

MODULE 2 NON DETAILED STUDY

1. BEOWULF

- The story is set in pagan Scandinavia in the 6th century. Beowulf, a hero of the Geats, comes to the aid of Hrothgar, the king of the Danes, whose mead hall in Heorot has been under attack by the monster Grendel. After Beowulf slays him, Grendel's mother attacks the hall and is then defeated.
- An epic--a long poem, typically one derived from ancient oral tradition, narrating the deeds and adventures of heroic or legendary figures or the past history of a nation.
- In Beowulf, the major themes reflect the values and the motivations of the characters. One of the central themes of Beowulf, embodied by its title character, is loyalty. At every step of his career, loyalty is Beowulf's guiding virtue. Beowulf comes to the assistance of the Danes (Scyldings) for complicated reasons.
- Sensing his own death approaching, Beowulf goes to fight the dragon. With the aid of Wiglaf, he succeeds in killing the beast, but at a heavy cost. The dragon bites Beowulf in the neck, and its fiery venom kills him moments after their encounter.
- The Beowulf's last words--'After they burn my body, tell my warriors to build a great burial mound on the cliffs that stick out into the sea. The sailors steering their ships on the gloomy waters will see it and call it Beowulf's barrow, and my people will remember me. 'These were the last words from the thoughts of the old man's heart.
- Beowulf is considered an epic hero because his bravery has won many battles. This bravery also makes him a tragic hero because he is a great man with the tragic flaw of pride which leads to his death.
- Beowulf death was caused by a poisonous wound from the dragon. But he really died because his past and his pride blinded him to the reality that he was an aging king who could no longer perform the same feats of strength and bravery, making him a tragic hero.
- The main antagonist---Grendel, fictional character, a monstrous creature defeated by Beowulf in the Old English poem Beowulf (composed between 700 and 750 ce). Descended from the biblical Cain, Grendel is an outcast, doomed to wander the face of the earth.
- Whether Beowulf was real or not, his character fit seamlessly into the context of his society and family tree. Many of the characters were real: The Geat king, Hygelac, Hrothgar, Ongentheow, Haethcyn, Onela and Heardred. Also, the Ravenswood battle which took place in 510AD is true.

2. BALLAD

A .SIR PATRICK SPENS

- The story as told in the ballad has multiple versions, but they all follow the same basic plot. The King of Scotland has called for the greatest sailor in the land to command a ship for a royal errand.
- The name "Sir Patrick Spens" is mentioned by a courtier, and the king despatches a letter.
- The most popular of the Child Ballad.
- It is a maritime ballad about a disaster at sea.
- It was first published in eleven stanzas in 1765 in Bishop Thomas Percy's Reliques of Ancient English Poetry, based on two MS. copies transmitted from Scotland".
- The protagonist is referred to as "young Patrick Spens" in some versions of the ballad
- William Bowman Piper identifies a pattern of contrasts between authority, represented by the anonymous king and nobility as displayed by Patrick Spens.
- At the end of the poem, Sir Patrick Spens is said to be laying fifty-fathoms deep. On his way home, Sir Patrick Spens and his sailors are overtaken by a powerful storm and drown.
- 'Sir Patrick Spens' poem was written by Elizabeth Eleanor Siddal, 1856.
- Characteristics of a Ballad---It is a song that tells a story, The beginning is often surprising, Its language is simple, It concentrates on a single episode, The theme is often tragic & sad, The story is told through dialogue & action, It lacks specific detail, It has a surprising ending etc.

B. "THE BALLAD OF CHEVY CHASE"

- It is an English ballad, catalogued as Child Ballad 162.
- There are two extant ballads under this title, both of which narrate the same story. As ballads existed within oral tradition before being written down, other versions of this once popular song also may have existed.
- It tells the story of a large hunting party upon a parcel of hunting land (or chase) in the Cheviot Hills (a range of rolling hills straddling the Anglo-Scottish border between Northumberland and the Scottish Borders), hence the term, Chevy Chase.

- The hunt is led by Percy, the English Earl of Northumberland.
- The Scottish Earl Douglas had forbidden this hunt and interpreted it as an invasion of Scotland. In response he attacked, causing a bloody battle after which only 110 people survived. Both ballads were collected in Thomas Percy's Reliques and the first of the ballads in Francis James Child's Child Ballads. Different versions were collected in England, Scotland and the US.
- Chevy Chase and Nutbrown Maid are two ballads which can be identified as earlier than the Renaissance. Chevy Chase is the oldest and the finest of epical Ballads. It is at least half historical - its subject being the struggle between Percy of Northumberland and the Douglas of Scotland.

