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Part One: Early and Medieval English Literature

1. Beowulf: national epic of the English people; Denmark story; alliteration, metaphors and understatements (此处可能会有填空, 选择等小题)
2. Romance (名词解释)
3. "Sir Gawain and the Green Knight": a famous roman about King Arthur's story
4. Ballad (名词解释)
5. Character of Robin Hood
6. Geoffrey Chaucer: founder of English poetry; The Canterbury Tales (main contents; 124 stories planned, only 24 finished; written in Middle English; significance; form: heroic couplet)
7. Heroic couplet (名词解释)

第一章 古英语和中古英语时期

- 1、古英语时期是指英国国家和英语语言的形成时期。最早的文学形式是诗歌, 以口头形式流传, 主要的诗人是吟游诗人。到基督教传入英国之后, 一些诗歌才被记录下来。这一时期最重要的文学作品是英国的民族史诗《贝奥武夫》, 用头韵体写成。
- 2、古英语时期(1066—1500)从1066年诺曼人征服英国, 到1500年前后伦敦方言发展成为公认的现代英语。文学作品主要的形式有骑士传奇, 民谣和诗歌。在几组骑士传奇中, 有关英国题材的是亚瑟王和他的圆桌骑士的冒险故事, 其中《高文爵士和绿衣骑士》代表了骑士传奇的最高成就。中世纪文学中涌现了大量的优秀民谣, 最具代表性的是收录在一起的唱咏绿林英雄罗宾汉的民谣。
- 3、最重要的诗人是被称为“英国诗歌之父”的乔叟, 代表作是《坎特伯雷故事集》, 取得了很高的艺术成就。他首创了诗歌的双韵体—每两行压韵的五步抑扬格, 后被许多英国诗人采用。乔叟用伦敦方言写作, 奠定了用英语语言进行文学创作的基础, 促进了英语语言文学的发展。

Part Two: The English Renaissance

8. The Authorized Version of English Bible and its significance (填空选择)
9. Renaissance (名词解释)
10. Thomas More——Utopia
11. Sonnet (名词解释)
12. Blank verse (名词解释)
13. Edmund Spenser
“The Faerie Queene”; Amoretti (collection of his sonnets)
Spenserian Stanza (名词解释)
14. Francis Bacon “essays” esp. “Of Studies” (推荐阅读, 学习写正式语体的英文文章的好参照, 本文用词正式优雅, 多排比句和长句, 语言造诣非常高, 里面很多话都可以引用做格言警句, 非常值得一读)
15. Christopher Marlowe (“Doctor Faustus” and his achievements)
16. William Shakespeare 可以说是英国文学史中最重要的作家, 一定要看熟了。四大喜剧, 四大悲剧比较重要, 此外就是罗密欧与朱立叶了, 这些剧的主题, 背景, 情节, 人物形象都要熟悉, 当然他最重要的喜剧作品是 Hamlet 这是肯定的。他的 sonnet 也很重要, 最重要属 sonnet18。(其戏剧中著名对白和几首有名的十四行诗可能会出选读)
17. Ben Jonson 个别戏剧的名字要能和人对上号, 如 Every Man in His Humor, 二外好像在这里出过一道匹配题, 但是不用看太具体。

第二章 文艺复兴时期

1. 文艺复兴运动源于14世纪的意大利, 后遍及欧洲各国, 在英国兴起较晚。“文艺复兴”一词原意是指古希腊, 罗马文学艺术的复苏, 但事实上决不是简单的对古希腊罗马文学艺术的学习模仿。文艺复兴运动的核心思想是人文主义思想, 表现为尊重人的尊严和力量, 关注现世生活, 鼓励人们对幸福生活的追求。代表的是新兴资产阶级反封建, 反教会的思想和要求。文艺复兴运动的思想家, 人文主义者是托马斯·莫尔(Thomas More), 他的作品《乌托邦》描绘了一个理想的未来社会, 他因此被认为是空想社会主义的先驱。

2. 文艺复兴时期的英国文学得到了空前的发展, 在诗歌, 散文和戏剧方面尤其兴盛。

诗歌方面, 新的诗体形式如十四行诗, 无韵体诗被介绍到英国。重要的诗人有 Philip Sidney, 他不仅写了许多优美的十四行诗, 还创作了最早的诗歌理论作品之一《诗辩》。Edmund Spenser 用斯宾塞诗节创作了著名长诗《仙后》。莎士比亚除了戏剧创作之外也是一位伟大诗人, 著有两部叙事诗, 两部长诗和 154 首十四行诗。

英文的《圣经钦定本》作成于 1611 年, 不仅具有重大的宗教意义, 也是一部伟大的文学作品, 并且对英国的语言文化产生了深远的影响。它的纯朴, 平易, 明晰的散文风格奠定了英国散文的传统。一个著名的哲学家兼散文家是 Francis Bacon, 他的文学著作主要有《随笔》, 收录了他在各个时期发表的 58 篇随笔, 思想深刻, 文笔简洁, 富有警句格言。

3. 戏剧代表文艺复兴时期英国文学的最高成就。主要戏剧家有马洛(Christopher Marlowe), 莎士比亚(W. Shakespeare)。

4. 分析莎士比亚的喜剧作品《威尼斯商人》中鲍西亚这一人物形象; 分析哈姆雷特的人物性格特点及其所代表的人文主义思想。

Part Three: The Period of the English Bourgeois Revolution

18. John Milton 三大史诗非常重要, 特别是 Paradise Lost 和 Samson Agonistes。对于 Paradise Lost 需要知道它是 blank verse 写成的, 故事情节来自 Old Testament, 具体情节在课本 124 页, 另外要知道此书 theme 和 Satan 的形象。对于 Samson Agonistes 要知道它是 poetical drama, 知道故事大概情节及其来源。另外 129 页到 130 页 brief summary 中 5 条要看。

19. John Bunyan——The Pilgrim's Progress

20. Founder of the Metaphysical school——John Donne; features of the school: philosophical poems, complex rhythms and strange images

21. Andrew Marvell 此人不重要, 但他有一首名诗 To His Coy Mistress

22. John Dryden——“All for Love”(a tragedy); “An Essay of Dramatic Poesy”(Literary criticism); forerunner of the Classicism in Britain

第三章 17 世纪的英国文学

1. 17 世纪是英国社会剧烈动荡的时期之一, 由于君主专制和资产阶级之间的矛盾, 爆发了 1642 年的内战并导致了 1688 年的“光荣革命”。与政治斗争和资产阶级革命思想紧密相连的是宗教斗争和清教徒思想。因此这一时期的文学和艺术多展示革命思想的发展与成长, 并带有浓厚的清教主义倾向。两个代表作家是弥尔顿和班扬。弥尔顿的代表作《失乐园》和班扬的代表作《天路历程》都取材于《圣经》。《天路历程》是一部寓言作品, 用“基督徒”到达天国的历程象征人类追求美好未来的进程。

2. 讲述《失乐园》的故事梗概, 分析撒旦的形象及其所表现的作者思想的双重性。

第四章 18 世纪的英国文学

1. 18 世纪产生了一种进步思潮—启蒙运动, 这一时期的思想家和作家们崇尚理性, 认为启蒙教化是改造社会的基本手段, 因此 18 世纪又被称为“理性的时代”。在文学领域体现为 18 世纪上半期的新古典主义, 代表作家有诗人蒲伯(A. Pope)和期刊随笔的创始人斯梯尔(R. Steele)和艾迪生(J. Addison)。

2. 18 中期兴起了英国现代小说, 出现了大批有影响的小说家。理查逊(Samuel Richardson)的小说《帕美拉》(Pamela)采用书信体形式对人物的心理活动进行细致的描写, 大大丰富了小说的创作方法。哥尔德史密斯(Oliver Goldsmith)的《威克菲牧师传》(The Vicar of Wakefield)是英国文学史上著名的感伤小说之一。劳伦斯斯特恩(Laurence Sterne)打破传统的叙事方法, 创作了《项迪传》, 而被认为是英国现代派文学的先驱。

3. 迪福(Daniel Defoe)是英国文学史上第一个现实主义小说家, 代表作是《鲁滨逊漂流记》。讲述故事情节并分析鲁滨逊这一人物形象。

4. 斯威夫特是英国文学史上著名的讽刺小说家, 以犀利的文笔对教会和社会的虚伪腐败进行了辛辣的讽刺。代表作是《格列佛游记》, 讲述故事情节并分析作品的主题。

5. 菲尔丁是英国最杰出的小说家之一, 在理论与实践上都为英国小说的发展作出了贡献。在他的代表作《汤姆·琼斯》中, 他塑造了众多栩栩如生的人物, 展示了错综复杂的社会矛盾。讲述故事情节, 分析主题和主要人物形象

Part Four: The Eighteenth Century

23. Enlightenment (名词解释)

24. Classicism (名词解释)

25. Richard Steele——“The Tatler”

26. Joseph Addison——“The Spectator”这个比上面那个要重要, 注意这个报纸和我们今天的报纸不一样, 它虚构了一系列的人物, 以这些人物的口气来写报纸上刊登的散文, 这一部分要仔细读。
27. Steel's and Addison's styles and their contributions
28. Alexander Pope: “Essay on Criticism”, “Essay on Man”, “The Rape of Lock”, “The Dunciad”; his workmanship (features) and limitations
29. Jonathan Swift: “Gulliver's Travels”此书非常重要, 要知道具体内容, 就是 Gulliver 游历过的四个地方的英文名称, 和每个部分具体的讽刺对象; “The Drapier's Letters” and “A Modest Proposal”, 后一篇比较重要, 要注意后一篇作者用的 irony 也就是反讽手法。
30. The rise and growth of the realistic novel is the most prominent achievement of 18th century English literature.
31. Daniel Defoe: “Robinson Crusoe”, “Moll Flanders”, 当然是 Robinson Crusoe 比较重要, 剧情要清楚, 179 页这一节最后一段, 有 Robinson Crusoe 的形象和故事中蕴涵的早期黑奴的原形, 以及殖民主义的萌芽。另外注意 Defoe 的 style 和 feature, 另外 Defoe 是 forerunner of English realistic novel.
32. Samuel Richardson——“Pamela” (first epistolary novel), “Clarissa Harlowe”, “Sir Charles Grandison”
33. Henry Fielding: “Joseph Andrews”, “Jonathan Wild”, “Tom Jones”第一个和第三个比较重要, 需要仔细看。他是一个比较重要的作家, 200 页 founder of the English Realistic novel 部分要看, 201 页第 3 点 features 也要看, 另外 Fielding 也被称为 father of the English novel.
34. Laurence Sterne——“Tristram Shandy”
35. Richard Sheridan——“The School for Scandal”
36. Samuel Johnson——“Dictionary”, “Letter to Lord Chesterfield” (the writers' declaration of independence)
37. Oliver Goldsmith —— “The Traveller” (poem), “The Deserted Village” (poem) (both two poems were written by heroic couplet), “The Vicar of Wakefield” (novel), “The Good-Natured Man” (comedy), “She stoops to Conquer” (comedy), “The Citizen of the World” (collection of essays)
38. Edward Gibbon——“The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire”
40. Sentimentalism (名词解释)
41. Thomas Gray —— “Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard” (英国诗歌里非常著名的一首, 曾经被誉为“有史以来英国诗歌里最好的一首”) (a representative of sentimentalism and graveyard school of poets 墓园派诗人)
- ***Graveyard School / Poets**: A term applied to eighteenth-century poets who wrote meditative poems, usually set in a graveyard, on the theme of human mortality, in moods which range from elegiac pensiveness to profound gloom. The vogue resulted in one of the most widely known English poems, Thomas Gray's “Elegy written in a country churchyard”. The writing of graveyard poems spread from England to Continental literature in the second part of the century and also influenced some American poets.
42. In the latter half of the 18th century, Pre-Romanticism; representative: William Blake and Robert Burns.
43. Thomas Percy——“Reliques of Ancient English poetry”许多中古的民谣都是在这个时期重新收集和整理起来的, 这个集子是那个时代比较有名的一个民谣集。
44. William Blake 比较重要, 需要对主要作品有所了解, 特别是 Songs of Innocence 和 Songs of Experience, 这两本集子的 contrast 一定要注意, 另外 Blake 的写作特点也要注意, 比如语言的简单明了, 神秘主义氛围等。
45. Robert Burns 伟大的苏格兰民族诗人, A Red Red Rose, Scots Wha Hae, Auld Lang Syne 等名诗, 写作特点: Scottish dialect; a poet of peasant and Scottish people; plain language; influence from Scottish folk songs and ballads; musical quality of his poems. 英国文学作家作品汇总(1) 英国文学

I Anglo-Saxon 时期

1. Venerable Bede

The Ecclesiastical History of the English People

The Father of English History 英国历史之父

2. Alfred the Great

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle

3. Epic

Beowulf

II 中世纪文学

1. Romance (King Arthur)

Sir Gawain and the Green Knight

pentagram, pentagle, symbol of endless knot, Chivalrous values: Honor, loyalty, chastity

2. John Wycliffe

Translation of Bible

3. William Langland

Piers the Plowman(allegory)

4. Geoffrey Chaucer 杰佛利·乔叟 1340-1400

Father of English Prose (John Dryden)

Westminster Abbey "Poets' Corner"

长诗: Troilus and Criseyde 特罗勒斯与克丽西德小说: --Troilus and Cressida

Canterbury Tales 坎特伯雷故事集---英国文学史上现实主义第一部杰作 (他是最早有人文主义思想的作家现实主义文学的奠基人)

Panorama of medieval society

15 世纪文学

过渡时期 transitional

1. Popular Ballads

Robinhood Ballads

Border Ballads

2. Early English dramas

1) Church Drama

Mystery Play

Miracle Play

2) Folk Drama

Interlude

Morality Play

3) Classical Drama

4) Chronicle play

5) History play

3. Prose

Le Morte d'Arthur By Sir Thomas Malory Best of Arthurian Literature

Lancelot and Guinevere

Tristram(Tristan, Tristran) and Isolde (Iseult, and Yseult)

III 文艺复兴时期+伊丽莎白时期 William Shakespeare, C. Marlowe, S. Johnson, Spenser

1. William Caxton

printing process

2. Thomas More

Utopia

3. Sir Thomas Wyatt 怀亚特

introduce the Italian form of sonnets into English poetry

4. 16 世纪末诗歌

1) Sir Philip Sidney 飞利浦 锡德尼爵士

the ideal courtier, the worthiest knight that lived

Astrophel and Stella

Arcadia 阿卡迪亚, 世外桃源

The Defence of Poesie/ An Apology for Poetry 诗辩

Instruct and Amuse

2) Edmund Spenser 斯宾塞

The Shepherd's Calendar

The Faerie Queene 仙后(First National Epic of English)

Spenserian Stanza

Alexandrine

“Poets's Poet”诗人中的诗人

5. The University Wits

1) Christopher Marlowe

Father of English Tragedy

Blank verse 无韵体

most important **predecessor of W.S.**

2) Works

Tamburlaine 铁木尔 the Great Greed for power

The Jew of Malta wealth

Dr. Faustus knowledge

“One man”tragedy

6. William Shakespeare 莎士比亚 1564-1616

Ben Jonson ‘He was not of an age, but for all time’

