with a complex variety of religious themes. One of the major achievements of *Piers Plowman* is that it translates the language and conceptions of the cloister into symbols and images that could be understood by the layman. In general, the language of the poem is simple and colloquial, but some of the author's imagery is powerful and direct.

### **PERIODS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE DRAMA**

In Europe, as in Greece, the drama had a distinctly religious origin. The first characters were drawn from the New Testament, and the object of the first plays was to make the church service more impressive, or to emphasize moral lessons by showing the reward of the good and the punishment of the evil doer. In the latter days of the Roman Empire the Church found the stage possessed by frightful plays, which debased the morals of a people already fallen too low. Reform seemed impossible; the corrupt drama was driven from the stage, and plays of every kind were forbidden. But mankind

loves a spectacle, and soon the Church itself provided a substitute for the forbidden plays in the famous Mysteries and Miracles.

### **MIRACLE AND MYSTERY PLAYS**

The early Miracle plays of England were divided into two classes: the first, given at Christmas, included all plays connected with the birth of Christ; the second, at Easter, included the plays relating to his death and triumph. By the beginning of the fourteenth century all these plays were, in various localities, united in single cycles beginning with the Creation and ending with the Final Judgment.

### **THE MORAL PERIOD OF THE DRAMA**

The second or moral period of the drama is shown by the increasing prevalence of the Morality plays. In these the characters were allegorical personages,—Life, Death, Repentance, Goodness, Love, Greed, and other virtues and vices. The Moralities may be regarded, therefore, as the dramatic counterpart of the once popular allegorical poetry exemplified by the *Romance of the Rose*.

Like the Miracle plays, most of the old Moralities are of unknown date and origin. Of the known authors of Moralities, two of the best are John Skelton, who wrote “Magnificence,” and probably also “The Necromancer”; and Sir David Lindsay (1490-1555), “the poet of the Scotch Reformation,” whose religious business it was to make rulers uncomfortable by telling them unpleasant truths in the form of poetry. With these men a new element enters into the Moralities. They satirize or denounce abuses of Church and State, and introduce living personages thinly disguised as allegories; so that the stage first becomes a power in shaping events and correcting abuses.

### **THE INTERLUDES**

It is impossible to draw any accurate line of distinction between the Moralities and Interludes. In general we may think of the latter as dramatic scenes, sometimes given by themselves (usually with music and singing) at banquets and entertainments where a little fun was wanted; and again slipped into a Miracle play to enliven the audience after a solemn scene.



All these early plays were written, for the most part, in a mingling of prose and wretched doggerel, and add nothing to our literature. Their great work was to train actors, to keep alive the dramatic spirit, and to prepare the way for the true drama.

### **Questions:**

1. When and where was Geoffrey Chaucer born?
2. What position did Chaucer hold in 1357, and for whom did he work?
3. What is Geoffrey Chaucer's most famous work, and when did he start writing it?
4. What was Chaucer's first major work, and for whom was it an elegy?
5. Name three other notable works by Chaucer besides "The Canterbury Tales."
6. Who is William Langland, and what is his most well-known work?
7. What are some characteristics of the poem "Piers Plowman" by William Langland?
8. How did the drama in Europe originally develop, and what was its purpose?
9. What are Miracle and Mystery plays, and what were their themes?
10. What is the difference between Miracle plays and Morality plays?

### **Discussion Topics:**

1. **The Life and Works of Geoffrey Chaucer:** Discuss the impact of Geoffrey Chaucer's life and works on English literature, focusing on "The Canterbury Tales" and its significance.
2. **The Role of Religious Themes in Early Drama:** Explore the origins of European drama in religious contexts, including the development of Miracle and Mystery plays and their purposes in medieval society.
3. **The Evolution from Miracle Plays to Morality Plays:** Analyze the transition from Miracle plays to Morality plays, highlighting the change in themes and the introduction of allegorical characters.

4. **Influence of Early Drama on Modern Theater:** Examine how early forms of drama, such as Miracle plays, Morality plays, and Interludes, contributed to the development of modern theater and dramatic literature.

5. **Comparing Geoffrey Chaucer and William Langland:** Compare and contrast the works and literary contributions of Geoffrey Chaucer and William Langland, focusing on their styles, themes, and influence on English literature.

### **Text 6. Elizabethan poetry and prose**

After the death of Geoffrey Chaucer in 1400, a century has gone without great literary outputs. This period is known as Barren Age of literature.

Even though there are many differences in their work, Sir Thomas Wyatt and the Earl of Surrey are often mentioned together. Sir Thomas Wyatt introduced the Sonnet in England whereas Surrey wrote the first blank verse in English.

In 1609, a collection of Shakespeare's 154 sonnets was printed. These sonnets were addressed to one "Mr. W.H.". The most probable explanation of the identity of "W.H." is that he was William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke.

Other people mentioned in the sonnets are a girl, a rival poet, and a dark-eyed beauty. Shakespeare's two long poems, *Venus and Adonis*, *The Rape of Lucrece* are notable.

One of the most important poets of Elizabethan period is Edmund Spenser (1552-1599). He has been addressed "the poets' poet". His pastoral poem, *The Sheperd's Calendar* (1579) is in 12 books, one for each month of the year.

Sir Philip Sidney is remembered for his prose romance, *Arcadia*. His critical essay *Apology for Poetry*, sonnet collection *Astrophel and Stella* are elegant.

Michael Drayton and Sir Walter Raleigh are other important poets of Elizabethan England. Famous Elizabethan dramatist Ben Jonson produced fine poems also.

John Donne's works add the beauty of Elizabethan literature. He was the chief figure of Metaphysical Poetry. Donne's poems are noted for its originality and striking

images and conceits. *Satires, Songs and Sonnets, Elegies, The Flea, A Valediction: forbidding mourning, A Valediction: of weeping* etc. are his famous works.

Sir Francis Bacon is a versatile genius of Elizabethan England. He is considered as the father of English essays. His *Essays* first appeared in 1597, the second edition in 1612 and the third edition in 1625. Besides essays, he wrote *The Advancement of Learning, New Atlantis* and *History of Henry VII*.

Bacon's popular essays are *Of Truth, Of Friendship, Of Love, Of Travel, Of Parents and Children, Of Marriage and Single Life, Of Anger, Of Revenge, Of Death, etc.*

Many attempts were carried out to translate Bible into English. After the death of John Wycliff, William Tyndale tried on this project. Coverdale carried on the work of Tyndale. The *Authorized Version of Bible* was published in 1611.

### **ELIZABETHAN DRAMA**

The English dramas have gone through great transformation in Elizabethan period. The chief literary glory of the Elizabethan age was its drama. The first regular English comedy was *Ralph Roister Doister* written by Nicholas Udall. Another comedy *Gammer Gurton's Needle* is about the loss and the finding of a needle with which the old woman Gammar Gurton mends clothes.

The first English tragedy was *Gorboduc*, in blank verse. The first three acts of *Gorboduc* written by Thomas Norton and the other two by Thomas Sackville.

Christopher Marlow was the greatest of pre-Shakespearean dramatist. Marlow wrote only tragedies. His most famous works are *Edward II, Tamburlaine the Great, The Jew of Malta, The Massacre at Paris, and Doctor Faustus*. Marlow popularized the blank verse. Ben Jonson called it "the mighty line of Marlow".

Thomas Kyd's *The Spanish Tragedy* is a Senecan play. It resembles Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. Its horrific plot gave the play a great and lasting popularity.