3. GEOFFREY CHAUCER

- Geoffrey Chaucer was an English poet, author and civil servant best known for The Canterbury Tales.
- He was born in 1340, London, United Kingdom and died on 25th October 1400, London, United Kingdom
- It was John Dryden who called Geoffrey Chaucer the 'father of English poetry.
- He has been called the "father of English literature" or alternatively, the "father of English poetry".
- He was the first writer to be buried in what has since come to be called Poets' Corner in Westminster Abbey.

THE CANTERBURY TALES

- The Narrator of The Canterbury Tales rents a room at the Tabard Inn before he recommences his journey to Canterbury. That evening, a group of people arrive at the inn, all of whom are also going to Canterbury to receive the blessings of "the holy blissful martyr," St. Thomas à Becket. Calling themselves "pilgrims" because of their destination, they accept the Narrator into their company. The Narrator describes his newfound traveling companions
- Through The Canterbury Tales summary of the General Prologue, Chaucer gives a description of the pilgrims in a pleasant and grotesque manner.
- At dinner with the pilgrims, the Host proposes a plan to the group. He says that on the way to Canterbury, each pilgrim must tell two tales and then two on the return journey.
- The main theme of Canterbury Tales---Social satire is the major theme of The Canterbury Tales. The medieval society was set on three foundations: the nobility, the church and the peasantry. Chaucer's satire targets all segments of the medieval social issues, human immorality and depraved heart.

- Chaucer is the narrator speaks from his own perspective on the events of the story contest and the pilgrims who tell the tales.
- It depicts the different social classes of the 14th century CE as well as clothing worn, pastimes enjoyed and language.
- A collection of stories written by Geoffrey Chaucer in the 14th century.
- Each story is narrated by one of a group of pilgrims who are travelling to Canterbury Cathedral to visit the shrine of Saint Thomas Becket.
- At the end of the tale, the Pardoner invites the pilgrims to buy relics and pardons from him and suggests that the Host should begin because he is the most sinful. This comment infuriates the Host; the Knight intercedes between the Host and the Pardoner and restores peace.
- Chaucer changes roles from the writer to the narrator and joins the ranks of the pilgrims, collected together in Southwark, London at popular haunt called 'the Tabard Inn'.
- Chaucer begins to sketch the different characters beginning with the Knight and his son the Squire.
- It can be argued the descriptions follow linearity in terms of social status prevalent in the Medieval England with Knight being the highest placed individually. Hence, the next ranking individual had to be from the Church.
- The Knight is considered a man of high repute, venerated and courteous. He is dressed conservatively in stained clothes of coarse fabric. He has had victories all over the continent but is modest with his words and conduct. His son, on the other hand, is dressed in feminine preferences with clothes having colourful flowers. He seems to be flirtatious and likes to write songs. He is of medium height and curly hair. He is training to follow in his father's footsteps.
- Next is an educated Judge or the 'Sergeant of the Law'. He is wise and has been awarded many medals and grants by the King for his service and courage. Even at the pinnacle of his field, he seems to exhibit a sense of glorious modesty.
- The Merchant who is a man of colourful clothes and even more colourful opinions. He is brilliant at his trade but nobody seems to know much more about him.
- The office Clerk who is part of the Merchant's entourage. A man of the text and the written word he has honed his intellect at the famed University of Oxford. He is dressed modestly and prefers Greek philosophy over the temptations of singing and dancing. He is as judicious and conservative with his words as with his gold.
- The well-travelled Shipman. He hails from Dartmouth but has been to several places like Cape Finistere etc. He is tanned due to his long travels under the burning Sun and wears a woollen gown that runs down to his knees. He is good looking but has a weakness for wine.
- The Parson who is a man of religion. He is not rich in terms of material wealth but is generous with his words and actions. He is well versed in the Christian scripture especially the

Gospels and is devoted to his parishioners. Like a messianic leader, he tries to practice what he preaches and is regarded by Chaucer as the noblest of the priests in the land.