喜剧

The Comedy of Errors 错中错

Love's Labours Lost 空爱一场;

The Merry Wives of Windsor 温莎的风流妇人

A Midsummer Night's Dream 仲夏夜之梦;

Two Gentlemen of Verona 维罗纳二绅士

Pericles, Prince of Tyre

Taming of the Shrew 驯悍记;

The Merchant of Venice 威尼斯商人

As You Like It 如愿;

Much Ado About Nothing 无事生非

Twelfth Night 第十二夜;

悲剧

- *Antony and Cleopatra* 安东尼与克利欧佩特拉;

Coriolanus 科利奥兰纳斯

- *Julius Caesar* 裘力斯·凯撒
- *Romeo and Juliet* 罗密欧与朱丽叶
- *Titus Andronicus* 泰特斯·安德洛尼克斯
- *Timon of Athens* 雅典的泰门
- ***Hamlet* 哈姆雷特**
- ***King Lear* 李尔王**
- ***Macbeth* 麦克白**
- ***Othello* 奥瑟罗**

悲喜剧

- *Troilus and Cressida* 特洛伊罗斯与克瑞西达
- *All's Well That Ends Well* 终成眷属
- *Measure for Measure* 一报还一报
- *Cymbeline* 辛白林
- *Winter's Tale* 冬天的故事
- *The Tempest* 暴风雨

历史剧

The Life and Death of King John/Richard the Second/Henry the Fifth/Richard the Third 约翰王/理查二世/亨利五世/理查三世
;The First/Second Part of King Henry the Fourth 亨利四世(上、下);
The First/Second/Third Part of King Henry the Sixth 亨利六世(上、中、下);
The Life of King Henry the Eighth 亨利八世;

The Sonnets 十四行诗

Venus and Adonis

7. University Wits 大学才子

Ben Jonson

Drama of Humour

Everyone in His Humour

Everyone out of His Humour

Volpone 狐坡尼

Song to Celia

Sons of Ben

Cavalier Poets 骑士派诗人

8. 17 世纪早期

John Donne Metaphysical Poets

玄学派诗人 Show off language, abstruse language

Go and Catch a Falling Star

The Flea

9. George Chapman(Revenge Play)

Translation of *Iliad and Odyssey*

10. Prose 散文

The King James Bible 詹姆斯一世的 《英皇钦定本》

11. Francis Bacon 培根 1561-1626

当过 Lord Chancellor Thomas More

Founder of English Materialism

New Atlantic 新大西洋;

Essays 论文集 (Of Studies 论学习; Of Wisdom for a Man's Self)

12. Robert Burton 伯顿

Anatomy of Melancholy

IV 共和国政体时期 (护国政体时期 克伦威尔)

1. Thomas Hobbes 霍布斯

Leviathan 利维坦 社会契约论 Social Contract Theory

2. John Locke 洛克

identity and the self

'blank slate'

3. John Milton 约翰·弥尔顿 1608-1674 Puritan and Republican

Areopagitica 论出版自由;

Paradise Lost 失乐园;

Paradise Regained 复乐园;

Samson Agonistes 力士参孙

4. John Bunyan 班扬 1628-1688

The Pilgrim's Progress 天路历程; from This World to That Which is to Come

allegory—William Makepeace Thackeray's Vanity Fair

5. John Dryden 德莱顿

桂冠诗人, 其他两位, Ben Jonson & William Wordsworth

Father of English Criticism

诗人 *Absalom and Achitophel*

Drama *Troilus and Cressida, or Truth Found too Late*

论文 *The Essay of Dramatic Poesy* 论戏剧诗

V 18 世纪, 复辟时期

新古典主义文学, 直到 1798 年浪漫主义宣言《抒情民谣集》Lyrical Ballads

戏剧 Comedies of Manners 礼俗喜剧 (社会风情喜剧)

Augustan Age 奥古斯丁 18 世纪: Queen Anne, George I

Robert Walpole 1st PM

散文、小说

1. 新古典主义 Neoclassicism

Alexander Pope, A.P. & Samuel Johnson

1) Alexander Pope 蒲柏 1688-1744 Roman Catholic

An Essay on Criticism 批评论;

The Rape of the Lock 卷发遇劫记;
The Dunciad 愚人志; satire
An Essay on Man 人论;
Issac Newton's Epigraph 墓志铭

2) Samuel Johnson 塞缪尔·约翰生 1709-1784

A Dictionary of the English Language 英语语言辞典;
名文: ***A Letter to Lord Chesterfield*** 给吉士菲尔伯爵的信
Vanity of Human Wishes 人类欲望的虚幻; Human futility
Rasselas 拉塞勒斯
Preface to Shakespeare

2. Periodical Literature 报刊文学

1) Joseph Addison 艾迪生

2) Richard Steele 理查德·斯梯尔 1672-1729

The Tatler 闲聊者

The Spectator 旁观者

3. Satire

Jonathan Swift and A.P.

Jonathan Swift 斯威夫特 1667-1745

The Battle of the Books 书的战争;

A Tale of A Tub 一个木桶的故事;

A Modest Proposal 一个暖和的建议;

Guilliver's Travels 格列佛游记

A Voyage to Lilliput 小人国

Brobdingnag 巨人国

Laputa, Balnibarbi, Luggnagg, Glubbdubdriba and Japan//拉普他等地/

The Country of the Houyhnhnms 智马国游记)

A Journal to Stella

4. Rise of the Novel

Daniel Defoe, Samuel Richardson, Henry Fielding and

1) Daniel Defoe 丹尼尔·迪福 1660-1731 (标志着近代英国小说的形成)

Robinson Crusoe 鲁宾逊漂流记 first novel in English

Moll Flanders: Marry 5 times 莫尔弗兰德

Roxana: The Fortunate Mistress

2) Samuel Richardson

The Epistolary Novels 书信体小说

Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded

Clarissa, or the History of a Young Lady

The History of Sir Charles Grandison

3) Henry Fielding 亨利·菲尔丁 1707-1754 (英国现实主义小说的奠基者)

An Apology for the Life of Mrs. Shamela Andrews, or Shamela (Parody, 反讽小说)

Joseph Andrews: Pamela's brother

***The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling* 汤姆·琼斯**

5. Sentimentalism 伤感主义

1) Laurence Sterne

The life and Opinions of Tristram Shandy, Gentleman

A Sentimental Journey through France and Italy

2) Thomas Gray 格雷

Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard 乡村墓园挽歌

墓园诗人 忧伤

6. Gothic Novel

Horace Walpole

The Castle of Otranto 奥特朗托城堡 first Gothic novel

大纲

文学体裁: 诗歌 poem, 小说 novel, 戏剧 drama

起源: Christianity 基督教 → bible 圣经 Myth 神话

The Romance of king Arthur and his knights 亚瑟王和他的骑士(笔记)?

一、The Anglo-Saxon period (449-1066)

- 1、这个时期的文学作品分类: pagan(异教徒)Christian(基督徒)
- 2、代表作: The Song of Beowulf? 《贝奥武甫》

(national epic? 民族史诗)? 采用了隐喻手法

3、Alliteration 押头韵(写作手法)

例子: of man was the mildest and most beloved,
To his kin the kindest, keenest for praise.

二、The Anglo-Norman period (1066-1350)

Canto 诗章

- 1、romance 传奇文学
- 2、代表作: Sir Gawain and the Green Knight (高文爵士和绿衣骑士) 是一首押头韵的长诗?

三、Geoffrey Chaucer (1340-1400) 杰弗里·乔叟 时期

- 1、the father of English poetry 英国诗歌之父
- 2、heroic couplet 英雄双韵体: a verse unit consisting of two rhymed(押韵) lines in iambic pentameter(五步抑扬格)

3、代表作: the Canterbury Tales 坎特伯雷的故事 (英国文学史的开端)

大致内容: the pilgrims are people from various parts of England, representatives of various walks of life and social groups.

朝圣者都是来自英国的各地的人,代表着社会的各个不同阶层和社会团体

小说特点: each of the narrators tells his tale in a peculiar manner, thus revealing his own views and character. 这些叙述者以自己特色的方式讲述自己的故事,无形中表明了各自的观点,展示了各自的性格。

小说观点: he believes in the right of man to earthly happiness. He is anxious to see man freed from superstitions(迷信) and a blind belief in fate(盲目地相信命运).

他希望人们能从迷信和对命运的盲从中解脱出来。

4、Popular Ballads 大众民谣: a story hold in 4-line stanzas with second and fourth line rhymed(笔记)

Ballads are anonymous narrative songs that have been preserved by oral transmission(书上).

歌谣是匿名叙事歌曲,一直保存着口头传播的方式

代表人物: Bishop Thomas Percy 托马斯·帕希主教

代表作: Robin Hood and Allin-a-Dale 罗宾汉和阿林代尔

四、The Renaissance (16 世纪) 文艺复兴时期?

(Greek and Roman) 戏剧? drama? 诗章? canto

The term Renaissance originally indicated a revival of classical (Greek and Roman) arts and sciences.

文艺复兴最初是指经典艺术和科学在英国的复兴。

The epoch of Renaissance witnessed a particular development of English drama

文艺复兴时期的英国戏剧也得到了迅速的发展。

- 1、key work: humanism 人文主义: admire human beauty and human achievement
- 2、代表人物:

1)、Thomas More 托马斯·莫尔? Utopia 乌托邦

2)、Francis Bacon 弗朗西斯·培根 第一个散文家(essayist)

3)、Thomas Wyatt 托马斯·怀亚特 引入十四行诗的第一人

sonnet(十四行诗): form of poetry intricately rhymed(间隔押韵) in 14 lines iambic pentameter

4)、Edmund Spenser 埃德蒙·斯宾塞 poet's poet(诗人中的诗人)? The Fairy Queen 《仙后》(epic poem 史诗)

5)、Christopher Marlowe 克里斯托弗·马洛

blank verse(无韵体: 不押韵的五步抑扬格) 是十六世纪英国戏剧的主要表现形式。

6)、William Shakespeare 威廉·莎士比亚? 戏剧 drama

四大悲剧: Hamlet(哈姆雷特), Othello(奥赛罗), King Lear(李尔王), The Tragedy of Macbeth(麦克白)

五、the period of Revolution and Restoration (17 世纪) 资产阶级革命与王权复辟?

prose 散文

1、文学特点: the Puritans(清教徒) believed in simplicity of life、disapproved of the sonnets and the love poetry、breaking up of old ideals.

清教徒崇尚俭朴的生活、拒绝十四行诗和爱情诗、与旧思想脱离。

2、代表人物:

? 1)、John Donne 约翰·多恩? “metaphysical”poets (玄学派诗人) 的代表人物

sonnet 十四行诗? 《Death be not proud》(笔记)

作品特点: ① strike the reader in Donne's extraordinary frankness and penetrating realism.(坦诚的态度和现实描绘)

② novelty of subject matter and point(新颖的题材和视角)

③ novelty of its form.(新颖的形式)

2)、John Milton 约翰·弥尔顿 a great poet 诗人? (poem 诗歌? blank verse)

《Defense for the English People》为英国人辩护

《Paradise Lost》失乐园? “Satan is not a villain”撒旦不是坏人

《Paradise Regained》复乐园

3)、John Bunyan 约翰·拜扬 a great prose writer “give us the only great allegory(寓言)”

《Pilgrim's Progress》天路历程? prose 散文

该书采用的写作手法“written in the old-fashioned(旧体形式), medieval form of allegory(比喻) and dream”

六、The Age of Enlightenment (18 世纪) 启蒙运动?

prose 散文

1、Emphasized formality or correctness of style, to write prose like Addison, or verse like Pope.

强调正确的格式和写作规范, 像艾迪生一样创作散文, 和蒲柏一样创作诗歌。

The Enlightenment was an expression of struggle of the then progressive class of bourgeoisie against feudalism.

启蒙运动实际上是当时先进的资产阶级同落后的封建主义斗争的一种形式。

The enlighteners repudiate the false religious doctrines about the viciousness of human nature, and prove that man is born kind and honest, and if he becomes depraved, it is only due to the influence of corrupted social environment.

启蒙主义者颠覆了宗教所宣扬的人类本恶的观点; 论证了人生诚实而友善, 而腐化堕落则是后天腐败的社会环境所致。

Contrary to all reasoning, social injustice still held strong, found the power of reason to be insufficient, and therefore appealed to sentiment as a means of achieving happiness and social justice.

无论怎样讲究理性, 社会不平等现象仍然普遍存在, 理性的力量明显不足。因此呼吁把情感的诉求作为一种谋求幸福和社会公平的手段。

2、18th century 文学的三个方面:

Classicism(古典主义)、revival of romantic poetry(新兴的浪漫主义诗歌)、beginnings of the modern novel(刚启萌的现代派小说)

3、代表人物:

1)、Daniel Defoe 丹尼尔·笛福? realistic novel 现实主义小说

Novel: 《Robinson Crusoe》鲁宾逊漂流记 《Jonathan Wild》乔纳森·威尔德? 《Moll Flanders》摩尔·弗兰德

2)、Henry Fielding 亨利·菲尔丁 father of modern fiction(现代小说之父)

《Joseph Andrews》约瑟夫·安德鲁斯? 受到了理查森的《帕美勒》的启发

作家之间的不同: Richardson —— no humor, minces words, moralizes. 不幽默, 咬文嚼字, 说教

Fielding —— direct, vigorous, hilarious, and coarse to the point of vulgarity, full of animal spirits, tells the story of a vagabond life? 语言直接、生动、欢快、粗糙, 甚至有点俗, 精神焕发, 讲述流浪者的故事。

《The History of Tom Jones, a foundling》弃婴汤姆·琼斯的故事? the best novel of him

? 3)、Jonathan Swift 乔纳森·斯威夫特

《Gulliver's Travels》格列佛游记 novel? 反讽

作品特点: no visible sign of anger, nor raising the voice; the tone is cold, restrained, ironic, varied only by some flashes of fooling when Swift's sense of the ridiculour gets the better of him.

怒不动颜, 骂不扬声, 语调冷酷, 锋芒暗藏, 讽刺辛辣, 仅在讽喻之情难以抑制时才偶露揶揄之态。

《A Modest Proposal》一个温和的建议

4)、Samuel Richardson 塞缪尔·理查森

《Pamela》帕美勒? ??The method of psychological analysis 心理分析的方法

In the form of letters 书信体小说

5)、Richard B. Sheridan 理查德·B.谢尔丹

《School for Scandal》造谣学校, 喜剧 comedy

6)、Oliver Goldsmith's 奥利佛·哥尔德斯密斯? 散文作家 essayist

《The Vicar of Wakefield》威克菲尔德的牧师, 小说 novel

《She Stoops to Conquer》委曲求全, 欢乐喜剧 rollicking comedy

《The Deserted Village》荒村, 诗歌 poems

4、Sentimentalism 感伤主义? no belief 没有信仰

The representatives of sentimentalism continued to struggle against feudalism but they vaguely sensed at the same time the contradictions of bourgeois progress that brought with it enslavement and ruin to the people.