The greatest literary figure of English, William Shakespeare was born at Stratford-on-Avon on April 26, 1564. He did odd jobs and left to London for a career. In London, he wrote plays for Lord Chamberlain's company. Shakespeare's plays can be classified as the following:

1. The Early Comedies: in these immature plays the plots are not original. The characters are less finished and the style lacks the genius of Shakespeare. They are full of wit and word play. Of this type are *The Comedy of Errors*, *Love's Labour's Lost*, and *The Two Gentlemen of Verona*.

2. The English Histories: These plays show a rapid maturing of Shakespeare's technique. His characterization has improved. The plays in this group are *Richard II*, *Henry IV* and *Henry V*.

3. The Mature Comedies: The jovial good humour of Sir Toby Belch in *Twelfth Night*, the urban worldlywise comedy of Touchstone in *As You Like It*, and the comic scenes in *The Merchant of Venice*, *Much Ado About Nothing* etc. are full of vitality. They contain many comic situations.

4. The Sombre Plays: In this group are *All's Well that Ends Well*, *Measure for Measure*, and *Troilus and Cressida*. These plays show a cynical attitude to life and are realistic in plot.

5. The Great Tragedies: *Hamlet*, *Othello*, *Macbeth*, and *King Lear* are the climax of Shakespeare's art. These plays stand supreme in intensity of emotion, depth of psychological insight, and power of style.

6. The Roman Plays: *Julius Caesar*, *Antony and Cleopatra*, *Coriolanus* etc. follow the great tragic period. Unlike Marlow, Shakespeare is relaxed in the intensity of tragedy.

7. The Last Plays: The notable last plays of Shakespeare are *Cymbeline*, *The Winter's Tale*, and *The Tempest*.

The immense power and variety of Shakespeare's work have led to the idea that one man cannot have written it all; yet it must be true that one man did. Thus Shakespeare remains as the greatest English dramatist even after four centuries of his death.

Other dramatist who flourished during the Elizabethan period is Ben Jonson. He introduced the "comedy of humours", which portrays the individual as dominated by one marked characteristic. He is best known for his *Every Man in his Humour*. Other

important plays of Jonson are *Every Man out of his Humour*, *Volpone or the Fox*, and *The Alchemist*,

John Webster's *The White Devil* and *The Duchess of Malfi* are important Elizabethan dramas. Thomas Dekker, Thomas Middleton, Thomas Heywood, Beaumont and Fletcher etc. are other noted Elizabethan playwrights.

### **Questions:**

1. What period is known as the Barren Age of literature, and why?
2. Who introduced the sonnet in England, and who wrote the first blank verse in English?
3. When was a collection of Shakespeare's 154 sonnets printed, and to whom were they addressed?
4. Name two of Shakespeare's long poems mentioned in the text.
5. Who is known as "the poets' poet" and what is one of his notable works?
6. What are the titles of Sir Philip Sidney's notable works mentioned in the text?
7. Who was the chief figure of Metaphysical Poetry during the Elizabethan period?
8. Who is considered the father of English essays, and what are some of his popular essays?
9. When was the Authorized Version of the Bible published, and who carried on the work of Tyndale?
10. What was the first regular English comedy, and who wrote it?

### **Discussion Topics:**

1. **The Contributions of Geoffrey Chaucer and Elizabethan Writers to English Literature:** Discuss the impact of Geoffrey Chaucer, Sir Thomas Wyatt, the Earl of Surrey, and other notable Elizabethan writers on the development of English literature.
2. **The Evolution and Influence of Elizabethan Drama:** Explore the transformation of English drama during the Elizabethan period, highlighting

the contributions of key playwrights such as Christopher Marlowe, Ben Jonson, and William Shakespeare.

3. **The Role and Significance of Metaphysical Poetry in the Elizabethan Era:** Examine the characteristics of Metaphysical Poetry and its chief figure, John Donne, focusing on the originality and striking imagery in his works.
4. **The Importance of the Authorized Version of the Bible:** Discuss the historical and cultural significance of the Authorized Version of the Bible, including the efforts of translators like William Tyndale and Coverdale.
5. **The Development of Different Genres in Shakespeare's Plays:** Analyze the different genres in Shakespeare's plays, such as comedies, histories, tragedies, and romances, and their influence on the evolution of English drama.

### **Text 7. John Milton and His Time**

John Milton (1608- 1674) was born in London and educated at Christ's College, Cambridge. After leaving university, he studied at home. Milton was a great poet, polemic, pamphleteer, theologian, and parliamentarian. In 1643, Milton married a woman much younger than himself. She left Milton and did not return for two years. This unfortunate incident led Milton to write two strong pamphlets on divorce. The greatest of all his political writings is *Areopagitica*, a notable and impassioned plea for the liberty of the press.

Milton's early poems include *On Shakespeare*, and *On Arriving at the Age of Twenty-three*. *L'Allegro* (the happy man) and *Il Penseroso* (the sad man) two long narrative poems. *Comus* is a masque written by Milton when he was at Cambridge.

His pastoral elegy *Lycidas* is on his friend, Edward King who drowned to death on a voyage to Ireland. Milton's one of the sonnets deals with the theme of his blindness.

Milton is remembered for his greatest epic poem *Paradise Lost*. *Paradise Lost* contained twelve books and published in 1677. Milton composed it in blank verse. *Paradise Lost* covers the rebellion of Satan (Lucifer) in heaven and his

expulsion. *Paradise Lost* contains hundreds of remarkable lines. Milton coined many words in this poem.

*Paradise Regained* and *Samson Agonistes* are other two major poems of Milton.

Milton occupies a central position in English literature. He was a great Puritan and supported Oliver Cromwell in the Civil War. He wrote many pamphlet in support of parliament.

### **LYRIC POETS DURING MILTON'S PERIOD (THE CAVALIER POETS)**

Milton's period produced immense lyric poetry. These lyrical poets dealt chiefly with love and war.

Richard Lovelace's *Lucasta* contains the best of his shorter pieces. His best known lyrics, such as *To Althea, from Prison* and *To Lucasta, going in the Wars*, are simple and sincere.

Sir John Suckling was a famous wit at court. His poems are generous and witty. His famous poem is *Ballad upon a Wedding*.

Robert Herrick wrote some fresh and passionate lyrics. Among his best known shorter poems are *To Althea*, *To Julia*, and *Cherry Ripe*.

Philip Massinger and John Ford produced some notable in this period.

Many prose writers flourished during Milton's age. Sir Thomas Browne is the best prose writer of the period. His *Religio Medici* is a curious mixture of religious faith and scientific skepticism. *Pseudodoxia Epidemica, or Vulgar Errors* is another important work.

Thomas Hobbes's *Leviathan*, Thomas Fuller's *The History of the Holy War* are other important prose works during this period. Izaak Walton's biography of John Donne is a very famous work of Milton's period. His *Compleat Angler* discusses the art of river fishing.

### **Questions:**

1. Where was John Milton born, and where did he receive his education?

2. What significant event in Milton's personal life led him to write pamphlets on divorce?
3. What is the title of Milton's notable plea for the liberty of the press?
4. Name two of Milton's early poems.
5. What is the subject of Milton's pastoral elegy "Lycidas"?
6. What is the theme of one of Milton's sonnets mentioned in the text?
7. How many books are in Milton's epic poem "Paradise Lost" and when was it published?
8. What are the two other major poems of Milton mentioned in the text?
9. Who were some of the lyric poets during Milton's period, and what were their main themes?
10. Name three notable prose writers or works from Milton's period.