- The hard-working Plowman, the Parson's brother. He is clad in loose clothing and has a mare to ride on. He is a peaceful and generous man following the teachings of Jesus Christ himself. The Parson is the polar opposite of the clerical characters of the Friar, Prioress and Monk.
- The Yeoman---The Knight and Squire also have a male servant. He is covered in a hood and carries a St. Christopher's image. He is proficient at handling weapons like daggers, swords, arrows etc.
- The Franklin, a free manor land-owner. He is a cheerful person with a bearded appearance. He is a glutton when comes to food and an admirer of the delicious foods, be it English pie or French wine.
- A group of skilled craftsmen, namely, the Weaver, the Tapycer (tapestry maker), the Carpenter, the Dyer and the Haberdasher. They all are dressed in their signature and unique clothes pertaining to the particular craft or guild. They are not described in much detail probably because they do not get to tell any tales and remain in the backdrop for the most part.
- The talented Chef, Roger de Ware, hired by the guildsmen. He is there to offer his services as a culinary expert. He was supposed to make chicken and was known for his stews and pies. He seems to have an ulcer on his leg which is noticed by the narrator.
- The Manciple who is a smart and clever businessman. He is intelligent and informed above and beyond his lack of formal education and can deceive even the sharpest of men.
- The Prioress, Madame Eglantine, who wears a brooch that reads 'Amor Vincit Omnia' or love is victorious over all else is described next. Being part of the Clergy, she is expressively religious, kind (to men and animals alike) and is extremely well mannered. She also excels at the French language. Accompanying her is a second Nun. She is the Prioress' secretary. Adding to the ranks of the Clergy next comes the Monk. He is no conventional man of God and loves to go hunting and is a lot less conservative than others in his field of expertise. He is chubby but good looking who likes to observe God's beneficent nature than relegating himself to just revising scripture. There are total two Nuns, three priests and one chaplain.
- The Friar, Hubert, who is a man of desires for the woman and a favourite of the landed elite. He has the special leave to beg for alms which he is really skilled at. He shows contempt for lepers and beggars even though the father of Friars St. Francis devoted his life to serve the two oppressed groups of people.
- The Prioress, Monk and Friar are mocked in a very explicit way by Chaucer for their diversion to a life of pretension, hypocrisy and artifice.
- Chaucer then describes the Reeve who is slim and tall. He is adept at measuring the fields of his employer and stocking food grains in the granary. He is also very social and well connected with several men of utility like herdsmen, farm workers etc.

- The Summoner who has bad skin and pimples. He has a shabby appearance with an unkempt beard and small and slender eyes. He is an alcoholic and extremely vulgar. He is also a scam artist and is described to be repulsive in no unclear terms. He is also the only counsellor for the young maidens in his region.
- The Doctor who is eloquent and well versed in surgery and medicine alike. His clothes are blue and red. Chaucer notices that even though the man of medicine is well read in his subject, from Greek to Anglican medicine but is not a student of the Biblical text and scripture.
- Chaucer ridicules his passion for Gold and that he practices medicine to build a treasure rather than for healing others. The Parson is contrasted with the Wife of Bath. She is a woman of luxury and is fond of clothing and accessories. She has been married five times already and claims to know everything about the affairs of the heart. She is described as a lustful person with a weakness for men and travel. She has visited places like Rome, Jerusalem, and Rome etc.
- The muscular Miller-- Apart from his size, he has fearsome features like wide nostrils and fiery mouth. He is a dishonest and deceitful man who steals food and sells it at extortionate prices. Chaucer deems all the millers as unworthy and morally corrupt. He is a prized wrestler as well.
- The last is the slightly effeminate Pardoner who is a companion of the repulsive Summoner. He has yellow coloured hair and has a handful of pardons from Rome.
- The owner of the Tabard Inn, the host arranges the supper for every pilgrim and that wins the heart of everyone. Hospitable and affable, he praises them as the best bunch of pilgrims he has met and proffers an innovative sport for them.

4. THOMAS KYD

- Thomas Kyd was an English playwright, the author of The Spanish Tragedy and one of the most important figures in the development of Elizabethan drama.
- The works are:--- Don Horatio ,The Spanish Tragedy ,The Householder's Philosophy, Fair Em , Arden of Faversham , Solyman and Perseda , Cornelia ,King Leir etc.
- Shakespeare was clearly very impressed with Kyd, as his influence can be seen in the development of his own dramatic writing. There is also more to it: Kyd's verse is immensely powerful – fitting for the extreme emotions that are brought out in the revenge motive. Thomas Kyd was born in 1558 and died in 1594.
- Kyd anticipated the structure of many later plays, including the development of middle and final climaxes. In addition, he revealed an instinctive sense of tragic situation, while his characterization of Hieronimo in The Spanish Tragedy prepared the way for Shakespeare's psychological study of Hamlet.