感伤主义的代表人物在继续反对封建主义的同时又模糊地感觉到资本主义进程中出现的种种矛盾, 感觉到资本主义制度对人性的奴役和破坏。

代表人物: Thomas Gray 托马斯·格雷? 《Elegy, Written in a Country Churchyard》墓园挽歌

英国文学史考试要点听课笔记

1、 it is “Beowulf”, the national epic of the English people.

《贝奥武夫》(Beowulf), 又译贝奥武甫, 完成于西元八世纪, 约 750 年左右的英雄叙事长诗, 长达 3000 行。故事的舞台位于北欧的斯堪的纳维亚半岛。是以古英语记载的传说中最古老的一篇, 在语言学方面也是相当珍贵的文献。

贝奥武夫(Beowulf)乃现存古英文文学中最伟大之作, 也是欧洲最早的方言史诗。该诗中并未提及英国, 但学者相信该诗约於西元七二五年左右在英国完成。全诗凡三千一百八十二行, 以斯堪地那维亚的英雄贝奥武夫的英勇事迹构成主要内容。虽然历史上并未证实确有贝奥武夫其人, 但诗中所提及的许多其他人物与事迹却得到印证。

Features of “Beowulf”: The most striking feature in its poetical form is the use of alliteration. Other features of “Beowulf” are the use of metaphors and of understatements.

本诗原以西撒克逊方言写成, 押头韵而不押尾韵, 用双字隐喻而不用明喻。全诗内容分为两部分:

第一部分描叙丹麦霍格国王(King Hrothgurs)宏伟的宫殿, 在前后十二年中, 半人半魔的妖怪格兰戴(Grendel)每晚出没捉食霍格的战士。此时恰巧瑞典南部济兹(Geats)王子贝奥武夫率家臣来访, 协助除害。国王当晚设宴款待, 孰料妖怪格兰戴又复出现, 捉食一名济兹战士, 贝奥武夫与之格斗, 贝氏扭断其臂, 妖怪落荒而逃, 因受重伤致死。第二天晚上, 格兰戴的母亲前来为其子复仇, 其后贝氏把她在一湖泊的洞穴中杀死。

第二部分描叙贝奥武夫返国, 被拥为王, 前后五十年, 举国大治。最后贝奥武夫以垂老之年, 杀一喷火巨龙, 但其个人亦因而身受重创, 终於身死。诗末叙其葬礼, 并有挽歌。

2、 The most prevailing kind of literature in feudal England was the romance-----chivalry.

The theme of loyalty to king and lord was repeatedly emphasized in romances.

英国封建主义时期最主要的文学是传奇故事(骑士文学)。是最充分地表现了封建贵族阶级精神特征的文学, 也是世俗的贵族阶级文学的主要成就。

3、 The Ballads: A ballad is a story told in song, usually in 4-line stanzas, with the second and fourth lines rhymed. They are mainly the literature of the peasants, and in them one is able to understand the outlook of the English common people in feudal society. 民谣, 叙事诗(押韵).

4、 Geoffrey Chaucer, the founder of English poetry.

Troilus and Criseyde 特罗伊拉斯和克莱希德.

The Canterbury Tales 坎特伯雷故事集, 以一伙来自社会各个阶层的香客在宗教朝圣的路上讲述故事为线索, 向我们清楚地展示了那个时代人们的生活。在所有的 23 个故事中, 除了两篇之外, 其余都是诗歌体裁的作品。

The Prologue 序言: All classes of the English feudal society, except the royalty and the poorest peasant.

Chaucer's contribution to English poetry chiefly in the fact that he introduced from France the rhymed stanza of various types, especially the rhymed couplet of 5 accents in iambic meter (the "heroic couplet") 乔叟 (1343-1400), 英国诗歌之父. 首创英雄双韵体.

5、 The Renaissance and Humanism: Humanism is the key-note of the Renaissance.

文艺复兴, 提倡理性, 人文主义.

6、 Thomas More: Utopia 托马斯·摩尔: 乌托邦(空想社会主义). Book one picture of contemporary English, expose the poverty of labouring class. Book two ideal commonwealth.

More understood that the principle "From everyone according to his capacities, to everyone according to his needs" is the only practical basis for a communist society.

7、 The sonnet, an exact form of poetry in 14 lines of iambic pentameter intricately rhymed, was introduced to England from Italy. 十四行诗(五步抑扬格, 押韵). blank verse: 无韵体(米尔顿).

8、 Sir Philip Sidney is well-known as a poet and critic of poetry, "Astrophel and Stella"

圣·菲利浦·西德尼十四行诗<<阿斯特菲尔和斯特拉>>.

Edmund Spenser: the "poet's poet". In 1579 he wrote "The Shepherd's Calendar"

斯宾塞, 诗人中的诗人, <<牧羊人的日历>>. The Faerie Queene 是一部卷帙丰富的长诗, 诗中有传统寓言(ALLEGORY)以及对伊丽莎白女王的颂歌。

9、 Francis Bacon, the founder of English materialist philosophy and modern science.

培根, 英国唯物主义和现代科学奠基人, 散文家.

10、 Marlowe's 马洛<浮士德博士>

It is Marlowe who first made blank verse (rhymeless iambic pentameter) the principal instrument of English drama. 为莎士比亚戏剧作了奠基

11、 Shakespeare :

四大喜剧 A Midsummer Night's Dream, The Merchant of Venice, As You Like It, Twelfth Night.

四大悲剧: Hamlet, Othello, King Lear, Macbeth.

Desdemona and Othello both belong to the future world. Their tragedy shows that noble-minded people may be led astray by evil forces in a evil society and commit heinous mistakes if they cannot distinguish falsehood from truth, and evil from good. "Othello" is a tragedy of humanism. "Othello" is also a tragedy of the coloured people in a society of racial prejudice.

The theme of "King Lear" is not simply filial ingratitude. The play depicts a great social upheaval. The miseries of Lear disclose the essence of a corrupt society. This is a reflection of the jungle law of the age of primitive

accumulations. The root of Lear's tragedy lies in his irresponsibly dividing up his kingdom owing to mistaking his two daughters' insincere flattery for genuine love.

"Macbeth": The play is a tragedy of ambition, which drives a brave soldier and national hero to degenerate into a bloody murderer and despot right to his doom.

"Hamlet": is considered the summit of Shakespeare's art.

12、Milton: Paradise Lost 米尔顿<失乐园>

13、Samson Agonistes is a poetical drama modeled on the Greek tragedies. 大力士参森

14、Bunyan: The Pilgrim's Progress 班扬<天路历程>影响了 Vanity Fair<名利场>

15、Metaphysical Poets and Cavalier Poets 玄学派和骑士诗人 John Donne, 邓恩 the founder of the Metaphysical school of poetry. by mysticism in content and fantasticality in form. 形式上很怪异, 荒谬.

16、John Dryden was a prolific writer. According to classicism, drama, poetry and prose should all be controlled by some fixed rules. 古典主义理性法则, 秩序.

17、the Enlightenment in Europe, the enlighteners fought against class inequality, stagnation, prejudices and other survivals of feudalism. the representatives of the Enlightenment in English literature were Joseph Addison and Richard Steele, the essayists, and Alexander Pope, the poet. 英国启蒙运动

18、Jonathan Swift was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1667. Gulliver's Travels 斯威夫特<格列佛游记>.

The Drapier's Letters 散文 and A Modest Proposal, Swift's half-pence

19、Defoe: Robinson Crusoe 笛福: 鲁滨逊漂流记 The character of Robinson Crusoe is representative of the English bourgeoisie at the earlier stages of its development. He is most practical and exact, always religious and at the same time mindful of his own profit.

20、Samuel Richardson: Pamela, First, it discarded the "improbable and marvelous" accomplishments of the former heroic romances, and pictured the life and love of ordinary people. Secondly, its intention was to afford not merely entertainment but also moral instruction. Thirdly, it describes not only the saying and doings of the characters but also their secret thoughts and feeling. It was, in fact, the first English psycho-analytical novel. 书信体写作方法, 是心理分析小说的鼻祖,

21、Fielding 菲尔丁<约瑟夫·安德鲁> the novel was at the same time criticized for its excessive sentimentality and its utilitarian morality. Fielding as the Founder of the English Realistic Novel 英国现实主义小说奠基人

Some Features of Fielding's Novel: 1) Fielding's Method of Relating a Story; There are three ways in telling the story of a novel. It may be told in a series of letters.

22、Sheridan 雪尔顿, 戏剧家, 造谣学校.

23、Johnson's Dictionary 约翰逊<字典编撰>

24、Oliver Goldsmith:Poems:, 五步一扬格

25、Sentimentalism in English Poetry. The appearance and development of sentimental poetry marks the midway in the transition from classicism to its opposite. Romanticism in English Poetry. 感伤主义, 古典和浪漫转换

Thomas Gray: 牧园哀歌

26、William Blake: and

27、Burns: the works of the Scottish poets Ramsay and Fergusson. 苏格兰庄严形式, //A Red, Red Rose//. So the general feature of the works of the romanticists is a dissatisfaction with the bourgeois society. 消极

Index 代表人物

16'	William Shakespeare	Victorian	Charles Dickens
			William Makepeace Thackeray
			George Eliot
17'	John Donne		Thomas Hood
	John Milton		Charlotte Bronte and Emily Bronte
	John Bunyan		Alfred, Lord Tennyson
18'	Daniel Defoe		Robert Browning
	Henry Fielding		Elizabeth Barrett Browning
	Jonathan Swift		
	Oliver Goldsmith		
	William Blake		
Romantic	William Wordsworth	20	Thomas Hardy
	Gorge Gordon, Lord Byron		John Galsworthy
	Percy Bysshe Shelly		Oscar Wilde
	John Keats		George Bernard Shaw
	Walter Scott		D.H. Lawrence
	Virginia Woolf		
			James Joyce

The Sixteenth Century

Beginning of 16th century	Thomas More	<i>Utopia</i> . More gave a profound and truthful picture of the people's suffering and put forward his ideal of a future happy society.
End the century	Francis Bacon	Scientist and philosopher
First half of 16th century	Thomas Wyatt, Henry Howard	They initiated new poetical forms, borrowing freely from English popular songs and Italian and French poetry. Wyatt was the first to introduce the sonnet into English literature.
Second half of the 16th century	Philip Sidney, Thomas Campion and Edmund Spenser	Lyrical poem become widespread in England. Edmund was the author of the greatest epic poem of the time <i>The Fairy Queen</i> .
Court life and gallantry novel	John Lyly, Thomas Loge	Great popularity was won by John Lyly's novel <i>Ephesus</i> which gave rise to the term "euphuism", designating an affected style of court speech.
Realistic novel	Thomas Delaney, Thomas Nashe	Devoted to every day life of craftsman, merchants and other representatives of lower class
Drama	Christopher Marlowe	Reformed drama that genre in English and perfected the language and verse of dramatic works. It was Marlowe who made blank verse the

		principal vehicle of expression in drama.
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William Shakespeare

The works of William Shakespeare are a great landmark in the history of world literature for he was one of the first founders of realism, a master hand at realistic portrayal of human characters and relations.

Works

First period: Romeo and Juliet

Second Period:

1. Hamlet, Prince of Denmark
2. Othello, the Moor of Venice
3. King Lear
4. The Tragedy of Macbeth

The Seventeenth Century

Puritan Age

Puritan attitude	They believed in simplicity of life, breaking up of old ideas, an age of confusion.
Puritan action	They disapproved of the sonnets and love poetry written in the previous period.
	In 1642 the theatres were close
	The bible become one book of the people
Literary Characteristics	Absence of fixed standard of literary criticism, exaggeration of "metaphysical" poets.

Poetry took new and startling forms in Donne and Herbert, and prose became as somber as Burton's *Anatomy of Melancholy*.

The spiritual gloom sooner or later fastens upon all the writers of this age. This so called gloomy age produced some minor poems of exquisite workmanship, and one of great master of verse whose work would glorify any age or people---John Milton, in whom the indomitable Puritan spirit finds its noblest expression.

Restoration Age

Literary Characteristics	Renounced old ideas and demanded that English poetry and drama should follow the style which they had become accustomed in the gaiety of Paris.
	On the whole they were immoral and cynical.
French influence	Rimed couplets instead of blank verse, the unities, a more regular construction, and the presentation of types rather than individual
	The comedies are coarse in language and their view of the relation between man and woman is immoral and dishonest.

John Dryden

As a critic, poet and playwright was the most distinguished literary figure of the restoration age. The most popular genre was that of comedy whose chief aim as to entertain the licentious aristocrats.

John Donne

1. Poetry

Form

Part of his poetry is in such classical forms as satires, elegies, and epistles---though its style has anything but classical smoothness---and part is written in lyrical forms of extraordinary variety.

Characteristics

1. Most of it purports to deal with life, descriptive or experimentally, and the first thing to strike the reader is Donne's extraordinary and penetrating realism.
2. The next is the cynicism which marks certain of the lighter poems and which represents a conscious reaction from the extreme idealization of woman encouraged by the Patristic tradition.

Love-poem

In his serious love-poems, however, Donne, while not relaxing his grasp on the realities of the love experience, suffuses it with an emotional intensity and a spiritualized ardor unique in English poetry.

2. Sonnet

Contrast between conventional and Donne's sonnet

Conventional sonnet	Donne's sonnet
The unvarying succession in form	Gives nearly every theme a verse and stanza form peculiar to itself
Decorating his theme by conventional comparison	Illuminates or emphasizes his thought by fantastic metaphors and extravagant hyperbole.

Style

In moments of inspiration his style becomes wonderfully poignant and direct, heart-searching in its simple human accents, with an originality and force for which we look in vain among the clear and fluent melodies of Elizabethan lyricists.

Conceit

1. Sometimes the "conceits", as these extravagant figures are called, are so odd that we lose sight of the thing to be illustrated, in the startling nature of the illustration.
2. The fashion of conceiting writing, somewhat like euphuism in prose, appeared in Italy and Spain also. Its imaginative exuberance has its parallels in baroque architecture and painting.

Song

Go and catch a falling star,
Get with child a mandrake root,
Tell me where all the past years are,
Or who cleft the Devil's foot,
Teach me to hear mermaids singing,
Or to keep off envy's stinging,
And find
What wind
Servers to advance an honest mind.
If thou beest born to strange sights,
Things invisible to see,
Ride ten thousand days and nights,
Till age snow white hairs on thee,
Thou, when thou return'st, wilt tell me
All strange wonders that befell thee,
And answer

No where

Lives a woman true, and fair,
If thou find'st one, let me know,
Such a pilgrimage were sweet,
Yet do not, I would no go
Though next door we might meet,
Though she were true when you met her,
And last till you write your letter,
Yet she
Will be
False, ere I come, to two, or three.