### **Discussion Topics:**

1. **The Impact of Personal Life on Milton's Writings:** Discuss how Milton's personal experiences, such as his marriage and subsequent separation, influenced his literary works and pamphlets.
2. **Milton's Contribution to Political and Religious Discourse:** Explore the significance of Milton's political writings, particularly "Areopagitica," and his role as a Puritan supporting Oliver Cromwell.
3. **Analysis of "Paradise Lost" and Its Themes:** Delve into the themes and structure of Milton's "Paradise Lost," examining its portrayal of Satan's rebellion and expulsion from heaven.
4. **The Role and Characteristics of Lyric Poetry During Milton's Period:** Discuss the themes, styles, and notable works of the Cavalier poets, and their contributions to lyric poetry in Milton's time.
5. **Comparison of Major Prose Works in Milton's Era:** Compare and contrast the key prose works from Milton's period, such as Browne's "Religio Medici" and Hobbes's "Leviathan," highlighting their impact on literature and philosophy.



## **Text 8. ENGLISH POETS, 1660-1798**

### **ALEXANDER POPE (1688-1744)**

Alexander Pope was the undisputed master of both prose and verse. Pope wrote many poems and mock-epics attacking his rival poets and social condition of England. His *Dunciad* is an attack on dullness. He wrote *An Essay on Criticism* (1711) in heroic couplets. In 1712, Pope published *The Rape of the Lock*, one of the most brilliant poems in English language. It is a mock-heroic poem dealing with the fight of two noble families.

*An Essay on Man, Of the Characters of Women*, and the translation of *Illiad* and *Odyssey* are his other major works.

**Oliver Goldsmith** wrote two popular poems in heroic couplets. They are *The Traveller* and *The Deserted Village*.

**James Thompson** is remembered for his long series of descriptive passages dealing with natural scenes in his poem *The Seasons*. He wrote another important poem *The Castle of Indolence*.

**Edward Young** produced a large amount of literary work of variable quality. *The Last Day, The Love of Fame*, and *The Force of Religion* are some of them.

**Robert Blair**'s fame is chiefly dependent on his poem *The Grave*. It is a long blank verse poem of meditation on man's morality.

**Thomas Gray (1716-1771)** is one of the greatest poets of English literature. His first poem was the *Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College*. Then after years of revision, he published his famous *Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard*. Its popularity had been maintained to the present day. Other important poems of Thomas Gray are *Ode on a Favourite Cat, The Bard* and *The Progress of Poesy*.

**William Blake (1757-1827)** is both a great poet and artist. His two collections of short lyrics are *Songs of Innocence* and *Songs of Experience*. His finest lyric is *The Tiger*.

**Robert Burns** is known as the national poet of Scotland. *A Winter Night, O My Love is like a Red Red Rose, The Holy Fair* etc. are some of his major poems.

**William Cowper, William Collins, and William Shenstone** are other notable poets before the Romanticism.

### Questions:

1. What kind of literary works did Alexander Pope master, and what was his primary focus in his writings?
2. What is the theme of Pope's poem "The Dunciad"?
3. In what form is "An Essay on Criticism" written, and when was it published?
4. What is "The Rape of the Lock" about, and why is it significant in English literature?
5. Name three other major works by Alexander Pope.
6. What are the two popular poems by Oliver Goldsmith, and what form are they written in?
7. For what is James Thomson's poem "The Seasons" known?
8. What is the main theme of Robert Blair's poem "The Grave"?
9. What is Thomas Gray's most famous poem, and what is its significance?
10. What are the notable characteristics and works of William Blake?

### Discussion Topics:

1. **The Role of Satire in Alexander Pope's Poetry:** Discuss how Pope uses satire to critique his contemporaries and the social conditions of England in poems like "The Dunciad" and "The Rape of the Lock."
2. **The Evolution of Heroic Couplets in 18th-Century Poetry:** Explore how Alexander Pope and other poets like Oliver Goldsmith utilized heroic couplets in their works and its impact on English poetry.
3. **The Influence of Nature in James Thomson's Poetry:** Analyze the importance of natural scenes and their depiction in James Thomson's "The Seasons" and how it reflects the sensibilities of the time.

4. **Meditative Themes in 18th-Century Poetry:** Compare and contrast the meditative and moral themes in the works of poets like Robert Blair ("The Grave") and Thomas Gray ("Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard").
5. **William Blake's Duality in "Songs of Innocence" and "Songs of Experience":** Discuss the contrasting themes in Blake's collections and how they reflect his views on human nature and society.

## **Text 9. EIGHTEENTH CENTURY PROSE**

### **DANIEL DEFOE (1659-1731)**

Daniel Defoe wrote in bulk. His greatest work is the novel *Robinson Crusoe*. It is based on an actual event which took place during his time. *Robinson Crusoe* is considered to be one of the most popular novels in English language. He started a journal named *The Review*. His *A Journal of the Plague Year* deals with the Plague in London in 1665.

**Sir Richard Steele** and **Joseph Addison** worked together for many years. Richard Steele started the periodicals *The Tatler*, *The Spectator*, *The Guardian*, *The English Man*, and *The Reader*. Joseph Addison contributed in these periodicals and wrote columns. The imaginary character of Sir Roger de Coverley was very popular during the eighteenth century.

**Jonathan Swift** (1667-1745) is one of the greatest satirists of English literature. His first noteworthy book was *The Battle of the Books*. *A Tale of a Tub* is a religious allegory like Bunyan's *Pilgrim's Progress*. His longest and most famous work is *Gulliver's Travels*. Another important work of Jonathan Swift is *A Modest Proposal*.

**Dr. Samuel Johnson** (1709-1784) is very much famous for his *Dictionary* (1755). *The Vanity of Human Wishes* is a longish poem by him. Johnson started a paper named *The Rambler*. His *The Lives of the Poets* introduces fifty-two poets including Donne, Dryden, Pope, Milton, and Gray. Most of the information about Johnson is taken from his friend James Boswell's biography *Life of Samuel Johnson*.

**Edward Gibbon** is famous for the great historical work, *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*. His *Autobiography* contains valuable material concerning his life.

**Edmund Burke** is one of the masters of English prose. He was a great orator also. His speech *On American Taxation* is very famous. *Revolution in France* and *A Letter to a Noble Lord* are his notable pamphlets.

The letters of Lady Mary Wortley Montagu, Earl of Chesterfield, Thomas Gray and Cowper are good prose works in Eighteenth century literature.

### **The Birth of English Novel**

The English novel proper was born about the middle of the eighteenth century. **Samuel Richardson (1689-1761)** is considered as the father of English novel. He published his first novel *Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded* in 1740. This novel is written in the form of letters. Thus *Pamela* is an 'epistolary novel'. The character Pamela is a poor and virtuous woman who marries a wicked man and afterwards reforms her husband. Richardson's next novel *Clarissa Harlowe* was also constructed in the form of letters. Many critics consider *Clarissa* as Richardson's masterpiece. Clarissa is the beautiful daughter of a severe father who wants her to marry against her will. *Clarissa* is a very long novel.

**Henry Fielding (1707-1754)** is another important novelist. He published *Joseph Andrews* in 1742. *Joseph Andrews* laughs at Samuel Richardson's *Pamela*. His greatest novel is *Tom Jones*. Henry Fielding's last novel is *Amelia*.

**Tobias Smollett** wrote a 'picaresque novel' titled *The Adventures of Roderick Random*. His other novels are *The Adventures of Ferdinand* and *Humphry Clinker*.

**Laurence Sterne** is now remembered for his masterpiece *Tristram Shandy* which was published in 1760. Another important work of Laurence Sterne is *A Sentimental journey through France and Italy*. These novels are unique in English literature. Sterne blends humour and pathos in his works.

**Horace Walpole** is famous both as a letter writer and novelist. His one and only novel *The Castle of Otranto* deals with the horrific and supernatural theme.