- Thomas Kyd established the revenge tragedy with his wildly popular Spanish Tragedy (1587), and Shakespeare perfected the genre with Hamlet, which is likely based on another revenge play by Kyd called the Ur-Hamlet.
- The first really popular revenge tragedy was The Spanish Tragedy by Thomas Kyd. It was written more than a decade before Hamlet, and it was still being performed when Hamlet was first staged.
- Revenge tragedy (sometimes referred to as revenge drama, revenge play, or tragedy of blood) is a theoretical genre in which the principal theme is revenge and revenge's fatal consequences.[1] Formally established by American educator Ashley H. Thorndike in his 1902 article "The Relations of Hamlet to Contemporary Revenge Plays," a revenge tragedy documents the progress of the protagonist's revenge plot and often leads to the demise of both the murderers and the avenger himself.

THE SPANISH TRAGEDY

- The Spanish Tragedy or Hieronimo is Mad Again is an Elizabethan tragedy written by Thomas Kyd between 1582 and 1592. Highly popular and influential in its time, The Spanish Tragedy established a new genre in English theatre, the revenge play or revenge tragedy.
- Main plot---The play, Hieronimo says, tells the story of a wedding between a Spanish knight and a beautiful Italian woman, and it ends in murder and suicide. During the play, Bel-Imperia stabs and kills Balthazar before stabbing herself.
- Theme—Love and Madness---While The Spanish Tragedy is first and foremost focused on revenge, the play also examines love—love in a romantic sense and love between family members and friends. As the play opens, Don Andrea, a Spanish soldier, has just been murdered in battle by Balthazar, the son of the Viceroy of Portugal.
- The Spanish Tragedy begins with the ghost of Andrea, a Spanish nobleman, and the personified abstraction of Revenge. Andrea explains that he was killed in battle against the Portuguese. This deprived him of his secret love, Bel-Imperia, and his ghost has now emerged from the underworld to seek revenge.
- Climax--There are two: the murder of Don Horatio in Act II. v, and the playlet Soliman and Perseda, in IV. iv. falling actionAfter killing Lorenzo and Balthazar, Hieronimo runs off to commit suicide.
- At the end of the play, Don Hieronimo takes revenge on Lorenzo and Balthazar, his son Horatio's murderers. Hieronimo is aided in his revenge by Bel-Imperia, Lorenzo's sister, who is in love with Horatio. Hieronimo kills Lorenzo, and Bel-Imperia kills Balthazar, then kills herself.
- Nemesis---It is the Greek goddess who enacts retribution against those with excessive pride, and this passage implies that Andrea was guilty of hubris, which directly led to his death. Bel-Imperia tells Horatio that she knows the scarf well. She gave it to Andrea before he left for war, and he promised to wear it for her.

5. EDMUND SPENCER

EPITHALAMION

- Edmund Spenser was an English poet best known for *The Faerie Queene*, an epic poem and fantastical allegory celebrating the Tudor dynasty and Elizabeth I.
- He is recognized as one of the premier craftsmen of nascent Modern English verse and is often considered one of the greatest poets in the English language.
- *The Faerie Queene* is one of the greatest in the English language. It was written in what came to be called the Spenserian stanza.
- He was called "the poet's poet" because of the very high quality of his poetry and because he enjoyed "the pure artistry of his craft" so much. He is also called that because so many other poets thought that he was a great poet.
- "The Faerie Queene" is an allegorical romance, symbolizing the moral and spiritual journey of an individual through innumerable temptations of sins towards the ultimate attainment of glory and truth.
- Epithalamion is an ode written to his bride, Elizabeth Boyle, on their wedding day in 1594.
- It was first published in 1595 in London by William Ponsonby as part of a volume entitled *Amoretti and Epithalamion*.
- The volume included the sequence of 89 sonnets (*Amoretti*), along with a series of short poems called *Anacreontics* and the *Epithalamion*, a public poetic celebration of marriage.
- Only six complete copies of this first edition remain today, including one at the Folger Shakespeare Library and one at the Bodleian Library.
- It is a poem celebrating a marriage.
- An epithalamium is a song or poem written specifically for a bride on her way to the marital chamber. In Spenser's work, he is spending the day anxiously awaiting to marry Elizabeth Boyle. The poem describes the day in detail. The couple wakes up and Spenser begs the muses to help him on his artistic endeavor for the day.
- Spenser spends a majority of the poem praising his bride to be, which is depicted as both innocent and lustful.