John Milton

Days in Horton

<i>L' Allegro</i>	Describing happiness
<i>Il Penseroso</i>	Describing meditation
<i>Lycidas</i>	Praising a dear friend who had been drowned
<i>Comus</i>	Presenting a masque or play

Pamphlets

<i>Areopagitica, Speech for the Liberty of Unlicensed Printing</i>	A bold attack on the censorship of the press
<i>Eikinoklastes</i>	A pamphlets in which the author justified the execution of Charles I
<i>Defense for the English People</i>	A defense of the Commonwealth and Revolution

Paradise Lost

1. It represents the author's views in an allegorical religious form,
2. And the reader will easily discern its basic idea---the exposure of reactionary forces of this time and passionate appeal for freedom.
3. It is based on the biblical legend of the imaginary progenitors of the human race---Adam and Eve, and involves God and his eternal adversary, Satan in plot.

John Bunyan

Milton and Bunyan

	Milton	Bunyan
Education	Well educated	Poorly educated
Inheriting	Son of Renaissance	an excess of that spiritual independence which had cause the Puritan struggle for liberty
Puritan	The only epic since <i>Beowulf</i>	The only great allegory

Books helpful for Bunyan significantly

1. The books from his wife *The Plain Man's Pathway to Heaven* and *The Practice of Piety* gave fire to his imagination, which he saw new visions and dream terrible new dreams of lost souls.
2. Without fully digestion of Bible and Scripture, he was tossed about alike a feather by all the winds of doctrine.

The Pilgrim's Progress

Bunyan's most important work is *The Pilgrim's Progress*, written in old fashioned, medieval form of allegory and dream.

The Eighteenth century

1. Enlightenment

Nature	An expression of struggle of the then progressive class of bourgeoisie against feudalism
Against	Class inequality, stagnation, prejudice and other survival of feudalism Repudiate the false religious doctrines about the viciousness of human nature
Accept	Place all branches of science at the service of mankind by connecting them with the actual deeds and requirements of the people Accept bourgeois relationship as rightful and reasonable relations among people.
Compared to France	revealed to the most progressive minds of the century the contradictions of new society instead of "cleared the minds of men for the coming revolution" of France

1.1 First representatives of Enlightenment

Common comment	Though in their works they criticized different aspects of contemporary English, they never set themselves the task of struggling against the existing order of life, but on the contrary, attempted to smooth over social contradictions by moralizing and proclaiming, as Pope did, that "whatever is, is right".
Joseph Addison & Richard Steel	Devoted not only to social problem, but also to private life and adventures, gave an impetus to the development of the 18 th century novel
Alexander Pope	The highest authority in matters of literary art Elaborated certain regulations for the style of poetical works and made popular the so-called heroics couplets---five foot iambic rhymed in couplet

1.2 Founders of novel

The development of industry and trade brought to the foremen of a new stamp, who had to be typified in the new literature.

Author	Work	Description	Comment
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Daniel Defoe	<i>Robinson Crusoe</i>	The image of an enterprising Englishman of the 18 th century was created.	One of the forerunners of the English 18 th century realistic novel.
Henry Fielding		Unfolds a spread of panorama of life in all sections of English society	Real founder of the genre of the bourgeois realistic novel in England and Europe
		Exposes the depraved aristocracy, the avaricious bourgeoisie	
		Contrasts the life of ruling classes to the lack of rights and misery of the people	
T.G.Smollett	<i>The Adventure of Roderick Random</i>	Mercilessly attacked , among others things, the regime in the English fleet	Real founder of the genre of the bourgeois realistic novel in England and Europe
	<i>The Adventure of Peregrine Pickle</i>	Exposed all kinds if political charlatans, mocked at the State system and laughed to scone various prejudices and conventionalities	
	Created an unforgettable gallery of common English people, conspicuous for their generosity, kind-heartedness and sense of humor		

1.3 Innermost life Writers

Along with the depiction of morals and manners and social mode of life the writers of the Enlightenment began to display interest of the innermost life of an individual.

Author	Work	Description	Comment
Samuel Richardson	<i>Pamela, or Virtue Rewarded, Clarissa, or The History of a Young Lady and The History of Sir Charles Grandson</i>	Deals with the private life of an individual	Enriched European literature with the method of psychological analysis
Jonathan Swift	<i>Gulliver's Travels</i>	Typified the bourgeoisie world, drew ruthless pictures of the depraved aristocracy and satirically portrayed the whole of the English State system	The most outstanding personality of the epoch of enlightenment in England
Richard B.Sheridan	<i>School for Scandal</i>	False virtue and actual vices of aristocracy society are derided	A sharp criticism of contemporary

			system
--	--	--	--------

2. Sentimentalism

The middle of the 18th century in England sees the inceptions of a new literary current---that of sentimentalism. The sentimentalism came into being as a result of bitter discontent on the part of certain enlighteners in social society.

The representatives of sentimentalism continued to struggle against feudalism but they vaguely sensed at the same time the contradictions of bourgeois progress that brought with it enslavement and ruin to the people. The philosophy of the enlighteners, though rational and materialistic in its essence, did not exclude sense, or sentiments, as a means of perception and learning. Moreover, the cult of nature and, a cult of a “natural man” whose feelings display themselves in a most human and natural manner, contrary to the artful and hypocritical aristocratic---this cult was upheld by the majority of the enlighteners and helped them to fight against privileges of birth and descent which placed the aristocracy high above common people.

But later enlighteners of England having come to the conclusion that, contrary to all reasoning, social injustices, still held strong, found the power of reason to be insufficient, and therefore, appealed to sentiment as a means of achieving happiness and social justice.

Oliver Goldsmith	The Vicar of Wakefield	the depravity of the aristocrats and corruption of town life are contrasted to idyll of quite family happiness, patriarchal life in the bosom of nature and peaceable manners of the village
Laurence Sterne	Tristan Shandy, Sentimental Journey	the style and structure of which are the very antithesis of rationally composed novels, reveal a purely emotional approach to life on the part of the narrator
	Sterne is full of pity and compassion for the poor and the afflicted. But though he scoffs at prejudices and sings praise to liberty he is inferior to Swift and Fielding in the broad and critical portrayal of contemporary life.	
Sympathy for the peasant	O. Goldsmith	The Deserted Village
	Thomas Gray	Elegy, Written in a Country Churchyard
	George Crabbe	The Village

3. Pre-romanticism

Another conspicuous trend in the English literature of the latter half of the 18th century was the so-called pre-romanticism. It originated among the conservatives group of men of letters as a reactions against enlightenment and found its most manifest expression in the Gothie novel”, the terms arising from the fact that the greater part of such romance were devoted to the medieval times.

Horace Walpole	<i>The Castle of Oranto</i>	Evil forces reign in the world, and it is futile to struggle against one's fate. The mysterious element plays an enormous role on the Gothic novel; it is so replete with bloodcurdling scenes and unnatural feelings that it is justly called “a novel of horrors”.
Ann Radcliff.	<i>The Mysteries of Udolpho</i>	
William Blake	In spite of his mysticism, wrote poems full of human feelings and sympathy for the oppressed people	

End

The task of upholding revolutionary struggle of the people for their rights in the 18th century was initiated by Robert Burns and later taken up in the 19th century by the writers of revolutionary romanticism.

Daniel Defoe

Four facts stand out clearly, which help the reader to understand the characters of his works.

Facts	Explanation
Defoe was a jack-at-all trade	His interest was largely with the working classes and notwithstanding many questionable practices, he seems to have had some continued purpose of educating and uplifting the common people
Defoe was a radical Non-conformist in religion, and was intended by his father for the independent ministry	The puritan zeal for reform possesses him, and he tried to do so by his pen. The seal for reform marks all his numerous works, and accounts for the moralizing to be found everywhere
Defoe was a journalist	A newspaper man's instinct for making a "good story". He wrote an immense number of pamphlets, poems, and magazine article
Defoe knew prison life.	

Henry Fielding

Fielding's position	Henry Fielding is the greatest novelist of the eighteenth century, and one of the greatest that England ever produced.	
Fielding's character	Passive	Aristocrats and men set in authority embody all the evils; they persecute the heroes and obstruct their every move and action
	Positive	positive characters are always people with natural, unpreserved feelings, and though "for the sake of appearance", and to make them acceptable to the 18 th century reader, Joseph Andrews, the manservant, and Tom Jones, the foundling, are eventually give parents of noble descent, still they have nothing aristocratic about them, and in their feelings and behavior, remain closely related to the common people
Fielding's satire	He hates that hypocrisy which tries to conceal itself under a mask of morality. In the evolution of the plots of his novels, he invariably puts such characters in position which tear away their mask. He displays almost savage pleasure in making them ridiculous.	
Joseph Andrews	Comments	Fielding's best work: Amelia is the story of a good life in contrast with an unworthy husband

	Description	<i>Joseph Andrews</i> , was inspired by the success of Richardson's novel <i>Pamela</i> , and began as a burlesque of the false sentimentality and the conventional virtues of Richardson's heroine(Pamela)
	Richardson	Richardson, who has no humor, who minces words, and moralizes, and dotes on the sentimental woes of his heroines
	Fielding	Fielding is direct, vigorous, hilarious, and coarse to the point of vulgarity. He is full of animal spirits, and he tells the story of a vagabond life, not for the sake of moralizing, like Defoe, but simply because it interests him and his only concerns is "to laugh men out of their follies."
		So his story, though it abounds in unpleasant incidents, generally leaves the reader with the strong impression of reality.

Jonathan Swift

The eighteenth century in English literature is an age of prose, but because the poetry is very bad but because the prose is very good.

Writer's position	The supreme master in the first part of the century, the name of Jonathan Swift is one of the very greatest names in English literature
<i>Gulliver's Travels'</i> position	The book is a classic and devastating satire on the human race.
<i>Gulliver's Travels'</i> power	The secret of the power is that there is no visible sign of anger, nor raising the voice; the tone is cold, restrained, ironic, varied only by some flashes of fooling when Swifts sense of the ridiculous gets the better of him.
General description	The plot of the book comprises the extraordinary adventure of Doctor Lemuel Gulliver, description of fantastic lands visited by him, their social systems, ways and customs of their inhabitants
Houhnhnms	Horse are the real people and human beings, Yahoos, are their filthy servant, has a savage power unequalled in English literature or any literature
Lilliputians	Gulliver is a giant among them, and with the giants among whom Gulliver is a pygmy
<i>The Tale of a Tub</i>	Satire on the various churches and religion of the day

Oliver Goldsmith

General comments	All his writing is pervaded by a gentle and a genuine feeling that avoids sentimentality with consummate skill.
Poetry	He makes the rhyming couplets as natural and simple as his prose.
	There are a few descriptive and reflective poems in the English language that have kept their freshness as has <i>The Deserted Village</i> .

Comedy	<i>The Good-natured Man</i> and <i>She Stoops to Conquer</i> met with opposition because the fashion was then for sentimental comedy. Goldsmith's success marked a return to the comedy for manners, with wit and fun as essential ingredients.
With Sheridan	Sheridan's <i>Rivals</i> and <i>School for Scandal</i> and <i>She Stoops to Conquer</i> are the only plays of the eighteenth century that have been kept alive upon the modern stage

William Blake

Comment	Of all the romantic poets of the eighteenth century, Blake is the most independent and the most original, following no man's lead, and obeying no voice but that he heard in his own mystic soul
<i>Songs of Innocence</i>	He first showed the musical cast of his mind. Their underlying theme is the all-pervading presence of divine and sympathy, even in trouble and sorrow.
<i>The Book of Thel</i>	Similar theme with <i>the Songs of Innocence</i> . the maiden Thel laments the vanity and transience of life, and is answered by lily, the cloud, the worm and the clod; they explain the principle of mutual self-sacrifice and the death means a new birth.
<i>The Songs of Experience</i>	A sense of gloom and mystery, and of the power of evil. We find again a protest against restrictive codes and exaltation of the spirit of love.

Part one: Early and Medieval English Literature

Historical Background

1. When does early and medieval period refer to?

"Early" here means English literature in primitive and slavery society.

"Medieval" means English literature in feudal England before the Renaissance.

2. What main events happened during this period?

Roman conquest

English conquest

Norman conquest

Literature Achievements in old English period

1. two groups of English poetry in Anglo-Saxon period. The first group was the pagan poetry represented by *Beowulf*, the second was the religious poetry represented by the works of Caedmon and Cynewulf.

2. In the 8th century, Anglo-Saxon prose appeared. The famous prose writers of that period were Venerable Bede and Alfred the Great.

Venerable Bede : is the first scholar and chronicler in England. The most important works : *The Ecclesiastical History of the English People*.

Alfred the Great : started the *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle*.

Beowulf

I. Definition of epic:

an extended narrative poem in elevated or dignified language, celebrating the feats of a legendary or traditional hero.

II. Story of Beowulf : P3-4

Questions :

1.setting :2. characters: 3.plot

III. Some important points

"Beowulf" is a folk legend brought to England by Anglo-Saxons from their continental homes. However it also reflected the features of the tribal society in Britain.

Originally Beowulf, the great epic, was in oral form and it must be a collective creation.

Beowulf in the epic is a legendary figure. In formal history you can not find a man named Beowulf.

IV. Artistic features of "Beowulf"

1. Using alliteration

Definition of alliteration: Words beginning with the same consonants alliterate with each other within each line. Each line of verse may contain an indefinite number of words or syllables but generally has four stresses, with a pause between the second and the third stresses.

Some examples on P4

2. Using metaphor and understatement

Definition of understatement: expressing something in a controlled way

Understatement is a typical way for Englishmen to express their ideas. You may find some examples on P5

Literary Features of the Anglo-Saxon Period

- 1) secular(非宗教的) poetry,
non religious poems but with Christian coloring;
- 2) created collectively and orally;
- 3) based on history, legend or events of the time;
- 4) for entertainment;
- 5) unknown writers, written down by the monks in the 10th century

Literature achievement in Middle English Period

1. Romance: (for noble)
2. Ballads: (folk literature) (oral)(for English people)
3. Poetry:
 - 1) William Langland (popular literature)
 - 2) Chaucer (the founder of English literature)

1. Romance:

It is the most prevailing kind of literature in England on feudal period. It is a long composition, in verse or in prose. It describes the life and adventures of a noble hero. The central theme is loyalty to king and Lord. The code of manners and morals of a knight is Chivalry. The most important romance is king Arthur and his knights of the Round Table.

2. Ballads:

- a. It is the most important form of English folk literature.
- b. It is a story told in song, usually in 4-line stanzas with the second and fourth line rhymed.
- c. It is a literature of common people,(mainly the literature of the peasants) from them one is able to

understand the outlook of the English common people in feudal society.

- d. It flourished in England in the 15th century.
- e. The most important ballads in England are Robin Hood .

3. Poetry

William Langland:

a. life:

b. content:

- 1.attack on the corruption of the rich and the wickedness of clergy
- 2.the political situation of the time
- 3.search for truth
- 4. attack on the seven Deadly Sins:
(pride, lechery (色欲), envy, wrath, Avarice, glutton, sloth)

c. Social significance:

- 1.a classic of popular literature
- 2.kindled the toiling people's sense of human dignity and equality before God
- 3.arousing revolutionary sentiment

d. artistic features:

- 1.It is written in the form of a dream vision.
- 2.It is an allegory which relates truth through symbolism. But in the main, it is a realistic picture of medieval England.
- 3. The poem uses satire in his description of social abuses caused by the corruption
- 4.The poem is written in alliteration.
- 5.language style: lively speech of the countryside , blunt and unpolished words.