Other 'terror novelists' include William Beckford and Mrs Ann Radcliffe.

## Questions:

1. What is Daniel Defoe's greatest work and what is it based on?
2. Which journal did Daniel Defoe start and what is it about?
3. Who were the two collaborators that worked together on periodicals like The Tatler and The Spectator?
4. What is Jonathan Swift's longest and most famous work?
5. For what is Dr. Samuel Johnson's Dictionary renowned, and in what year was it published?
6. Name the historical work for which Edward Gibbon is famous.
7. What notable pamphlet did Edmund Burke write regarding the American colonies?
8. Who is considered the father of the English novel, and what is his first novel?
9. What is the main theme of Samuel Richardson's novel Pamela?
10. What is the significance of Laurence Sterne's novel Tristram Shandy in English literature?

## Discussion Topics:

1. **The Impact of Daniel Defoe's Robinson Crusoe on the Development of the English Novel:** Discuss how Defoe's work influenced later novelists and the genre as a whole.
2. **Satire in Jonathan Swift's Works:** Analyze the role of satire in Swift's Gulliver's Travels and A Modest Proposal, and how it reflects the societal issues of his time.
3. **The Birth and Evolution of the English Novel in the Eighteenth Century:** Explore the contributions of Samuel Richardson, Henry Fielding, and Laurence Sterne to the development of the English novel.
4. **The Role of Periodicals in Shaping Public Opinion in the Eighteenth Century:** Examine how periodicals like The Tatler and The Spectator influenced public discourse and literary culture.

5. **The Influence of Dr. Samuel Johnson on English Literature:** Discuss Johnson's contributions through his Dictionary, The Lives of the Poets, and his influence on later writers.

### Text 10. EARLY NINETEENTH CENTURY POETS (THE ROMANTICS)

The main stream of poetry in the eighteenth century had been orderly and polished, without much feeling for nature. The publication of the first edition of the Lyrical Ballads in 1798 came as a shock. The publication of *Lyrical Ballads* by William Wordsworth and Samuel Taylor Coleridge was the beginning of the romantic age. They together with Southey are known as the Lake Poets, because they liked the Lake district in England and lived in it.

**William Wordsworth (1770-1850)** was the poet of nature. In the preface to the second edition of the *Lyrical Ballads*, Wordsworth set out his theory of poetry. He defined poetry as “the spontaneous overflow of powerful feelings and emotions”. His views on poetical style are the most revolutionary.

In his early career as a poet, Wordsworth wrote poems like *An Evening Walk* and *Descriptive Sketches*. *The Prelude* is the record of his development as a poet. It is a philosophical poem. He wrote some of the best lyric poems in the English language like *The Solitary Reaper*, *I Wandered Lonely as a Cloud*, *Ode on the Itimations of Immorality*, *Resolution and Independence* etc. *Tintern Abbey* is one of the greatest poems of Wordsworth.

**Samuel Tylor Coleridge (1772-1814)** wrote four poems for *The Lyrical Ballads*. *The Rime of the Ancient Mariner* is the most noteworthy. *Kubla Khan*, *Christabel*, *Dejection* an *Ode*, *Frost at Midnight* etc. are other important poems. *Biographia Literaria* is his most valuable prose work. Coleridge’s lectures on Shakespeare are equally important.

**Lord Byron’s** *Childe Harold’s Pilgrimage* was based on his travels. *Don Juan* ranks as one of the greatest of satirical poems. *The Vision of Judgment* is a fine political satire in English.

**PB Shelley (1792-1822)** was a revolutionary figure of Romantic period. When Shelley was studying at Oxford, he wrote the pamphlet *The Necessity of Atheism* which caused his expulsion from the university. *Queen Mab*, *The Revolt of Islam* and *Alastor* are his early poems. *Prometheus Unbound* is a combination of the lyric and the drama. Shelley wrote some of the sweetest English lyrics like *To a Skylark*, *The Cloud*, *To Night* etc. Of his many odes, the most remarkable is *Ode to the West Wind*. *Adonais* is an elegy on the death of John Keats.

**John Keats (1795-1821)** is another great Romantic poet who wrote some excellent poems in his short period of life. His *Isabella* deals with the murder of a lady's lover by her two wicked brothers. The unfinished epic poem *Hyperion* is modelled on Milton's *Paradise Lost*. *The Eve of St Agnes* is regarded as his finest narrative poem. The story of *Lamia* is taken from Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*. *Endymion*, *Ode to a Nightingale*, *Ode on a Grecian Urn*, *Ode to Psyche*, *Ode on Melancholy* and *Ode to Autumn* are very famous. His *Letters* give give a clear insight into his mind and artistic development.

**Robert Southey** is a minor Romantic poet. His poems, which are of great bulk, include *Joan of Arc*, *Thalaba*, and *The Holly-tree*.

### Questions:

1. What significant event marked the beginning of the Romantic Age in poetry?
2. Who are the Lake Poets and why are they called so?
3. How did William Wordsworth define poetry in the preface to the second edition of the Lyrical Ballads?
4. Name some of the best lyric poems written by William Wordsworth.
5. What is the most noteworthy poem by Samuel Taylor Coleridge in The Lyrical Ballads?
6. Which work by Coleridge is considered his most valuable prose work?
7. What is Lord Byron's Childe Harold's Pilgrimage based on?

8. Which pamphlet written by P.B. Shelley led to his expulsion from Oxford University?
9. Name three of John Keats' famous odes.
10. What are some of the notable poems written by Robert Southey?

### **Discussion Topics:**

1. **The Impact of Lyrical Ballads on the Romantic Movement:** Discuss how the publication of *Lyrical Ballads* changed the course of English poetry and its lasting influence on the Romantic movement.
2. **William Wordsworth's Contribution to Nature Poetry:** Analyze Wordsworth's depiction of nature in his poetry and how it reflects his poetic philosophy.
3. **The Role of Emotion and Imagination in Romantic Poetry:** Explore the importance of emotion and imagination in the works of Coleridge, Shelley, and Keats, comparing their approaches to these themes.
4. **The Influence of Personal Experiences on the Works of the Romantic Poets:** Examine how the personal lives and experiences of poets like Byron, Shelley, and Keats influenced their poetry.
5. **The Significance of Myth and Legend in Romantic Poetry:** Discuss how Romantic poets like Keats and Shelley incorporated myths and legends into their poetry and the impact of these elements on their work.

### **Text 11. LATER NINETEENTH CENTURY POETS (Victorian Poets)**

**Alfred Lord Tennyson (1809-1892)** is a chief figure of later nineteenth century poetry. His volume of *Poems* contain notable poems like *The Lady of Shalott*, *The Lotos-Eaters*, *Ulysses*, *Morte d' Arthur*. The story of *Morte d' Arthur* is based on Thomas Malory's poem *Morte d' Arthur*. *In Memoriam* (1850) caused a great stir when it first appeared. It is a very long series of meditations upon the death of Arthur Henry Hallam, Tennyson's college friend, who died at Vienna in 1833. *In Memoriam* is the most deeply emotional, and probably the greatest poetry he ever produced. *Maud* and



*Other Poems* was received with amazement by the public. *Idylls of the King*, *Enoch Arden*, *Harold* etc. are his other works.

**Robert Browning (1812-1889)** is an English poet and playwright whose mastery of dramatic monologues made him one of the foremost Victorian poets. He popularized 'dramatic monologue'. *The Ring and the Book* is an epic-length poem in which he justifies the ways of God to humanity. Browning is popularly known by his shorter poems, such as *Porphyria's Lover*, *Rabbi Ben Ezra*, *How They Brought the Good News from Ghent to Aix*, and *The Pied Piper of Hamelin*. He married Elizabeth Barrett, another famous poet during the Victorian period. *Fra Lippo Lippi Andrea Del Sarto* and *My Last Duchess* are famous dramatic monologues.