- When she finally wakes, the two head to the church. Hymen Hymenaeus is sung by the minstrels at the festivities. As the ceremony begins, Spenser shifts from praising Greek Gods and beings to Christian language to praise Elizabeth.
- After the ceremony, Spenser becomes even more anxious at the thought of consummating the marriage. Spenser then rebukes any idea of evil that could ruin their new found happiness. Spenser asks for blessings for childbearing, fidelity, and all things good at the end.
- There are 24 stanzas and 433 lines in the poem.
- Originally published in 1595.

6. ANDREW MARVELL

- He was an English metaphysical
- A famous poet, satirist and politician who sat in the House of Commons at various times between 1659 and 1678.
- During the Commonwealth period he was a colleague and friend of John Milton.
Wikipedia
- Born on 31st March 1621, Winestead, United Kingdom
- Died on 16th August 1678, London, United Kingdom
- Place of burial: St Giles in the Fields, London, United Kingdom
- Metaphysical poet can be seen in 17th-century England who inclined to the personal and intellectual complexity and concentration that is displayed in the poetry of John Donne, the chief of the Metaphysicals.
- Other poets are Henry Vaughan, Andrew Marvell, John Cleveland, and Abraham Cowley as well as, to a lesser extent, George Herbert and Richard Crashaw.
- Their work is a blend of emotion and intellectual ingenuity, characterized by conceit or “wit”—that is, by the sometimes violent yoking together of apparently unconnected ideas and things so that the reader is startled out of his complacency and forced to think through the argument of the poem.
- Metaphysical poetry is less concerned with expressing feeling than with analyzing it, with the poet exploring the recesses of his consciousness. The boldness of the literary devices used—especially obliquity, irony, and paradox—are often reinforced by a dramatic directness of language and by rhythms derived from that of living speech.
- Marvell's first poems which were written in Latin and Greek and published when he was still at Cambridge, lamented a visitation of the plague and celebrated the birth of a child to King Charles I and Queen Henrietta Maria.

- He became a tutor to Cromwell's ward, William Dutton, in 1653, and moved to live with his pupil at the house of John Oxenbridge in Eton. Oxenbridge had made two trips to Bermuda, and it is thought that this inspired Marvell to write his poem Bermudas.
- Marvell also wrote anonymous prose satires criticizing the monarchy and Roman Catholicism, defending Puritan dissenters, and denouncing censorship.
- The Rehearsal Transpos'd, an attack on Samuel Parker, was published in two parts in 1672 and 1673.
- In 1676, Mr. Smirke or The Divine in Mode, a work critical of intolerance within the Church of England, was published together with a "Short Historical Essay, concerning General Councils, Creeds, and Impositions, in matters of Religion".

TO HIS COY MISTRESS

- "To His Coy Mistress" is a metaphysical poem written by the English author and politician Andrew Marvell either during or just before the English Interregnum. It was published posthumously in 1681.
- This poem is considered one of Marvell's finest and is possibly the best recognised carpe diem poem in English.
- In this poem, the speaker attempts to persuade his resistant lover that they should have sexual intercourse. He explains that if they had all the time in the world, he would have no problem with their relationship moving this slowly.
- Vegetable love In 'To His Coy Mistress'-----The "vegetable love" is "organic love" – love without the pressure of anything but nature, a natural process resulting in something nourishing – vegetables.
- It's a classic seduction poem which sees Marvell endeavouring to persuade his would-be lover, or 'mistress', to go to bed with him. As well as being a seduction lyric, 'To His Coy Mistress' is also a carpe diem poem, which argues that we should 'seize the day' because life is short. Here is Marvell's poem followed by a brief summary and analysis of its language and meaning.
- Marvell ends his poem by exhorting his mistress to join him in rushing headlong at the 'gates' barring them from full enjoyment of life, using his strength and her sweetness to create a 'ball', like a cannonball, which can be used to bombard and destroy the 'iron gates of life'. We cannot make time stand still for us, Marvell concludes, but we will make time fly by enjoying ourselves and making the most of life.