Geoffrey Chaucer

I. His life

II. Literary career: 3 stages

III. His works:

- a.Troilus and Criseyde
- b.The Canterbury Tales

IV. His Contributions:

◆ I. His Life

- ◆ Born in a wine merchant's family
- ◆ Trip to the continent on diplomatic missions,two of which took him to Italy
- ◆ Buried in Westminster Abbey, the poets' corner
- ◆ Political background:relation with John of Gaunt

◆ II. Literary Career:

- ◆ French period:The Book of the Duchess
- ◆ Italian period: works adapted from the Italian: Troilus and Criseyde
- ◆ English period: The Canterbury Tales

He reached maturity and was free from dominant foreign influence.

◆ III. His works:

- ◆ *The Book of the Dutchess* 《公爵夫人之书》
- ◆ *The House of Fame* 《声誉之堂》
- ◆ *The Parliament of Fowls* 《百鸟议会》

- ◆ *The Canterbury Tales* 《坎特伯雷故事集》
- ◆ Troilus and Criseyde 《特罗勒斯和克莱西》

Troilus and Criseyde

- ◆ It is based on a poem by Boccaccio, his longest poem, written in the rhymed royal(君王体) (a seven-line stanza in iambic pentameter rhyming ababbcc.)

The Canterbury Tales

- ◆ Questions :

1. the organization of the book

(the relationship between the general prologue and each tale)

2.The main features of Chaucer's narration

3.The image of Wife of Bath

- ◆ Basic information

form: most of the tales are written in heroic couplet

setting: Tabard Inn

characters: types of literature: courtly romance, folk tale.,beast fable, story of travel and adventure, saint's life, allegorical tale, sermon, alchemical account.

Language: Middle English, vivid, exact, word- pictures

Length: planned to be 120 stories. The General prologue, 20 complete tales, 4 fragments, separate prologues to each tale with links, comments, quarrels, etc. in between.

Arrangement: linked through the host's comments and prologue. two ways: the personality of the host affords a clear string of connection from the 1st to the last tale. There is an intimate connection between the tales and prologue.

Typical characters: almost all medieval figures from different sides of life except noble and serfs.

Character of the wife of Bath

the owner of a cloth factory, light-hearted, merry,
somewhat vulgar and talkative. a lengthy account of her feelings about marriage.

- ◆ *The Canterbury Tales'* significance

reflection of his times--- a panoramic view of his contemporary life; reflection of his humanist idea---- he exposed the evils of the church, the corruption of the upper class, praise man's intellect and love; he affirms men and women's right to pursue their happiness and oppose the dogma of asceticism preached by church.

- ◆ IV. Chaucer's contributions:

- Forerunner of humanism
- The first realistic writer
- Father of English poetry
- Master of the English language

Part Two: The English Renaissance

Historical Background

Renaissance and Humanism

Main literary form:

poetry

Edmund Spenser

drama: most important

William Shakespeare

essay: (prose)

Francis Bacon

The English Renaissance

I. Renaissance in Europe

- a. It began in the 14th century in Italy.
- b. nature: a cultural and intellectual movement
- c. content: there arose a current for the study of Greek and Latin authors; a general dissatisfaction at the catholic and feudal ideas.
- d. two striking features: curiosity for classical literature
interest in the activities of humanity

II. Historical Background

The establishment of Tudor Dynasty(1485-1603)

Religious Reformation

The establishment of Protestantism

Commercial expansion abroad

The war with Spain

(English bourgeoisie fought for existence and power)

III. Renaissance and Humanism

Humanism

- a. Nature: a literary and philosophical system of thought which attempt to place the affairs of mankind at the center of its concerns.
- b. Origin: in Italy
- c. Source: based on a new reading of Greek and Roman literature, and an affirmation of the importance of Platonic philosophy and reinterpretation of the writings of Aristotle.
- d. Idea: It took the life of man in the presence as a major interest.
- e. Humanism was one of the most important factors giving rise to the Renaissance. It is an attitude rather than a philosophy.

The main traits of the Renaissance Literature

- a. Its chief characteristic is the expression of secular values with man instead of God as the center of the universe.
- b. It emphasizes the dignity of man, affirms and eulogizes the value of man.
- c. It advocates the full expression of individualism and the fulfillment of one's abilities against the despotic rule of the feudalism.
- d. It affirms the delight of earthly achievement as well as men's desire for happiness and pleasure.

Poetry

I. Two poets before the Elizabethan Age:

Thomas Wyatt; Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey

- a. sonnet: an exact form of poetry in 14 lines of iambic pentameter rhymed, introduced to England from Italy by Sir Thomas Wyatt and Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey.
- b. Surrey: the first English blank verse, the form of poetry to be later masterly handled by Shakespeare and Milton.

Two poets before the Elizabethan Age

- c. the songs and sonnets by Wyatt and Surrey was the first anthology of English lyric poems.

II. Two poets of the Elizabethan Age

1. Philip Sidney

- a. life: well-known as a poet and critic of poetry. He is Spencer's friend. Spencer wrote Shepherd's Calendar to dedicate to him. He was a courtier, a scholar and soldier.
- b. his collection of love sonnets:
Astrophel and Stella
- c. criticism:
Apology for Poetry: represent the spirit of literary criticism of the Renaissance.

2. Edmund Spencer

- a. life : a minor noble family, good education, the Poet's poet ,buried in Westminster Abbey.
- b. works:
 - 1) The Shepherds' calendar
 - 2) Amorettia sequence of 88 sonnets, containing Spencer's love poems to his future wife, Elizabeth Boyle.

Question: what are most famous Sonnet sequences of the Elizabethan Age?

3) Masterpiece : Faerie Queen

Planned in 12 books but only 6 finished.

Content: In the epic each hero or heroine represents a virtue. In the course of their trials, they come to fully embody that virtue. The virtues are Holiness, Temperance, Chastity, Friendship, Justice, and Courtesy.

Form: allegory

Language: has sweet melody and its lines are very musical

Verse form: "Spenserian Stanza"

Spenserian Stanza: First eight lines are iambic pentameter and ninth has two more syllables, rhyming ababbcbcc.

theme: 1)nationalism 2) humanism 3) Puritanism

Influence: used by all the later poets, especially imitated by the romantic poets of the 19th century.(Byron, Shelley, Keats)

Everything in the story has two levels — as part of the story and as part of the allegory, or symbolic meaning. This can be seen in Book I, which summarizes the whole poem. As a Romantic adventure, this is the story of the Redcrosse Knight and Lady Una searching for Una's parents, who are trapped by a dragon. The knight kills the dragon and so wins the right to be the lady's husband. As a spiritual allegory, this is the story of a soul's encounter with the seven deadly sins, its separation from and reunion with the one faith, and its final salvation by divine grace.

c. school-belong: like Lyly and Sidney, Spencer was a court poet.

d. position: as a model of poetical art among the Renaissance English poets, the 1st to make English the natural music in poetry.

Prose

I. Bible

- a) Translation of Bible: the first complete English Bible was translated by John Wycliffe(1324-1384), the morning star of the Reformation, and his followers.(from Latin to English)
- b) The authorized version of Bible: translated under the auspice of James I in 1611 and so it was called the King James Bible. This version is simple and dignified in language.(modern English has been fixed and confirmed.)

II. The greatest humanist: Thomas More

a.was born in a middle-class family. humanist leader of the early 16th century, a scholar, master of Latin, witty talker, music lover, great thinker; once Lord Chancellor; beheaded on a false charge of treason.

b. Masterpiece

- Utopia in 1516(in Latin) translated into English in 1551.
- Form: a conversation between More and a returned voyager.
- Comment :
 - a. He is a far-sighted thinker, living on the eve of the bourgeois revolution.
 - b. More was the first to see the relation between wealth and poverty and to bring up the ideal of communist society. He was one of the forerunner of modern socialist thought.
- Question:
What is More's Limitation?

III. Bacon(the most important prose writer)

Sir Francis Bacon was an English writer, philosopher and statesman and was educated in Cambridge. When he was fourteen, Bacon finished his education and went to Paris. In the French capital, he began to know humanism.

In 1584, Francis Bacon was elected for [the House of Commons](#) and started his political career. Bacon advised for the union of England and Scotland and suggested ways to deal with Roman Catholics. For all these he had done, he was given the title of knight in 1603. By the time of James I, he was named as Lord Chancellor in 1618. In 1621, he was accused by Parliament and they said that he had accepted bribes. For this reason his political career ended.

Drama:

1. Three kinds of drama:

- a. the Miracle play: it is the root of English drama. It is based on Bible stories. Miracles were first performed in the church.
- b. the Morality play: It presents the conflict of good and evil with allegorical personages such as Mercy, Peace, Hate, Folly, etc.)(eg: Everyman)
- c. the Interlude: a short performance during the break.(eg: the play of the weather)

2. Two influences on Elizabethan Drama

- 1) influence from the classics. (Greek and Latin drama)
- 2) influence from the popular drama.

3. Gammer Gurton's needle is the first English comedy, describing a quarrel over the loss of a needle.
Gorboduc is the first English tragedy.

The morality play Everyman at the end of 15th century makes the beginning of modern English drama.

4. The London theatre and the audience

5. playwrights:

- a. the university wits:** they are Lily, Peele, Marlowe, Greene, Lodge and Nash, etc. The most influential is Marlowe. They had studied at the Universities of Oxford or Cambridge and then set up as professional writers, selling their learning and their " wits" to the London public of playgoers and reading public as well.

b. Marlowe

c. Shakespeare

d. Ben Jonson

b. Marlowe

Works: (tragedies)

Doctor Faustus(for knowledge)

Tamburlaine (based on a German Legend, ambition)

Jew of Malta (greed for wealth)

Themes of his plays:

scorn of orthodox creeds

praise of individuality, freed from the restraints of medieval dogmas and law.

Position and achievements:

He was the predecessor of Shakespeare

He was the greatest pioneer of English drama.

His two achievements: 1) He first made blank verse (unrhymed iambic drama), the principal instrument of English drama.

2) He replaced the stilted heroes of drama in the past by men of vitality and passion. He created the Renaissance hero for English drama.

Shakespeare

- Life :
- Four periods in play-writing
- His comedies
- His tragedies
- Historical plays
- Poetical works
- Features of Shakespeare's drama

- Four periods in play-writing

1st period:

Features:

- a) It's Shakespeare's early experimental period. It is marked by youthfulness and rich imagination.
- b) by extravagance of language
- c) by the frequent use of rhymed couplets with blank verse
- d) He looked down upon the world as a just one. Justice would eventually win in the end.
- e) Love, faith, work and duty were the four elements that made the world right.

Works: P 58

2nd period:

Features:

- a) He worked as a master in play writing
- b) It was a period of rapid growth and development of his artistic power.
- c) He had a keen insight into human nature, great power of expression and genius for constructing a play.
- d) This period belongs to his best history plays.

Works: P60

3rd period:

features:

- a) The period of gloom and depression
- b) He was concerned with deposit matters of human life.
- c) He grew in experience, in vision and in sympathy
- d) His belief and trust in mankind had been shattered.
- e) He produced his four greatest tragedies.

Works: P62

4th period:

features:

- a) a period of unrealistic compromise and fantasy
- b) a period of restored serenity and tolerant resignation
- c) He sounds again a note of calm and hope and serene wisdom.
- d) His latest plays including Tempest have happy endings.

Works: P63

■ **His comedies**

Shakespeare wrote his comedies in his early period. In these plays he portrayed the young people who had just freed themselves from the feudal fetters. He sang of their youth, their love and ideal of happiness. The heroes and heroines were sons and daughters of the Renaissance. They trust not in God or King but in themselves.

■ Two groups of characters:

■ Women characters:

- 16 comedies together. His main comedies are: Merchant of Venice; A Midsummer Night's Dream; As you like it; Twelfth Night.

His tragedies

- Shakespeare's great tragedies are associated with a period of gloom and sorrow in his life. During this period, England witnessed a general unrest, and social contradictions became very sharp. What caused the writer's personal sadness is unknown to us. It is generally attributed to the political misfortune of his friend and patron, Earl of Essex, who was killed by the Queen. Shakespeare wrote 11 tragedies. His main tragedies are: Hamlet; Othello; King Lear; Macbeth. All these plays express a profound dissatisfaction with life. They show the struggle and conflicts between good and evils, between justice and injustice. In these plays, the writer Shakespeare condemns the dark and evil society.

■ **Historical plays**

Shakespeare's historical plays are political plays. The principal idea of these plays is the necessity for national unity under one sovereign. At his time, this idea was anti-feudal in nature; and it summed up the general opinion of the rising bourgeoisie in Shakespeare's own day. Among Shakespeare's 10 historical plays, Henry IV and Henry V are two remarkable plays.

■ **Shakespeare's poetical works**

Venus and Adonis; Lucrece are two long narrative poems.

The bulk of Shakespeare's sonnets were written between 1593 and 1598. Each line of a sonnet is in iambic pentameter, and the rhyme scheme is abab cdcd efef gg. His 154 sonnets seem to fall into two series:

One series are addressed to W. H, evidently a patron, and the other addressed to "dark lady" who played the poet false. For depth of sentiment, for mastery of diction, for perfection of finish, they are among the most excellent of Elizabethan poetry.

■ **Features of Shakespeare's drama**

- a) progressive significance of his theme
- b) successful character portrayal
- c) master hand in constructing plays
- d) the ingenuity of his poetry
- e) mastery of English language

Ben Jonson

I. Introduction:

Poet, critic, poet's laureate; Successor of Shakespeare. He was the greatest writers of comedy after Shakespeare.

II. His plays:

- 1) His plays are written according to "humors". Every character in his comedies personified a definite humor, so his characters are like caricature.
- 2) His plays were not deep but had much surface energy.
- 3) His masterpieces are Velpone and The Alchemist

III. His contribution:

- a) humor
- b) forerunner of classicism

I. Social Background

the English Revolution and the Restoration

II. Literary characteristics:

1. Literature of the Revolution period

Puritan literature period is different from the literature of Elizabethan period in the following aspects:

- 1) Elizabethan literature had a marked unity and the feeling of patriotism and devotion to the Queen, but in the Revolution Period, all this was changed, the king became the open enemy of the people, and the country was divided by the struggle for political and religious liberty. So literature was as divided in spirit as were the struggling parties.
- 2) Elizabethan literature was generally inspiring. It throbbed with youth and hope and vitality. Literature in the Puritan Age expressed age and sadness. Even its brightest hours were followed by gloom and pessimism.
- 3) Elizabethan literature was intensely romantic. The romantic spirit sprang from the heart of youth. People believed all things, even the impossible. But in literature of the Puritan period, we cannot find any romantic ardor.