**Matthew Arnold (1822-1888)** was an English poet and cultural critic who worked as an inspector of schools. He was the son of Thomas Arnold, the famed headmaster of Rugby School. Arnold is sometimes called the third great Victorian poet, along with Alfred Lord Tennyson and Robert Browning. Arnold valued natural scenery for its peace and permanence in contrast with the ceaseless change of human things. His descriptions are often picturesque, and marked by striking similes. *Thyrsis*, *Dover Beach* and *The Scholar Gipsy* are his notable poems.

**Elizabeth Barrett Browning**, wife of Robert Browning wrote some excellent poems in her volume of *Sonnets from the Portuguese*.

**Rudyard Kipling** and **Francis Thompson** also wrote some good poems during the later nineteenth century.

### Questions:

1. Which notable poems are included in Alfred Lord Tennyson's volume of "Poems"?
2. What is the story of "Morte d'Arthur" based on, and who originally wrote it?
3. What is "In Memoriam" about, and why is it significant in Tennyson's body of work?

4. What reaction did the public have to Tennyson's "Maud and Other Poems"?
5. What are some of Tennyson's other well-known works besides "In Memoriam"?
6. What literary form is Robert Browning best known for popularizing?
7. Name some of Robert Browning's most famous shorter poems.
8. Who did Robert Browning marry, and what is she known for?
9. What themes did Matthew Arnold often explore in his poetry, and how did he contrast them?
10. What are some notable poems by Matthew Arnold?

### **Discussion Topics:**

1. **The Emotional Depth of Tennyson's "In Memoriam":** Discuss the themes and emotional resonance of "In Memoriam" and its impact on readers and critics of the time.
2. **The Use of Dramatic Monologue in Robert Browning's Poetry:** Explore how Browning's use of dramatic monologue enhances the psychological depth and complexity of his characters.
3. **Contrasting the Victorian Poets:** Compare and contrast the works and styles of the three great Victorian poets: Alfred Lord Tennyson, Robert Browning, and Matthew Arnold.
4. **The Role of Nature in Matthew Arnold's Poetry:** Analyze how Arnold's depiction of nature serves as a backdrop to explore human emotions and societal changes.
5. **The Literary Relationship Between Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning:** Examine the influence of their marriage on their poetry and how they addressed themes of love, faith, and social issues in their works.

### **Text 12. Nineteenth Century Novelists (Victorian Novelists)**

**Jane Austen** 1775-1817 is one of the greatest novelists of nineteenth century English literature. Her first novel *Pride and Prejudice* (1813) deals with the life of

middle class people. The style is smooth and charming. Her second novel *Sense and Sensibility* followed the same general lines of *Pride and Prejudice*. *Northanger Abbey*, *Emma*, *Mansfield Park*, and *Persuasion* are some of the other famous works. Jane Austen's plots are skillfully constructed. Her characters are developed with minuteness and accuracy.

**Charles Dickens** (1812-1870) is considered as one of the greatest English novelists. Dickens has contributed some evergreen characters to English literature. He was a busy successful novelist during his lifetime. *The Pickwick Papers* and *Sketches by Boz* are two early novels. *Oliver Twist*, *Nicholas Nickleby*, *David Copperfield*, *Hard Times*, *A Tale of Two Cities* and *Great Expectations* are some of the most famous novels of Charles Dickens. No English novelists excel Dickens in the multiplicity of his characters and situations. He creates a whole world people for the readers. He sketched both lower and middle class people in London.

**William Makepeace Thackeray** was born in Calcutta and sent to England for education. William Thackeray is now chiefly remembered for his novel *The Vanity Fair*. While Dickens was in full tide of his success, Thackeray was struggling through neglect and contempt to recognition. Thackeray's genius blossomed slowly. Thackeray's characters are fearless and rough. He protested against the feeble characters of his time. *The Rose and the Ring*, *Rebecca and Rowena*, and *The Four Georges* are some of his works.

### **The Brontës**

Charlotte, Emily, and Anne were the daughters of an Irish clergy man Patrick Brontë, who held a living in Yorkshire. **Charlotte Brontë's** first novel, *The Professor* failed to find a publisher and only appeared after her death. *Jane Eyre* is her greatest novel. the plot is weak and melodramatic. This was followed by *Shirley* and *Villette*. Her plots are overcharged and she is largely restricted to her own experiments.

**Emily Brontë** wrote less than Charlottë. Her one and only novel *Wuthering Heights* (1847) is unique in English literature. It is the passionate love story of Heathcliff and Catherine.

**Anne Brontë's** two novels, *Agnes Grey* and *The Tenant of Wildfell Hall* are much inferior to those of her sisters, for she lacks nearly all their power and intensity.

**George Eliot** (1819-1880) is the pen-name of Mary Ann Evans. *Adam Bede* was her first novel. Her next novel, *The Mill on the Floss* is partly autobiographical. *Silas Marner* is a shorter novel which gives excellent pictures of village life. *Romola*, *Middlemarch* and *Daniel Deronda* are other works of George Eliot.

**Thomas Hardy** (1840-1928) published his first work *Desperate Remedies* anonymously. *Under the Greenwood Tree*, one of the lightest and most appealing of his novels established him as a writer. It was set in the rural area he was soon to make famous as Wessex. *Far From the Madding Crowd* is a tragi-comedy set in Wessex. The rural background of the story is an integral part of the novel, which reveals the emotional depths which underlie rustic life. The novel, *The Return of the Native* is a study of man's helplessness before the mighty Fate. *The Mayor of Casterbridge* also deals with the theme of Man versus Destiny. *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* and *Jude the Obscure* aroused the hostility of conventional readers due to their frank handling of sex and religion. At the beginning *Tess of the D'Urbervilles* was rejected by the publishers. The outcry with the publication of *Jude the Obscure* led Hardy in disgust to abandon novel writing. Thomas Hardy's characters are mostly men and women living close to the soil.

**Mary Shelley**, the wife of Romantic poet PB Shelley is now remembered as a writer of her famous novel of terror, *Frankenstein*. *Frankenstein* can be regarded as the first attempt at science fiction. *The Last Man* is Mary Shelley's another work.

**Edgar Allan Poe** was a master of Mystery stories. Poe's powerful description of astonishing and unusual events has the attraction of terrible things. Some of his major works are *The Mystery of Marie Roget*, *The Murders in the Rue Morgue*, *The Fall of the House of Usher* and *The Mystery of Red Death*.

Besides poetry collections like *The Lady of the Last Ministrel*, *Marmion*, *The Lady of the Lake*, and *The Lord of the Isles*, **Sir Walter Scott** produced enormous number of novels. *Waverly*, *Old Mortality*, *The Black Dwarf*, *The Pirate*, and *Kenilworth* are some of them. He was too haste in writing novels and this

led to the careless, imperfect stories. He has a great place in the field of historical novels.

**R.L. Stevenson's** *The Treasure Island*, **George Meredith's** *The Egoist*, **Edward Lytton's** *The Last Days of Pompeii*, **Charles Reade's** *Mask and Faces*, **Anthony Trollope's** *The Warden*, **Wilkie Collins's** *The Moonstone*, **Joseph Conard's** *Lord Jim*, **Nathaniel Hawthorne's** *The Scarlet Letter* etc. are some of other famous works of nineteenth century English literature.