7. RICHARD BRINSLEY BUTLER SHERIDAN

- He was an Irish satirist, a politician, a playwright, poet and long-term owner of the London Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

- He is known for his plays such as *The Rivals*, *The School for Scandal*, *The Duenna* and *A Trip to Scarborough*.
- His most popular comedies, *The Rivals* (1775) and *The School for Scandal* (1777), display his talent for sparkling dialogue and farce.
- Like other writers of the genre, Sheridan satirized society, though his dramas reflect gentle morality and sentimentality.
- Born: 30 October 1751, Dublin, Ireland
- Died: 7 July 1816, Savile Row, London, United Kingdom
- Full name: Richard Brinsley Butler Sheridan
- Henrik Ibsen is famously known as the 'Father of Modern Drama'.
- Sheridan's surname---- is an Anglicized version of the Irish surname O'Sirideáin (or Ó Sirideáin), originating in Co Longford, Ireland. In Irish, it means grandson or descendant of Sheridan.

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL

- It is a comedy of manners written by Richard Brinsley Sheridan. It was first performed in London at Drury Lane Theatre on 8th May 1777.
- Five acts and epilogue.
- Comedy of manners-----witty, cerebral form of dramatic comedy that depicts and often satirizes the manners and affectations of a contemporary society. A comedy of manners is concerned with social usage and the question of whether or not characters meet certain social standards.
- The *School for Scandal* begins in the dressing room of Lady Sneerwell, a wealthy widow with a penchant for plotting and spreading rumors. Lady Sneerwell has hired Snake to forge letters for her and place false stories in the gossip columns.
- Charles is the protagonist of the play and the younger Surface brother. He is extravagant but good-natured. He is in love with Maria and wishes to marry her.
- Maria is the ward of Sir Peter and thus heiress to his fortune. She is in love with Charles Surface, but is also being courted by Joseph Surface and Sir Benjamin Backbite. Maria is portrayed as being very moral and sensitive.
- Lady Sneerwell plot against Charles-----Lady Sneerwell confides that Joseph wants Maria, who is an heiress, and that Maria wants Charles. Thus she and Joseph are plotting to alienate Maria from Charles by putting out rumours of an affair between Charles and Sir Peter's new young wife, Lady Teazle.

- At the end of the drama, Lady Sneerwell complains to Joseph that Sir Peter, now that he knows the truth about Joseph, will allow Charles to marry Maria. They plot to use Snake as a witness to a supposed relationship between Charles and Lady Sneerwell, and she withdraws.
- Sir Oliver arrives. Joseph takes him for "Stanley" and orders him out. Charles arrives and recognises "Premium". Despite the identity confusion, both brothers want the man out before Sir Oliver comes. As Charles and Joseph try to eject their incognito uncle, Sir Peter and Lady Teazle arrive with Maria and Rowley, ending Sir Oliver's pretence. Sir Oliver, Sir Peter, and Lady Teazle together condemn Joseph, but Sir Oliver forgives Charles because of his refusal to sell Sir Oliver's picture and his generous aid to his uncle "Stanley." Maria, however, declines to give Charles her hand, citing his supposed involvement with Lady Sneerwell. Joseph now reveals Lady Sneerwell.
- Charles is baffled, and Rowley then summons Snake. Snake, however, has been bribed to turn against Sneerwell, so her lie is exposed. After Lady Teazle tells her that she (Lady Teazle) is withdrawing from the School for Scandal, Lady Sneerwell leaves in a rage, and Joseph follows, supposedly to keep her from further malicious attacks. Charles and Maria are reconciled.
- Charles makes no promises about reforming, but indicates that Maria's influence will keep him on a "virtuous path."
- The concluding line assures the audience that "even Scandal dies, if you approve."
- Original actors and characters---These appeared in "The School for Scandal" 8 May 1777 at The Drury Lane Theatre in London.-----John Palmer – as Joseph Surface
- Frances Abington – as Lady Teazle
- William 'Gentleman' Smith – as Charles Surface
- Jane Pope – as Mrs Candour

8.SIR THOMAS MORE

- Sir Thomas More, venerated in the Catholic Church as Saint Thomas More, was an English lawyer, judge, social philosopher, author, statesman and noted Renaissance humanist.
- He also served Henry VIII as Lord High Chancellor of England from October 1529 to May 1532.
- Born on 7th February 1478, Milk Street, London, United Kingdom.
- Died on 6th July 1535, Tower Hill, London, United Kingdom.
- Thomas More is known for his 1516 book 'Utopia' and for his untimely death in 1535, after refusing to acknowledge King Henry VIII as head of the Church of England.