2. The main literary form of the period was poetry. Among the poets, Milton was the greatest. Besides him, there were two other groups of poets, the Metaphysical Poets and the Cavalier Poets.

3. Puritanism was the religious doctrine of the revolutionary bourgeoisie during this period. It preached thrift, sobriety, hard work, but with very little extravagant enjoyment of the fruits of labor. Worldly pleasures were condemned as harmful. This was precisely the outlook needed by the bourgeoisie for the accumulation of capital.

Though there were many clever men in England during the latter half of the seventeenth century, there were only two minds which possessed the imaginative faculty in a very eminent degree. One of these minds produced the *Paradise Lost*, the other *The Pilgrim's Progress*

John Bunyan(约翰·班扬)

1. life:

son of a tinker. After receiving his early education at the Bedford grammar school, he followed his father's trade. Later, He joined a Baptist society and became a preacher. Soon he became active both in preaching and writing. After restoration, he was arrested and kept in prison for preaching. He was the chief puritan writer to participate in the struggle against the corrupt feudal-aristocratic regimes of Charles II and James II after John Milton.

2. Works: *Pilgrim's Progress*<<天路历程>>

Bunyan's most important work and one of the most popular books in the English languages, was written in the form of an allegory.

• Allegory(寓言)

It loosely describes any writing in verse or prose that has a double meaning. This fictional literary narrative acts as an extended metaphor in which persons, abstract ideas, or events represent not only themselves on the literal level, but also stand for something else on the symbolic level. An allegorical reading usually involves moral or spiritual concepts that may be more significant than the actual, literal events described in a narrative.

- It is a prose narrative symbolically concerning the human soul's pilgrimage through temptation and doubt to reach salvation.
- Other important allegorical works include Spencer's *Faerie Queen* and Swift's *Gulliver's travels*.
- *Pilgrim's Progress*

Main plots:

The allegory takes the form of a dream by the author, in which he sees Christian, with a burden on his back and reading in a book, from which he learns that the city in which he and his family live will be burned with fire. On the advice of Evangelist, Christian flees from the City of Destruction, having failed to persuade his wife and children to accompany him.

- Part I describes his pilgrimage. On the way he encounters various allegorical personages, such as Mr. worldly Wiseman, Faithful, and his wife, who sets out with her children on the same

I. life:

Milton is the greatest writer of the seventeenth century. Mastering the ancient languages and literature : Greek, Latin; “ the lady of the Christ” “ spokesman of the Revolution”. Milton was sent to Christ’s college, Cambridge, where he acquired a good knowledge of Latin. He was famous for his personal beauty and strictness of his life and was nicknamed “ the lady of the Christ’s”.

II. literary career:

a) up to 1641(First period)

He was greatly influenced by humanism and the spirit of Elizabethan Age. His important poem is Lycidas, a pastoral elegy on the death of a college mate.

b) From 1641 to 1654(second period)

He wrote no poems but political essays and pamphlets.

Areopagitica called for freedom of press. (prose)

“ Defence of the English people”

“ Second Defence of the English people”

Pamphlets on marriage

c) From 1655 to 1671(third period)

Paradise Lost (masterpiece)

Paradise Regained

Samson Agonistes

III. works:

a. Paradise Lost:

epic in 12 books, written in blank verse

source: old Testament

theme: a revolt against God’s authority

the fall of men ; man’s disobedience and the loss of paradise; the powers of man; craving for knowledge

image: Satan

1) the real hero of the poem

2) He is a very firm revolt against God and makes man revolt against God

3) Though defeated he won the respects of his angles.

4) He is the spirit questioning the authority of God.

b. Samson Agonistes

poetical drama, modeled on the Greek tragedies, from the “ Book of Judges” in Old Testament”.

Common between Samson and Milton

John Milton

IV. Features of Milton’s poetry:

a. Milton is a great revolutionary poet of the 17th century. He was also an outstanding political pamphleteer of the revolution period. He dedicated himself to the revolutionary cause. He made a strong influence on the later English poetry. Every progressive English poet since Milton has drawn inspiration from him.

b. Milton is a great stylist

His poetry has a grand style. That is because he made a life-long study of classical and Biblical literature.

His poetry is noted for sublimity of thought and majesty of expression.

c. Milton is a great master of blank verse.

He is the glorious pioneer to introduce blank verse into non-dramatic poetry. He has used it as the main tool in his masterpiece "Paradise Lost". His blank verse is rich in every poetic quality and never monotonous.

d. Milton wrote the greatest epic in English literature. He made a strong influence to later English poetry.

V. Exercise:

How do you understand these plots?

1. God was surrounded by his angels, who never think of expressing any opinions of their own.

2. Satan and his followers freely discuss all issues in council. Why did Milton design the plots in such a way? Based on the text of *Paradise Lost*, how do you think Milton would justify his alterations of and additions to the Bible, given the fact that he was a devout Christian?

Answer: It seems that Milton writes this epic to "justify the ways of God to men", but actually, it is not. God is depicted as a despot. This contradiction can be explained by the fact that Milton is a devout Christian, a Puritan, on one hand, and a fervent revolutionary, Republican, on the other. So we may say, that Milton's original purpose might be "to justify the ways of God to men", but it turns out to be an eloquent expression of the revolutionary spirit of the English bourgeois revolution, a call to resist tyranny and to continue the fight for freedom. Herein lies the significance of the work.

3. Satan is the most well-developed character in *Paradise Lost*. Is he a sympathetic character?

Answer: One reason that Satan is easy to sympathize with is that he is much more like us than God or the Son are. As the embodiment of human errors, he is much easier for us to imagine and empathize with than an omniscient deity. Satan's character and psychology are all very human, and his envy, pride, and despair are understandable given his situation. But Satan's speeches, while undeniably moving, subtly display their own inconsistency and error.

When Satan first sees Earth and Paradise in Book III, he is overcome with grief. His description of his situation is eloquent; his expression of pain is moving. Perhaps we pity Satan as he struggles to find his new identity while reflecting on his recent mistakes. Likewise, his feeling of despair resonates with feelings that all human beings undergo at some point. However, Satan's despair becomes fuel for his ever-increasing evil, rather than the foundation for repentance. His anger and irrationality overcomes him, and he resolves to make evil his virtue. In many ways Satan becomes more understandable in this speech for his pitiable human qualities, and he becomes more interesting as well due to the unpredictability of his character. But overall, his ever-increasing stubbornness and devilish pride makes him less forgivable.

Cavalier poets(骑士派诗人)

Cavalier poets: (Term)

A name given to supporters of Charles I in the Civil War. These poets were not a formal group, but all were influenced by Ben Jonson and like him paid little attention to the sonnet; their lyrics are distinguished by short lines, precise but idiomatic diction(成语), and an urbane(温文尔雅的) and graceful wit(优雅风趣).

Metaphysicals:

a) It appears at the beginning of the 17th century.

b) It is called "Metaphysicals" by Samuel Johnson, the 18th century writer

c) The poetry was too often laboured, intellectual, obscure.

d) It's concerned too much with philosophy.

e) The representative is John Donne.(including Herbert, Marvell, Crashaw, Cowley, Cleveland, Vaughan)

f) marked by mysticism in content and fantastic in form.

John Donne:

- a. founder of metaphysical poetry
- b. two groups of his poetry:
 - youthful love lyrics: (songs and sonnets)(歌与十四行诗)
 - sacred verses
- c. features:
 - 1) original images and conceits
 - 2) use of colloquial speech
 - 3) flexibility of rhythm and meter
 - 4) caustic(讽刺的) humor
 - 5) sensuality is blended with philosophy, passion with intellect.

The restoration literature

I. Drama: the restoration comedy is notorious for its licentiousness, being full of love intrigue, seduction and promiscuity, thus providing amusement for upper class. Dryden is the only important dramatist. His masterpiece is All for Love.(a noble tragedy based on Shakespeare's Antony and Cleopatra). The typical form of drama is the heroic play. Old plays were revised.

II. Prose: Good prose is simple, clear and natural; the restoration prose paved the way for periodical essays, for the novelists of the 18th century.

III. Poetry:

- a. Dryden was the most important poet, the poet laureate from 1668 to 1688.
- b. Dryden's major satirical poems are Absalom and Archithophel and the Medal. A period of reaction and degeneration

IV. Dryden

1. The prominent figure in the literary world of the Restoration England.

He was born of a family of landed gentry with puritan and parliamentary connection. He was a poet, playwright, critic, and translator. He was a versatile writer and made Poet laureate.

2. His works

All for Love<< 一切为了爱>> ----- play

It is written in blank verse, tells the story of Antony and Cleopatra in a totally different way from Shakespeare. It relates only the last part of Antony's life and confines the dramatic conflict to the hero's internal struggle between his love for Cleopatra and his worldly considerations for himself.

An essay of Dramatic poesy<<论戏剧诗>>

It takes the form of a dialogue and discusses the comparative merits of English and French drama and those of the old and new English drama.

He favored the neo-classical rules of drama (including "three unities" of time, place and action) . He spoke for the use of rhymed verse for tragedy. It established his position as the leading critic of the day.

3. contribution: P125

- a. He established the heroic couplet as one of the principal English verse forms.
- b. He clarified the English prose and made it precise, concise and flexible.
- c. He raised English criticism to a new level.
- d. He was the forerunner of the English classical school in the next century.

The English Literature of the Restoration was modeled on classicism.

Renaissance: the free expression of man's individuality

Classicism: upheld reason, law and order. Drama, poetry and prose

should be controlled by some fixed rules.

The Eighteenth century English Literature

I. Historical background:

1. England became a constitutional monarchy.(君主立宪制). The capitalist system was established in England. A period of peaceful development.
2. the industrial revolution.
3. the appearance of new industrial proletariat.(工业无产阶级)

II. The dominant ideology in the literary field

Britain in the 18th century is called Age of Enlightenment or Age of Reason. Enlightenment dominates the whole 18th century. It promote the development of Renaissance in the 15th and 16th century. It will enlighten the world with modern philosophy and arts. Therefore, the literature in this period are heavily didactic and moralizing.(说教意味与道德主题)

- Enlightenment (P127)

A progressive intellectual movement throughout Western Europe. It was an expression of struggle of the bourgeoisie against feudalism.

The enlighteners fought against class inequality, stagnation(僵化), prejudices and other survivals of feudalism(封建残余). They thought the chief means for bettering the society was "enlightenment" or "education" for the people. The English enlighteners were bourgeois democratic thinkers.

- Question:
Why are English enlighteners different from enlighteners in France?
- Answer:
They were different from those of France, for they appeared not before but after the bourgeois revolution. They set no revolutionary aim before them and what they strove for was to carry the revolution through to an end.
- cultural progress
Inspired by the spirit of the Enlightenment, people were encouraged to cultivate a sound sense of rationality and a witty intellectuality. More schools were set up throughout the country so as to provide a better education for the masses. As more people had now more money and more leisure time, and became better educated, a widely distributed reading public grew, especially among the well-to-do middle class women. This demanded more reading materials which would be of interest and satisfy their need for a rational and moral life.

III. Characteristics of the Literature

1. A General View

The main literary stream of the 18th century was realism. What the writers described in their works were social realities. The main characters were usually common men. Most of the writers concentrated their attention on daily life.

In this century the newspaper was born. Literature, which included the book, the newspaper and the magazine, became the chief instrument of the nation's progress. The new social and political conditions demanded expressions not simply in books but more especially in pamphlets, magazines and newspapers.

Poetry, which had been the glory of English literature in the preceding ages, was inadequate for such a task. So prose had a rapid development in this age. The 18th century was an age of prose. A group of excellent prose writers, such as Addison, Steele, Swift, Fielding, were produced.

Novel writing made a big advance in this century. The main characters in the novels were no longer kings and nobles but the common people.

- The development of the literature in this period can be summarized as:
the predominance of neoclassical poetry and prose in the early decades of the 18th century; the rise and flourish of modern realistic novel in the middle years of the 18th century; and the appearance of gothic novel and the sentimental and

pre-romantic poetry and fiction in the last few decades of the 18th century.

2. Neo-Classicism in English Literature(p128)

This term mainly applies to the classical tendency which dominated the literature of the early period of the 18th century. It found its artistic models in the classical literature of the ancient Greek and Roman writers, and tried to control literary creation by some fixed laws and rules drawn from their works, for example, rime couplet instead of blank verse and the three unities of time, place and action, etc. It put the stress on the classical ideals of order, logic, restrained emotion, accuracy, good taste and decorum(端庄得体).

- Some fixed laws and rules
- In writing plays they used rime couplet instead of blank verse. They observed the three unities-the unities of time, place and action. They thought poetry should follow the ancient divisions, falling into lyric, epic, didactic, satiric or dramatic and each group should be guided by some peculiar principles. Prose should be precise, direct and flexible. All the neo-classicists followed these standards in writing.
- Main writers
In early 18th century, writers of the neo-classical school were Addison, Steele and Pope. In the middle decades of the century, Samuel Johnson became the leader of the classical school in English poetry and prose.

IV. Richard Steele and Joseph Addison 斯梯尔和艾迪生

- 1) In 1709 Steele started a literary periodical named "The Tatler" <<闲谈者>>. In 1711, Addison collaborated with Steele to create a literary periodical called "The Spectator" <<旁观者>>.
- 2) Periodical: magazine or other publication that is published at a regular intervals.
- 3) imitators in 18th c.: Johnson's The Rambler <<漫游者>> and Idler <<闲散者>>. Goldsmith's The Bee <<蜜蜂报>>
- 4) Steele's and Addison's contribution to the English Literature P134, 1,2,3

V. Alexander Pope

Alexander Pope's life

- ◆ a) the most important English poet in the first half of the 18th century.
- ◆ b) two unfortunate things: a Roman Catholic family and deformed body
- ◆ c) self-study with the help of dictionary and grammar, reading Greek and Latin works

Alexander Pope's work

- 1) Essay on criticism <<批评论>>
- 2) The Rape of the Lock <<卷发遇劫记>>
- 3) Dunciad <<群愚史诗>>
- 4) An Essay on man <<人论>>
- 5) Translation of Homer's Illiad and Odyssey <<伊利亚特>> <<奥德塞>>
- 6) A editor of Shakespeare's plays

- ◆ Essay on criticism <<批评论>>

It is a didactic poem written in heroic couplets.

It tells poets and critics write and appreciate poetry according to principles set by the old Greek and Roman writers.

- ◆ It sums up the art of poetry as taught Aristotle(Poetics)(<<诗学>>), Horace(Art of Poetry)(贺拉斯《诗艺》), Boileau (L' Art Poetique) (布瓦洛《诗艺》)
- ◆ Proverbial maxims in *Essay on criticism*
"For fools rush in where angels fear to tread"
"天使不敢涉足之处, 蠢才蜂拥而至。"
"To err is human, to forgive, divine."
"错误人难免, 宽恕最可贵。"
"A little learning is a dangerous thing."
"一知半解是一件危险的事。"



Moll Flanders <<摩尔·弗兰德斯>>

Cononel Jacque << 陆军上校杰克>>

◆ Robinson Crusoe 《鲁滨逊漂流记》

Main ideas

1)source: based on a real story of a Scottish sailor

2)character: Crusoe , Friday

3)image of Crusoe: P152

4)plot: loosely connected Picaresque

5)point of view: 1st person singular

6)style language: plain, smooth, easy, direct, almost colloquial, but never coarse language; works close to the vernacular(地方语) of ordinary people; use long, rambling sentences

◆ question:

1.why did Crusoe stand for the English bourgeoisie?