### **Questions:**

1. What is Jane Austen's first novel, and what social class does it primarily depict?
2. Name two novels by Charles Dickens that feature characters from both the lower and middle classes in London.
3. What is William Makepeace Thackeray's most famous novel, and how was his early career different from that of Charles Dickens?
4. Which Brontë sister wrote "Jane Eyre," and what are two other novels by her?
5. What is unique about Emily Brontë's "Wuthering Heights" in English literature?
6. Which novel by George Eliot is considered partly autobiographical?
7. Name two themes frequently explored in Thomas Hardy's novels.
8. What is Mary Shelley's most famous novel, and what genre does it represent?
9. List two major works by Edgar Allan Poe known for their powerful descriptions of unusual events.
10. Name a historical novel by Sir Walter Scott and discuss its significance in the genre.

### **Discussion Topics:**

1. **The Representation of Social Class in Jane Austen's Novels:** Discuss how Austen's novels portray the lives and struggles of the middle class and the impact this had on nineteenth-century literature.

2. **The Influence of Charles Dickens on English Literature:** Explore how Dickens' depiction of London's lower and middle classes contributed to his popularity and the development of the English novel.
3. **The Literary Contributions of the Brontë Sisters:** Analyze the unique literary styles and themes of Charlotte, Emily, and Anne Brontë, and how their works reflect their personal experiences.
4. **The Role of Fate in Thomas Hardy's Novels:** Examine Hardy's exploration of fate and destiny in his novels, and how his portrayal of rural life adds depth to these themes.
5. **The Evolution of the Gothic Novel:** Discuss Mary Shelley's "Frankenstein" and Edgar Allan Poe's mystery stories as early examples of the Gothic genre, and their influence on later literature.

### **Text 13. Twentieth-century novels and other prose**

The long reign of Queen Victoria ended in 1901. There was a sweeping social reform and unprecedented progress. The reawakening of a social conscience was found its expression in the literature produced during this period.

**Rudyard Kipling** was born in Bombay but soon moved to Lahore. He worked as a news reporter in Lahore. Kipling was a prolific and versatile writer. His insistent proclamation of the superiority of the white races, his support for colonization, his belief in the progress and the value of the machine etc. found an echo on the hearts of many of his readers. His best-known prose works include *Kim*, *Life's Handicap*, *Debits and Credits*, and *Rewards and Fairies*. He is now chiefly remembered for his greatest work, *The Jungle Book*.

**E.M Forster** wrote five novels in his life time. *Where Angels Fear to Tread* has well-drawn characters. Other novels are *The Longest Journey*, *A Room with a View*, *Howards End*, and *A Passage to India*. *A Passage to India* is unequal in English in its presentation of the complex problems which were to be found in the relationship between English and native people in India. E.M Forster portrayed the Indian scene in all its magic and all its wretchedness.

**H.G Wells** began his career as a journalist. He started his scientific romances with the publication of *The Time Machine*. *The Invisible Man*, *The War of the Worlds*, *The First Men in the Moon* and *The Food of the Gods* are some of his important science romances. *Ann Veronica*, *Kipps* and *The History of Mr Polly* are numbered among his sociological novels.

**D.H Lawrence** was a striking figure in the twentieth century literary world. He produced over forty volumes of fiction during his period. *The White Peacock* is his earliest novel. The largely autobiographical and extremely powerful novel was *Sons and Lovers*. It studies with great insight the relationship between a son and mother. By many, it is considered the best of all his works. Then came *The Rainbow*, suppressed as obscene, which treats again the conflict between man and woman. *Women in Love* is another important work. *Lady Chatterley's Lover* is a novel in which sexual experience is handled with a wealth of physical detail and uninhibited language. Lawrence also excelled both as a poet and short story writer.

**James Joyce** is a serious novelist, whose concern is chiefly with human relationships- man in relation to himself, to society, and to the whole race. He was born in Dublin, Ireland. His first work, *Dubliners*, is followed by a largely autobiographical novel *A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man*. It is an intense account of a developing writer. The protagonist of the story, Stephen Dedalus is James Joyce himself. The character Stephen Dedalus appears again in his highly complex novel, *Ulysses* published in 1922. Joyce's mastery of language, his integrity, brilliance, and power is noticeable in his novel titled *Finnegan's Wake*.

**Virginia Woolf** famed both as a literary critic and novelist. Her first novel, *The Voyage Out* is told in the conventional narrative manner. A deeper study of characters can be found in her later works such as *Night and Day*, *Jacob's Room*, *To the Lighthouse*, *Mrs. Dalloway* and *Orlando*. In addition to her novels, Virginia Woolf wrote a number of essays on cultural subjects. Woolf rejected the conventional concepts of novel. She replaced emphasis on incident, external description, and straight forward narration by using the technique "**Stream of Consciousness**". James Joyce and Virginia Woolf popularized this writing technique.

**George Orwell** became a figure of outstanding importance because of *Animal Farm*. It is a political allegory on the degeneration of communist ideals into dictatorship. Utterly different was *Nineteen Eighty-Four* on the surveillance of state over its citizen. *Burmese Days* and *The Road to Wigan Pier* are other works.

**William Golding** deals with man's instinct to destroy what is good, whether it is material or spiritual. His best known novel is *Lord of the Flies*. *The Scorpion God*, *The Inheritors* and *Free Fall* are other notable works.

**Somerset Maugham** was a realist who sketched the cosmopolitan life through his characters. *The Moon and Sixpence*, *Mrs. Craddock* and *The Painted Veil* are some of his novels. His best novel is *Of Human Bondage*. It is a study in frustration, which had a strong autobiographical element.

**Kingsley Amis's** *Lucky Jim*, *Take a Girl like You*, *One Fat Englishman*, and *Girl* are notable works in the twentieth century.

### **Questions:**

1. Where was Rudyard Kipling born, and what are some of his notable works?
2. Name two novels by E.M. Forster that deal with the relationship between English and native people in India.
3. What was H.G. Wells' first published work in the genre of scientific romance?
4. Which D.H. Lawrence novel is considered largely autobiographical and explores the relationship between a son and his mother?
5. Who is the protagonist in James Joyce's semi-autobiographical novel, "A Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man"?
6. Which Virginia Woolf novel uses the technique of "Stream of Consciousness"?
7. What is the central theme of George Orwell's novel "Animal Farm"?
8. Which novel by William Golding explores the theme of man's instinct to destroy what is good?
9. Name two novels by Somerset Maugham that depict cosmopolitan life.
10. Which novel by Kingsley Amis is known for its satirical portrayal of British university life?



## **Discussion Topics:**

1. **Imperialism and Colonialism in Rudyard Kipling's Works:** Discuss how Kipling's support for colonization and his portrayal of race relations influenced his writing and impacted his readers.
2. **Cultural and Social Critique in E.M. Forster's Novels:** Analyze how Forster's novels, particularly "A Passage to India," "Howards End," and "A Room with a View," critique English society and its interactions with other cultures.
3. **Science Fiction and Social Commentary in H.G. Wells' Works:** Explore how H.G. Wells used his science fiction novels, such as "The Time Machine" and "The War of the Worlds," to comment on society, technology, and human nature.
4. **Modernist Techniques in the Novels of James Joyce and Virginia Woolf:** Compare the use of stream of consciousness and other modernist techniques in the novels of James Joyce and Virginia Woolf. How do these techniques reflect their respective views on human consciousness and experience?
5. **Political Allegory and Social Criticism in George Orwell's Works:** Discuss how Orwell's novels "Animal Farm" and "Nineteen Eighty-Four" serve as critiques of totalitarianism and surveillance states, and their enduring relevance in contemporary society.