- On 1 July 1535, Thomas More stood trial for treason, and he was condemned to death for 'maliciously denying the royal Supremacy'. Five days later, while Henry hunted at Reading, More was beheaded on Tower Hill, proclaiming himself 'the King's good servant but God's first'.
- At the time of Renaissance, Sir Thomas More was named Chancellor in the 1500s where he fully supported the Catholic Church and entirely denounced the heretics of the Protestant Reformation and helped keep the Catholic Church afloat during the long period of criticism.
- He was the first person to write of a 'utopia', a word used to describe a perfect imaginary world. More's book imagines a complex, self-contained community set on an island, in which people share a common culture and way of life.

UTOPIA

- Utopia is a work of fiction and socio-political satire by Thomas More, written in Latin and published in 1516. The book is a frame narrative primarily depicting a fictional island society and its religious, social, and political customs.
- Utopia means More's book imagines a complex, self-contained community set on an island, in which people share a common culture and way of life. He coined the word 'utopia' from the Greek ou-topos meaning 'no place' or 'nowhere'. It was a pun - the almost identical Greek word eu-topos means 'a good place'.
- Utopia and dystopia---By definition, “utopia” is a society or community setting wherein the people experience the ideal and most perfect life possible. By contrast, “dystopia” highlights the complete opposite, which is a place of extremely unpleasant living and working conditions for most people.
- Characteristics of a Utopian Society-----Citizens have no fear of the outside world. Citizens live in a harmonious state. The natural world is embraced and revered. Citizens embrace social and moral ideals.
- The word utopia was coined in 1516 from Ancient Greek by the Englishman Sir Thomas More for his Latin text Utopia. It literally translates as “no place”, coming from the Greek.
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9 HENRY FIELDING

- He was an English novelist, irony writer and dramatist known for earthy humour and satire.[1] His comic novel Tom Jones is still widely appreciated.
- He and Samuel Richardson are seen as founders of the traditional English novel. He also holds a place in the history of law enforcement, having used his authority as a magistrate to found the Bow Street Runners, London's first intermittently funded, full-time police force.

- In 1749, Henry Fielding devised a plan for the Bow Street Runners, a group of men given permission to confront suspected criminals. There was no centralized formal peacekeeping system in London until 1829, when Home Secretary Robert Peel established the London Metropolitan Police.
- Shamela – novella, 1741
- The History of the Adventures of Joseph Andrews and his Friend, Mr. Abraham Adams – 1742
- The Life and Death of Jonathan Wild, the Great – 1743, ironic treatment of Jonathan Wild, a notorious underworld figure of the time. Published as Volume 3 of Miscellanies
- The Female Husband or the Surprising History of Mrs Mary alias Mr George Hamilton, who was convicted of having married a young woman of Wells and lived with her as her husband, taken from her own mouth since her confinement – pamphlet, fictionalized report, 1746
- The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling – 1749
- A Journey from this World to the Next – 1749
- Amelia – 1751
- Joseph Andrews by Henry Fielding. Joseph Andrews, or The History of the Adventures of Joseph Andrews and of his Friend Mr. Abraham Adams, was the first published full-length novel of the English author Henry Fielding

TOM JONES

- Theme of Tom Jones--- The contrast between Tom Jones's good nature, flawed but eventually corrected by his love for virtuous Sophia Western, and his half-brother Blifil's hypocrisy.
- Tom Jones, a "bastard" raised by the philanthropic Allworthy, is the novel's eponymous hero and protagonist. Although Tom's faults (namely, his imprudence and his lack of chastity) prevent him from being a perfect hero, his good heart and generosity make him Fielding's avatar of Virtue, along with Allworthy.
- Tom Jones was a new kind of hero, one might say the unheroic hero. He is handsome, brave, generous and well meaning Tom is now here mean, nowhere scheming. He does not have evil intentions, he bears no ill will against anyone”.
- The novel is highly organised despite its length. Samuel Taylor Coleridge argued that it has one of the "three most perfect plots ever planned", alongside Oedipus Tyrannus and The Alchemist.[3] It became a best seller with four editions published in its first year alone. It is generally regarded as Fielding's greatest book and as an influential English novel.