- ◆ character: practical and exact thrift, favor, labor, common person without wealth, accumulate wealth.
- ◆ Every voyage is connected with some commercial enterprise.
- ◆ Relation with Friday shows idea of colonization.

2.why does realism begin with Daniel Defoe?

Defoe's intention is that the readers should regard his novels as real stories. For that reason, he deliberately avoids all fine writing, so that the reader should concentrate only on a series of plausible(可信的) events. Defoe's novels all take the form of memoirs or pretended historical narratives, everything in them gives the impression of reality.

VII. Richardson

- Life:

limited education ;passion for letter- writing;story-teller

- His works :

Pamela, or virtue Rewarded (epistolary novel)

<<帕米拉>>, 又称 <<<贞洁得报>>

Clarissa Harlowe <<克拉丽莎>>

Sir Charles Grandison << 查尔斯·格兰迪森爵士的历史>>

- Pamela, or virtue Rewarded (epistolary novel)

- ◆ gave a detailed description of the English family life in the middle of the 18th century.
- ◆ There is not much action, but analyses the thoughts and especially the feelings of the heroin in great detail.
- ◆ Criticizes the bourgeois moral standards and moral hypocrisy.
- ◆ It is widely considered a seminal (对以后发展有巨大影响的)influence on the direction the novel form was to take towards psychological analysis and self-examination(自省).

- Question:

Why is Pamela a new thing?

P154 1.love and life of ordinary people

2 .not only entertainment but also moral instruction

3.secrets thoughts and feelings besides doing and saying

Clarissa Harlowe <<克拉丽莎>>

- It is the best of Richardson's novel.
- It is written completely in letters.
- Ideas reflect in the novel:
sentimental ideas, marriage concept , heroin independence.

I. Jonathan Swift(乔纳森·斯威夫特)

1. satire: An attack on or criticism of any stupidity or vice in the form of scathing(严厉的) humor, or critique of what the author sees as dangerous religious, political, moral or social standards. Satire became an especially popular technique used during the Enlightenment, in which it was believed that an artist could correct folly by using art as a mirror to reflect society.

2. Jonathan Swift's **Life**: Born in Dublin, Ireland

3. works

- ◆ *The Battle of the Books* 《书战》
- ◆ *A Tale of a Tub* 《木桶的故事》
- ◆ *The Drapier's letter* 《一个麻布商的书信》
- ◆ *A Modest Proposal* 《一个小小的建议》
- ◆ *Gulliver's Travels* 《格列佛游记》
- ◆ *A Tale of a Tub* 《木桶的故事》
- Sir Charles Grandison
<< 查尔斯·格兰迪森爵士的历史 >>
- Represents Richardson's ideal of manly virtue as Pamela his ideal of female virtue.
- features of Richardson's Novels

Richardson is an outstanding novelist because he had much sympathy for women in their inferior social status and entered into detailed psychological study of female characters, and he not only showed the conflict between the helpless woman and the social evils around her, but also laid the moral hypocrisy of the aristocratic.

Richardson is the first novelists of sentimentalism tradition. His novels have a moral purpose. His chief object in most of his works is to inculcate (灌输) virtue and good deportment(举止, 风度).

4. A Tale of a Tub 《木桶的故事》

- ◆ **Form: Parable(寓言)** is a very short narrative about human beings presented so as to stress analogy with a general lesson that the narrator is trying to bring home to his audience.

- ❖ Part1: LiLliput
- ❖ Part2: Brobdingnag
- ❖ Part3: Flying Island of Laputa
- ❖ Part4: Houyhnmms
- ◆ Part 1: LiLliput

a) Two parties: distinguished by the use of high and low heels.

- ◆ Part 2: Brobdingnag

A dwarf among men sixty feet in height.

Superior both in wisdom and humanity and in stature.

- ◆ Part3:

Flying Island of Laputa

Satirizing:

Philosophers

Scientists

Historians

Projectors

- ◆ Part4: Houyhnmms

- ◆ How little a man was removed from the brute.

- ◆ Pamphlets on Ireland

- ◆ *The Drapier's letter* 《一个麻布商的书信》

It is written as part of actual struggle against the debasement(贬值) of the Irish coin.

- ◆ *A Modest Proposal* 《一个小小的建议》

The author suggests that poor Irish families should fatten up their children and sell them to the rich land owners, thus solving the twin problems of starving children and poverty in one blow.

6. Swift's writing features

- a) Swift is one of the greatest masters of English prose. His language is simple, clear and vigorous. He said, "Proper words in proper places, makes the true definition of a style."
- b) Swift is a master satirist. His satire is masked by an outward gravity and an apparent calmness conceals his bitter irony.
- c) Swift is one of the realist writers. His realism is quite different from Defoe's. Defoe's stories are based upon the reality of human life, while all of Swift's satire is come from imagination, which is the chief means he uses in his satires.
- d) Swift expresses democratic ideas in his works. This exerts strong influence on later writers, such as Sheridan, Fielding, Byron and Bernard Shaw.

II. Henry Fielding (亨利·菲尔丁)

- Henry Fielding is the greatest novelist of the 18th century and is one of the most artistic that English literature has produced. He was not only a novelist, but also a dramatist, an essayist, a political pamphleteer, a learned authority on law and an able and efficient magistrate and a political economist. In a word, he was a versatile man.
- His works

Joseph Andrews<<约瑟夫·安德鲁>>

The Life of Mr. Jonathan Wild the Great <<大伟人江奈生·魏尔德>>

The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling<<汤姆·琼斯>>

• *Joseph Andrews*

It is Fielding's first novel. He wrote this novel with the intention of ridiculing Richardson's novel *Pamela*. He chose Joseph Andrews, Pamela's brother, to be the hero of the novel. The situation is contrived by reversing the situation in *Pamela*. Joseph is turned out of doors by his mistress.

The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling

- ◆ This novel is Fielding's masterpiece, which gives us a vivid and truthful panoramic picture of the 18th century England. It has touched upon all kinds of people and social problems, and shows the author's great sympathy for the poor and the oppressed, and his dislike for the wicked and deceitful persons and their bad and terrible actions.

- Main characters in *Tom Jones*

- ◆ Tom and Blifil stand in sharp contrast.

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- Main characters in *Tom Jones*
- ◆ Tom and Blifil stand in sharp contrast.
Tom is described as an upright, frank, kind-hearted young man, who may sometimes be very rash and commit rather serious errors, particularly in his relations with women, yet who is always ready to help others and never once tries to harm any one for his own benefit.
Blifil, on the other hand, pretends to be extremely moral and selfless, but actually he always thinks up tricks and practises them upon the other people, in order to get what he wants by lying and cheating. It is very clear that Fielding condemns Blifil as the embodiment of the social evils of his day and that he praises Tom who represents the simple folk.
- writing features

Fielding believed in the educational function of the novel. The object of his novels is to present a faithful picture of life, while sound teaching is woven into their very texture.

Fielding is a master of style. His style is easy, unlabored and familiar, but extremely vivid and vigorous. His sentences are always distinguished by logic and musical rhythm. His command of language is remarkable.

I. Sentimentalism P192

Graveyard poets (墓园派诗歌): A term applied to eighteenth-century poets who wrote meditative poems, usually set in a graveyard, on the theme of human mortality, in moods which range from pensiveness to profound gloom. The vogue resulted in one of the most widely known English poems, Thomas Gray's "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard".

II. Pre-romanticism

1. William Blake (威廉·布莱克)

- life: engraver and poet
- works:
 - Songs of Innocence (poem)(The little Black Boy; The chimney Sweeper)
 - Songs of experience (poem)(Holy Thursday; The tiger)
 - The Marriage of Heaven and Hell (prose)(prophetic book) (<<天堂与地狱的婚姻>>)(revolt against oppression)
- What's the significance of the contrast:P198
- Features of his works:
 - A mixture of simplicity and profundity
 - innocence and experience
 - He can express the profoundest ideas in simplest language.
 - His poems are full of symbols. He is regarded as symbolist and a mystic.
 - He is called pre-romantic or a forerunner of the Romantic poetry of the 19th century.

2. Robert Burns(罗伯特·彭斯)

according to the subject matters:

- 1) Most of Burns' poems are lyrics on love and friendship. They have a great charm of simplicity. They are very musical and can be sung, 'A Red, Red Rose' 'Auld Lang Syne'.
- 2) Some poems to express his hatred for the oppression of the ruling class and his live for freedom.
- 3) Wrote some patriotic poems. 'My heart's in the High Lands'
- 4) Wrote some verse-tales

- features of Burns' poetry

Burns is the greatest song writer in the world. He is the national poet of Scotland. Most of his poems and songs were written in Scottish dialect.

Burns was a plowman. He came from the people and wrote for the people. He was the people's poet.

Burns had a deep knowledge and an excellent mastery of the old Scottish song tradition. He learned a lot from it in his poems. This was the main factor of his great success.

III. Tobias Smollett (托比亚斯.斯摩莱特)

- He was called father of nautical novel.
- Works:
 - Roderick Random <<蓝登传>> (1st novel)
 - Peregrine Pickle <<皮克尔传>>
 - Humphry Clinker <<亨弗利.克林克>> (in an epistolary style, the best of his novels) (humor)

IV. Laurence Sterne (劳伦斯.斯特恩)

Novelist of the sentimental school.

Tristram Shandy <<项狄传>>

A sentimental journey <<感伤的旅行>>

- Comments: P176
 1. sentiment counted far more than reason in contrast with classical writers.
 2. His motto is "to be free in the expression of your thoughts and emotions."
 3. He has been remembered as a representative of sentimentalism in the 18th century.
 4. He has been remembered as a true father of postmodernist novel.

V. Richard Sheridan (理查德.谢里丹)

- The most important English playwright of 18th century.
- Works:
 - the first comedy: The Rivals (<<情敌>>)
 - The school for Scandal : (<<造谣学校>>)
 - a great comedy of manners

Both plays satirize fashionable society with its materialism, gossip and hypocrisy.

VI. Samuel Johnson (塞缪尔.约翰逊) P180

- Life: Lexicographer, critic, poet, buried in Westminster Abbey.
- Works:
 - poem: London; The Vanity of Human Wishes (<<人类欲望之虚幻>>)
 - periodicals: The Rambler, The Idler
 - criticism: Lives of poet <<诗人传>>
- Dictionary: marked the end of English writers reliance on the patronage of noblemen. (A letter to Lord Chesterfield)
- Importance of his Dictionary: It met the neoclassical need for standards and helped standardize vocabulary and usage.

VII. Oliver Goldsmith (奥利弗.哥尔德斯密斯)

- Life: important writer of Johnson's circle, amiable and unpractical
- poems: the traveler, (<<旅游者>>) The Deserted Village (<<荒村>>) (heroic couplet), a romantic spirit representative poet 'sentimentalist'
- novels: the Vicar of Wakefield <<威克菲尔牧师传>>)
- comedy: She Stoops to Conquer <<屈身求爱>> P177

- essay: The Citizen of the World<<世界公民>
- Comment: P189Goldsmith's comedies are examples of the brief revival of English comedy in the 1770s transition period from classicism to romanticism.

英国文学史资料 British Writers and Works

I. Old English Literature & The Late Medieval Ages

<Beowulf> 贝奥武夫: the national epic of the Anglo-Saxons

Epic: long narrative poems that record the adventures or heroic deeds of a hero enacted in vast landscapes. The style of epic is grand and elevated.

e.g. Homer's Iliad and Odyssey

Artistic features:

1. Using alliteration

Definition of alliteration: a rhetorical device, meaning some words in a sentence begin with the same consonant sound (头韵)

Some examples on P5

2. Using metaphor and understatement

Definition of understatement: expressing something in a controlled way Understatement is a typical way for Englishmen to express their ideas

Geoffery Chaucer 杰弗里·乔叟 1340(?)~1400

(首创“双韵体”, 英国文学史上首先用伦敦方言写作。约翰·德莱顿 (John Dryden) 称其为“英国诗歌之父”。代表作《坎特伯雷故事集》。)

The father of English poetry.

writing style: wisdom, humor, humanity.

① <The Canterbury Tales> 坎特伯雷故事集:

first time to use 'heroic couplet' (双韵体) by middle English

② <Troilus and Criseyde> 特洛伊拉斯和克莱希德

③ <The House of Fame> 声誉之宫

Medieval Ages' popular Literary form: Romance (传奇故事)

Famous three: King Arthur

Sir Gawain and the Green Knight

Beowulf

II The Renaissance Period

A period of drama and poetry. The Elizabethan drama is the real mainstream of the English Renaissance.

Renaissance: the activity, spirit, or time of the great revival of art, literature, and learning in Europe beginning in the 14th century and extending to the 17th century, marking the transition from the medieval to the modern world.

Three historical events of the Renaissance – rebirth or revival:

1. new discoveries in geography and astrology
2. the religious reformation and economic expansion
3. rediscovery of ancient Roman and Greek culture

The most famous dramatists:

Christopher Marlowe

William Shakespeare

Ben Johnson.

1. Edmund Spenser 埃德蒙·斯宾塞 1552~1599

(后人称之为“诗人的诗人”。) The poets' poet. The first to be buried in the Poet's corner of Westminster Abbey

① <The Faerie Queene> 仙后 (for Queen Elizabeth)

The theme is not "Arms and the man", but something more romantic "Fierce wars and faithfull loves".

Artistic features:

1. Using Spenserian Stanza

Definition of Spenserian Stanza: a stanza of nine lines ababbcbcc. Eight lines in iambic pentameter, and last line in iambic hexameter.

② <The Shepherds Calendar> 牧人日历

The theme is to lament over the loss of Rosalind.

③ <Amoretti> 爱情小唱

2. Thomas More 托马斯·莫尔 1478~1535

One of the greatest English humanists

① <Utopia> 乌托邦

3. Francis Bacon 弗兰西斯·培根 1561~1626

(哲学家、散文家; 在论述探究知识的著作中提出了知识就是力量这一著名论断; 近代唯物主义哲学的奠基人和近代实验科学的先驱。)

Philosopher, scientist, lay the foundation for modern science. The first English essayist.

Writing style: brevity, compactness & powerfulness, well-arranging and enriching by Biblical allusions, metaphors and philosophy to man's reason.

① <The Advancement of Learning> 学术的推进

② <Essays> 随笔 (famous quotes: <Of studies>)

The theme of *Of Studies*: uses and benefits of study and different ways adopted by different people to pursue studies.

4. Ben Jonson

① <Comedy of Humours>

② <Volpone, or the fox> 狐狸

5. Christopher Marlowe 柯里斯托弗·马洛 1564~1595

"University Wits", the pioneer of English drama

(完善了无韵体诗。)

Blank verse: written in unrhymed iambic pentameter.