## **Text 14. Twentieth Century Drama and Poetry. War Poets**

After a hundred years of insignificance, drama again appeared as an important form in the twentieth century. Like the novelists in the 20<sup>th</sup> century, most of the important dramatists were chiefly concerned with the contemporary social scene. Many playwrights experimented in the theatres. There were revolutionary changes in both the theme and presentation.

**John Galsworthy** was a social reformer who showed both sides of the problems in his plays. He had a warm sympathy for the victims of social injustice. Of his best-known plays *The Silver Box* deals with the inequality of justice, *Strife* with the struggle between Capital and Labour, *Justice* with the meaninglessness of judiciary system.

**George Bernard Shaw** is one of the greatest dramatists of 20<sup>th</sup> century. The first Shavian play is considered to be *Arms and the Man*. It is an excellent and amusing stage piece which pokes fun at the romantic conception of the soldier. *The Devil's Disciple*, *Caesar and Cleopatra*, and *The Man of Destiny* are also noteworthy. *Man and Superman* is Shaw's most important play which deals the theme half seriously and half comically. Religion and social problems are again the main topics in *Major Barbara*. *The Doctor's Dilemma* is an amusing satire. Social conventions and social weaknesses were treated again in *Pygmalion*, a witty and highly entertaining study of the class distinction. *St Joan* deals with the problems in Christianity. *The Apple Cart*, *Geneva*, *The Millionaire*, *Too True to be Good* and *On the Rocks* are Shaw's minor plays.

**Samuel Beckett**, the greatest proponent of Absurd Theatre is most famous for his play, *Waiting for Godot*. It is a static representation without structure or development, using only meandering, seemingly incoherent dialogue to suggest despair of a society in the post-World War period. Another famous play by Beckett is *Endgame*.

**T.S Eliot** wrote seven dramas. They are *Sweeney Agonistes*, *The Rock*, *Murder in the Cathedral*, *The Family Reunion*, *The Cocktail Party*, *The Confidential Clerk* and *The Elder Statesman*.

Another leading playwright of 20<sup>th</sup> century was **Arnold Wesker**. Wesker narrated the lives of working class people in his plays. *Roots*, *Chicken Soup with Barley* and *I'm Talking about Jerusalem* are his famous works.

**Bertolt Brecht, J.B Priestley, Somerset Maugham, Christopher Fry, Peter Usinov, Tom Stoppard, Bernard Kops, Henry Livings, Alan Bennett** et al are other important playwrights of twentieth century English literature.

### **Twentieth Century Poetry**

The greatest figure in the poetry of the early part of the Twentieth century was the Irish poet **William Butler Yeats**. Like so many of his contemporaries, Yeats was acutely conscious of the spiritual barrenness of his age. W.B Yeats sought to escape into the land of 'faery' and looked for his themes in Irish legend. He is one of the most

difficult of modern poets. His trust was in the imagination and intuition of man rather than in scientific reasoning. Yeats believed in fairies, magic, and other forms of superstition. He studied Indian philosophy and Vedas. *An Irish Seaman Foresees His Death, The Tower, The Green Helmet* etc. are his major poems.

With possible exception of Yeats, no twentieth century poet has been held in such esteem by his fellow-poets as **T.S Eliot**. Eliot's first volume of verse, *Prufrock and Other Observations* portrays the boredom, emptiness, and pessimism of its days. His much discussed poem *The Waste Land*(1922) made a tremendous impact on the post-War generation, and it is considered one of the important documents of its age. The poem is difficult to understand in detail, but its general aim is clear. The poem is built round the symbols of drought and flood, representing death and rebirth. The poem progresses in five movements, "The Burial of the Dead", "The Game of the Chess", "The Fire Sermon", "Death by Water", and "What the Thunder Said". Eliot's poem *Ash Wednesday* is probably his most difficult. Obscure images and symbols and the lack of a clear, logical structure make the poem difficult.

**Thomas Hardy** began his career as a poet. Though he was not able to find a publisher, he continued to write poetry. Hardy's verses consist of short lyrics describing nature and natural beauty. Like his novels, the poems reveal concern with man's unequal struggle against the mighty fate. *Wessex Poems, Winter Words, and Collected Poems* are his major poetry works.

**G.M Hopkins** is a unique figure in the history of English poetry. No modern poet has been the centre of more controversy or the cause of more misunderstanding. He was very unconventional in writing technique. He used Sprung-rhythm, counterpoint rhythm, internal rhythms, alliteration, assonance, and coinages in his poems.

**Dylan Thomas** was an enemy of intellectualism in verse. He drew upon the human body, sex, and the Old Testament for much of his imagery and complex word-play. His verses are splendidly colourful and musical. Appreciation of landscape, religious and mystical association, sadness and quietness were very often selected as themes for his verses.

**Sylvia Plath** and her husband **Ted Hughes** composed some brilliant poems in the 20<sup>th</sup> century. Plath's mental imbalance which brought her to suicide can be seen in her poetry collections titled *Ariel*, *The Colossus*, and *Crossing the Water*. **Ted Hughes** was a poet of animal and nature. His major collection of poetry are *The Hawk in the Rain*, *Woodwo*, *Crow*, *Crow Wakes* and *Eat Crow*.

**R.S Thomas, Philip Larkin, Kingsley Amis, Peter Porter, Seamus Heaney** et al are also added the beauty of 20<sup>th</sup> century English poetry.

### **War Poets**

The First World War brought to public notice many poets, particularly among the young men of armed forces, while it provided a new source of inspiration for writers of established reputation. **Rupert Brooke, Siegfried Sassoon, and Wilfred Owen** are the major War poets. **Rupert Brooke**'s famous sonnet "If I should die, think only this of me" has appeared in so many anthologies of twentieth century verse. Brooke turned to nature and simple pleasures for inspiration. **Sassoon** wrote violent and embittered poems. Sassoon painted the horrors of life and death in the trenches and hospitals. **Wilfred Owen** was the greatest of the war poets. In the beginning of his literary career, Owen wrote in the romantic tradition of John Keats and Lord Tennyson. Owen was a gifted artist with a fine feeling for words. He greatly experimented in verse techniques.

### **Questions:**

1. Which John Galsworthy play deals with the inequality of justice?
2. Name the play by George Bernard Shaw that satirizes the romanticized image of soldiers.
3. Which Samuel Beckett play is considered a representation of Absurd Theatre?
4. Name two plays by T.S. Eliot that are known for their complexity and symbolism.
5. Which playwright narrated the lives of working-class people in his plays like "Roots" and "Chicken Soup with Barley"?
6. Which modernist technique is associated with Virginia Woolf's novels?

7. Name two major poems by W.B. Yeats that draw themes from Irish legend.
8. What is the theme of T.S. Eliot's poem "The Waste Land"?
9. Who is known for his anti-Romantic approach and objective attitude in poetry?
10. Which poet of the early 20th century was noted for his lyrical descriptions of nature and human struggle against fate?

### **Discussion Topics:**

1. **The Evolution of Drama in the 20th Century:** Discuss how playwrights like John Galsworthy, George Bernard Shaw, and Samuel Beckett contributed to the evolution of drama in the 20th century. Compare their themes, styles, and innovations.
2. **Modernist Poetry and its Techniques:** Explore the modernist techniques used by poets like T.S. Eliot, W.B. Yeats, and Dylan Thomas. Discuss how these techniques reflect the themes and concerns of the early 20th century.
3. **War Poetry and Its Impact:** Analyze the impact of World War I on poetry, focusing on poets like Wilfred Owen, Rupert Brooke, and Siegfried Sassoon. Discuss how their poetry responded to the horrors of war and its aftermath.
4. **The Role of Myth and Legend in W.B. Yeats' Poetry:** Explore how W.B. Yeats drew on Irish legend and mythology in his poetry. Discuss the themes of magic, mysticism, and spirituality in his works.
5. **The Influence of Modernism in Literature:** Discuss how modernist techniques, such as stream of consciousness and experimental forms, influenced 20th-century literature. Compare the approaches of poets like T.S. Eliot and Virginia Woolf in their use of these techniques.