10. SAMUEL RICHARDSON

- He was an English writer and printer known for three epistolary novels: *Pamela; or, Virtue Rewarded* (1740), *Clarissa: Or the History of a Young Lady* (1748) and *The History of Sir Charles Grandison* (1753).
- He printed almost 500 works, including journals and magazines, working periodically with the London bookseller Andrew Millar.[2] Richardson had been apprenticed to a printer, whose daughter he eventually married.
- He lost her along with five sons, but remarried and had four daughters, who reached adulthood, but no male heirs to continue the print shop. As it ran down, he wrote his first novel at the age of 51 and joined the admired writers of his day.
- Leading acquaintances included Samuel Johnson and Sarah Fielding, the physician and Behmenist George Cheyne, and the theologian and writer William Law, whose books he printed. At Law's request, Richardson printed some poems by John Byrom.[4] In literature he rivalled Henry Fielding; the two responded to each other's literary styles.
- Two years after the publication of *Pamela; or, Virtue Rewarded*, Richardson published a sequel, *Pamela in her Exalted Condition* (1742). He revisited the theme of the rake in his *Clarissa* (1748), and sought to create a "male Pamela" in *Sir Charles Grandison* (1753).

PAMELA

- The main theme of the novel *Pamela*-----Tussle Between Chastity and Lust – The major theme of the novel is conflict between chastity and lust. Pamela is a symbol of woman chastity which Fielding makes it clear in *Joseph Andrews* as male chastity.
- Pamela is considered as Epistolary novel, Romance novel, Psychological Fiction Georgian romance.
- The novel comprises of seven volumes of letters of conversations Pamela has with her parents, and others. This makes Pamela a purely epistolary novel, and in fact, it is the first original English language novel of belonging to this type of writing.
- Pamela tells the story of a fifteen-year-old maidservant named Pamela Andrews, whose employer, Mr. B, a wealthy landowner, makes unwanted and inappropriate advances towards her after the death of his mother.
- Pamela strives to reconcile her strong religious training with her desire for the approval of her employer in a series of letters and, later in the novel, journal entries all addressed to her impoverished parents. After various unsuccessful attempts at seduction, a series of sexual

assaults, and an extended period of kidnapping, the rakish Mr. B eventually reforms and makes Pamela a sincere proposal of marriage. In the novel's second part Pamela marries Mr. B and tries to acclimatise to her new position in upper-class society.

- The full title, *Pamela; or, Virtue Rewarded*, makes plain Richardson's moral purpose. A best-seller of its time, *Pamela* was widely read but was also criticised for its perceived licentiousness and disregard for class barriers.

11. DANIEL DEFOE

- Daniel Defoe's famous novel was inspired by the true story of an 18th Century castaway, but the real Robinson Crusoe island bears little resemblance to its fictional counterpart.
- Despite its simple narrative style, *Robinson Crusoe* was well received in the literary world and is often credited as marking the beginning of realistic fiction as a literary genre. It is generally seen as a contender for the first English novel.

ROBINSON CRUSOE

- *Robinson Crusoe* is a novel by Daniel Defoe, first published on 25 April 1719.
- The first edition credited the work's protagonist Robinson Crusoe as its author, leading many readers to believe he was a real person and the book a travelogue of true incidents.
- Epistolary, confessional, and didactic in form, the book is presented as an autobiography of the title character (whose birth name is Robinson Kreutznaer) – a castaway who spends 28 years on a remote tropical desert island near the coasts of Venezuela and Trinidad (roughly resembling Tobago), encountering cannibals, captives, and mutineers, before ultimately being rescued.
- The story has been thought to be based on the life of Alexander Selkirk, a Scottish castaway who lived for four years on a Pacific island called "Más a Tierra" --now part of Chile-- which was renamed Robinson Crusoe Island in 1966.
- Despite its simple narrative style, *Robinson Crusoe* was well received in the literary world and is often credited as marking the beginning of realistic fiction as a literary genre.
- It is generally seen as a contender for the first English novel. Before the end of 1719, the book had already run through four editions, and it has gone on to become one of the most widely published books in history, spawning so many imitations, not only in literature but also in film, television, and radio, that its name is used to define a genre, the Robinsonade.
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