① <The Tragical History of Doctor Faustus> 浮士德博士的悲剧 (根据德国民间故事书写成)

② <Tamburlaine> 帖木耳大帝

③ <The Jew of Malta> 马耳他的犹太人

6. William Shakespeare 威廉·莎士比亚 1564~1616

① **Historical plays**: Henry VI; Henry IV; Richard III; Henry V; Richard II; Henry VIII

② **Four Comedies**: <As You Like It> 皆大欢喜; <Twelfth Night> 第十二夜; <A Midsummer Night's Dream> 仲夏夜之梦; <Merchant Of Venice> 威尼斯商人

③ **Four Tragedies**: <Hamlet> 哈姆莱特; <Othello> 奥赛罗; <King Lear> 李尔王; <Macbeth> 麦克白

④ **Shakespeare Sonnet**: 154 <The Sonnets>

Three quatrains and one couplet, ababedcddefgg

A sonnet is a lyric consisting of 14 lines, usually in iambic pentameter restricted to a definition rhyme scheme.

III The 17th Century

1. John Milton 约翰·弥尔顿 1608~1674

(诗人、政论家; 失明后写《失乐园》、《复乐园》、《力士参孙》。)

① **Epics**: <Paradise Lost> 失乐园

<Paradise Regained> 复乐园

② **Dramatic poem**: <Samson Agonistes> 力士参孙

③ <Areopagitica> 论出版自由

<The Defence of the English People>为英国人民声辩

④ <On His Blindness>我的失明

This sonnet is written in iambic pentameter rhymed in abba abba cde cde, typical of *Italian sonnet*.

Its theme is that people use their talent for God, and they serve him best who can endure the suffering best.

2. John Bunyan 约翰·班扬 1628~1688

(代表作《天路历程》, 宗教寓言, 被誉为“具有永恒意义的百科全书”, 是英国文学史上里程碑式著作。与但丁的《神曲》、奥古斯丁的《忏悔录》并列为世界三大宗教题材文学杰作。)

Puritan poet(清教徒派诗人)

①Religionary Allegory:<The Pilgrim's Progress>天路历程n

3. John Donne

the Metaphysical poet(玄学派诗人).

Metaphysical Poetry(玄学诗): (用语) the diction is simple, the imagery is from the actual, (形式) the form is frequently an argument with the poet's beloved, with god, or with himself. (主题: love, religious, thought)

Artistic features:

1. conceits or imagery 奇思妙喻
2. syllogism 三段论

①Meditations 沉思录

The Flea 虱子

②Songs And Sonnets

Holy Sonnets

③Valediction:<Forbidding Mourning>

IV The 18th Century

A revival of interest in the old classical works, order, logic, restrained emotion(抑制情感) and accuracy

The Age of Enlightenment/Reason: the movement was a furtherance of the Renaissance of the 15th and 16th centuries, a progressive intellectual movement, reason(rationality), equality&science(the 18th century)

小说崛起: In the mid-century, the newly literary form, modern English novel rised(realistic novel 现实主义小说)

Gothic novel(哥特式小说): mystery, horror, castles(from middle part to the end of century)

1. Alexander Pope 亚历山大·蒲柏 1688~1744

(18 世纪英国最伟大的诗人, 其诗多用“英雄双韵体”/ “heroic couplets”。词句工整、精练、富有哲理性。)

One of the first to introduce rationalism to England.

①<An Essay on Criticism>批评论n

Artistic features:

1.Using “heroic couplets”

②<The Rape of the Lock>卷发遇劫记

③<Moral Essays>道德论

<Essay on Man>人论n

<The Dunciad>愚人记

2. Samuel Johnson 塞缪尔·约翰逊 1709~1784

①Dictionary =<A Dictionary of English Language>英语大词典n

3. Jonathan Swift 乔纳森·斯威夫特 1667~1745

(十八世纪杰出的政论家和讽刺小说家 a master satirist。)

① <Gulliver's Travels>格列佛游记(fictional work)

Four parts:

Lilliput 小人国

Brobdingnag 大人国

Flying Island 飞岛

Houyhnhnm 马岛

<A Modest Proposal>一个小小的建议n

② <The Battle of Books>书战

③ <A Tale of a Tub>木桶的故事n

④ <The Drapper's Letters>一个麻布商的书信

4. **Daniel Defoe 丹尼尔·笛福 1660~1731**

(小说家, 新闻记者, 小册子作者; 十八世纪英国现实主义小说的奠基人。)

He is the first writer study of the lower-class people, his language is smooth, easy, colloquial and mostly vernacular, and he is the founder of realistic novel.

① <Robinson Crusoe>鲁宾逊漂流记

It praise the fortitude of the human labor and the Puritan.

Robinson grew from a naive and artless youth into a shrewd and hardened man, tempered by numerous trials in his eventful life.

It is an adventure story, Robinson, narrates how he goes to sea, gets shipwrecked and marooned on a lonely island, struggles to live for 24-years there and finally gets relieved and returns to England.

② <Moll Flanders>

③ <Colonel Jacque>

④ <Captain Singleton>

5. **Henry Fielding 亨利·菲尔丁 1707~1754**

(英国小说家, 戏剧家, 被誉为“英国小说之父”。)

He is called “Father of English novel”. He was the first to write a “Comic epic in prose” (散文体史诗), and the first to give the modern novel its structure and style.

① **novels:**

<The History of Tom Jones, a Foundling>弃婴汤姆·琼斯

<The History of the Adventures of Joseph Andrews>约瑟夫·安德鲁

<The Life of Mr Jonathan Wild, the Great>大诗人江奈生·威尔德

<Amelia>爱米利亚n

② **plays:**

<The Historical Register for 1736>一七三六年历史记事

<Don Quixote in England>堂吉柯德在英国n

6. **Oliver Goldsmith 奥利弗·格尔德斯密斯 1730~1774**

① **poems:**

<The Traveller>旅游人

<The Deserted Village>荒村

② **novel:**

<The Vicar of Wakefield>威克菲尔德牧师传n

7. **Richard Brinsley Sheridan 理查德·布林斯利·施莱登 1751~1816**

① <The Rivals>情敌n

② <The School for Scandal>造谣学校

8. William Blake 威廉·布莱克 1757~1827

① <Songs of Innocence> 天真之歌

A happy and innocent world from children's eye.

② <Songs of Experience> 经验之歌

A word of misery, poverty, disease, war and repression with a melancholy tone from men eyes.

Include: <The Chimney Sweeper>

<London>

<The Tyger>

Lamb is a symbol of peace and purity

Tyger is a symbol of dread and violence

③ <The Marriage of Heaven and Hell> 天堂与地狱的婚姻

9. Robert Burns 罗伯特·彭斯 1759~1796

The greatest Scottish poet in the late 18th century.

Poems Chiefly in the Scottish Dialect 主要用苏格兰方言写的诗

① <John Anderson, My Jo> 约翰·安德生, 我的爱人

② <A Red, Red Rose> 一朵红红的玫瑰

③ <Auld Lang Syne> 往昔时光

④ <A Man's a Man for A' That> 不管那一套

⑤ <My Heart's in the Highlands> 我的心在那高原上

⑥ <Bruce At Bannockburn>

⑦ <The Tree Of Liberty>

简版: _

Geoffrey Chaucer 杰弗里·乔叟 1340(?)~1400

The father of English poetry

<The Canterbury Tales>

Medieval Ages' popular Literary form: Romance

Famous three: King Arthur

Sir Gawain and the Green Knight

Beowulf

II The Renaissance Period

Edmund Spenser 埃德蒙·斯宾塞 1552~1599

(后人称之为“诗人的诗人”。) The poets' poet

<The Faerie Queene> 仙后 (for Queen Elizabeth)

Thomas More 托马斯·莫尔 1478~1535

One of the greatest English humanists

① <Utopia> 乌托邦

Francis Bacon 弗兰西斯·培根 1561~1626

<Of studies>

William Shakespeare 威廉·莎士比亚 1564~1616

<Hamlet> 哈姆莱特; <Othello> 奥赛罗; <King Lear> 李尔王; <Macbeth> 麦克白

The 17th Century

John Milton 约翰·弥尔顿

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Puritan poet (清教徒派诗人)

Religionary Allegory: <The Pilgrim's Progress> 天路历程

John Donne

the Metaphysical poet (玄学派诗人)

<Forbidding Mourning>

The 18th Century

Alexander Pope 亚历山大·蒲柏 1688~1744

One of the first to introduce rationalism to England.

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Samuel Johnson 塞缪尔·约翰逊 1709~1784

<A Dictionary of English Language>

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<A Tale of a Tub>

Daniel Defoe 丹尼尔·笛福

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<Joseph Andrews> 约瑟夫·安德鲁

Tom Jones

Richard Brinsley Sheridan 理查德·布林斯利·施莱登 1751~1816

<The School for Scandal> 造谣学校

William Blake 威廉·布莱克 1757~1827

<Songs of Innocence> 天真之歌

<London>

<The Tyger>

Robert Burns 罗伯特·彭斯 1759~1796

<A Red, Red Rose>

The Romantic Period

The Lake Poets 湖畔诗人

William Wordsworth; Samuel Taylor Coleridge; Robert Southey

William Wordsworth 威廉·华兹华斯 1770~1850

<Lyrical Ballads> 抒情歌谣集 (with Samuel Taylor Coleridge)

<I Wondered Lonely As A Cloud>

Samuel Taylor Coleridge 塞缪尔·泰勒·科尔律治 1772~1834

<Kubla Khan> 忽必烈汗

George Gordon Byron 乔治·戈登·拜伦 1788~1824

<She Walks In Beauty>

Persy Bysshe Shelley 波西·比希·雪莱 1792~1822

<Ode to the West Wind> 西风颂

Jane Austen 简·奥斯丁 1775~1817

<Pride and Prejudice> 傲慢与偏见

The Victorian Period

Charlotte Bronte 夏洛蒂·勃朗特 1816~1855

<Oliver Twist>

A Tale of Two Cities

Charlotte Bronte 夏洛蒂·勃朗特 1816~1855

<Jane Eyre> 简·爱

Emily Bronte 艾米莉·勃朗特 1818~1854

<Wuthering Heights> 呼啸山庄

The Victorian Period

Charles Dickens 查尔斯·狄更斯 1812~1870

(批判现实主义小说家) critical realist writer

Humanism (人文主义)

- 1, Humanism is the essence of the Renaissance.
 - 2, it emphasizes the dignity of human beings and the importance of the present life. Humanists voiced that man was the center of the universe and man did not only have the right to enjoy the beauty of the present life, but had the ability to perfect himself and to perform wonders.
- . Enlightenment(启蒙运动)
- 1, the movement was a furtherance of the Renaissance
 - 2, its purpose was to enlighten the whole world with the light of modern philosophical and artistic ideas.
 - 3, it celebrated reason or rationality, equality and science. It advocated universal education.
 - 4,

重要诗歌翻译

Red red rose

我的爱人像朵红红的玫瑰
呵,我的爱人像朵红红的玫瑰
六月里迎风初开;
呵,我的爱人像支甜甜的曲子
奏的合拍又和谐。
我的好姑娘,多么美丽的人儿
请看我,多么深挚的爱情!
亲爱的,我永远爱你,
纵使大海干涸水流尽。
纵使大海干涸水流尽,
太阳将岩石烧作灰尘,
亲爱的,我永远爱你,
只要我一息犹存
珍重吧,我惟一的爱人,
珍重吧,让我们暂时别离!
但我定要回来,
哪怕千里万里!

西风颂

哦,狂暴的西风,秋之生命的呼吸!
你无形,但枯死的落叶被你横扫,
有如鬼魅碰到了巫师,纷纷逃避:
黄的,黑的,灰的,红得像患肺病,
呵,重染疫疠的一群:西风呵,是你
以车驾把有翼的种子摧送到
黑暗的冬床上,它们就躺在那里,
像是墓中的死穴,冰冷,深藏,低贱,
直等到春天,你碧空的姊妹吹起
她的喇叭,在沉睡的大地上响遍,
(唤出嫩芽,像羊群一样,觅食空中)
将色和香充满了山峰和平原。
不羁的精灵呵,你无处不运行;
破坏者兼保护者:听吧,

二

没入你的急流, 当高空一片混乱,
流云象大地的枯叶一样被撕扯
脱离天空和海洋的纠缠的枝干。
成为雨和电的使者: 它们飘落
在你的磅礴之气的蔚蓝的波面,
有如狂女的飘扬的头发在闪烁,
从天穹的最遥远而模糊的边沿
直抵九霄的中天, 到处都在摇曳
欲来雷雨的卷发, 对濒死的一年
你唱出了葬歌, 而这密集的黑夜
将成为它广大墓陵的一座圆顶,
里面正有你的万钧之力的凝结;
那是你的浑然之气, 从它会迸涌
黑色的雨, 冰雹和火焰: 哦, 你听!

三 是你, 你将蓝色的地中海唤醒,
而它曾经昏睡了一整个夏天,
被澄澈水流的回旋催眠入梦,
就在巴亚海湾的一个浮石岛边,
它梦见了古老的宫殿和楼阁
在水天辉映的波影里抖颤,
而且都生满青苔、开满花朵,
那芬芳真迷人欲醉! 呵, 为了给你
让一条路, 大西洋的汹涌的浪波
把自己向两边劈开, 而深在渊底
那海洋中的花草和泥污的森林
虽然枝叶扶疏, 却没有精力;
听到你的声音, 它们已吓得发青:
一边颤栗, 一边自动萎缩: 哦, 你听!

四
哎, 假如我是一片枯叶被你浮起,
假如我是能和你飞跑的云雾,
是一个波浪, 和你的威力同喘息,
假如我分有你的脉搏, 仅仅不如
你那么自由, 哦, 无法约束的生命!
假如我能像在少年时, 凌风而舞
便成了你的伴侣, 悠游天空
(因为呵, 那时候, 要想追你上云霄,
似乎并非梦幻), 我就不致像如今
这样焦躁地要和你争相祈祷。

哦, 举起我吧, 当我是水波、树叶、浮云!
我跌在生活底荆棘上, 我流血了!
这被岁月的重轭所制服的生命
原是和你一样: 骄傲、轻捷而不驯。

五
把我当作你的竖琴吧, 有如树林:
尽管我的叶落了, 那有什么关系!

你巨大的合奏所振起的音乐

将染有树林和我的深邃的秋意：

虽忧伤而甜蜜。呵，但愿你给予我
狂暴的精神！奋勇者呵，让我们合一！

请把我枯死的思想向世界吹落，

让它像枯叶一样促成新的生命！

哦，请听从这一篇符咒似的诗歌，

就把我的话语，像是灰烬和火星

从还未熄灭的炉火向人间播散！

让预言的喇叭通过我的嘴唇

把昏睡的大地唤醒吧！要是冬天

已经来了，西风呵，春日怎能遥远？

课后答案网
www.hackshp.cn

khdaw.com