## *Topics for scientific research*

- 1. Еволюція ранньоанглійської літератури та її вплив на сучасну англійську:** Аналіз переходу від староанглійської до середньоанглійської літератури та її вплив на сучасну англійську літературу.
- 2. Вплив класичної літератури на англійську літературну традицію:** Як класичні твори грецької та римської літератури вплинули на англійську літературу Ренесансу.
- 3. Розвиток форми англійського сонету:** Вивчення еволюції англійського сонету від його італійських коренів до творів Шекспіра та інших поетів.
- 4. Роль перекладу у формуванні англійської літератури:** Дослідження впливу перекладів іноземних літературних творів на розвиток англійської літератури.
- 5. Вплив книгодруку на поширення англійської літератури:** Аналіз того, як винахід книгодруку сприяв поширенню англійської літератури та сприяв її розвитку.
- 6. Розвиток англійської драми від середньовічних п'єс до Шекспіра:** Дослідження розвитку англійської драми, включаючи перехід від середньовічних п'єс до елізабетинського театру та творів Шекспіра.
- 7. Представлення гендерних ролей у ранньоанглійській літературі:** Аналіз зображення гендерних ролей і ідентичностей у ранньоанглійській літературі, зокрема в творах Чосера, Спенсера та Мілтона.
- 8. Вплив романтизму на англійську літературу 19 століття:** Вплив романтичного руху в літературі на англійських поетів та романістів 19 століття.
- 9. Вплив колоніалізму на англійську літературу:** Вплив британського колоніалізму на тематику, стилі та перспективи англійської літератури.
- 10. Вплив Першої світової війни на літературу модернізму:** Розчарування Першої світової війни як чинник, що сформував теми, техніки та стилі модерністської літератури (Т.С. Еліот, Вірджинія Вульф).

## TEST

- Яке з трьох германських племен завдало значного впливу на розвиток англійської мови у V столітті?
- A) Сакси
  - B) Фрізи
  - C) Англи
- Який термін використовувався для позначення мови Англів у V столітті?
- A) Anglisc
  - B) Germanic
  - C) English
- Скільки країн мають англійську мову офіційною?
- A) 50
  - B) 70
  - C) 100
- Яка країна має найбільшу англомовну популяцію у світі?
- A) Індія
  - B) США
  - C) Канада
- Які з наведених країн мають англійську мову як офіційну? Виберіть всі правильні варіанти.
- A) Нігерія
  - B) Руанда
  - C) Ліберія
  - D) Китай
- Які фактори сприяли поширенню англійської мови після Другої світової війни?
- A) Американська культура
  - B) Колоніальна політика
  - C) Глобальна економічна експансія

Який письменник відомий як автор п'єси "Waiting for Godot", яка є однією з найбільш відомих п'єс абсурдного театру?

- A) Samuel Beckett
- B) George Bernard Shaw
- C) T.S. Eliot

Хто із наведених поетів був відомий своїми складними символами і образами, а також залишив значний вплив на літературний світ з віршем "The Waste Land"?

- A) W.B. Yeats
- B) T.S. Eliot
- C) W.H. Auden

Який з авторів написав роман "Jane Eyre", який став одним із найвідоміших романів XIX століття?

- A) Jane Austen
- B) Emily Brontë
- C) Charlotte Brontë

Хто з написаних авторів відомий своєю працею "To Kill a Mockingbird", що стала культовою в американській літературі?

- A) Harper Lee
- B) Mark Twain
- C) F. Scott Fitzgerald

Хто з наведених письменників є автором "Lord of the Flies"?

- A) William Golding
- B) George Orwell
- C) Aldous Huxley

Які три основні поети відомі як "War Poets", адже вплив їхніх робіт зумовлений Першою світовою війною?

- A) Rupert Brooke
- B) Siegfried Sassoon
- C) Wilfred Owen



- Хто з написаних авторів є автором твору "Animal Farm"?
  - A) George Orwell
  - B) Aldous Huxley
  - C) J.R.R. Tolkien
  
- Який з написаних авторів є автором твору "Wuthering Heights"?
  - A) Emily Brontë
  - B) Charlotte Brontë
  - C) Anne Brontë
  
- Хто з написаних авторів є автором "Pride and Prejudice"?
  - A) Charlotte Brontë
  - B) Jane Austen
  - C) Emily Brontë
  
- Яка письменниця є автором збірки віршів "Ariel" і "The Colossus"?
  - A) Sylvia Plath
  - B) Virginia Woolf
  - C) Emily Dickinson
  
- Який письменник є автором твору "Ulysses", який вважається одним з найбільш складних і впливових творів ХХ століття?
  - A) James Joyce
  - B) D.H. Lawrence
  - C) Samuel Beckett
  
- Хто з написаних авторів є автором "1984" та "Animal Farm"?
  - A) Aldous Huxley
  - B) George Orwell
  - C) J.D. Salinger
  
- Хто з написаних авторів є автором твору "Brave New World"?
  - A) Aldous Huxley
  - B) George Orwell
  - C) J.D. Salinger
  
- Який з написаних авторів є автором твору "The Catcher in the Rye"?

- A) J.D. Salinger
- B) Aldous Huxley
- C) George Orwell

## ***Рекомендована література***

### **Основна література**

1. Антонюк Н. М. Англomовні країни та Україна. Любов та шлюб (сім'я). Освіта. Мистецтво: Теми для розвитку мовлення та підготовки до тестів, міжнар. іспитів. Вінниця: Нова Книга, 2004. 272 с.
2. Гапонів А. Б., Возна М. О. Лінгвокраїнознавство. Англomовні країни: підручник. Вид. 2-ге. Вінниця: Нова книга, 2018. 352 с.
3. Нестеренко Н. М., Лисенко К. В. All Things English. Смак до життя по англійськи: навч. посібник. Вінниця: Нова Книга, 2005. 160 с.

### **Допоміжна література**

1. Карпенко О. Focus on Great Britain. Харків: Ранок, 2004. 96 с.
2. Хрипун В. С. The World of Britain: Britain Today: навчальний посібник для студентів. Кіровоград: КДПУ, 2004. 100 с.
3. Хрипун В. С. The World of Britain: History and Culture: посібник для студентів. Кіровоград: КДПУ, 2004. 103 с.

### **Інформаційні ресурси**

1. Міністерство освіти і науки України: офіційний сайт. URL: <http://www.mon.gov.ua>
2. Національна бібліотека України імені В. І. Вернадського : офіційний сайт. URL: <http://www.nbuv.gov.ua/>
3. Одеська національна наукова бібліотека : офіційний сайт. URL: <http://odnb.odessa.ua/>.
4. Бібліотека Університету Ушинського : офіційний сайт. URL: <https://library.pdpu.edu.ua/>
5. The History of English. URL: <https://www.thehistoryofenglish.com/>
6. Literary Theory and Criticism. URL: <https://literariness.org/2018/07/18/a-brief-history-of-english-literature/>

Навчальне видання

**Ірхіна Ю.В.**

**методичні рекомендації до практичних занять з дисципліни  
«Історія англійської мови та літератури»  
для здобувачів першого (бакалаврського) рівня вищої освіти  
спеціальностей 014.029 Середня освіта (Інші мови (Корейська));  
014.029 Середня освіта (Інші мови (Китайська)).**

Методичний посібник